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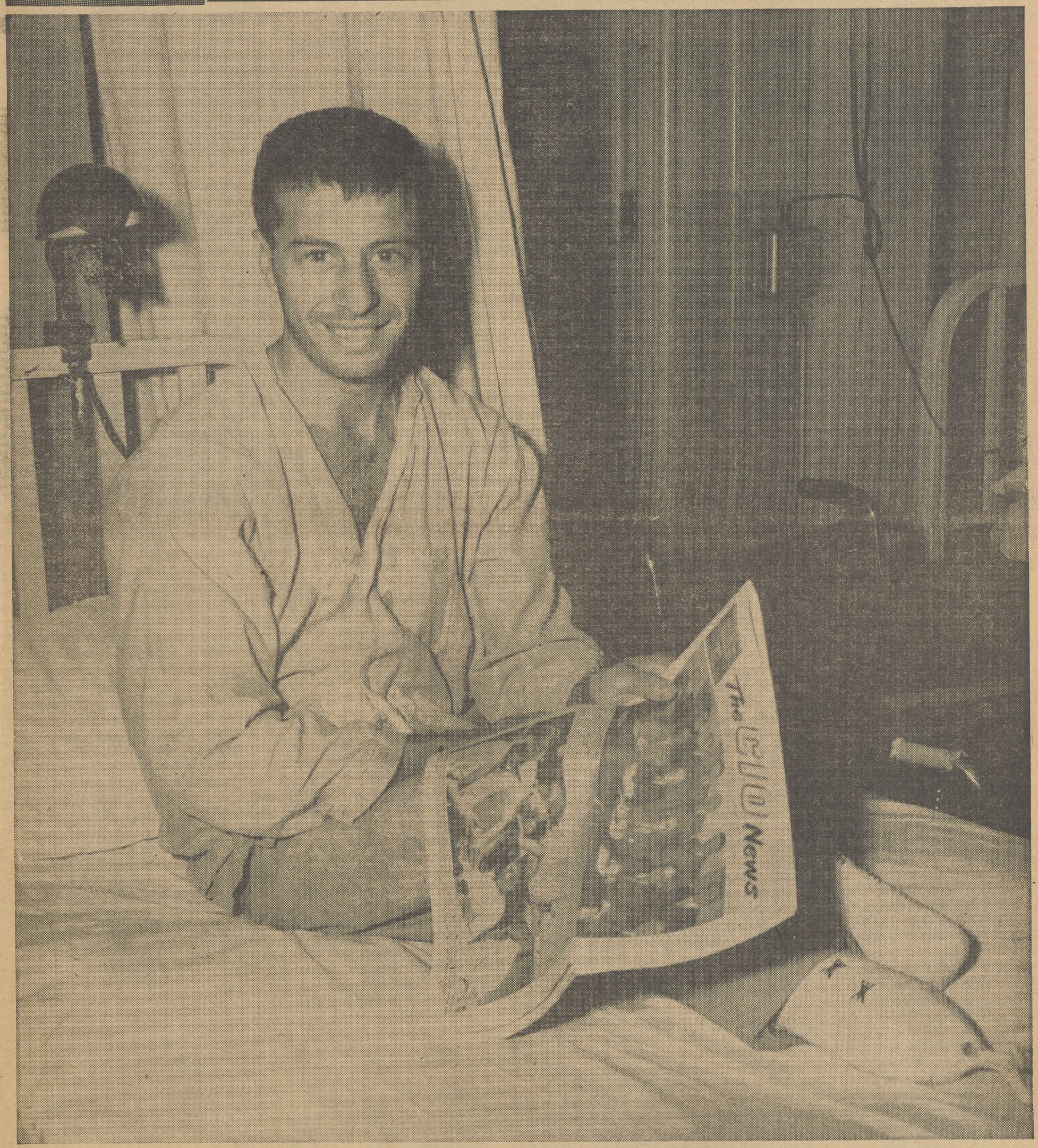


ANTHONY ("TONY") TROILO, CIO Steelworker, looks over a copy of the CIO News as he lies on his bed in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Both his feet were amputated at an Army hospital in Japan when gangrene set in as a result of frostbite. He was forced by North Koreans, who captured him and stole his shoes, to walk barefoot through the snow until he collapsed. Tony is a World War II veteran who re-enlisted. For story of Troilo and his experiences in the Korean conflict see Page 10.

Spiritual Mobilization, Labor Foe, Plumps For Isolationism

SPIRITUAL Mobilization, which has been plugging private enterprise in the country's Protestant churches for the last 16 years, is embarking on a program of isolationism like many other far rightwing organizations, its director, Rev. Dr. James W. Fifield, Jr., said last week in Washington.

Dr. Fifield is minister of the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles, and is regarded in California as a neo-fascist enemy of organized labor and the New Deal who has used his pastorate and his church as a springboard for spreading the gospel of big business.

He was in Washington to make plans for a series of Spiritual Mobilization regional conferences.

At a press conference he announced that his organization agrees with former President Hoover's stand that the United States should take care of its troubles at home and leave the rest of the world to itself. This country is in no shape to send 10 divisions of troops to other nations, he claimed.

Dr. Fifield indicated that the 17,000 ministers he said are actively identified with Spiritual Mobilization take the same stand. He also said that more than 125,000 Protestant clergymen are associated with the "crusade."

He founded the group in 1934 as a weapon against "state-ism which destroys basic freedoms and spiritual ideals." His local church took it over in 1937, and in July, 1942, it was incorporated in California.

It has distributed large quantities of bulletins, pamphlets, magazines and other literature, and run advertisements in religious publications in favor of "free pulpit, free enterprise, free press," and against "social planning" and government "meddling."

SPIRITUAL Mobilization and its director have attacked the "rising power of the executive branch" of the federal government as vigorously as have the Committee for Constitutional Government or the National Economic Council.

One of its publications was a pamphlet written by the late Channing Pollock, author and lecturer who served on its advisory committee, ridiculing the late President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms included those described as "basic" by Spiritual Mobilization, except for "free enterprise." But Pollock attacked the Four Freedoms as "the preposterous and impossibe 'Four Freedoms' of slaves and convicts."

ANOTHER member of the advisory board has been Upton Close, isolationist radio commentator who at one time was sponsored by Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council and is a super-nationalist of the America First type as well as a pro-Nazi and anti-Semite.

Spiritual Mobilization has worked with extreme right-wing groups such as the old League for Constitutional Government whose leader, John B. Snow, sold the phony Protocols of Zion, and the National Physicians Committee, which broke up in 1949 after unfavorable publicity.

It also advertised in the Defender while its publisher, Gerald B. Winrod, a pro-Nazi clergyman, was on trial in Washington on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government.

U. S. Freezes Auto Wages Until March

WAGES and salaries in the new passenger automobile industry were frozen by the government, until Mar. 1, just in time for Christmas.

The new regulation, signed by Economic Stabilization Director Alan Valentine, is a companion piece to the previous rollback on new car prices to the Dec. 1 level, an order also in effect until Mar. 1. It was the first wage ceiling imposed since the present war crisis began to take shape.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers pointed out that the order "does not disturb the basic provisions of UAW contracts."

"We have already achieved through our collective bargaining contracts the stability essential to national defense," he said.

"The Wage Stabilization Board and the Economic Stabilization Agency recognized that in their interim order. We are certain they will recognize the same fact in any long-range orders they may issue in the future."

The next adjustment date under the union's cost of living clauses in auto industry contracts is on Mar. 1. What the order boils down to, then, is that the Wage Stabilization Board has two months to determine its policy on such clauses and make recommendations to Valentine.

The order is not an air-tight wage freeze. If a worker is transferred to a job of higher skill where he would have received a pay boost under normal circumstances, he can be paid the higher wage or salary that goes with the new job. Merit increases are also permitted if they can be justified under an established plan.

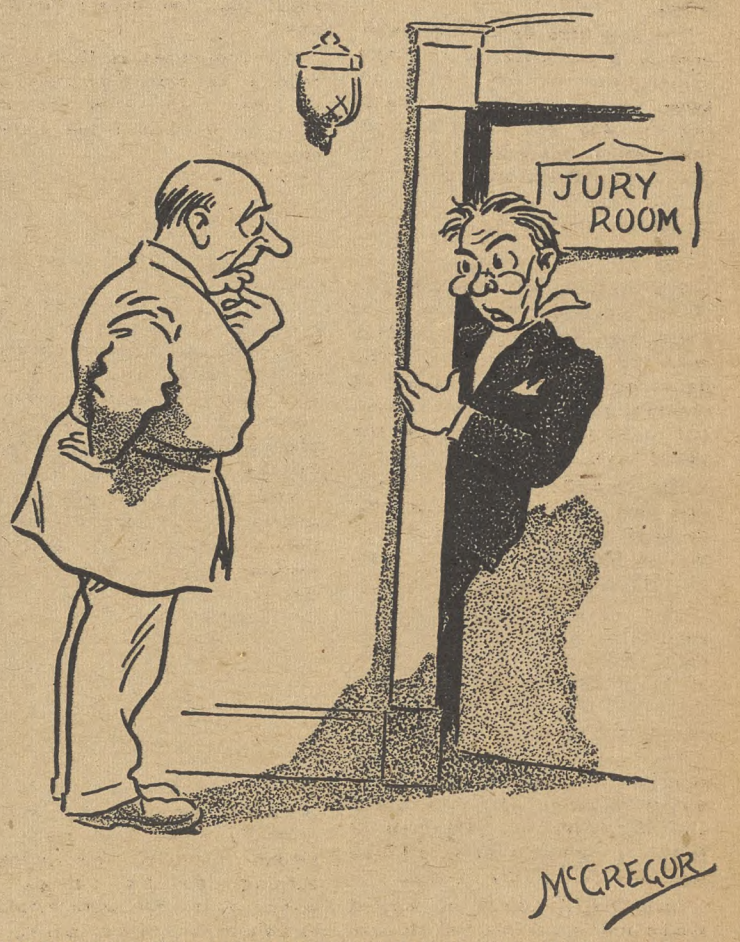
Industry Boosts Working Capital To $75.9 Billion

AMERICAN industry, including corporations whose officers have been screaming about "confiscatory" taxes and the trials of free enterprise under an alleged "socialist" government, have managed to pile up $51.4 billion in additional working capital in the last dozen years, the Securities & Exchange Commission reported Dec. 26.

In the third quarter of 1950, the SEC reported, the working capital rose $2.2 billion to a new high of $75.9 billion—compared to $24.5 billion at the end of 1939 and $32.3 billion at the time of Pearl Harbor in 1941. The SEC said the total at the end of 1950 was likely to end up around $77 billion.

Industry hasn't been doing badly on another front, either. While it has been building up its working capital, it has been improving its physical plant and equipment, though not at a rate which in every instance has been sufficient to meet all of the country's needs. More than $18 billion was spent on plant and equipment in 1950, according to the SEC, and an outlay of approximately $4.8 billion is anticipated for the first quarter of 1951.

The SEC said the status of U. S. industry permits it to tackle the task of meeting increased defense production with plant and resources in better shape than when the country entered World War II.



"Can I use your phone? I would like to consult my wife about the case."

UE Lost Value To Locals When Expelled, Court Rules

THE OLD United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers lost its value to the locals when the CIO expelled it because of Communist domination, Chief Justice Charles Loring of the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled in upholding a lower court decision that a local which quite can take its treasury with it.

The ruling was made in a case involving Locals 1145 and 1140, both of Minneapolis, which bolted the UE and joined the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The decision is important because it is the first made by an appellate court in the nationwide series of legal actions involving the assets of locals which left the UE for the IUE. The court fights have tied up a number of local treasuries and have made other locals hesitant about leaving the discredited UE for its rapidly-growing CIO successor.

When Locals 1145 and 1140 joined the IUE, their combined treasuries and interests in the CIO Building in Minneapolis—owned jointly by a number of locals—were estimated to be worth $250,000.

The UE, unwilling to lose control of that much in assets, took to the courts. When the county court ruled against it, an appeal was filed with the claim that the assets should go to the international under the union constitution.

Loring ruled that the constitution was no longer enforceable because part of the agreement between the international and locals was an "implied condition" that UE remain within the CIO.

"UE exists because of its membership," he ruled. "Hence it is in argument 180 degrees off course to say the locals owe their existence to UE when the truth is that UE owes its existence to the locals."

HE REASONED that a local union "is a separate and distinct voluntary association which owes its creation and continued existence to the will of the members."

"Where members of a local union vote to disaffiliate from an international union," he added, "such vote is sufficient authorization for representatives of the local to institute suit to accomplish such disaffiliation."

Maritime Unions Meet On Security

Representatives of non-Communist CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions in the maritime industry will meet in Washington Jan. 3 to take a joint stand on new Coast Guard security regulations in the country's ports.

The new regulations were handed down recently by Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill, Coast Guard commandant, but were revised somewhat at hearings at which unions registered objections. Some union leaders indicate they regard new restrictions on the right of suspected subversives to work on docks and aboard ships as a violation of the voluntary agreement made last June by labor, the industry and the government.

TWU Members Stage Sit-Down

Members of the CIO Transport Workers employed as mechanics by Pan merican Airways at Airports in New York, San Francisco and Miami sat down on the job for an hour on Dec. 28 to show the company they meant it when they asked for cost of living wage increases.

The company refused to give a "voluntary" increase at negotiations before Christmas by declining to reopen the contract. The union is asking 16c an hour and some collateral benefits to help its members make ends meet.

Savings Fall As Debts Rise

THE AMERICAN people are digging into their liquid assets and putting themselves in hock more spectacularly than ever before, a report of the Securities & Exchange Commission revealed.

They've been spending reserves at such a furious rate, what with the increase in the cost of living and higher taxes, that they're nearing the vanishing point, the SEC report on Volume and Composition of Individuals' Saving, July-Sept. 1950, disclosed.

The report showed that the total liquid saving of individuals in the third quarter of 1950 was $100 million, compared to $1.4 billion in the same period of 1949—a drop of $1.3 billion. The rate of saving in 1950 was less than one-fifth of 1% of income after taxes. In 1949 it was more than 2%, and before the war it was 6%. In other words, the 1949 rate was 10 times the 1950 rate, and the prewar rate 30 times that of 1950.

Liquid savings, according to the SEC's definition, are "saving in the form of currency and bank deposits, equity in savings and loan associations, private and government insurance and pension reserves, securities and repayment of mortgage debt and other consumer debt."

Time and savings deposits dropped $800 million, a record, and cash holdings went down by about $100 million. Net security holdings were $300 million less in the third quarter, compared to an increase of about $100 million in the same period of 1949—the result of cashing of government bonds.

Poised against this disappearance of the people's liquid assets is a sensational increase in debt, according to the report. Mortgage debts of individuals jumped $1.8 billion in the third quarter of 1950, a new record, and other consumer debts increased $1.7 billion, a sum the report described as "substantial."

—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

With The Usual Result

BLS Consumer, Wholesale Price Indices At New Highs

THE COST of living pursued its accustomed upward flight in the last week, with new all-time highs being set in a number of indices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its consumer price index reached the highest point in its history on Nov. 15 when it climbed to 175.6. The figure represents a jump of one-half of 1% since Oct. 15 and of 3.2% since June 15, just before the Korean war started. It also is 4.2% higher than a year ago, and 31.7% above the level of June, 1946, when wartime price controls were lifted.

The new high figure reflects increases in the prices of all major commodities in the period between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15. Leading the way was house furnishings, which jumped 1.3%. Government statisticians, according to the report, expect another increase for the month-long period ending Dec. 15.

THE BLS ALSO reported that the wholesale price index set a new high for the fourth straight week by soaring to 174.7. The figure represents a percentage of the 1926 average, whereas the retail index is a percentage of the 1935-9 base.

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index jumped 10c to $6.90 in the week ended Dec. 26—the highest point since Sept. 14, 1948, when it stood at $6.95.

This index is the total of the wholesale prices per pound of 31 foods in general use. The prices of 13 of them advanced during the week, 13 remained unchanged and only five dropped.

The new figure is 96c higher than in the week before the Communist invasion of South Korea and 78c above the 1949 high of $6.12. It compares to an all-time high of $7.36 on July 13, 1948.

Incidentally, prices of wooled lambs and butter reached all-time highs on wholesale markets during the week. Grains also rose sharply on Chicago markets in expectation of a price freeze.

The Senate Committee on Utilization of Farm Crops is attempting to complete an investigation into jumps in the cost of living and have its report ready for the Senate by the end of January.

Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.), the chairman, said recent price fluctations in the egg market and price boosts in meat and sugar need more investigation.

"Fluctuations in coffee prices clearly have been and are being manipulated," he added, "and we hope to get more information about that, too, before the deadline."

The committee is looking into reports that most food prices shot up over night after President Truman proclaimed the state of emergency.

19 Swift Strikers Win $14,654

Two years of grim haggling by the grievance committee of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 167 paid off handsomely for 19 members who were denied re-employment in the South St. Paul, Minn., plant of Swift & Co. at the end of the 1948 strike.

After pushing the grievance to arbitration, the committee forced the company into two additional sessions with the arbitrator for clarification of his awards, and then turned down two company offers.

It persisted until finally it came up with an agreement by Swift to pay a total of $14,654.95, a substantial boost from the company's second offer of $7999,85. The firm's first offer did not include premium earnings the workers normally would have made. Its second included the premium earnings, but left out pay for weeks when they were employed elsewhere at lower wages, the company claiming they were "not available" for work.

CIO: Voluntary Rollback 'Shoddy Christmas Present To Families Of The Nation'

EMIL RIEVE, administrative chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee, last week termed the government's call for a voluntary price rollback a "shoddy Christmas present to the families of the nation," and said the time has passed for attempts at "piecemeal" stabilization of the national economy.

Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers, said that predictions of success for the government's call for voluntary price rollbacks would soon prove "cruelly deceptive."

He added that the pricing standards set forth by the Economic Stabilization Agency "will not roll back the cost of living, which is already at a new postwar peak. They will not even stop living costs from spiralling still further."

The CIO official complained that the ESA's pricing standards "are poorly drawn" and that "on many items . . . they actually invite price increases."

"Any appeal for 'voluntary' price controls is a well meaning but empty exhortation," Rieve said. "After our long and sordid World War II experience, have we not learned that price rules without enforcement powers and penalties are futile?"

TEXT OF Rieve's statement follows:

"When the Government, last week, called for a voluntary price rollback to the Dec. 1 level, it gave a shoddy Christmas present to the families of the nation. Blaring newspaper headlines told the public that the price rise would be checked. But these accounts were cruelly deceptive, as the housewives of America will soon discover.

"The 'Pricing Standards' that were released by the Economic Stabilization Agency will not roll back the cost of living, which is already at a new postwar peak. They will not even stop living costs from spiralling still further.

"The Standards themselves are poorly drawn. They actually invite price increases on many items. But to understand the main reason why the rollback plea is ineffective, we must examine the Defense Production Act in which Congress set up the stabilization rules last summer.

"We will find that despite good intentions, the hands of the economic stabilizers have been tied tightly because the Defense Production Act prevents them from effectively checking the rising cost of living.

"Why are the new Pricing Standards doomed to failure?

"BECAUSE they do not touch the most important cost of living items. Food takes about 40% of the average family budget. Yet, the Standards exclude the rollback of food prices at the producer level, because the Defense Production Act prevents it. Rent accounts for about 13% of average living costs. It, too, was excluded from control by the Act and is not now effectively controlled by any other legislation.

"Any appeal for 'voluntary' price controls is a well meaning but empty exhortation. After our long and sordid World War II experience, have we not learned that price rules without enforcement powers and penalties are futile?

"Because the Pricing Standards provide that any 'unprofitable' item can be raised above Dec. 1 levels. But most businesses have customarily sold so-called lead items at cost or at lower than usual profit levels. Now, the price of any of these items can be increased above Dec. 1 levels to 'the amount necessary to make it profitable'—whatever that may mean. Here is a 'come and get it' invitation.

"Because, while the Standards talk about holding down prices so that they return profits to the 1946-1949 level—the highest four-year profit average on record—it actually does no such thing. By rolling back prices only to the Dec. 1 level, all of the super profit gains since the Korean invasion would be frozen into the price structure.

"THE CIO has already recorded its full support for a nation-wide economic stabilization program which is fair and equitable—and will work.

"But the Congress of the United States must provide legislation which can be used effectively to give stability to the economy of the nation. The Defense Production Act failed to meet that responsibility. The Administration cannot stabilize with an inflationary 'stabilization' Act.

"No power was provided to stop speculation on the commodity markets—a major scandal in this critical period.

"Under the Act the price of farm products can be controlled at 'parity' which is a sliding scale. But most food prices are now below parity levels. In addition, after the product leaves the farm, the processor is singled out for a special guarantee that his prices must be high enough to insure him a 'fair and equitable margain.' Any way you look at it, prices at the grocery store can only continue to rise under the rules laid down by the Act.

"During World War II, food prices were rather effectively controlled by a stabilization program which included farm subsidies. The Defense Production Act, however, fails to provide any method to hold down food prices for the consumer while assuring a fair return to the farmer.

"Even where power to hold the price line seems to be secure, there are the same loopholes we saw during World War II, which permit hidden price rises through lowered quality standards.

"NEED THERE be any wonder that the Economic Stabilization Agency is without effective power to hold the cost of living?

"Congress must meet its obligation to the American people by amending the Defense Production Act so that real—not 'phony'—price controls can be enforced.

"If the economy is to be stabilized, it can no longer be done piece-meal. It just doesn't make sense to freeze the earnings of the workers in a few selected industries, when the prices of the products of only these particular industries become frozen. The families of auto, steel, and rubber workers don't eat automobiles, steel, or rubber.

"Finally, Congress must make equality of sacrifice more than a patriotic slogan. The Excess Profits Tax now being considered falls far short of the needs of this national emergency, both as a revenue measure and as an equitable charge on the corporations of the nation.

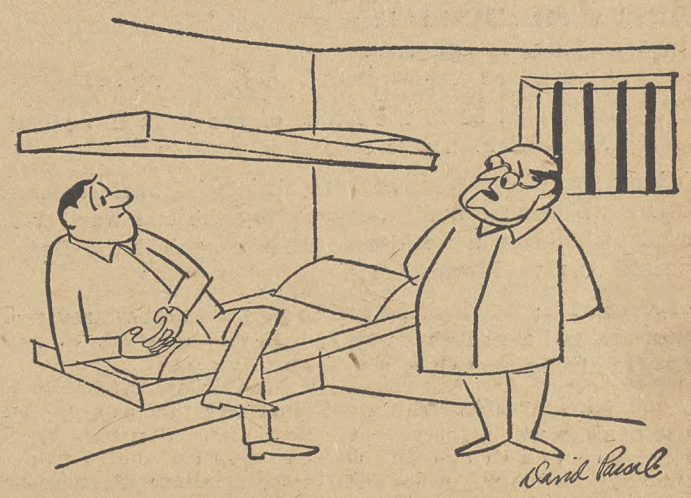
"Organized labor and all of the American people have the right to expect—and to demand—that the new Congress proceed immediately to protect and strengthen the mobilization effort by enacting a fair and workable stabilization program now."

Changes Asked In 2 N. J. Laws

The New Jersey CIO has asked that the state's unemployment compensation law and temporary disability insurance law be completely overhauled.

Testifying at Trenton before the legislative commission to probe and report on the two employment security laws, Harry Kranz, state CIO legislative director, called for 13 changes. The intent would be "to insure that every worker unemployed through no fault of his own or disabled off his job will receive promptly, fully and equitably state benefits that will prevent his becoming a burden on his family or the community."

Among the changes the CIO asks were additional benefits payments to disabled workers when they are hospitalized, and state payment of all or part of the patient's doctor bill.



"My best legal advice is: 'Get a good lawyer.'"

There's A Tough Year Ahead For Us

But Things Will Go Better If We Unite And Seek Greater Equality Of Sacrifice

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S BEEN an exciting, interesting and disheartening year—the one we've just wound up.

In one part of the world the cold war became hot—and all over the world was posed the threat of international conflict.

In our own country we began moving from an uneasy "peace" economy to one containing the controls and restrictions that go with war.

This brought unwelcome changes into the lives of all of us. It made many of us jittery, uneasy and uncertain.

It made it difficult—if not impossible—to say "Happy New Year" with any real expectation that the new year would be a happy one.

But circumstances did not do away with the traditional idea of selecting the end of one year and the beginning of another as a period in which to look both forward and backward.

Let's take a backward look first—just to see if we did the things needed to make us strong and secure in the uncertain future.

Let's start with politics, because through political action we select those who lead us in the struggle between democracy and totalitarian communism.

The election campaigns in many parts of the country were disgraceful because they sewed seeds of hate and doubt—because they were conducted on completely phony issues.

Perhaps we could easily afford such a doubtful luxury in times of peace, but we couldn't afford it in 1950.

But that's not the worst of it.

Bitter attacks on the Administration and particularly upon the secretary of state continued after the election was over.

And today we have a badly divided government at a time when unity is sorely needed.

CONGRESS certainly acted unwisely when it handed President Truman the hodge-podge law with which he is supposed to maintain economic stability.

What has occurred to date indicates that nobody likes the law and that few think it will work with either fairness or effectiveness.

It will serve further to divide—not unify—the various groups of our population which need to work together.

The wrangle over the type of new tax legislation to be enacted also aroused bitterness and distrust.

And the lack of coordination among governmental agencies dealing with mobilization made many of us wonder about not only where we were going but how we were possibly going to get there.

LABOR, GENERALLY, was able to set aside its differences and get together on a unified program insofar as mobilization was concerned

Major segments of the union movement worked closely on international affairs through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In recent weeks they formed the United Labor Policy Committee to deal with mobilization problems.

And labor, perhaps more than any other group, has appealed for greater unity among all the people.

This was done because labor feels we cannot successfully combat a common enemy if we spend too much time fighting among ourselves.

PREDICTING WHAT 1951 will bring is an impossibility—but indications are that we're in for a lot of trouble.

Taxes will go up again. Prices will continue to rise unless the government acts promptly to keep them from doing so.

We're going to have to take up a notch in our belts if things go reasonably well—and a number of notches if they don't.

Rents will become a major problem in a short time unless Congress enacts a new—and effective—control law.

Shortages will begin appearing here and there. In some lines they'll become acute, or nearly so.

Life for most of us will be much like it was during the last war—perhaps a little easier—perhaps a little harder by the end of the year.

All of these things will be easier to bear if the people who make governmental policy will get together, stop throwing rocks at each other and enact legislation designed to bring about the greatest possible equality of sacrifice.

HOOVER AND HEARST

Maybe Herbert Hoover didn't intend to confuse people when he went on the air recently to give his views on international affairs—but he made some very confusing statements.

He said the nation's first lines of defense must be the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—and then he claimed he wasn't preaching isolationism.

Western European countries, he declared, must build up "organized and equipped combat divisions of such huge numbers as would erect a sure dam against the Red flood" before U. S. lands "another man or another dollar on their shores . . ."

Can you tie that?

Our former President wants us to withhold aid to our allies until they no longer need it!

His plans sounds a bit like throwing a life preserver to a man after he has safely reached shore—but there's little possibility that Western Europe could reach "shore" without our help.

We—as you may have guessed by now—thought the Hoover speech was a bad one, that it was poorly timed and that it contributed only confusion to an already-confused world.

But the Hearst newspapers thought it was wonderful. An editorial in the New York Daily Mirror said:

"Herbert Hoover stands like a Gibraltar against the tide of partisan propaganda and doctrinaire dillies that come out of Washington."

And the Mirror carried an editorial cartoon showing the face of Hoover carved on the side of the Rock of Gibraltar.

It was a touching—and unrealistic—tribute to a voice from the past.

U. S. MUST CARRY OUT ITS PLEDGES

We wouldn't be much concerned about the Hoover speech if we didn't feel it was the beginning of a campaign to get the United States to go back on its pledges to other nations which are fighting communism.

Those pledges were made legally by our government. The idea of helping our allies has been approved in many ways by votes of a majority in Congress.

There is a strong possibility that a good part of Western Europe already would be in the hands of the Reds if we had not put the Marshall Plan into operation.

We have spent huge sums of money bolstering anti-Communist nations which were badly weakened by the last war. We have tried to build up a world-wide defense against the Reds, who operate on a world-wide basis.

Yet Herbert Hoover had the gall to propose that we reverse our course and tell our allies we won't help them any more until after they're strong enough not to need our help.

By doing so he performed a great disservice to the U. S. and the cause of democracy.

And those who gave him support—editorial or otherwise—did likewise.

What Some Folks DON'T Like About South

"NOBODY'S going to push me around!" You have probably heard people say that in some form many times. They usually mean that somebody has violated what they consider one of their basic rights of citizenship.

Nothing will rile the average person more than to see somebody who considers himself a privileged character cut in ahead of a line at a movie box office, or brazenly park in a no-parking zone.

What would it be like, then, to live in a community where you were constantly being made aware that you weren't considered good enough to have the same rights and privileges as other citizens?

It was to throw some light on this subject that a survey on the limitations of the rights of Negroes in the South was conducted by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga. Its results have just been published in a pamphlet, "Safety, Security and the South," by A. F. Miller and Mozell Hill.

The council is a non-profit, non-political, organization set up in 1944 to study problems of the South and to mobilize southerners to solve them. It includes among its members people from all classes, faiths and races, from all parts of the South.

BASED on intensive interviews and on a questionnaire distributed last summer to 1000 Negro students at the Atlanta University Summer School, the survey was designed to find out from articulate Negroes themselves to what extent they and their people are today permitted to enjoy such simple rights as safety and security or "Freedom from Fear."

Although the survey was too limited in scope to support any general conclusions as to improvements in race relations, it did throw some sidelights on the subject and brought forth interesting and significant comments from the Negroes who took part in it.

Questioned on discrimination against Negro car drivers, one student remarked:

"THEY do not object to Negroes driving cars, but there are certain places you must not park. You cannot park in front of the post office and get out and get your mail. You must park in back or down the street. The space in front of the post office is reserved for white folks' cars."

On forced labor, another said: "In certain work seasons, as the peanut season, you are forced to work. They come around to your homes looking for you. If you don't work, they will arrest you on some charge. In October a Negro school opened up in one section. The children had not gathered a man's peanuts. He closed the school down for a week until they were all gathered. He had the teacher go home and ordered the children to the fields."

On bias in the courts, one Negro student, remarked:

"He (the judge) is neutral unless there is an issue involving whites and Negroes. Then every time you get the short end."

A PORTION OF the survey dealing with the right to vote leads to the implication that there is a close relationship between Negroes voting in appreciable numbers and improved treatment by police and in the courts. Where the Negro vote was large, city officials, police and courts seemed to be fairer to the colored citizens.

The authors of the pamphlet express the hope that it "may contribute in a modest way, to the current effort to make the promise of our democracy meaningful to the rest of the world."

"If we are to convince the long-submerged peoples of the world that our way of life offers the most in personal freedom and opportunity," they added, "we must face up honestly to such problems as those dealt with here." H. R.

Elisabeth Gilman Dies In Baltimore

Deep sorrow over the death of Elisabeth Gilman, of Baltimore, Md., who spent her long life working for the cause of labor and the oppressed, was expressed in a resolution passed by the Baltimore Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers.

"For over a quarter of century," the resolution stated, "Elizabeth Gilman helped us in our struggle to better our wages and working conditions."

Miss Gilman, daughter of Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of Johns Hopkins Univ., started her social service activities as a young woman trying to brighten the lives and increase the opportunities of underprivileged youth.

The Baltimore Clothing Workers remember her particularly for her activities during a general strike in 1932, when she helped form a committee of leading citizens who forced the holding of hearings in the City Hall at which the terrible working conditions in some clothing shops were exposed.

The CIO News

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He Told Stranger, 'Why, I'm Just A Bum'

TWO MEN who had never seen each other before boarded the same airliner at the Washington airport and took off for Chicago.

By chance, they sat in adjoining seats. It was apparent that they were accustomed to air travel.

Each had a copy of the same newspaper tucked under his arm. Both were neatly dressed and there appeared to be little difference in their ages.

Before long they were engaged in conversation, and the casual observer might easily have jumped to the conclusion that they were in the same business or followed the same profession.

One of them, however, was a corporation lawyer who dabbled in real estate and the other was a union representative.

THEIR conversation continued as the plane sped westward—and they discussed a number of related and unrelated subjects.

First came sports—and the two men agreed on the possible outcome of the World Series.

Then the talk switched to aviation, and the union man talked with considerable knowledge about jets, their speed, fuel consumption, etc.

Talk about planes led to talk about travel—and both men told about their experiences abroad.

The unionist explained in detail about the manner in which European Communists worked. The lawyer listened attentively, then finally asked, "What were you doing over there?"

"Oh, I was on a little mission for the government," replied the union man.

NEXT CAME a discussion of economics, and the two men argued earnestly—but without heat—on the basis of their pet theories.

The lawyer followed a conservative line and the unionist talked like a New Dealer.

Before long they were discussing politics—and here they reached sharp disagreement. But each listened politely to the views of the other.

The lawyer was busy damning the "Roosevelt-Truman" trend when the plane landed at Chicago.

The men alighted, walked around the airport for a few minutes, then reboarded the plane just before it headed for Los Angeles.

They soon resumed their discussion.

AS TIME passed the two men switched rapidly from one subject to another.

They learned they had read many of the same books, that they liked the same kind of music, that they disliked "breezy" radio commercials and that both were born on farms.

Their views on public speaking were exchanged with considerable eagerness after each told the other that he appeared frequently before audiences.

On philosophy they were not in accord—and the unionist switched the subject quickly after the lawyer started talking about the ballet.

"Maybe I'm a low-brow, but I just can't go for that kind of dancing," said the unionist.

AS THE plane neared its destination the lawyer said, "This has really been an enjoyable trip. I enjoy talking to a well informed man who has been places and done things."

Then he introduced himself and told what his profession was. The unionist did likewise.

The lawyer's mouth dropped open. He hesitated awkwardly and then blurted out, "Say, would you mind telling me what the hell a well educated man like you is doing working for organized labor?"

"Not at all," replied the union man. "In the first place I believe in what I'm doing. In the second place I went to work for the unions in the hope I could learn some of the things I missed by not being able to go to college.

"I only went to school 10 years—and alongside many of the fellows I work with I'm just an intellectual bum!" **A.L.S.**

Operation Ostrich!

Editor & Publisher Opposes Plugging Trust Loophole

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS of this column may suspect that old man Carter takes a dim view of the commercial press. He does, and with reason. A big segment of the daily press and its defenders some times provide fresh reasons for misgivings.

The other day the Senate voted overwhelmingly to plug a major loophole in the anti-trust laws. The effect is to give aid and comfort to the little businessman and to the farmer in their everlasting struggle to keep from being swallowed up by the giants.

But here is what Editor & Publisher, the weekly spokesman of the publishers, said editorially Dec 16 in opposition to the measure: "We can't see any justification for telling a man or a corporation that he, or it, cannot sell out to the highest bidder (if desired) when the bidder happens to be a competitor."

So here we go again. Any time it's a question of the people against big business, the daily press (with all too few honorable execptions) lines up against the people.

This is the anti-merger legislation that's been before Congress nearly 25 years. When the Clayton anti-trust law was passed the people cheered until they discovered the very clever loophole.

Corporations were forbidden to buy up other corporations if that tended toward monopoly. But nothing was in the law to prevent them from buying the physical plants, inventories and other assets. And that's what the corporations did, at an ever-increasing and alarming pace through the years.

During debate, Sen. O'Conor (D., Md.) pointed to the resulting tremendous increase in economic concentration, and said that if allowed to continue it would destroy the American free economy.

He gave the figures. In 1909 the 200 largest non-financial corporations owned a third of the assets of all corporations. By 1929 they owned 48%, and by the early 30's it was 55%. In 1946 one-tenth of all American corporations owned 49% of all corporation assets; 2% owned 78%; 8% owned 89%; 12% owned 92%.

IN SHORT, one-eighth of the corporations owned all but 8% of the assets of all corporations. At the other end of the scale, 45% of the number of corporations (the small ones with assets of $50,000 or less) owned less than 1% of the assets.

The Small Business Anti-Monopoly Conference, which includes representatives of labor, small business, the farmers and the co-ops, supported the measure closing the loophole. (The same group was active in persuading President Truman to veto the basing point bill, which would have legalized monopoly pricing practices in 25 major industries.)

The conference, in a joint letter to all members of the Senate urging passage of the measure, pointed out: "Great corporations are securing control of industry after industry. Little business is being put out of business. Farmers are being forced to pay monopoly prices and big industry is using its enormous economic power to secure the bulk of scarce materials. Big business is using this power to take over the entire economic life of the nation."

Despite all that, Editor & Publisher, mouthpiece of the nation's publishers, said, "We can't see any justification for telling a man or a corporation that he, or it, cannot sell out to the highest bidder when the bidder happens to be a competitor."

Fight Due On Virginia School Bias

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning an all-out, direct legal attack on segregation in the Virginia school system during 1951.

Spottswood W. Robinson, of Richmond, lawyer for the organization, has announced that the NAACP will seek court injunctions against segregation itself, and will concentrate on this rather than on equalization of educational facilities.

The approach has been carefully studied, and the decision to press for a court injunction was based on a series of important legal precedents.

Most telling of these was the decision of a federal district court on Sept. 5 that Gregory Swanson, a Negro attorney practicing in Martinsville, Va., must be admitted to the state's only graduate school of law, regardless of the fact that Virginia's state constitution calls for segregation. The decision did not direct the state to establish equal facilities for Swanson—it simply ordered him admitted to the existing school.

The second significant decision came in a case involving schools in Arlington, Va. Here the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the state must provide equal opportunities—spiritual and intangible—as well as equal material facilities, for all children.

Dixiegops To Try To Revive Legislative Bottleneck

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THE Dixiecrat - Republican coalition will be coming at you from all sides this winter.

One thing the coalition was sure to try to do right away in the House of Representatives was give back to the House Rules Committee its old power to clamp down on legislation Congress wants. The effort was slated to come on opening day, Jan. 3, when the House would adopt its rules for the next two years.

Here's the background: The House Rules Committee is a kind of "traffic cop" or "production manager." It decides when various bills are to come up on the floor and how they are to be debated. Its powers used to be so vast that it literally could veto measures which had been approved unanimously by other House committees. In short a seven-man majority of the Rules Committee members could control House action.

The 81st Congress clipped the Rules Committee's wings in January, 1949, by voting that the Rules Committee could sit no more than 21 days on a bill approved by another committee. At the end of the 21-day period, the chairman of the committee which originally approved a measure could call it up on the floor no matter what the Rules Committee thought.

During the 81st Congress, eight vital measures were brought to the floor under the 21-day rule—and passed by the House. These were the anti-poll tax bill, rivers and harbors legislation, Alaska statehood, Hawaii statehood, National Science Foundation, national minerals bills, Veterans Administration hospital bill and funds for such United Nations agencies as the World Health Organization, Food & Agricultural Organization and the International Labor Organization.

IN ADDITION, observers are careful to point out that a vast amount of legislation backed by Labor and by liberal groups generally was speeded by the very threat of the 21-day rule. Among these were minimum wage and social security legislation and various housing measures. A reluctant Rules Committee scheduled these measures for action because any attempt to sit on them would have been foiled by floor action.

The 1950 election gave the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition a chance to wipe the 21-day rule off the books. Or so members of the coalition were saying in the closing days of the 81st Congress.

RING-LEADER in the move to restore the power to kill legislation to the Rules Committee has been Rep. Gene Cox (Ga.) as irascible a Dixiecrat as you'll find in Washington and a member of the Rules Committee. What steamed Cox up was the fact that under the 21-day rule the House passed a modified FEPC, the anti-poll tax measure, the Alaska-Hawaii statehood bills and an amendment upping the minimum wage. All these were bitterly opposed in the South, and the fact that the Senate failed to follow through on all of them didn't eliminate the danger to southern feelings from the Dixiecrat point of view.

Working hand-in-glove with Cox has been Rep. Joe Martin of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader. Martin was claiming, "We've got the votes." Close behind Martin came Rep. Clarence Brown of Ohio, another Rules Committee member.

Brown, whose outline roughly resembles a medium sized brick house, likes to have you think he's a carefree country boy fresh from the sticks. Actually he's one of the shrewdest manipulators of all the Republican manipulators in the House—and one of Sen. Bob Taft's strongest lieutenants in both Washington and Ohio. Behind Brown stood Rep. Charlie Halleck of Indiana, another slick GOP operator. So one thing was certain: the coalition campaign to alter the rules was smartly led.

Advocates of dumping the 21-day rule could argue that there still would be a way of getting around the Rules Committee if the House really wanted to act on bottled-up legislation. All that was necessary, they could say, was to get up a petition forcing the bottled-up bills to the floor. However, such a petition must be signed by a majority of the members of the House. That means 218 signatures.

Obtaining them is a lengthy, sometimes impossible task. There are simply too many obstacles, especially if the proposed legislation is controversial. There are too many opportunities for log-rolling of one kind and another, as Gene Cox, Joe Martin and Clarence Brown well know.

An attempt was made a year ago to kill the 21-day rule. At that time 171 Democrats and 64 Republicans jointed hands to save it by a majority of 53. What made the prospects tougher this year was the fact that 27 of the Democrats who helped form the majority were replaced by Republicans. Whether Joe Martin had the votes he claimed would be settled swiftly. Independent Republicans hold this balance.

HOW DOES the Rules Committee get that way? Why is it that a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition within the committee itself is allowed to block legislation, even though the chairman is liberal Adolph Sabath, a New-and Fair-Dealing Democrat from Chicago? Why can't we have a liberal Rules Committee?

The answers to those questions are another matter indeed. You'd have to change the creaking machinery by which Congress forms its committees. Seniority is king. You get good committees when fortune favors you.

The way things are, the Southerners generally have the seniority inside the Democratic party. And when the Southerners are Dixiecrats too (all of them aren't, by any means) you get Dixiecrat leadership—and sometimes Dixiecrat rules. That's one reason the Dixiecrats remain in the Democratic party.

Senate Unit Finds Hurricane Damage To Vets' Homes Due To Poor Construction

THIS IS A postscript to a sad story that occurred Oct. 17 and 18, when a not-too-awful hurricane roared over Miami.

When it was gone, so were the roofs of a shocking number of newly built veterans' homes, whose financing had been guaranteed and insured by the Veterans' Administration or the Federal Housing Administration, or both. Estimated total damage: $7 million.

The damage was much heavier in the veterans' housing developments than elsewhere, and since no government-financed or guaranteed home is supposed to be okayed without strict inspection and without adherence to rigid construction standards, the Senate Banking Committee wanted to know the answers in a hurry.

A subcommittee consisting of the two Florida Senators and a staff investigator went piling down there, and here is what they found:

Neither the building codes, nor FHA minimum standards, nor contractors' specifications had been consistently adhered to in building these homes. Workmanship was inferior and haphazard.

(The report states that this was because common labor was used for skilled work: it implies, but does not state, that this common labor was also non-union labor.)

In fact, says the report, "if the chief cause of damage could be pin-pointed, it might be ascribed to the employment of inexperienced labor."

How did these homes pass inspection? They didn't, in many cases. Inspections were neither "adequate" nor "proper." Why? Both government agencies are terribly understaffed, says the report, and such inspectors as they have are underpaid.

One sidelight, also brought out by the report: the Veterans' Administration is forbidden by one of its own regulations to discriminate against any builder because of anything in his previous record.

The wording of the regulation specifically says that loan applications must be "processed and approved, if otherwise eligible, despite previous indictments or convictions of the sellers or builders or knowledge that they have accepted side payments."

(This seemingly incredible regulation is an outgrowth of the VA lending policy, which is set forth in law; under the law, the VA's responsibility is to guarantee a loan as financially sound, not to determine whether a veteran is wise in making a particular purchase.)

Although the report is not written in startling language, there is one truly astonishing section in the recommendations made by the sub-committee members, neither of whom is noted for red-hot radicalism.

"It was generally conceded," they said, "that the level of profit per house was very good . . . and thus it cannot be maintained that low-bid subcontracting, sub-standard workmanship, or sub-standard construction are the only alternatives to higher-priced houses.

"Consideration should be given by the industry to lowering its level of profit . . . Lowered costs ought not to be obtained by sacrificing reasonably sound construction."

Pensions, Insurance Protect 7½ Million

More than 7,650,000 U. S. workers are covered by pensions and insurance plans, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

Only about half that number were covered in 1948, the bureau said. Pension plan agreements covering about 80% of the employes protected are paid for in full by employers, it added.

One Million More U. S. Women Workers

Census figures show that a total of 18,668,000 women in the United States were working as of Oct., 1950, an increase of more than one million since Oct., 1949.

The greatest increase during the period was in non-agricultural industries, where the total was raised to 16½ million, an increase of 599,000 over 1949. Women in agricultural work totaled 1,902,000, a gain of 595,000 over October in the preceding year.

ACLU To Revise Study Of Unions

A full-scale study of democracy in labor unions is not needed at present, the American Civil Liberties Union reported last week on the basis of a preliminary survey by Prof. Philip Taft, of Brown Univ.

The ACLU made a definitive study of the subject in 1943, the directors recalled, and pointed out that since then significant steps toward democracy have taken place in this area. So instead of proceeding with the original plan, the ACLU will bring the 1943 report up to date.

"It's a union buy-law. My husband installed it as a reminder!"

House Stages Sit-Down Strike On Railroad Union Shop Bill

A HOLIDAY season "sit-down strike" in the House went almost unnoticed by everybody except those directly concerned—those who want a law that will permit a union shop on the railroads.

Most of the newspapers which reported the incident said routinely that there was no quorum present because so many Congressmen had rushed home for Christmas.

Labor press reporters, however, told a different story. They said there were many members in the House chamber but they refused to answer when their names were called. And they reported others were in the corridors and their offices.

A quorum (simple majority) was obtained only after a Dixiegop coalition forced an agreement that the rail union shop bill would not be brought up.

This happened four days before Christmas—but there was still a possibility of action on the measure before the 81st Congress adjourned.

An effort to bring the measure up on Jan. 1 was to be made by supporters of the measure, but they weren't betting on the outcome. Congress is slated to act this week on President Truman's request for an extension of war powers and it was expected that opponents of the bill would plead that war legislation must come first.

THE union shop bill had been bottled up in the Rules Committee, and its opponents had to use a 40-year-old rule to bypass that committee, and call the measure up. Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.) sought to get approval and Rep. Smith (D. Va.) immediately raised the point of no quorum. Smith, an ally of Byrd of Virginia, does not like the bill.

The bill would permit railroad management and labor to sign contracts calling for the union shop and the checkoff. The rail unions, including the CIO Railroad Workers, have pointed out that other unions already have those rights under the Taft-Hartley Act, but the union shop at present is forbidden under the Railway Act. The measure before the House would amend the act to permit the union shop.

MCS Group Asks NMU For Aid In Organizing

THE OFFICERS of the 1000-member committee to Combat Communist Influence in the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards have asked Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union for assistance in "organizing under NMU to provide for all steward department workers."

The request was contained in a telegram to Curran.

The NMU represents a majority of the steward department workers in the U. S. shipping industry on both the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. MCS claims a membership of some 4000 on West Coast ships.

The committee acted on request of rank-and-file MCS members aboard the S.S. President Cleveland, who by a four-to-one vote in a stewards' department shipboard meeting voted to "call upon the National Maritime Union, an organization in the same industry, to aid us in this fight to the end that Communist enemies of free labor and a free country be eliminated from the labor movement of America."

The stewards' department crew of the President Cleveland, in a separate resolution, unanimously demanded the resignation of MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson and other officials of the union, which the CIO expelled as Communist dominated.

Meet The Thomsens of Denmark; They're Foes Of Communism

THE STRONG, cordial handshake and direct blue eyes of Poul Thomsen make you like him immediately. You know instinctively that this six-foot Danish dairyman is the sort of fellow that people take to, and you hope that his oldest son, Kaj Viggo Thomsen, who is seeking his fortune somewhere in the United States, is getting a good break.

You couldn't interest Poul in Communism if you offered him the Kremlin. He loves his independence and the Danish democratic system's way of giving him and his family a chance to live decently too much to look even once toward Russia's totalitarianism.

Poul is the product of a democratic nation—a progressive democratic nation where government and the trade union movement have combined efforts toward making the working people secure, proud and happy.

IT IS A GOOD life the Thomsens lead, as "homey" as "God Bless This Home" in Danish cross-stitching on the wall. But it isn't an easy life. There are too many mouths to feed for Poul or his wife, Anna, to relax for long.

"I have so many children I can't remember their exact ages," Poul laughs as he discusses his family.

There are eight of them: the oldest son, 21 years, who as a Danish seaman has seen the world and chose America as his home; a daughter, 24 years, who is married and lives in Sweden; two daughters, 19 and 16 years, who work; and four younger children, 14, 12, 9 and 6 years, who are in school.

Financially, by dollar standards, Poul isn't much better off than workers in some of the Southern European countries. His 48 hours of work each week as a butter maker in one of Copenhagen's large cooperative dairies brings him just over 163 kroner, or almost $24 a week.

(The United States with its 40-hour week is ahead of Europe, where the standard work week is 48 hours.)

Food in Denmark is high, and feeding his large family, even under Mrs. Thomsen's good management, takes more than half of Poul's salary. They eat well. They always have at least one large piece of meat a week, which Mrs. Thomsen manages somehow to serve for at least three meals.

Their two food luxuries are butter instead of margarine and a big family breakfast, including buns from the bakery, on Sunday morning. Those "buns from the bakery" are a special treat because normally Mrs. Thomsen does her own baking twice weekly.

True to her husband's profession, Mrs. Thomsen believes that dairy products are necessary for the health of her growing family, so her butter and milk bill runs 15 kroner or about $2.10 each week.

EVERYONE in the Thomsen household works, right down to six-year-old Hans, who shares the responsibility of the family's garden plot with the other children. Young Allan, who is 12, maintains another garden plot for the family in connection with school. The very progressive school which all the younger Thomsens attend supervises garden plots for youngsters and Allan thus supplies the family with potatoes, beets, carrots, peas and onions.

The family lives in an attractive two-storied apartment, having a living-dining room and kitchen on the ground floor and three bedrooms and a bath upstairs. The group of workers' homes belongs to the Workers Cooperative Building Association and Poul and Anna saved a long time to pay the 1000 kroner (about $145) to join the association so they might enjoy the benefits of low rent and the conveniences of these little model homes. The Thomsens' rent is just 93.84 kroner (about $13.64) each month. Gas and electricity run about $6 a month and during the winter months their central heating costs an additional $6 per month.

MRS. THOMSEN is proud of the fact that she has taught all her children to look after their clothes and do their own mending and darning. Clothes are another expensive item in the budget, especially shoes for the four rough-and-tumble younger Thomsens.

A suit of clothes for Poul, even with a worker's card which allows him to buy clothes at low cost, will take a week and a half of his salary. A utility type overcoat costs a little more than a week's salary, and utility type shoes, bought with special cards issued to workers with large families, cost just under $2. But with good managing and planning, Mrs. Thomsen keeps the clothes budget in line.

"This year I shall not have a dress because Poul has a new suit. Next year is my year," she says proudly. She and the older girls knit socks, sweaters and mittens for members of the family, and the older girls are now able to buy most of their own clothing.

When sickness strikes the household, they do not have the added worry of how to pay for medical attention. As members of Sygekasse, the Danish Health Insurance system, which costs about $2 each month, the Thomsens and their children under 15 years old receive medical care and hospitalization.

If Poul loses time from his work because of illness, he receives the equivalent of about $5 each week for his family. Furthermore, they can look forward to a comfortable old age due to Denmark's social security system and the retirement plan in effect at the cooperative dairy where Poul has worked for the past 25 years.

The independence and pride of the Thomsens is exemplified by his refusal to accept all the benefits to which he is entitled under the Danish democratic system.

"I LIKE TO manage as many things as possible on my own." he says proudly, "after all, there are others who may need help more than we do."

This year Poul and Anna will celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary. There is still a light in their eyes and kindness in their attitudes which tell of devotion and struggle to maintain a decent, secure home for their large family.

Gradually they have replaced the odds and ends of furniture with which they started their marriage by pieces for which they longed as youths. They have accumulated books and pictures and the little things of living which change a house into a home. Bright with color and spirit, the Thomsen home reflects a good balance of work and play.

Once a week all their married life, Poul and Anna have had a "night out." Usually they go to a movie. The older children take care of the young ones.

Poul is an ardent bridge player and once a week goes to his club, where he has won several of the competitions sponsored by the group. Other evenings he reads or listens to his radio while he smokes his pipe.

POUL KEEPS UP with the news. He knows about the Marshall Plan and what it has done for his small country of just four million people.

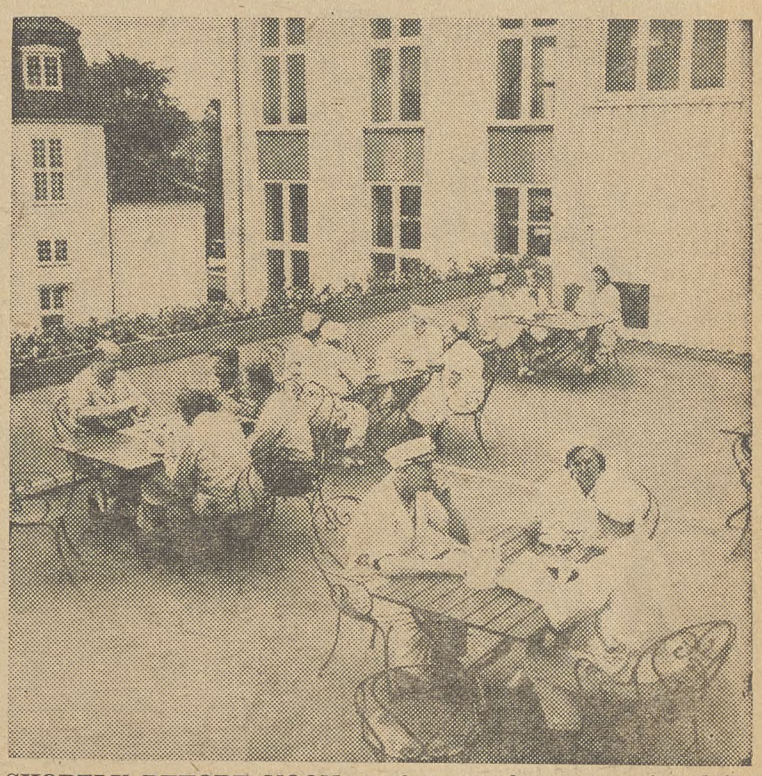
"I know it has been a good thing for Denmark, keeping unemployment down and making trade with other nations possible," he says with thanks to the American people.

The Thomsens are the kind of family the United States is most interested in maintaining in Europe. It is the kind of family the Marshall Plan dollars were put into action to save, both from the threat to Danish economy posed by war-time losses of livestock and a low industrial output.

Today Denmark is well on the road to recovery. Production recently hit a pre-war level. Employment is high. Communism is low. Imports and exports, largely with other European countries, have risen. Butter, which is Poul Thomsen's business, is one of the country's largest exports. Like Poul, Denmark has worked at achieving the good things of life. It has given its workers, through the trade union movement, a chance to live decently in security and peace. Such cooperation between people and government will continue to stymie Communism.

MEET POUL THOMSEN, the chief breadwinner of his family. Here Thomsen is at work as a butter-maker at one of the most progressive cooperative dairies in Copenhagen. This six-foot, 47-year-old Dane earns the equivalent of $24 weekly.

POUL AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY wave good-bye to Mrs. Thomsen as they leave for work and school. Their two-story apartment with a separate entry is in a block reserved by a cooperative building association for workers with large families.



SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, workers at the cooperative dairy where Poul is employed have a snack on the dairy's terrace, which is bordered by flower boxes. Poul, in the center of the foreground, eats sandwiches which he has brought from home.

"This never fails—essence of sizzling steak."

32 Leaders Join Fight On McCarran Act

SIX PROTESTANT bishops, two Nobel prize winners, and leading educators and scientists are among the 32 prominent Americans who have formed a national committee for repeal of the "infamous" McCarran (anti-subversives) act.

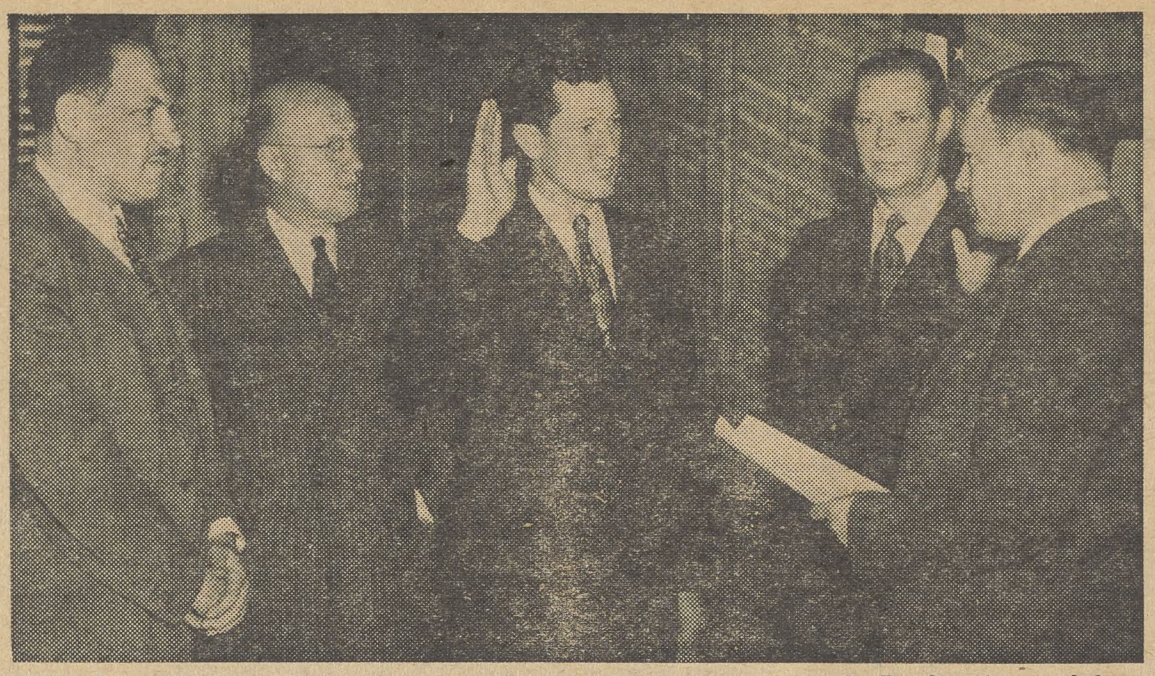
The announcement was made by John B. Thompson, of Rockefeller Memorial chapel, Univ. of Chicago, and Robert Morss Lovett, former acting governor of the Virgin Islands. They said more than 1000 others have joined the 32 who initiated the movement, which has grown out of the appeal by more than 1900 leading Americans last fall for defeat of the measure. President Truman vetoed the bill, but his veto was overridden.

"The hysteria and intimidation the law has evoked in the two months since its passage have strengthened the opposition of those who were against its passage, and have opened the eyes of many who were not fully aware of the dangers of such regressive legislation," said Thompson and Lovett.

THERE HAVE been three developments, they said, which give hope that "this shameful legislation can be erased from the books by demand of the American people."

They listed these as the repeal measure introduced by Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D. Ill.), declarations asking repeal by such groups as the CIO, AFL, American Civil Liberties Union, and League of United Synagogues; the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that grand jury witnesses cannot be forced to reveal Communist connections if they claim self-incrimination.

The act requires registration of the Communist party, Communist "front" groups and individual members of the Communist party; bars Communists and their followers from government jobs and defense plants, and tightens the immigration laws. **LPA**



JOHN W. GIBSON, former president of the Michigan CIO Council and until last October Assistant Secretary of Labor, is sworn in as chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. He takes over the chairmanship from Ugo Carusi, who resigned. In the picture, left to right, are Harry N. Rosenfield, commission member; James J. McTigue, the commission's general counsel; Gibson, Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and McGrath. The commission guides the entry of displaced persons to the U. S.

Labor Dept. Finds Hundreds Of Minors Working In Fields During School Hours

SO YOU THINK we don't have child labor in this country. Listen then to some of the facts recently discovered by government investigators, as reported in the Dept. of Labor's information bulletin.

"Hundreds of minors under 16 years of age, 65% of them under 14, and many under nine years of age, are still working all day in the fields picking tomatoes, cotton and potatoes, or topping onions or sugar beets, instead of attending school."

After school opened last fall, investigations of farms were made by the Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts divisions to find out if the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, amended last year, were being observed. These apply in agriculture areas only during school hours in the minors' school districts.

There are not enough investigators in the field to do an extensive job throughout the country, but even with the limited number permitted under the money appropriated by Congress, some disturbing facts were revealed.

It was found that minors under 16, of Spanish-American descent from Texas, worked in large numbers in Ohio and Minnesota, and some were also employed in Colorado.

Under-age Negro children from Florida and Georgia helped in the potato fields in New Jersey, and American Indians from reservations in South Dakota worked on harvesting operations in Nebraska and Colorado. These youngsters travel in family groups and work with their parents in the fields. Many under-age minors also work on farms in their own states.

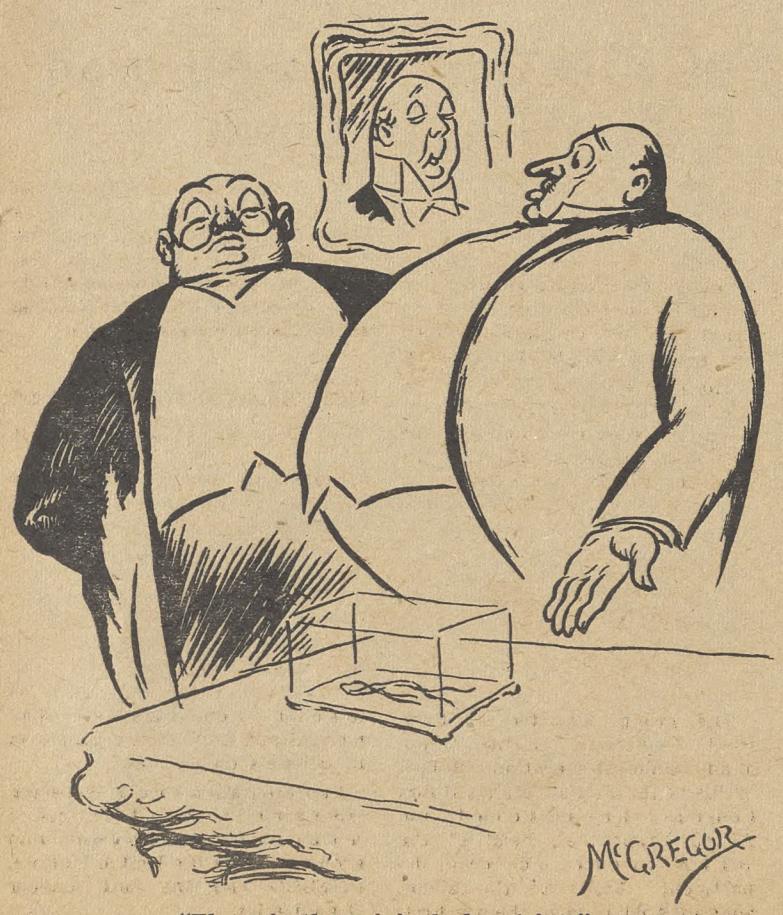
Accidents, hazardous work, and long hours were among the items included in investigator's reports. A 11-year-old girl was observed in an onion field with blood dripping from her hand, which she had cut with the large knife she used to cut tops off onions. A 15-year-old boy acted as relief truck driver in harvesting potatoes. A 9½-hour day with a half-hour for lunch was not uncommon among cotton pickers for 11 and 13-year-old children.

Large numbers of children, especially migrants, do not attend school, although many school officials do make an effort to round them up when school opens. In one area, 200 migrant children of school age were reported as not enrolled in the local school.

The children work mostly on "stoop" crops, such as cotton, strawberries, beans, blackeyed peas, tobacco, peppers, sugar beets, potatoes, asparagus and tomatoes, and some are employed to harvest fruit.

They are employed at such occupations as picking, shaking, gathering, pulling, sorting, and weeding vegetables. Some are engaged in plowing, pegging tobacco, vaccinating chickens, and cutting tops of sugar beets with sharp knives.

The farms where these minors are illegally employed are scattered all over the United States. The children were born in 27 different states and Mexico.



"There is the original shoestring."

Another Chiseler Tripped By FTC

Just because the mechanical pencil you carry in your pocket bears the inscription "Made in America," it doesn't necessarily mean that its components actually were manufactured in the U. S. —particularly if it was put together by the Windsor Pen Corp. of New York.

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the firm with importing mechanisms plainly marked "Made in Japan" and press-fitting them into pencil barrels actually made in this country. The company's failure to reveal the foreign origin of the mechanisms "has the tendency and capacity" to mislead the consuming public, the FTC says.

Cal. Council Has 6-Point Plan For 1951

A SIX-POINT program, including support for continous political organization as a "year-round responsibility," has been adopted for 1951 by the executive committee of the California CIO Council.

The program was approved at a meeting in Los Angeles with the realization that its objectives may be expanded "as the events of the coming year indicate the need for modification."

Two other major points concerned organization matters. They stressed affiliation of all California locals with the state council, and championed the traditional union aims of collective bargaining and organizing.

The other points involved the defense effort. Summed up, they are:

Communism: "To support and to sponsor legislation which will strengthen and benefit the people of this state and nation and of the free world, and be effective in opposing communism; this legislation to include matters such as child care centers, fair employment practices and improved workmen's compensation laws, as well as strictly 'national emergency' legislation."

Manpower: "To press for regional voluntary labor-management committees within this state to advise the governor on programs in connection with the mobilization of state resources, to press for expansion of training facilities to create a larger supply of skilled labor in California, and to demand inclusion of labor representatives in formulating policies affecting the welfare and activities of the state."

Economic Controls: "To demand that economic controls instituted because of our national emergency be in the form of rationing and priorities, rather than credit controls, so that the economy can be maintained in a healthy condition and goods be distributed according to the needs of the people, rather than strictly according to their financial status."

FBI Says Forged CIO Letter Wasn't Taken From Files

THE FEDERAL Bureau of Investigation has advised the CIO that the forged letter bearing the purported signature of John Brophy, former director of CIO industrial union councils, which appeared during the election campaign in Buffalo, N. Y., was not taken from its files.

Existence of the letter came to light when Dr. A. H. Aaron, professor of clinical medicine at the Univ. of Buffalo Medical School, read it during a discussion of President Truman's national health insurance plan before a Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson, who presented the CIO position in favor of the plan at the same meeting, promptly challenged its validity. Aaron, who presented the American Medical Association stand against the health plan, said the letter came from a "government" source. When Thompson demonstrated to him that the letter was fraudulent and the signature a forgery, the physician publicly disclaimed it.

The FBI advised the CIO that it had determined the identity of the person who circulated the letter and said that he has no connection in any way, shape or manner with the FBI.

The letter, on what appeared to be a legitimate CIO letterhead, directed that "all Local unions participate in an allout drive for passage of socialized medicine legislation, repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law."

The CIO is opposed to socialized medicine, but unlike the AMA does not regard the President's health insurance plan as socialized medicine or anything like it.

URW, Goodyear Open Pact Talks Jan. 9

The CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will open negotiations for a new contract in Cincinnati, O., on Jan. 9.

The Goodyear local union section of the union's international policy committee will meet in Cincinnati the day before negotiations open. The Rubber Workers, who represent 25,000 Goodyear employes, won a 12c package boost in October under a wage reopener, setting a pattern for wage increases in the industry.

War Of Words Pushing Pearson And McCarthy Toward New Headlines

THE "BATTLE of Sulgrave Club" between Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Columnist Drew Pearson—in which no blood was shed—appears to have been only the opening skirmish in a "total war" of words.

Both men are fighters. Each has strong dislike for the other. Both speak freely—Pearson in his column and McCarthy on the floor of the Senate, where he is protected from libel by congressional immunity.

Reports of the skirmish at exclusive Sulgrave Club in Washington conflict vary, but the version given much credence around Washington is:

McCarthy taunted Pearson about a speech McCarthy said he was going to make about the columnist, then kneed him in the groin and slapped him on the forehead.

A few days later McCarthy made his speech in the Senate. He called Pearson the "voice of international communism."

Pearson replied by calling McCarthy the "headline happy senator from Wisconsin" and then said that he (Pearson) fought communism long before McCarthy became a national figure.

THEN, RECENTLY, Pearson hit out strongly at the Republican forces with which McCarthy is closely allied. He wrote in his column about what he termed a confidential GOP policy plan of opposition to the Truman Administration written by George H. E. Smith, secretary and staff director of the GOP Policy Committee.

Observers said that although the column was aimed specifically at the forces headed by Sen. Taft (R. O.), McCarthy also was a Pearson target.

The plan for "total non-cooperation" during the national emergency, as quoted by Pearson, says:

"Superficially the President's proposal (for a national emergency) is a question of patriotism—in the crisis all must close ranks. Fundamentally far more may be involved. It is more than likely that the United States is entering upon a struggle where its survival may be in question. The question of loyalty may go far beyond that of any individual citizen. There may arise the trustworthiness of the executive branch itself."

THE PLAN SAYS in essence that President's declaration of national emergency is just a scheme to get Congress and the nation behind the Administration.

One of the purposes of the declaration, according to the plan, is "to put behind the present Administration in the eyes of the public, the strength of something approaching a 'coalition' government, in which the minority shares responsibility for the operations and events along with the majority."

Republicans of the Taft and McCarthy schools do not relish such a role. McCarthyism played an important part in the last elections.

Since election day there has been little let-up in the attacks on the Truman program.

The battle between Pearson and McCarthy is attracting much attention because of the records of both men.

McCarthy's role in the November elections was a significant one that brought much condemnation on him from liberal quarters which objected to his tactics.

EXPOSES by Pearson are credited with having put several members of Congress behind bars.

One of them, J. Parnell Thomas, former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was recently released after serving a sentence for getting cutbacks from salaries paid by the U. S. to his aides.

It was Pearson who first made charges against Rep. Brehm (R. O.), who has been indicted on charges of illegally accepting $1380 in campaign contributions from two women who formerly worked in his office.

Pearson has long been saying that McCarthy failed to pay sufficient Wisconsin income taxes.

Retired Vice Pres. Rose Of Lithographers Dies

Fred W. Rose, for 30 years an international vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers, died at St. Louis during Christmas week. Rose, who was 70, had retired last March.

Answers You Give BLS Aide May Help Decide Your Pay

By JOHN McCARTHY
For Labor Press Association

A MAN from the Bureau of Labor Statistics may ring your bell during the next few months and ask you more questions than your wife did the night she found the blonde hair on your lapel.

Answer the questions fully, because they will help to shape your wages and your way of living for years to come. The questions will be asked of 17,000 families in 91 cities as part of the Bureau's three-year plan to revise its consumers' price index and give it a new look instead of the patched-together, pitched-together look it now has.

Despite the fact that upwards of 2 million wage earners are now covered by contracts providing wage changes when the price index changes, the index is still based on 1935-39 figures and includes many items which "moderate-income" families no longer buy.

FOR THAT reason Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, started a survey in the summer of 1949 to modernize the index. How much it needs revising is pointed out by the fact that a "moderate-income" family under the old index was considered one which made $500 to $2000 in 1936.

Clague points out that average factory earnings now top $60 a week and that if more than one person in the family works income can soar to figures which would have been anything but moderate in 1936. He estimates that the new "moderate income" will probably be from $1500 to $5000 or $6000.

First, let's see what the present index does and then we can explain the proposed changes.

The consumers' price index measures monthly changes in what the city family can buy with a dollar. It is based on 200 items of clothing, food, rent, fuel, house furnishings, and other odds and ends used by the average man, his wife and kids. It uses the prices of these things during 1935-39 as 100% and adjusts today's prices on a percentage basis so that a tie that cost $1.50 in 1939 and $3 today would show a jump of 100% and be listed now at 200 percent in the index.

The index tries to limit itself to items bought by people who are not at extreme ends of the income scale—the millionaires, people on relief, retired and living on a small income, etc. It does not try to tag things as "luxuries" or "necessities," but merely lists those things for which people spend most of their money.

THE REVISED index will follow the same general line, but it will include smaller cities because it was criticized during World War II for selecting only heavily populated areas.

Clague does not know as yet whether this will mean that there will be an overall index, or whether it will have to be broken down into "large" cities, "small" cities, or possibly into regions. That's one of the questions he and his staff will have to answer when the survey is completed.

They will also have to decide whether or not to stick to 200 items and to the 34 towns currently surveyed every month. The number of towns will probably depend on the size of the appropriation that Congress gives the Bureau to work with, but the number of items can be juggled around to adjust to modern day living.

For example: During the first quarter of 1951 a few changes will be worked into the index—beer, cola drinks, layer cake, baby foods, table model television sets, group hospitalization plans, and ice cream. There will be less emphasis on ice and iceboxes and more on electric refrigerators, less on butter and more on margarine.

These, Clague says, are not arbitrary decisions reached by him, but merely reflect the changing buying habits of the American people. Other changes which will be reflected are based on the fact that city families are now buying more meat, poultry and eggs and less flour and wheat than in 1936.

They buy frozen foods, new chemical cleaning powders, televisions and other things which were practically unknown 10 or 15 years ago. They spend a smaller proportion for rent and a bigger share for recreation, medical care and automobiles, according to Clague.

WHILE theoretically the new index which goes into effect in August, 1952, should work out exactly the same as the one now in use, Clague suggests that labor unions and manufacturers include an "escape" clause in contracts using the consumers' price index to peg wages. He says this will help prevent industrial disputes growing out of differences which are bound to work out in practice.

The survey on rents was done during 1949 and will be adjusted upward 1.3 points in the January index to correct estimates made by the Bureau. The current survey will start January 11 and, depending on the size of the city, will last from six weeks to three months.

Interviewers will be hired locally through the United States Employment Service and trained by the bureau's survey supervisors. About 1200 will be hired.

CITIES WERE picked according to their population size and density, climate, income level, and distance from marketing centers. Included will be New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia on the one end and places like Nanty-Glo, Pa.; Grinnell, Iowa; Grand Island, Neb.; and Rawlins, Wyo.

Families to be interviewed were chosen from census returns and other BLS surveys and form a reliable cross-section of all families in each city. One family is selected for each 500 others with the same general characteristics.

If your family is selected you'll get a letter from Clague asking your cooperation—that's the time for you to get out your pencil and thinking cap and try to figure out what happened to your pay last year. Remember—your answers are important, do your best.

AVC Urges Congress Act To Impeach McCarthy

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) will be ex-Sen. McCarthy, if the American Veterans Committee has anything to say about the matter.

The AVC, an organization of World War II veterans, has called for the impeachment of McCarthy on three counts:

1. That he used his position as Senator in 1948 to "subvert American justice and the policy of the U. S. for the occupation of Germany by intervention in the Malmedy (War Crimes) trials."

2. That he retained his seat as circuit judge in Wisconsin in 1946 "contrary to the laws of the state and the ethics of the bar" while he was running for the Senate.

3. That he attempted subversion of the State Dept. "with a series of lies which were not even consistent with each other, lies which contained unsubstantiated and unproven charges of treason against officials and employes of that department."

"For these and other reasons," the statement concluded, "it seems incredible that the new Congress can long tolerate the presence of Sen. McCarthy." The AVC suggested that the Senator be impeached by the House and tried by the Senate under Article II, Section 4, of the Constitution.

Michigan CIO Units Sponsor Radio Classes

EFFECTIVE USE of the radio is being taught at radio institutes sponsored by CIO groups in Michigan.

An institute held in December at the CIO hall in Cadillac, in northern Michigan, was the first attempt at concentrated radio education for CIO radio personnel in the state.

Another will be held Jan. 6-7, in Lansing, for the southern part of the state. Three workshops will be open to the students attending. They will take up script writing, with emphasis on the preparation of local news for broadcast; voice training and broadcast techniques for commentators; and promotion, dealing with the importance of building a radio audience through effect publicity.

Instructors for the institute will include a radio station manager, a member of the Univ. of Michigan's radio department, and representatives of the Michigan CIO Council educational staff.

ICFTU Unit Finds Austrian Strike Attempt Soviet Move

THE GENERAL strike the Communists tried to foist on Austria last September and October was intended as a decisive step in a Soviet power grab, according to an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation which just ended a visit to that country.

The delegation, on its return to ICFTU headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, reported finding the ground had been prepared for the strike by the Russian sabotage of treaty negotiations, which left the country in a state of economic, social and political instability.

The Austrian workers, by the vigilance and courage they showed under the leadership of their free trade unions, deserve the bulk of the credit for balking the Soviet maneuver, it said.

The group consisted of Pres. Henk Oosterhuis of the Dutch Trade Union Federation; Robert Willis of the British Trades Union Congress General Council and Alfred Brauenthal, head of the ICFTU economic and social department. Visits to the Soviet zone of Austria gave them a first-hand opportunity to learn of the terrific pressure under which the more than 50,000 workers in Soviet-administered mines and factories must work. Russian efforts to introduce the Stakhanovite speedup also were unmasked.

Many Countries' Unions To Be At ICFTU Meet

Some 100 unions in about 40 different countries are expected to be represented at the congress of non-manual and professional organizations scheduled by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for Brussels, Belgium, on April 18-21, according to reports to a meeting of the ICFTU Intl. Consultative Committee for Professional, Administrative, Commercial and Supervisory Employes in Brussels on Dec. 21.

Representation also is expected from some 15 international bodies and a number of intergovernmental groups, such as the United Nations, UNESCO and the Intl. Labour Organization.

Wounded GI's Story

There's Little Bitterness In Tony Troilo's Voice

By WILLIAM WEISS

TONY TROILO and 12 of his buddies of the 465th Artillery were sleeping in an Army truck on the outskirts of Manila late in 1945. The truck suddenly became a raging inferno. Infiltrating Japanese had crept up under cover of darkness, poured gasoline under the truck and set it afire.

One of Tony's best friends died that night as the result of the burns he received. Tony was luckier, he came out with first, second and third degree burns which put him in hospitals for three months.

The world looked pretty good to Tony in January, 1946, when he was discharged from the Army. The action he had seen during the two years he had spent in the Philippines, New Guinea and the Solomons seemed like nothing more than a bad dream. He had recovered from his burns and he was going home.

He couldn't wait to get back to Norristown, Pa., where his widowed father lived with Tony's five brothers and one sister. He knew his old job as inspector of coal chutes at the Allen Iron & Steel Co. would be waiting for him and after what he had been through, all he wanted was to settle down and enjoy life.

AFTER TWO years at the mill, where he was a member of the CIO Steelworkers, Tony began to miss the Army. He received letters from former buddies who were still in the Army and read with envy of the things they were doing and the places they had seen.

A young fellow Tony's age forgets the horrors of battle and the pain of wounds quickly. In July, 1948 he re-enlisted. He was sent to Fort Dix, N. J., and to various other camps throughout the country. He finally wound up at Fort Devens, Mass., and after spending six months there was shipped overseas in August, 1950. As a member of the 99th Field Artillery he went directly to Korea and into action.

Troilo is just a little guy, weighs about 130 pounds and is about five feet, five inches tall. He is mild mannered and has a slow, quiet way of speaking. His large brown eyes look at you as he lies on his bed at Walter Reed Hospital in Ward 34. He does appear to realize what has happened to him.

He has lots of company in the ward, fellows like himself with whom he swaps stories about the Korean war, football, home towns, families and a host of other subjects.

TALK RUNS out sometimes and then Tony has lots of time to think. Listening to his radio gets tiresome, too. He thinks about Norristown, his old job at the Allen Steel mill, his buddies in Korea and most of all he thinks about Judy.

Judy Page is Tony's fiancee. She is 22 years old and lives in Lowell, Mass., where Tony met her when he was at Fort Devens. Tony thinks she is the prettiest girl he has ever seen and has a pocket album containing nothing but pictures of Judy.

He carried it with him all over Korea, during the terrible 21-day march after the North Koreans had taken him prisoner and stolen his shoes.

Did you ever try walking in snow without your shoes? Tony did it for three weeks—that is, he was without shoes in the bitter Korean winter for that time. He walked in the snow five days. After that his feet were frozen, and he had to be carried by the other prisoners.

Those 21 days were a nightmare for Tony. The Chinese patrol which picked him up after he was left lying in the snow by the North Koreans, travelled only at night, partly because of fear of American planes and party to keep Tony and the other prisoners from knowing what direction they were going.

THE SECOND week Tony's feet began turning black and gangrene set in. He said he must have been unconscious for several days before he was rescued by a patrol from the U. S. 25th Infantry division. At the time of the rescue he was five miles behind the enemy lines. He recalls one of the Chinese shaking him into consciousness and telling him they were leaving him where our troops were sure to find him. He said he thought they were kidding and that he was being left to die.

That was Thanksgiving Day, he later learned. And he really had something to be thankful for. The American patrol found him and took him to an aid station. From there he was flown to Japan where he was operated on. On Dec. 15 the hospital plane bearing Tony landed on the west coast. He arrived at Walter Reed in Washington, D. C., four days before Christmas.

There is little bitterness in Tony's voice as he talks with visitors and frankly tells them of his ordeal. Looking at the little guy, lying on the white hospital bed, a visitor wonders what's wrong with a world that puts Tony (and thousands like him) where he is.

Tony, looking down at where his feet used to be, must wonder about the same thing.

Democracy Means 'Doing Our Share' GI Says

Asked what he had learned from his experience, Tony Troilo, GI wounded in Korea, replied: "I figure it's a tough battle ahead, but we can win if we all pitch in and do our share. As I always say, that's what democracy means."

Political Status Of Women Better

Women are permitted to vote in all elections on an equal basis with men in 56 countries, reports the United Nations.

In three countries, higher qualifications are required for women than for men, and in five countries women are allowed to vote only in local elections.

Sixteen countries deny women any political rights, but three have no electoral rights for men, either. These findings were included in a report submitted by the Secretary General to the UN General Assembly.

Record Of 81st Congress Good, Bad And Indifferent

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

FAREWELL to the 81st Congress — the swan that turned into an ugly duckling.

It started out in a glow of liberal hopes, after the 1948 election surprise had returned a majority of Democrats to both Houses. Before many months had passed it came increasingly under the control of a powerful, working coalition of conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans. The result was compromise action all along the line, except where progress was stopped entirely.

As the Korean outbreak neared, the character of the coalition became more violently anti-everything, and the shadow of the fear of Communism fell over the entire Congress.

After the Korean war started, reaction got into the saddle and stayed there. The new ugly term "McCarthyism" came into being, representing a change from guilt-by-association to guilt-by-deliberate-falsehood. It was a shameful, fear-ridden reaction to genuine crisis. And it had its effect on the elections.

Withal, the 81st Congress did leave a record of worthwhile accomplishments, mingled with blots and failures. Here is a brief sketch of what it did and did not do.

INTERNATIONAL SCENE: Congress twice approved renewal of authorization and appropriations for the Economic Cooperation Administration still popularly known as the Marshall Plan—the biggest, most imaginative venture in international goodwill ever undertaken by this country. It renewed the President's authority to negotiate Reciprocal Trade Agreements. It approved the North Atlantic joint assistance pact, and passed its companion Military Assistance Program. It reluctantly approved the Point Four program and gave it a little money. It improved the Displaced Persons' Act.

On the other hand it balled things up on civilian aid to South Korea—stalled around for six months, licked it by one vote, and only then turned around and approved it—too late, and after the Communists had wrested full propaganda value from the early failure. And most ironically of all, the Senate failed, in these times of organized murder, to ratify the International Genocide Agreement, which would outlaw the killing of ethnic groups.

It should not pass un-noticed, although there was no legislation on the subject, that toward the end of the session, the most conservative GOP big-wigs did their level best to scrap the bipartisan foreign policy and set up a lamentable howl for Secretary of State Acheson's scalp.

MOBILIZATION: As the international crisis grew worse, Congress frantically tried to go in two directions at once—maintain business as usual, and get the nation onto a war footing. The resulting mess is already showing up in the headlines, the costs of rearmament, and the workers' pay envelopes.

For instance, Congress passed an inadequate, foolish and in some aspects vicious Defense Production Act, giving the President full authority to order the nation's industrial might into concerted war activity, without the necessary accompanying power to control inflation, hold down prices effectively, and stabilize the economy. The measure paid only lip service to these aspects.

Faced with the necessity for financing new and vast military expenditures, Congress—having refused to do anything to assure the government's ability to purchase its needs at reasonable prices—also refused to tax in anything like adequate fashion the corporations whose super profits it had thus guaranteed. It did pass an excess profits tax, reluctantly, in the lame duck session—but if this stands unchanged, the corporations plainly won't be carrying their share of the new tax burden. The real tax increase fell on the working population.

Along the same lines Congress gave in to landlord pressure and refused to strengthen the rent control law—merely extending the time limit for automatic expiration of federal controls.

And finally, it passed the McCarran Act—a law which is supposed to control subversive activities by requiring subversives to register as such, and which sets up a five-man board, as yet unfunctioning, to decide what groups are subversive, and a new series of regulations designed to keep subversive aliens out of the country. So far its only practical effect has been to embarrass both the U. S. and a series of distinguished foreign visitors. The Communist Party, of course, has refused to register.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION: Congress raised the legally payable minimum wage from 40c to 75c an hour—a figure that became out-dated by the rising cost of living almost as soon as it had become law. It improved the benefits and coverage of the Social Security Act. It passed a low-rent housing bill calling for construction of 810,000 units, very few of which have yet been built. It sustained the President's veto of the Kerr Natural Gas Bill, which was a thinly disguised power grab by the big natural gas companies.

It extended the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to make crop loans. It strengthened the anti-monopoly laws by passing the Celler Bill, which forbids corporations to establish monopolies by buying the physical assets of rival companies. And the House took away the life-or-death power of its Rules Committee over legislation.

AS AGAINST this fairly good record, Congress refused to pass a decent middle-income housing bill, did nothing about national health insurance, federal aid to education, extension of the valley authority program, repeal of Taft-Hartley, or reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board, and failed miserably on the civil rights front.

This last failure deserves more than passing mention, because in CIO's opinion no single aspect of our domestic situation is more critically important to U. S. relationships abroad, aside from the plain human injustice involved.

In a time when this nation is longing desperately for the support and friendship of the teeming millions of dark-skinned people of the Orient, when it is almost unimaginably important that we show in deeds democracy, not Communism, affords them a hope of decent existence, our Congress has refused to do anything, however small, to wipe out civil injustice in the United States.

THE SENATE, with a great show of earnest debate on high-minded issues, actually tightened up its rules so as to make filibusters more effective, thus slamming the door on any hope of civil rights legislation whatsoever.

The House knew this, yet when it debated and voted on the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, it did not pass a bill with teeth in it, even though it knew in advance the Senate would kill the measure. The House substituted a measure with no enforcement provisions whatsoever — so mild and meaningless that even the Dixiecrats voted for it.

Ending Congressional Immunity Proposed

Sen. Hunt (D. Wyo.) wants to end the immunity of members of Congress from suits for libel for what they say on the floor. He told the Senate he would propose legislation in the 82nd Congress to that effect.

At present any Senator or Congressman can say anything he pleases about anyone, and nothing can be done about it, for the Constitution says that "for any speech or debate in either House they (Congress members) shall not be questioned in any other place."

Hunt said he would propose either a Constitutional amendment to end libel immunity, or a law permitting citizens to sue the government for damages if they are libelled in congressional proceedings.

Red Stall Causes Unions To Demonstrate At NLRB

ABOUT 150 employes of the Superior Sleeprite Co. descended en masse on the Los Angeles office of the National Labor Relations Board last week to register an emphatic protest against delays in certification caused by Communist-inspired maneuverings.

The workers are members of CIO Furniture Workers Local 1010, which was chartered a few months ago as a haven for "refugees" from the Communist dominated, unaffiliated Furniture Workers Local 576.

Local 1010 won an NLRB representation election from Local 576 in November by a vote of 87 to 62. Gus Brown, business agent of Local 576, who is regarded in the Los Angeles area as a party hack, filed charges with the board that the CIO had campaigned "illegally."

To demonstrate its majority—which had grown after the balloting—Local 1010 agreed to another election. Two days before it was scheduled Brown filed new charges. The board called off the election to investigate—and the workers boiled over in a spontaneous demonstration of protest.

CIO leaders pointed out that the size of the protest was a definite indication that support for Local 1010 had grown to near unanimity as a result of Brown's "rule or ruin" tactics.

Give Back Pay To Two, NLRB Orders Unions

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board, in two separate cases, has ordered a union to bear the full cost of back pay for an employe whose discharge was caused by the union.

In both cases the unfair labor practice charge was filed by the employe only against the union. In both cases the unions argued they could not be found in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act or held solely responsible for back pay, because no charges had been filed or complaints issued against the employers, who actually made the discharge.

NLRB member Abe Murdock agreed with the unions' position, and dissented from the majority opinion, delivered by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and members John M. Huston and James J. Reynolds, Jr. Member Paul L. Styles did not participate in the decision.

THE UNIONS involved were the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the AFL Carpenters. The individuals were a seaman named George C. Quinley and Viola Dodd, an employe of a Berkeley, Cal., venetian blind concern

The board found Quinley was fired because the union instructed members to refuse to sail on any ship employing him after he had been blacklisted by the union as as "stoolpigeon." Viola Dodd was fired, the board ruled, because she was not a member in good standing in the union.

The board majority in the seaman's case said "we do not mean to imply that every union 'attempt' to have an employe discharged for discriminatory reasons, if followed by his discharge, necessarily means that the discharge was caused by the union. The burden of proving that the union caused the discharge . . . must be satisfied before such a finding will be made." The board said it was convinced that the union actually caused the discharge.

MURDOCK, in dissenting, argued that under T-H, a union cannot be found to have illegally caused a discriminatory discharge unless the employer who made the discharge has also been found to have violated the T-H act by the discharge itself. He agreed the union was guilty of an unlawful "attempt," but since the employer was not accused he dissented from the finding that the union "caused" the employer to fire Quinley.

"I must hold," he said, "that the complaint against the union falls as to this branch of the case, for the employer is not before the board, and the board is foreclosed from making the necessary finding that it was a 'violation' of Section 8 (a) (3) which the union 'caused'."

The board ordered the unions not only to reimburse the two, but to notify both the employers and the two persons involved, in writing, that they withdraw objections to employment of the two, and ask in each case that an offer of immediate and full reinstatement be made. The unions must also post notices at their business offices that they will not attempt similar action in the future, and that the unions will imburse the employe for the loss of pay. **LPA**

Defender Of Small Business Unmasked As Industry Front

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CONFERENCE of American Small Business Organizations has a neighborhood drug store label but speaks with the voice of big business, a report by the House Lobby Investigating Committee disclosed on Dec. 26.

The committee, of which Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) is chairman, made a special study of the CASBO as typical of an organization of its kind.

It came up with a lot of interesting facts. Among those it didn't come up with—or at least didn't mention — is that the CASBO's founder and presiding genius, Fred A. Virkus of Chicago, is a notorious enemy of labor, particularly the CIO; is a violent anti-Semite, fought equal pay for women in Illinois and claims credit for the defeat of Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation in that state.

He has long had contacts with other right-wing reactionaries, isolationists and anti-laborites such as Merwin K. Hart, of the National Economic Council, and Gen. Robert E. Wood, the old America Firster and chairman of the board of directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The Buchannan Committee came up with the fact that the CASBO letterhead proclaims it expresses "the deliberated opinion of delegates from organizations representing over 260 lines of industry in 48 states, representing an affiliated membership of over 600,000 small business concerns (the country has about 3.8 million) . . .

The committee pointed out CASBO's "regular membership is approximately 2875 dues-paying individuals, concerns, organizations and trade associations."

THE LETTERHEAD claim, the committee added in the report, is "somewhat of an overstatement."

"The annual session," it continued, "may express the deliberated opinion of 600,000 concerns, but it expresses this opinion largely by ratifying propositions prepared in advance for it by a handful of CASBO officers."

In addition to its dues and assessments, the CASBO receives "gifts of money" which in the first quarter of 1950 amounted to $9242 out of total income of $20,690. Among the small business firms which contributed $500 or more, and hence had their donations listed under the Lobby Act, were such modest outfits as the Household Finance Co., which has assets of $221 million; U.S. Gypsum, with assets of $156 million, and Acme Steel Co., $32 million.

The committee also reported that Virkus appealed for funds in letters to such corner store enterprises as Willys-Overland Motors, which has assets of about $70 million, and the Libby-Owens-Ford-Glass Co., with some $80 million.

THE LETTER told of the CASBO's role in opposing or supporting legislation in Congress and added:

"These (bills) are merely illustrations of legislation affecting our over-all economy in which we take an interest, and in which big business, as such, cannot come out in the open for obvious reasons."

The CASBO at the time was plugging a bill to put the country back on the gold standard. It was trying to raise $48,000 to mail 3.8 million letters to small business men.

"We have had the kind of assistance necessary on a number of occasions," Virkus wrote in the same letter, "where one or a small group of business concerns have paid the printing bills direct to the printer as a private printing bill of that concern, and in such a case the amount of the bill is deductible from income tax, as is any other bill for printing. This is what we prefer."

If the CASBO ever got such kind of assistance previous to the time of Virkus' letter, it was not mentioned in its Lobby Act reports, the committee found.

"This appeal to substantial corporate interests," the committee commented," with its reference to legislation 'in which big business, as such, cannot come out in the open for obvious reasons,' hardly reflects a single-minded purpose to represent the 'deliberated opinion' of 600,000 small businesses. In the context of the letter, the statement that 'Big business should be keenly interested in consolidating the efforts of its small partner' does little to bolster CASBO's claim that it is the champion of small business men."

THE ORGANIZATION'S Lobby Act reports disclosed to the committee that it received from $40,000 to $60,000 a year and spent about the same.

"These figures do not qualify CASBO as one of the largest of pressure groups," the committee observed, "but they do place it among the top 35 so far as receipts reported under the Lobby Act are concerned."

It sought, among other things, to persuade large businesses to pay the membership dues of customers, officers and branch managers, thus avoiding the need of reporting large gifts. It also mailed appeals to selected lists of prospects in addition to its own members, and engaged salesmen who sold memberships on a commission basis, getting half of the first year's dues.

"In view of the fund-raising devices indicated above," the committee said, "neither the Congress nor the public nor the small business men of America can rely on CASBO's reports under the Lobby Act as a full and accurate disclosure of its sources of financial support. For all its posturing as the spokesman for small business, CASBO has made devious and sometimes successful efforts to secure big-business support for its activities."

OHE Reports 7¾ Million Units Frozen

THE OFFICE of the Housing Expediter, in a year-end report, stated that it had approved 973,542 applications for rent increases in the 11 months ending Dec. 1, 1950, with a total increased take by the landlords of nearly $100 million.

During the same 11-month period, approximately 4 million dwelling units were removed from rent controls entirely, either by OHE or on their own motion. This left 7½ million units still under control.

Having thrown this sop in the direction of the landlord lobby, which keeps snarling that rents are "frozen" and the law is "unfair," OHE then turned around and showed a few of the things that might have happened to tenants if there had been no rent control law at all:

Nearly 35,000 landlords were forced to pay back their tenants for illegal overcharges. The tenants received $5,447,121 in refunds —or an average of nearly $160— $1,760,047 of it through court action by OHE which also netted the U. S. Treasury $379,584 in fines.

Rent reductions, or restoration of services, were ordered in 28,458 instances; 26,369 evictions were halted, and 100,650 lesser violations of the law were corrected.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The CIO and organized labor generally have gone through another year of great achievements. Starting with 1951 there are opportunities for still greater accomplishment. We shall devote ourselves and energies to more and more organizing.

Allan Haywood

We shall intensify our efforts in 1951. Organized labor will measure up in the present world crisis to protect the freedom of mankind throughout the world. Let us increase our strength through more organizing in 1951. Let us all get on the team and make it work!

FLASH from Arizona!

Acting Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that the DPO, the Communist "dying puny outfit," a conglomeration of Office & Professional Workers, Farm & Tobacco Workers and the Distributive Workers, got a body blow from the Superior Court at Phoenix in their efforts to keep from the workers the property that rightfully belongs to them, the Fruit Tramps' building in Phoenix. American justice has rendered a just decision against the Communist dominated DPOWA and in favor of the CIO Shed Workers.

Morris Pizer, president, United Furniture Workers-CIO, reports the representation election victories at the Kent Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., UFW-CIO 58, no union 26; Stowe & Davis, Grand Rapids, UFW-CIO 19, no union 11; Arlington Chair Co., Gardner, Mass., UFW-CIO 108, no union 47; Wiley Mfg. Co., Gardner, UFW-CIO 26, no union 23; Southeastern Cabinet Co., Lenoir, N. C., UFW 224, no union 4; Vaughan Furniture Co., Galax, Va., UFW-CIO 171, no union 72; Vaughan-Bassett Co., Galax, UFW-CIO 136, no union 105.

The UFW was also victorlous in two union shop elections: Gregg Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H., yes 274, no 14, and the Stewartstown Furniture Co., Stewartstown, Pa., yes 92, no 4. Special credit should be given to Business Agents Thomas Binnall and Lubert Taylor for the successful elections held at the Arlington Chair Company and the Wiley Mfg. Co. Brothers Binnall and Taylor, with some assistance from the UFW, are conducting an all-out campaign against open shops in this important furniture center.

The CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has been certified by the Ontario Labour Relations Board as bargaining agent for 800 General Electric Co. office employes at Peterborough, Onto., and the Davenport Works in Toronto.

The certification was granted without the formality of an election, despite the attempted intervention of the discredited United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The UE was thrown out of the CIO and the Canadian Congress of Labour, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, more than a year ago because of its Communist domination. Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE reports representation election victories at the Monitor Process Co., Jersey City, N. J., IUE 7, no union 2, and Despatch Oven Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 123, no union 7.

Field Rep. T. D. duCuennois reports that in a representation election at the Armour Fertilizer Works, Norfolk, Va., the workers voted in favor of the Oil Workers International by 33 to 0 for no union.

duCuennois also reports that in a representation election at the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Richmond, Va., the United Paperworkers won by a vote of UPA-CIO 41, no union 40. At the Reliance Fertilizer & Lime Co., Norfolk, Va., the Oil Workers won a representation election by a vote of OWIU 15, no union 11.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that the United Steelworkers won a representation election at the Lodge & Shipley Co., Cincinnati, O., by the following vote: 285 eligible, 221 USA-CIO, 45 no, 3 void. USA Intl. Rep. Chester Morgan was in charge of this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports that in a representation election at the Western Products, Inc., Newark, O., the employes voted for the Textile Workers-CIO by a vote of 90 to 39 for no union. Rep. William H. Walters was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Kelly-Weber Fertilizer Co., Lake Charles, La., the workers voted in favor of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, CIO, by a vote of CIO 39, spoiled 1. CIO Rep. Harry Cochran and Intl. Rep. Perry Allen handled this campaign. The CIO won a union shop election at the American Creosote Works, Winnfield, La., by a vote of 52 for union shop, 2 against.

1950-A Year of Crisis

1950 was a year of crisis throughout the world, a year of difficult problems and difficult decisions for every American.

At the turning point of the century, it was the year in which the Soviet Union's cold war against democracy shifted to shooting battles in the hills and valleys of Korea. 1950 was the year which dashed humanity's hope of true and lasting peace; and it was a year which found the unions of the CIO working at fever pitch to speed the mobilization of American resources for the challenges of the present and future.

1950 was a curiously divided year—a year marked by "before Korea" and "after Korea." Until June 24, the nation's interest had been primarily directed toward domestic problems.

JANUARY, for instance, found organized labor hailing President Truman's call for congressional action on the Fair Deal program. The 75c minimum wage—a big jump from the old 40c level—went into effect on Jan. 25. The CIO started the first of a series of hearings on nine unions charged with Communist domination. Union-management contracts throughout the nation emphasized pension and welfare programs along the lines of those negotiated a month or two earlier by the United Steelworkers.

FEBRUARY saw the start of one of the year's longest strikes—the CIO Auto Workers at Chrysler Corp.; it ended in a union victory, on wages and pensions, three months later. The CIO Executive Board expelled four Communist-dominated unions, and called for the removal of Robert Denham, the labor-baiting general counsel of the NLRB.

MARCH brought the first big victory for the fledgling new CIO electrical union—the IUE, headed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey. Leading the year's biggest organizing campaign, to smash Communist union domination in an essential industry, IUE battered the "old UE" by 8-1 in a Labor Board election at GM. It forecast later victories at GE, Westinghouse, RCA and other sections of the industry for IUE in the months ahead.

APRIL brought not only showers but clouds on the economic and legislative horizon. Congress passed—but President Truman vetoed—the big business-supported Kerr Gas Bill, which would have gouged consumers and enriched the corporations.

Even more serious, the nation's economy seemed to be missing on at least one cylinder. From every big city came reports of lay-offs and dim job prospects. CIO beat the drums of

complaint in Washington and state capitals, brought delegations to Washington to demand effective relief.

Deeply concerned by the drift of things, CIO Pres. Philip Murray addressed letters to every non-Communist labor organization in America; he stressed the need for labor unity and joint action on common problems. It was hailed by workers throughout the land.

In **MAY,** the Fair Deal civil rights program received a major setback, when the FEPC anti-discrimination bill was licked by Senate filibusters, with the connivance of the northern GOP leadership. The Supreme Court, in a mixed decision, upheld the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit provision (two months before it had also approved the T-H ban on union-controlled maritime hiring halls).

From Detroit came news of a major union contract—a five-year renewal of the UAW-General Motors contract, providing cost-of-living increases, annual productivity benefits, and pensions. It was hailed as a step to industrial peace in a turbulent industry, and later in the year similar pacts were signed by Ford, Chrysler and many smaller companies.

JUNE found Taft-Hartley being used to bust a textile strike at Enka, Tenn. Murray warned a big PAC rally that Congress must meet its responsibilities by adopting laws to overcome the serious unemployment problem.

CIO-AFL unity showed up glowingly in a Newspaper Guild strike at the N. Y. World Telegram-Sun, printers and pressmen cooperated in shutting down the paper until demands were won. A weak rent control extension law was finally passed in Congress.

. . . And then the North Korean Communist army launched its war of aggression south of the 38th parallel, and America and the world entered a new phase of history.

In **JULY,** the CIO rallied to support the fight against Communist aggression in the Far East. Murray hailed the "strong program" set forth by President Truman and pledged labor's backing to all necessary steps to mobilize the country's resources.

Union leaders—from both CIO and AFL—met with top government agencies on ways to handle the host of new problems arising from the crisis, and set the stage for greater labor participation in the federal government's mobilization effort.

And formal committees from the CIO and AFL got together to talk unity, on the basis of Murray's April letter. Out of that meeting came agreement on unified action on legislative, political and international matters between the two great union organizations.

AUGUST dog-days found the nation buckling down to the colossal task of building its defenses. The CIO called for vastly-expanded production, and for effective price control and tax programs to halt the steadily rising cost of living.

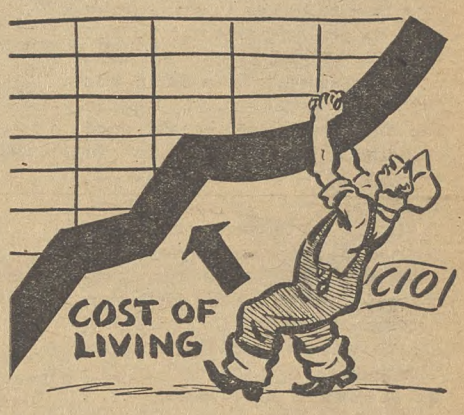
Criticism was directed at moves to weaken both controls and tax legislation in Congress. The 81st Congress, meanwhile, fulfilled a major 1948 promise by voting substantial improvements in the nation's social security law; benefits and coverage were increased and expanded.

SEPTEMBER saw the CIO producing new, more detailed programs for mobilization, and calling for a more effective democratic foreign policy throughout the world. The CIO Board completed its task of cleaning out Communist-infiltrated unions. President Truman gave the old-fashioned heave-ho to NLRB Counsel Denham, whose attacks on the Administration and on unions had become increasingly bitter; labor applauded the move.

By **OCTOBER,** unions were moving for improved wages to meet the rising cost of living. Negotiations were under way in steel; in other industries, agreements were being signed on a wide scale. The CIO pointed out that speculative price jumps, not union wage demands, had spurred the inflationary trend.

And the "off-year" election campaign headed towards its climax in an atmosphere of unparalleled name-calling and smearing . . .

NOVEMBER brought disappointments. A number of liberal stalwarts were defeated, in both the House and Senate; and Sen. Taft romped to an easy re-election in Ohio. Although Democrats kept control of Congress,



GOP isolationists took courage and increased the tempo and sharpness of their attacks on President Truman, Secy. of State Acheson and other Fair Deal figures.

CIO's 12th Convention—most harmonious in the organization's history—opened in Chicago and strongly ratified the policy of support to the battle against Communist imperialism. Murray, completing 10 years at CIO's helm, was enthusiastically re-elected for another term.

DECEMBER carried with it new threats to the national security as the Chinese Communists plunged squarely into the Korean conflict, and the nation redoubled its effort to develop the strength of American democracy.

Labor, conscious of its role and responsibility, moved further along the road to unity, with formation of a formal United Labor Policy Committee to offer programs and policies in behalf of CIO, AFL, Machinists and Railroad Brotherhoods.

"We pledge ourselves unreservedly to the service of our nation, and to the support of the President in the present crisis," the committee said.

It was on that note of patriotism and grim recognition of the tremendous challenge to American democracy that labor and all the people turned to face the year 1951.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN signs the Celler Anti-Monopoly Bill which will prevent corporations from buying the property of their competitors and thus obtaining dominant positions in their fields. The measure which had the backing of the CIO and other progressive groups was described by the President as "a major element" in the program to protect small and independent businesses. The signing is witnessed by a number of members of Congress who helped obtain passage of the measure and by federal officials charged with the enforcement of anti-trust laws. (See story on Page 6.)

Dixiecrats, Republicans Score Victory In House

When the new House organized last week, it restored to the Rules Committee its life-and-death rule over new legislation. This marked a defeat for the Administration and showed the strength of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

The committee's power was cut by the old House in its early days in 1949 when it changed the rules to provide that the committee could not hold up House consideration of a bill more than 21 days. (See Page 3.)

Wolves Always Protest When Sheep Fight Back

How impartial do you think ol' Doc Henderson of AMA could be about the national health insurance plan? How objective could a Commie be about the UN position in Korea?

How disinterested would you expect an organization financed and directed by business to be when it comes to analyzing pending legislation for Congressmen? The House Lobby Investigating Committee found out the answer and made it public last week. Read about the American Enterprise Association on Page 9.

Equality Of Sacrifice May Be Imperiled

Equality of sacrifice, which labor regards as an absolute "must" in the mobilization picture, was notably lacking in the year-end recommendations to the President by his Council of Economic Advisers—at least when it came to wage and price stabilization.

Since the report was expected to serve as the basis for the President's message to Congress and as an important policy guide for the men in charge of shaping wage and price policy, it caused no little furore in labor circles. Union leaders who had just been summoned to a series of meetings with Wage Stabilizer Cyrus Ching were expected to let him know their opinion in no uncertain terms.

Trouble with the recommendations was not so much that they were tough as that they called for gigantic belt-tightening by wage earners without mentioning (a) vitally needed toughening amendments to the price control authority or (b) necessity for equally binding restrictions on the purchasing power of the non-wage groups.

The President's Executive Order centralizing and strengthening defense production authority, issued last week, also called for further consideration of the extent and effectiveness of labor representation at the policy level.

Appointment of labor members of a union-management production advisory committee, and of full-time labor consultants to the National Production Administration, both announced last week, was somewhat beclouded by the executive action, which came after the appointments and left the exact status of the appointees unclear. (See story on Page 12.)

Oliver Gets Golden's Labor Adviser Post

ROBERT OLIVER, who is on leave as CIO Texas regional director and as CIO Organizing Committee director for that state, has been appointed an ECA Economic Adviser, it was announced last week by ECA Administrator William C. Foster.

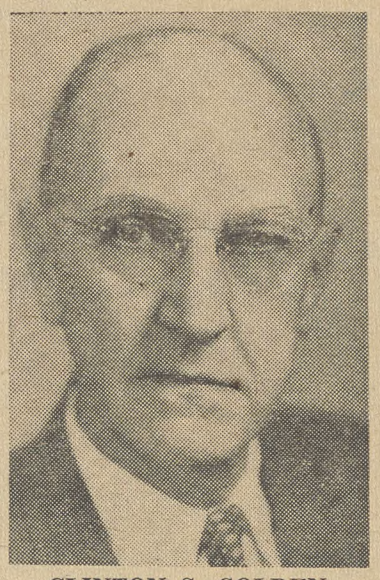
He succeeds Clinton S. Golden, former vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

ROBERT OLIVER

Oliver has been executive assistant in the Office of Labor Advisers since September, 1950. He now becomes one of the two ECA Labor Advisers. The other is Bert M. Jewell, formerly president of the AFL Railway Employes Dept.

Oliver and Golden left this week for an official visit to Europe to take part in trade union conferences. Upon his return, Golden will assume consultant status with ECA.

Oliver began his labor career in 1934 as a member of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO. In 1938, he began work for the Textile Workers Union, CIO, becoming its Washington representative in 1942. After 1946, Oliver was CIO



CLINTON S. GOLDEN

Texas regional director as well as Texas director of the CIO Organizing Committee, from which job he is now on leave.

His service with the CIO was interrupted in February, 1944, when he joined the armed services. He saw combat service in France, Holland, and Germany. After the end of hostilities, he worked on evacuation of displaced persons until the Office of Military Government assigned to him the task of formulating policy for the rebuilding of democratic trade unions in Germany.

Oliver was born in San Augustine, Tex., Nov. 4, 1909. He attended the New Mexico Military Institute and the Univ. of Texas.

Elbert Thomas Gets U.S. Post

FORMER SENATOR Elbert Thomas of Utah has been appointed High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands — the former Japanese-mandated islands, such as Guam, which U.S. forces occupied during the last war.

The appointment was announced by President Truman last week, and is a singularly appropriate one for the 68-year-old Thomas, a former missionary to the Far East, whose scholarly specialty for many years has been the Orient and who served with distinction on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during his three terms in office.

Thomas, a Democrat, also was chairman of the Senate Labor Committee during his last term, and led the unsuccessful 1948 fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act with certain amendments.

He was defeated in November by Wallace Bennett, Republican and recent board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, after one of the dirtiest campaigns conducted anywhere in the United States.

GCEOC Locals In N.Y. Form Joint Council

New York State locals of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee have formed a Joint Council to work for repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Act, which prohibits strikes by public workers in the state.

Court Asked To Invalidate Utilities Law

THE U. S. Supreme Court will hear CIO arguments this week that it should declare unconstitutional a Wisconsin law providing compulsory arbitration of strikes in public utilities.

Although the strike in question —conducted by the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers—was quickly settled, the Board obtained contempt of court penalties against the union leaders, on grounds that they had not called off the strike as soon as an injunction was issued.

The case was brought to the U. S. Supreme Court after the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the state law as constitutional.

Preparing the brief for the Supreme Court hearing were Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Thomas E. Harris, CIO associate general counsel; and Max Raskin of Milwaukee, attorney for the local union.

Their brief pointed out that through the Taft-Hartley Act, which contains no provisions for compulsory arbitration, the federal government has passed legislation covering the entire field of labor-management relations in industries in interstate commerce.

"The state may not, therefore, impose additional restrictions or regulations upon collective bargaining or strikes in industries affecting commerce," the CIO brief declared.

Mich. CIO To Hold Winter Institute

The Education Dept. of the Michigan CIO Council will stage its first winter training institute in the northern part of the state Jan. 27-30 at Weber's Resort, near Marenisco, on Lake Gogebic.

Under the direction of Bill Kemsley, the council's education director, courses will include union administration, steward training, collective bargaining and education program planning.

CIO Sends Delegation To ICFTU Parley

A NINE-MAN delegation is representing the CIO at the first Inter-American Regional Conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which opened today in Mexico City.

The conference is one of a series being held in different parts of the world to set up regional sub-divisions authorized under the ICFTU constitution adopted at the organization meeting in London in December, 1949. The Mexico City meeting also will adopt a course of action and make plans for future activities of the ICFTU in the Western Hemisphere.

The CIO delegation includes Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International and Latin American Committees; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers and Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, members of both committees; Exec. Secy. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and Secy.-Treas. Lewis J. Clark of the Packinghouse Workers, members of the CIO Latin-American Committee; Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the Auto Workers; Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers, and Dr. Ernst Schwartz, secretary of the Latin-American Committee.

The AFL, Canada and most countries of Central and South America and the West Indies will be represented except for Argentina, the spokesmen for which probably will be labor leaders exiled by Dictator Peron. J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU, is making the trip from headquarters at Brussels, to attend.

Affiliates of the ICFTU in Europe recently held a similar conference. Meetings are planned within the next few months for Africa and Asia.

The ICFTU, in setting up plans for regional conferences in various sections of the world set up a number of tasks for the regional bodies.

Among them is the job of helping "free trade union organizations in the region," and the establishment of new unions where none now exists.

The permanent regional organization also has the task of collecting and distributing information about "working and social conditions, social legislation, trade unions and their activities" for use by the ICFTU and its various union affiliates.

Future conferences will be held at regular intervals by the new organization to be created at Mexico City. It will also set up a permanent headquarters and staff, at some city to be chosen in Latin America. In between conferences, the organization will be governed by a regional council.

The conference is the first inter-American labor union meeting to which the CIO has sent an official delegation. With the AFL similarly represented, it will mark a new step in U.S. labor unity in the realm of international affairs.

Three-Man CIO Delegation Leaves For Europe To Study Unions

A THREE-MAN delegation of CIO trade unionists went to Europe last week to find out how to strengthen the free, democratic labor movement abroad in its fight against Communist imperialism.

Announcement of the mission was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, as chairman of the CIO International Committee.

The members are Victor Reuther, who has taken a leave of absence from his post as educational director of the Auto Workers to become CIO European representative; Frank Bellanca, former organizer and editor for the Clothing Workers, and Edgar de Lasalle, Steelworkers' representative in Easton, Pa.

The three will study union problems particularly in France, Italy and Western Germany for six weeks and then report back to the CIO International Committee, Potofsky said. The committee will then plan future CIO activity in Europe. This will be directed toward helping non-Communist unions in the three nations to build their organizations, improve their collective bargaining functions, and strengthen themselves generally as bulwarks of democratic society.

While in Europe the CIO representatives will send reports directly to Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs and secretary of the International Committee.

As CIO representative in Europe, Reuther succeeds Elmer Cope, of the Steelworkers, who has held the post for the last four years. Cope has been appointed CIO assistant director of international affairs and will coordinate much of the CIO work carried on abroad.

While the CIO delegation to Europe will be guided by what it finds there, Potofsky reiterated the broad principles under which the CIO and also the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with leaders of which the mission will consult, is operating in the war for men's minds.

"Freedom can be achieved only through economic and political democracy," he said. "We must achieve a world in which people are free from the tyranny of Communist, Fascist, Falangist and any other form of totalitarianism, as well as from the domination and exploitation of concentrated economic power in the hands of cartels and monopolies.

"We reject the false theory that workers must sacrifice political and spiritual freedom to obtain economic security and social justice.

"In a worldwide struggle over conflicting ideologies, we must remember there must be economic security and social justice for all. The task before us is to mobilize the tools of abundance possessed by the industrially advanced nations of the world, to assure full employment, security against want, old age and sickness, and to provide ever-rising standards of living and a richer and fuller life for peoples everywhere.

"Peace, itself, can be attained as a lasting thing only on the basis of free and democratic peoples—united in a common effort to achieve economic security, social justice and political freedom. The free and democratic trade unions of the world are the vanguard of the forces determined to build a just and lasting peace."

Dad's Job No Cause To Fire

IF YOU work in the office and your Pop wants to organize the shop it's perfectly okay with the National Labor Relations Board.

It's so okay that C. W. Whittemore, trial examiner at Denver, Colo., has ordered the Screw Machine Products Co. to rehire Marie Saltzgaber and three others who were fired during a union drive at the plant.

C. A. Baukman, owner of the company, fired Marie because her father was a business representative for the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers-AFL which was organizing the production workers.

She protested that she wasn't even eligible for membership in the union, but Baukman was unmoved. Now a trial examiner has ordered her rehired with back pay, along with others fired during the drive, and directed a representation election at the plant.

Attention, All Aliens!

Under terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950, all aliens are required to report their addresses to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization by Jan. 10 of each year.

Necessary report cards may be obtained from any U.S. Post Office (Form 1-53). An alien must indicate his alien registration number on his form.

In the case of any alien under 14 years of age whose registration under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 was applied for by a parent or guardian, it is the responsibility of such person to submit the address report to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Failure to comply with the address notification requirements of the Act can result in a fine of $100, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

Sen. McFarland Has More 'Right' Than 'Wrong' Votes

SEN. Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.), newly elected leader of the slender Democratic majority in the Senate, has a wavering liberal voting record that has improved as his tenure in office lengthened.

He has voted "right" much more often than "wrong" on key issues set forth in recent editions of the CIO Voting Record. Equally significant, he seldom has taken refuge in absence when an important issue was due for a vote.

In general, he has followed the Truman administration except on issues directly affecting the South. Thus he has voted "right" every time the Taft-Hartley Act came up, but has been consistently "wrong" on civil rights measures.

McFarland, who is 56, succeeds former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (Ill.), who was not reelected, as Senate majority leader.

He was elected with the backing of southern and conservative Democrats by a 30 to 19 vote over Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), one of the Senate's most distinguished liberals. O'Mahoney, who had the solid backing of administration stalwarts, moved to make McFarland's choice unanimous.

The Arizonan, who has demonstrated thus far no outstanding capacity as a leader, was supported for the majority leadership by a coalition of southerners sparked by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) which was unsympathetic to O'Mahoney's liberalism and most of the Fair Deal program.

Johnson, incidentally, was elected Democratic whip by a unanimous vote after the liberal Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) withdrew following his nomination by Sen. Paul Douglas (Ill.) Johnson succeeds former Sen. Francis J. Myers (Pa.), who like Lucas lost his bid for reelection.

McFarland last spring voted for the bill introduced by Kerr which would have exempted independent producers of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Had the bill become law it would have permitted the independents, who produce some 85% of the country's natural gas, to put into effect price boosts which over the years would have drained billions of dollars out of the pockets of consumers. Kerr, himself a wealthy gas and oil producer, would have shared, but the bill was vetoed by President Truman after the Senate passed it.

McFarland frankly stood on the floor of the Senate and told his colleagues he had been literally blackmailed into voting for the measure because Texas producers refused to sell additional gas to Arizona's rapidly growing industries and homes until they got a higher price for it.

HST Signs Excess Profits Tax, But Expresses Dissatisfaction

AS THE New Year dawned, the "lame duck" 81st Congress got down to business with a flourish to clean things up. The 82nd Congress, containing many new faces, was ready to take over Jan. 3.

Meeting on New Year's Day, the House approved a watered down version of an excess profits tax drafted by a House-Senate conference group and the railway union shop bill. (See Page 6 for story about the latter).

Both measures has already been passed by the Senate so the House action sent them to President Truman.

IN SIGNING the excess profits tax measure Jan. 4, President Truman expressed dissatisfaction.

"In developing this tax in the few weeks at its disposal the Congress may have been overly liberal in its concern over some corporations in special circumstances," President Truman said.

"Some of the provisions of this bill will give an undue advantage to some corporations, especially in relation to tax burdens necessarily borne by others.

"Excessive exemptions and relief provisions create inequities and reduce the government's revenue needlessly.

"For this reason, I am requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to keep excess profits tax under continuous review so that if it develops that some of its provisions need revision, the facts can be placed before Congressional committees without delay."

At the same time he warned of "more and much heavier taxes" all along the line. There is a strong possibility that the President will tell Congress how much more he wants it to raise when he submits his Budget Message Jan. 15.

In addition, the House celebrated the holiday by approving a $20 billion supplemental appropriation bill for defense and the program for training some 15 million persons in civil defense. The Senate passed these measures the following afternoon, sent them to the President.

ON JAN. 2 the House gave President Truman half of the emergency war powers he had requested. Specifically, the House gave the President the power to modify defense contracts.

While there was little real objection to this bill, legislators for big business presumably saw a chance for their friends to renegotiate more profitable agreements. Within an hour, the Senate approved the measure, including a House amendment giving the comptroller-general authority to inspect the books of companies concerned.

In the House, Administration leaders dropped their attempt to get approval of the other emergency power requested by the President, the power to reshuffle federal agencies if by so doing the defense program could be speeded up.

In the Senate, Administration opponents led by Sen. Taft (R. O.) already had blocked this grant of power once and the opposition view prevailed in the end. The Administration will make another attempt to obtain the re-shuffling power for the President this winter.

The excess profits tax finally enacted by Congress fell far short of what organized labor or the Administration wanted. President Truman had requested a tax that would raise $4 billion. Labor wanted one that would yield up to $7 billion. The measure Congress approved will bring the Treasury about $3.3 billion, according to estimates.

Here's how corporations will be taxed under the new law. The first $25,000 of profits will be taxed 25%. Higher profits will be taxed 47% Excess profits will be taxed 77%.

Excess profits are defined as those exceeding 85% of the annual earnings in the best three years of the four-year 1946-1949 period. Or excess profits can be defined as those exceeding a stipulated percentage of a company's invested capital—12% of the first $5 million of capital, 10% of the next $5 million and 8% of anything over $10 million.

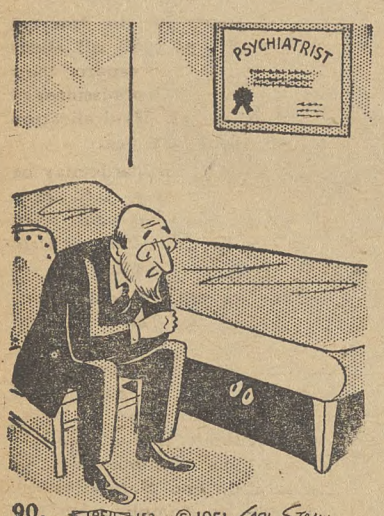
The excess profits tax is retroactive to July 1, 1950. A 2% increase in the regular tax rate is applicable to a firm's first tax year beginning after that date. There are special relief provisions for "growth" companies, publicly regulated businesses such as public utilities and railroads, and certain "strategic" mining industries.

Credit Control Hits Installment Buying

Just as labor had predicted, the consumer credit controls hit hardest the people least able to live on a cash basis. For the first time in seven years, the rise in installment buying was halted in November.

Between October and November installment credit dropped $74 million, first drop since Nov., 1943. Most of the decline, the government reported, was "attributable to a drop in automobile sale credit."

But while installment buying tapered off, loans to business kept going up. For the week ended Dec. 27 loans were $38 million, bringing such loans to an all-time high of almost $18 billion, or almost $4 billion above a year ago. Real estate loans also increased during the week by $16 million to an all-time high of $5.27 billion. Total loans and investments of the banks in the Federal Reserve System were up $390 million on Dec. 27 to $71.8 billion.



"The best remedy for your type of inferiority complex, Mr. Moody, is a union card!"

House Action Would Please Joe Cannon

THE BONES of Uncle Joe Cannon must have twirled merrily in their grave last week as the House, organizing itself for the 82d Congress, turned happily back in the direction of the dictatorship that won him renown.

Cannon, a Representative from Missouri, was Speaker of the House in the early part of the century. He was virtually czar—a title his foes pinned on him at every opportunity—over everything that went on in the House until his power was clipped in 1909.

The House restored "dictatorship" when it organized on Jan. 3, but tossed the power into the lap of an oligarchy—the Rules Committee—instead of giving it to an individual.

A coalition of Dixiecrats and tory Republicans spearheaded by the reactionary Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) and the equally reactionary Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) killed an administration proposal to operate under the same rules as the 81st Congress. These rules included a requirement that the Rules Committee, after 21 days, schedule for House consideration any bill which had been approved by another committee.

THEN THE same coalition specifically killed the 21day rule and restored to the Rules Committee its old power to pigeonhole indefinitely any bill it doesn't like regardless of whether it has a chance of being approved by House vote. The Dixiecrat-Republican cabal controls the Rules Committee despite the chairmanship of the veteran liberal, Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.).

Its iron-handed seizure of control of what the House will be allowed to consider means, to all practical intents and purposes, that any bill which organized labor favors has little chance of getting to the floor if its passage be likely. The only machinery left to pry a measure out of the committee's clutches is the petition, which requires the signatures of a majority of House members. Experience has proved the petition of little practical value in getting a bill to the floor.

The two votes on rules give the nation an idea of the character of the House that is entrusted with a major role in the difficult job of guiding the country through what may prove to be the most crucial two years in its history.

The Dixiegops won the first vote by 247 to 179. This came on Sabath's motion to continue the old rules. Then the powerbund voted for a substitute set of rules offered by Cox, which threw out the 21-day rule and restored the rules that had been in effect for 40 years prior to their liberalization in 1949

THIS SET gave the Rules Committee life and death power over all legislation. The tally was 247 to 179; voting for the motion were 158 Republicans and 89 Democrats, against it 136 Democrats, 42 Republicans and one independent.

The two tallies give a clue to the approximate vote that can be expected during the next two years on issues backed by labor and liberals.

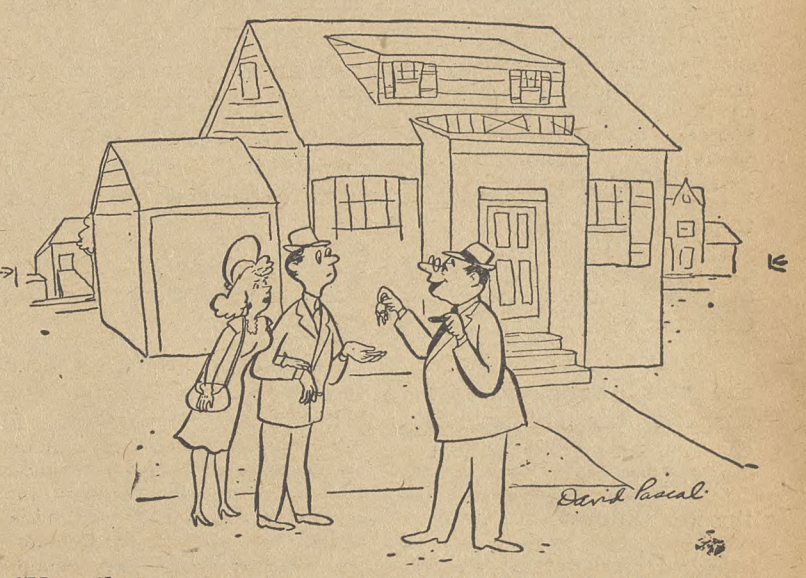
In warning the Republicans they were "on trial," Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.), the Democratic leader, told them they would be only "the tail of the kite" of the Dixiecrats in any coalition.

Halleck said the Rules Committee always had been "the strong right arm" of the leadership and would continue to be. However, he had given the play away in earlier discussion when he maintained the 21-day rule should be thrown out so the Rules Committee could block "ill-timed proposals" such as President Truman's national health insurance plan, which he described as "socialized medicine" even though it isn't.

The 21-day rule was an important factor in getting bills favored by labor to the floor in the last session of Congress. Eight measures were forced to votes this way and won passage by the House: statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, the anti-poll tax bill, rivers and harbors bill, National Science Foundation measure, National Minerals bill, VA Hospitals bill, and a measure providing funds for certain United Nations agencies.

THE THREAT of the 21-day rule was enough to force action on several other measures, including the bill that raised the minimum wage to 75c an hour and another expanding social security.

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.) was re-elected Speaker in a perfunctory contest with Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R. Mass.), Speaker of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress. The vote was on strictly party lines.



"Now that you own the house, how's about renting me the upstairs attic room?"

People Should Demand National Unity

Nation Cannot Afford Petty Political Bickering And Continued Partisan Squabbling Over Foreign And Military Affairs

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE JAPANESE attacked Pearl Harbor—and within a matter of hours we had a stunned but united nation.

All of us understood the sudden death that dropped from the skies. All of us understood that we were at war and that war called for real sacrifices.

Those who had been spewing hate at Roosevelt because of his domestic program suddenly became quiet.

Political differences may not have been forgotten, but they were put on the shelf because there were more important matters at hand.

We knew who our enemies were, what they stood for and what would happen to us if we lost.

So we worked together—and we won.

THE RUSSIANS began an ideological attack on us soon after the end of World War II.

It wasn't sudden, dramatic and shocking like the attack on Pearl Harbor but its intent was just as deadly.

Its objective was to undermine or overthrow our way of life and to make us the victims of a dictatorship as bad as Hitler's.

But many people didn't understand what was going on and many refused—at least at first—to believe our wartime ally would turn against us.

Se we continued our squabbling as the Reds took over control of Eastern Europe and moved into the Orient.

We were angered by the blockade of Berlin, but even that dramatic event did not unite us.

WAR BROKE out suddenly in Korea and within a short time Americans were being maimed and killed on the field of battle.

This should have served as notice—both sudden and dramatic—that the Reds really meant business — that they had turned from cold to hot war.

An it should have served to unite our nation against a common foe.

But it didn't.

We soon were in the midst of a political campaign, and many races were decided on completely phony "Communist" issues.

A segment of the Republican Party went after Secy. of State Acheson's scalp and in some quarters he was pictured as a worse enemy than Stalin.

On election day many of us gave sighs of relief because we thought that our political leaders would stop fighting among themselves and begin fighting the Reds in a unified manner.

But they didn't.

THE WAR was nearly over in Korea, dispatches from the front indicated, and then the tide turned suddenly.

A new group of Communist fighting men —from China—had entered the battle. Our victory march soon turned into retreat.

Again we had witnessed something which should have made our political leaders get their heads together and work out a unified program.

But it didn't.

The campaign against Acheson was intensified. Republican sniping at President Truman was stepped up. One GOP group even went so far as to advocate a program of "no cooperation" with the Administration.

Senator Taft expressed lack of confidence in our military leadership.

And an attempt was made to "get" Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, nominated as assistant to Secy. of Defense Marshall.

THAT ABOUT brings us up to date but it doesn't project us into the uncertain future.

But it illustrates that we have two big problems on our hands.

One of these is to unify our forces behind a real mobilization program.

The other is to combat international communism.

The second can't be done successfully if our political leaders are unwilling to do the first.

The people—whose necks are at stake in the big struggle—have a right to demand that the politicians shelve their comparatively petty differences while the nation tackles its No. 1 problem.

The demanding should be done where it counts—on the members of Congress.

THE NEW CONGRESS

Make no mistake about it; the new Congress has a tough row to hoe.

The measures it passes—or fails to pass—may well determine the course of world events for generations to come.

That's not stretching it, either.

Whether we like it or not, our job is to provide leadership to the world's democratic forces and to give them the aid they must have if they're to be effective in the struggle.

It's time for Congress—and for all of us—to be realistic about the situation. We either play the role which circumstances have created for us—or we don't.

And if we don't, we then give up our position of world leadership. It's almost as simple as that.

Now, back to Congress and the problems confronting it:

One of the biggest tasks right now is to speed up our mobilization program so we'll be in a position to prosecute the war in Korea and prepare ourselves for what may follow.

This will disrupt our economy and work hardships on all of us. The new Congress should do everything possible to hold the disruption to a minimum and make the sacrifices as equal as possible.

The economic stabilization measure passed by the last Congress will have to be revamped if this is to be accomplished. The present measure won't permit the President to do the job that needs to be done.

WAR PROFITEERING MUST BE STOPPED

The Congress should give attention soon to methods of halting the war profiteering that is already going on and to the establishment of adequate safeguards against excess war profits once the mobilization program hits its stride.

It should get prepared to enact an effective rent control program at least by the time the present rent curbs are due to expire.

It should prepare an "economic cushion" for workers who will leave their jobs because of material shortages and transfer to plane, tank and munitions plants.

And—above all—it should refuse to follow the "politics as usual" pattern established by certain elements of the 81st Congress.

This means that McCarthyism should go into the ashcan and that certain elements of the Republican Party should abandon their partisan efforts to destroy public confidence in the Truman administration.

It means putting the welfare of the whole nation ahead of the welfare of special-interest groups.

It means giving the world a real demonstration that we can make our democratic machinery function well in time of crisis.

Contract Held Good 2 Years

A UNION contract without a duration or termination clause is good for two years, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, 4 to 1.

Reversing Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett, the Board directed the Sanson Hosiery Mills, Inc., Meridan, Miss., to bargain with Local 171, United Textile Workers-AFL.

NLRB first ordered an election at the mill in January, 1947, when it was owned by Artcraft Hosiery Co. The 120 employees voted for UTWA after the Sanson mills took over and the union was certified in May 1947. A contract was signed on Nov. 19, 1947.

Exactly a year later, the company wrote UTWA that the contract was terminated because decertification proceedings had been started against the union. The board dismissed the decertification petition saying a contract is good for two years unless otherwise noted. It said decertification proceedings were barred for that period and the company was "under obligation to recognize and bargain with the union."

The company thought otherwise and refused union overtures. UTWA filed unfair labor practice charges on July 29, 1949. Company lawyers contended that the last definite refusal to bargain by the company was Nov. 29, 1948—more than six months before the filing of the charges and therefore not subject to action under the Taft-Hartley law. The trial examiner agreed, and dismissed the charges.

The board in reversing the ruling, in effect, asked where the company had been during the six months preceding the charges and intimated that it hadn't heard any rumors of the company rushing around looking for bargaining sessions.

"We are satisfied that on and after Jan. 29, 1949 (the beginning of the six-month period) the union's request for bargaining and the company's refusal to bargain continued," the NLRB majority said.

Paul M. Herzog, board chairman, dissented. He said he thought the fact the union answered the company's letter saying it was willing to negotiate a "new contract" was evidence that UTWA considered the old contract dead.

Bosses Have Cadillacs!

YOU HAVE been told many times recently how much better off you are than the workers in various foreign countries.

The government has published pamphlets showing how many hours of labor a worker in the United States has to put in to earn this or that piece of merchandise and how many more hours the workers in these foreign countries have to labor to get the same piece of goods.

Yes, we American workers are better off than those in other countries.

But there is some room for studying how the earning rates of American workers compare with the earning rates of some other American people.

For example, if it takes a refinery worker three days to make enough money to buy a suit of clothes, how long does it take the president of the company?

The government has made no studies on this subject. But E. E. Phelps, OWIU's director of research and education, has made such a study and here are his findings:

TO BUY A $50 suit of clothes, the average U.S. refinery worker must work three days, two hours and 48 minutes (based on 1949 average wages).

But the average big oil company president could pay for this same suit by working 44 minutes. (Probably he would take off 44 minutes on company time to select the suit, anyway.) This figure is found by averaging the 1949 salaries of the presidents of Standard of Jersey, Standard of Indiana, Standard of California and the Texas Co.

TO BUY A $15 pair of shoes, the average worker had to put in a little more than one day in the refinery.

To buy a $15 pair of shoes, the Texas Co. president had to work 8 minutes and 36 seconds. (About as long as it would take him to smoke a cigaret.)

TO BUY HIS wife a $1.50 pair of nylons, the average refinery worker had to put in 49 minutes on the job.

The president of Standard Oil of California could buy his wife a pair of nylons by working 1 minute and 40 seconds.

TWO HOURS, 22 minutes and 30 seconds work would enable the refinery worker to buy a loaf of bread, a two pound chuck roast, a pound of coffee, a pound of butter, a quart of milk, a can of beans, and a dozen eggs. But the oil company president could buy the same sack of groceries by working 3 minutes and 36 seconds.

AND WHILE it takes the refinery worker about a half year's labor to buy the cheapest sort of automobile, the oil company president can get himself a new $5,000 Cadillac by working nine days, 1 hour and 20 minutes.

—From Intl. Oil Worker

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Was Organizing The Difficult Way

THE UNION organizing campaign at Oak Ridge, Tenn., back in 1946 was a fantastic affair.

Everything at the atomic energy project was on a super-secret basis and the Army was firmly in the saddle.

None of the union organizers knew exactly how many production workers were on the project. They didn't know which plants were likely to be expanded and which ones might be shut down.

They didn't know too much about the pay scales of many of the workers—simply because the workers had been instructed not to discuss their jobs with anybody.

And the restrictions! There seemed to be hundreds of them.

"COMMITTEE" meetings were permitted but "mass" meetings were prohibited—so giant "committee" meetings were held now and then.

Organizers were required to pass about the same security tests as production workers, and there was always fear that an incident—regardless of who provoked it—might result in the union men suddenly being on the outside of the reservation trying to get in.

For a while the Army placed rigid restrictions on the use of an organizing newspaper by the CIO. Most of these were lifted when the CIO started buying advertising space in the newspaper in nearby Knoxville. The Knoxville papers were circulated freely on the project.

The organizers found it extremely difficult to discuss business over the organizing headquarters telephones because they believed they were tapped.

THE RESTRICTIONS resulted in CIO organizers being selected with extreme care. Men with imagination were needed because it was impossible to follow the familiar membership campaign techniques.

And, above all, there was a need for men with a sense of humor—because selling unionism in Oak Ridge that year was a bit like organizing in jail.

The barbed wire around the place and the rigid restrictions were very depressing.

There was very little entertainment on the project. The food at most of the restaurants and cafeterias was poor.

There were frequent illnesses among organizers because of the food and the water.

And the feeling that somebody was always looking at what you were doing was a bit hard on the nerves.

AMONG THE top CIO organizers was a man who vowed he would keep smiling "even if it kills me."

Sometimes it was extremely difficult for him to do so, but he demonstrated one day that you can get smiles from others even when you're physically unable to grin.

It happened one morning when he went to one of the gates of a big plant to hand out copies of the organizing paper.

A worker refused to accept one of the newspapers and made a dirty remark about both the organizer and the CIO.

The organizer told the man he was mistaken and said he'd like to discuss the matter with him.

The worker became angry, doubled up his fist, smashed the organizer in the mouth and knocked him down.

Reporting the incident later, the organizer said:

"I got up, dusted myself off and said, 'Buddy, I know you're wrong because if you had any good arguments you wouldn't have used your fist.'

"I didn't win him over but I got a lot of guys on our side because I didn't hit him back and because I didn't get nasty."

The organizer spat out a mouthful of blood and continued:

"Hell, boys, I'll organize this place if my teeth hold out long enough!" **A.L.S.**

THE (D---) 'THING'!

Reds Battle To Control Burma's Free Trade Unions

COMMUNIST-BENT and free trade unionists are slugging it out in Burma. Latest dispatches from the area present a murky picture of the status of Burma's labor movement—but one fact emerges unmistakably: The trade union leaders in sympathy with Soviet Russia, despite a major setback this year, have not given up the ghost.

That's the situation into which a Marshall Plan labor adviser will be plunged next year. And it's a situation known already to some dozen employes of the Economic Cooperation Administration, recently established in Marshall Plan headquarters in Rangoon.

THE STRATEGIC importance of Burma, sometimes described as the gateway to China, has led the ECA's Office of Labor Advisers to urge that a U. S. trade unionist be sent there to work with like-minded Burmese labor leaders.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions put the country of some 18 million on the agenda when the latter dispatched a special mission to Southeast Asia last summer. And it has caused serious thinking on the part of many key government and labor officials—both in the U. S. and abroad.

The labor situation in Burma—which achieved independence Jan. 4, 1948—complex in itself, is further complicated by its enactment against a backdrop of almost continuous insurrections and warfare. However, a thumbnail sketch of developments in the last five years shows:

The trade union movement in Burma has grown by leaps and bounds since the end of World War II.

Among the principal organizations developing was the Trade Union Congress, established in 1945 under the auspices of the strongly anti-Communist Socialist Party. By the end of 1949, TUC claimed 100,000 members. Today it is the foremost labor organization in Burma—and the only recognized union in the country.

But—in spite of its close relationship to the Socialist Party, the Communists succeeded in making major inroads into the leadership. And, in the spring of 1950, the leftist leaders tried to take the TUC into the World Federation of Trade Unions, Communist-led international organization.

In September, 1950, the executive committee of the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League, a combination of parties, groups and individuals supporting the current Socialist government, expelled from its ranks Thakin Lwin and Thakin Hla Kywe, president and vice president of the TUC, in the wake of several pro-Communist speeches by them. One of the speeches was made by Thakin Lwin at the Workers Day celebration May 1; at that time he urged TUC to affiliate with WFTU. The other speech, by Thakin Hla Kywe, announced his support of the North Korea military operations in South Korea.

After the two leaders had been expelled from their union posts, the TUC was permitted to reaffiliate with the AFPFL.

HOWEVER, IN recent weeks, the two expelled leaders have led in a splitting of the Socialist Party. They have organized a "peasants and workers organization" and are seeking to take with them the TUC membership.

Sidelights on the labor picture don't add a bright note.

1. The Chinese in Burma have their own trade unions and last May Day held private celebrations in Chinatown. Moving spirit was the general secretary of the Burma Branch, Communist Party.

2. The All-Burma Trade Union Congress, until early in 1948 as successful as the TUC in building membership, is clearly Communist-controlled. It works underground these days—and is affiliated with the WFTU.

Why has Communist thinking had such success even in a country with a Socialist Government?

A MEMBER of the ICFTU mission to Southeast Asia perhaps supplied some clues in remarks which he made on his return. He said then, in part:

"How can the workers in the eastern world look kindly to America when Standard Oil instructs in writing its administrative staff to develop recreational activities for the workers so they will be too physically tired to attend union meetings? How can the workers look kindly to the Western world when Burma Oil dismisses 5000 workers and closes down its production fields and imports oil because it's cheaper! Such actions are an open invitation to turn to Communism."

And then—

". . . the workers want freedom, not Communism. They told us that. They also told us nothing could be worse than what they had in the past and what still exists. They are going to turn in one direction or another for a solution to their economic problems. Communism promises them food; democracy offers them food and freedom."

He suggested that we "give them a true picture of democracy," that we "let them know that the American labor movement will not tolerate exploitation of the workers in America or in any other part of the world . . ."

The Marshall Plan mission in Burma will seek to help the war-disrupted little country (it's about the size of Texas) develop her resources, improve health conditions and agricultural techniques, provide education for greater numbers.

Truman Signs Toughened-up Trust Measure

PRESIDENT Truman on Dec. 29 signed a measure to close a wide gap in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, under which big corporations have been squeezing out the little guys for years.

Truman described the law as "a major element" in a program to protect small and independent businesses. "Much of the concentration of economic power which has taken place since 1914 has been due to this gap in the law," he said.

The Clayton Act bars corporations from buying up the stock of other firms if that would reduce competition substantially. But this ban did not prevent the big boys from gobbling up other companies by buying their physical property. The measure just signed closes that gap.

Even before the measure was signed, its passage was reported to have stopped one big business merger—that of the Carborundum Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul. The companies are defendants in a pending anti-trust suit.

Passage of the measure was a big victory for the trade unions, which had long fought against the growing concentration of business. The House acted in August, 1949, voting 223 to 92 for the measure; the Senate acted Dec. 13, 1950 approving the bill 55 to 22. All 22 votes against the bill were by Republicans.

The mobilization speedup made passage especially timely because it will protect small firms from a squeeze that forces them to merge in order to get orders, especially defense orders.

GCEOC Asks 20% Pay Boost For All Federal Employes

A LEGISLATIVE program that includes provision for a 20% wage increase for all federal employes will be pushed during the 82d Congress by the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, it was announced last week.

The pay boost bill would jump the wages of all classified grades, postal workers, legislative and judicial employes, and all District of Columbia workers including teachers. A proviso for a minimum of $1 an hour would give workers in the lowest classification an actual increase of more than 20%.

Another measure, like the salary increase bill ready for immediate introduction in Congress, would set up a supervised recreation program under joint labor-management planning and supervision which would include construction of recreation centers in the District of Columbia and other areas having heavy concentrations of federal workers.

Additional important bills now being drafted for later introduction during this session of Congress provide:

1. A combined Social Security and employer (government)-financed retirement system.
2. Coverage for federal employes under unemployment compensation, and provision for severance pay.
3. Repeal of the Whitten (temporary appointment) Rider.
4. Provision for time-and-a-half for all work performed over 40 hours in one week. (Present regulations are full of holes and widely violated. GCEOC feels that federal workers need a far stronger law, without options.)
5. Impartial appeal to the Civil Service Commission for grievances of non-veterans. (Veterans can appeal some grievances under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944.)
6. Genuine collective bargaining for federal workers.
7. A health insurance program financed by the government.
8. An on-the-job training program for federal employes.

* * *

In announcing the GCEOC program, Dick Shoemaker, the union's legislative representative, stressed the urgency underlying the pay-raise measure.

"The first thing most people ask about a job is how much it pays," he declared, "and the federal government can't expect to attract good people into service at the present rates.

"Twelve years ago government workers were comparatively well off, but as the wages of non-government workers have been pushed up as the cost of living has risen, government wage-rates have remained almost static. Analysis of these rates indicate the net expendable income of federal workers has actually declined 20% since 1939. Under the circumstances, we feel that even our proposed 20% increase is a minimum demand.

"While the pressure on the government budget is heavy, Federal employes should not be asked to underwrite the defense effort. Federal employes pay taxes like everyone else. All we ask is equality of sacrifice on the part of industry, labor and Federal employes. Let's not ask Federal workers to foot the major portion of the bill."

UAW Given Copper, Brass Jurisdiction

THE CIO Auto Workers are taking immediate steps to bring about the unification of workers in the copper and brass fabricating industry into the ranks of the UAW.

A three-way agreement between the Steelworkers, the Shipbuilding Workers and UAW, provides for the transfer of affiliation of 13 local unions of the Progressive Metal Workers Council, containing 14,000 members, to the jurisdiction of the auto union.

The Progressive Metal Workers Council members should complete their vote for affiliation with the UAW by the middle of January. Approximately 5000 employes of the Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., have already voted unanimously to affiliate with the UAW.

The action came about as a result of a decision by National CIO calling on the other two unions to award jurisdiction of these workers to the UAW on the grounds that such a transfer will facilitate the building of a united organization of copper and brass workers and will greatly strengthen their collective bargaining efforts.

With the addition of the PMWC workers, the UAW will represent an overwhelming majority of the employes in the copper and brass industry.

Southerners Cleared Off Track, Rail Union Shop Bill Is Passed

ORGANIZED railroad workers now have the right to bargain collectively for union shop contracts, after being forbidden to do so by law ever since the passage in 1926 of the "model" Railway Labor Act.

The House, in the closing hours of its lame duck session, on Jan. 1 passed the simple measure by a vote of 292-52, after the Dixiecrats had made five unsuccessful roll-call attempts to prevent action on the bill. The Senate had passed it Dec. 11.

Rail workers are not guaranteed the union shop by this legislation, but are allowed to ask for it—a simple enough privilege.

Yet such was the Southern Democratic objection to the measure that the House was completely tied up shortly before Christmas by the "quorum call" technique of the bill's opponents. This affected not only the Railway Union Shop bill but several "must" mobilization measures and forced the House to hold its unprecedented Jan. 1 session.

AT THE earlier session, the Dixiecrat bloc, led by Reps. Smith (D. Va.) and Cox (D. Ga.), both of whom were reelected, pulled a series of shenanigans on the floor which were unequalled in the memory of several House old-timers.

Knowing the bill was bound to pass if it came up, they asked for "a call of the House"—a procedure which requires a lengthy, time-consuming roll-call to determine if a majority of House members are on the floor.

They then turned around and asked their own cohorts and their supporters across the aisle to stay away, so that no quorum could be present and no vote could be taken. The maneuver succeeded. They were unabashed in their tactic, which is the only type of filibuster available to House members, and were entirely willing to hold up action on vitally important defense measures in order to win their point.

The blatant nature of the technique was made evident when it was revealed that more than 30 Southern Democrats had been present on the House floor when the quorum call was taken, but had simply refused to answer to their names.

ENOUGH supporters of the bill had already left for the Christmas holidays so that the defection by a comparatively small House group succeeded. However, when the same tactic was adopted Jan. 1, all but a few members were back in town and the move was obviously designed for failure, if repeated.

In spite of this, Smith asked a quorum call, which revealed a quorum present. He then demanded and got a roll call on the pending motion that the House consider the bill. This passed, as Smith knew it would, but at least he had wasted an hour of the House's time. Rep. Williamson (D. Miss.) then asked another quorum call. A quorum was still present.

Smith then moved to send the bill back to the Interstate Commerce Committee, and again asked a roll call. The recommit motion lost, 280-61. Smith then moved that the House vote on the bill. This passed. Then the House actually voted on the bill, four useless hours after it had been ready to vote.

The bill had CIO support.

TVA Set For Peace, War

THE AVERAGE domestic consumer of electricity throughout the nation in 1950 used 1756 kilowatt hours and paid $51. The averager consumer in the region served by the Tennessee Valley Authority used 3079 kilowatt hours and paid only $46.

The figures are part of the 17th annual report of TVA, which says "The Tennessee Valley region is stronger today, more capable to meet either the demands of national defense or peacetime economic development, than it was at the beginning of World War II."

Capacity of the TVA power system has multiplied nearly four times since 1940. The 17½ billion kwh produced last year was 12 times that generated in 1933 and 3½ times that of 1940, and the construction schedule is designed to increase the power system capacity from 3 million kilowatts to 4 million by 1953. Present production is greater than any other integrated system in the country.

The chemical facilities at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which the nation almost lost at one time, "stand ready at almost a moment's notice to produce munitions," says the report.

In 1933, when TVA was established, there were 275,000 consumers of electricity in the area. Now there are 1 million. Farm electricification, 3%, in 1933, is now 82%. L. P. A.

D&B Index Climbs Again

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index climbed 3c more in the week ended Jan. 2 to $6.93, the highest it has been since touching $6.95 on Sept. 14, 1948.

The week was the 12th in a row in which the index either went higher or remained static. During the period it advanced a total of 45c, which added to previous increases raised it to 99c above where it stood when hostilities started in Korea. The present level compares with $5.73 a year ago and an all-time high of $7.36 on July 13, 1948.

The index represents the total of the prices per pound of 31 foods in common use. In the last week, costs of 12 rose, 11 held unchanged and eight declined.

Segregationists Win, Lose In Supreme Court

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled Jan. 2 that Louisiana State Univ. must let Negroes attend its law school by affirming the Oct. 30 ruling of a special three-judge federal court in New Orleans ordering the school to admit Roy S. Wilson.

The segregationists won in another Supreme Court decision, however. The court for the second time refused to rule on the constitutionality of Baltimore's segregation policies for public playgrounds. The ruling was on the technicality that the appeal had been filed too late.

Press Agents Come Up With What Seems Like Good Idea

"What will it gain these foolish companies to have the love of the AMA and the contempt of the consuming public?"

That's what the National Assembly for the Advancement of Public Relations asked in Washington in referring to insurance companies and other private businesses which play along with the American Medical Association in its campaign against the national health insurance program.

Denouncing the District of Columbia Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., for publishing newspaper advertisements implying support of the AMA's charges against health insurance as urged by President Truman and organized labor, the assembly said:

"Private insurance companies and any other private businessmen have the unquestioned right to publish their support of a vicious campaign against the interests of the American people if these concerns and businessmen want to do this.

"But, for their part, the American people have the right to punish these companies and these businessmen for working in the interests of the greedy hierarchy of the American Medical Association and against the interests of the people who need and favor a system of national health insurance.

"The American people have the right to strike back at private insurance companies and other kinds of private firms where it will hurt the most—the pocketbook nerve.

"No doubt millions of American citizens, for their guidance, are keeping lists of those concerns which work hand in glove with the American Medical Association."

Mrs. Roosevelt On NAACP Council

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has elected Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph Bunche, and Sen. Herbert Lehman, of New York, to its 48-member executive council.

Manufacturers' Net Profits 16% Higher In 3d Quarter

REMEMBER the breath-taking stories of the lush business the Federal Trade Commission said American manufacturing corporations were doing in the second quarter of good old 1950? The new records they were setting for sales and profits—before AND after taxes—and dividends?

Pikers. That's what U. S. manufacturers were in the second quarter. At any rate that's the first conclusion that jumps from the FTC's figures for the THIRD quarter, which were published last week. They go like this:

Sales: $48.6 billion. That's 12% more than the previous high set in the second quarter.

Profits before taxes: $6.6 billion. That's 28% higher than the second quarter record.

Profits after taxes: $3.7 billion. The increase over the second quarter was 16% despite higher corporate income tax rates.

Dividends: $1.3 billion. The increase over the previous high, set in the second quarter, was $200 million, or 18.1%.

On top of that, the FTC said that the annual rate after taxes on stockholders' equity, a fancy way of saying the rate of profit on investment, jumped to 17.6%, an increase of 12.8% over the second quarter.

And the profit in cents per dollar of sales—a bookkeeping device dreamed up by business to conceal its actual rate of profit—increased from 7.4c in the second quarter to a new high of 7.6c in the third.

Smaller manufacturing corporations got somewhat more than their usual allotment of crumbs in the third quarter, the FTC report shows.

THOSE with assets under $250,000 earned 19.2% on their stockholders' equity after taxes and those in the $250,000 to $1 million class netted 18.8%. But the behemoths didn't do badly. Those with more than $100 million earned 17.6%, a rate of return generally regarded as tidy. In the next smaller class, $5 to $100 million, the rate was 17.2%, while in the $1 to $5 million bracket it was a comparatively modest 16.4%.

The FTC described the trend as "reversal of the pattern existent in the past several years."

The report classified the manufacturers into 22 different groups. All but three showed higher net profits than they did in the second quarter. Earnings after taxes for manufacturers of autos and parts were off 9%, those of other transportation equipment and primary iron and steel were less by 4% each.

On the other hand, the net return in apparel and finished textiles waddled upward by a bloated 221%, while leather and the miscellaneous industries both boosted their net take by an even 100%.

During the third quarter manufacturing corporations increased their assets by $5.5 billion to $120.5 billion at the end of September, the report showed.

(Editor's Note: The industrial workers who made all this prosperity possible came out, as usual, on the short end. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average production worker in the manufacturing industry had gross net spendable weekly earnings—or earnings before taxes—of $58.74 in June, last month of the second quarter, and $60.68 in September, last month of the third quarter. The increase: 3.3%. His "net" after taxes, if he had three dependents, was $56.76 in June and $58.41 in September, a boost of only 2.9%.)

Longer Week Hit By CCL

The Canadian Congress of Labour, to which CIO unions in Canada belong, has condemned the action of the Canadian government in lengthening the work week of all full-time civil servants from 36½ to 39 hours weekly.

CCL Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy termed the move, effective Jan. 1, "directly contrary to the industrial trend. The theory of efficiency with long hours now has few supporters." It is peculiar to see the federal government, which might be expected to give a lead in such matters, imposing longer hours at a time when organized labor's efforts to have hours shortened are being accepted by other managements.

"In extending hours at the same time that long-overdue wage increases are granted civil servants, the government is giving with one hand and taking away with the other," he declared.

Jobs In Industry Rise In December

An additional 354,000 workers found jobs in industry during December to raise non-farm employment to a near-record 54,075,000, the Census Bureau reported Jan. 4.

However, seasonal layoffs of farm workers forced total employment down to 60,308,000, or 963,000 under November, the bureau reported. Consequently, unemployment increased to 2,240,000 compared to November's 2,229,000.

Employment in 1950 averaged 59,957,000, or just a shade under the 60 million mark once regarded as "full employment," the bureau noted. The 1949 average was 58,710,000. The 1950 peak and all-time high in non-farm employment were reached in August, when 54,207,000 people had jobs in industry, mines, the service industries and the professions.

"Go out and get another club. I'm writing a new anti-labor bill I want you to enforce."

NAACP Sees Dixie Progress

IN THE past year approximately 1000 Negro graduate and professional students have attended state-supported universities in the South from which they formerly were excluded, according to Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White, who spoke at NAACP's recent annual meeting in New York City, said that this fact means that the color line in higher education in the South has been smashed. The break came through a series of "notable victories in the Supreme Court," and the brunt of the struggle was carried by Negroes, he said.

This kind of progress, he added, "if properly publicized and continuously accelerated, is the most important means of lessening anti-white feeling in Asia, which is one of the chief reasons why Americans die in Korea.

"It is for this reason that the work of the NAACP is vital to the best interest and the continued existence of every American," White continued, "irrespective of race, creed or color. If the people of the United States awaken to this truth in time, the democratic way of life can be saved. If they do not awaken, Asia, Africa and Latin America may turn in despair to Russia because they have lost faith in the U. S."

Plan Fight On 'Forced Listening'

An all-out, bipartisan legislative attack on forced listening both in industry and mass transportation will be launched in Congress this winter, the National Citizens' Committee Against Forced Listening has predicted.

The committee voiced objection to radio programs and their attendant "commercials" now imposed on street-car and bus passengers in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, and other cities.

NLRB Rules

Faulty Sample Ballot Cancels Poll Results

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board by a 3 to 1 majority last week threw out a representation election because a union circulated a sample ballot marked in its favor which bore the name and title of the board's regional director.

The ballot was circulated by Local 214 of the unaffiliated Fur & Leather Workers—which was expelled last year from the CIO because of Communist domination—and was used against the CIO in a campaign at the Am-O-Krome Co., Cincinnati, O. The Fur & Leather Workers won, 85 to 25.

The majority decision was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston and Paul L. Styles.

"WE BELIEVE," they said, "that it is unnecessary to determine whether or not any eligible voter was in fact influenced by the presence of the Regional Director's name on this sample ballot, for it was misleading on its face and therefore improper.

"No participant in a board election should be permitted to suggest to the voters that this government agency, or any of its officials, endorses a particular choice. That was the plain implication of including the director's name and title directly under a recommendation as to how the voters should vote.

"The implication was in no wise cured by the inclusion of the word 'sample' on the ballot, and cannot be lightly disregarded, as our colleagues would have us disregard it, on the ground that voters are so sophisticated that the government can afford to tolerate such misrepresentation."

Members James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock dissented. They held the circulation of marked ballots is common in political elections and that it was unlikely a voter in an NLRB election would be misled.

THE DECISION was one of two made by the board in a move to tighten its election procedures and the standards of conduct of those participating in the elections.

In the second the board dismissed a union's exceptions to a regional director's recommendation of dismissal of the union's challenges to the right of certain employes to vote in a representation election, because the union did not serve the exceptions on the employer as board rules require.

The case involved the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and the R & R News Co., Atlanta, Ga. The election ended with nine votes cast for the union, eight for no union and nine challenged. The regional director recommended that five challenges be sustained and the remaining four ballots, which were challenged by the union, be opened and counted.

The board held that the union's failure to advise the employer of its exceptions to the regional director's recommendation constituted "a failure to follow fundamental procedures essential to fairness, as set forth in the rules and regulations."

Textile Union Files Proposals For Woolen Pay Increases

THE CIO Textile Workers have filed wage proposals with 150 woolen and worsted firms asking a 15c hourly increase, plus pay hikes of 6c each this year and next, and a quarterly cost-of-living escalator clause for 70,000 TWUA members.

The proposals were drawn up by a TWUA policy committee following an industry-wide conference of workers in Boston, Mass., last November. Notice of contract termination already has been served upon all firms affected.

John Chupka, TWUA woolen-worsted director, said the requests were contained in a proposed new two-year agreement to replace contracts expiring Feb. 1.

The union also asked a $100-a-month pension program for workers reaching age 65 with 25 years' service, two additional paid holidays for a total of eight, a third week's vacation with pay after 10 years' service, group insurance improvements, severance pay for permanently laid-off workers and specific occupational minimum rates.

Chupka said that present straight-time earnings in the industry are $1.42 an hour. The last general increase was a voluntary one on Oct. 9, the first since Feb. 1948.

Last month at a TWUA north-south wage conference in Washington, 700 delegates from 400 cotton-rayon mills voted to ask for substantial wage increases, quarterly cost of living adjustments with annual wage improvements and other benefits for 200,000 members in the industry.

Bingham To Head Loyalty Review Board

The new chairman of the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board is Hiram Bingham, former Governor and Republican Senator from Connecticut.

He is 75, a former explorer and lecturer. He succeeds Seth W. Richardson, who has been appointed chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board under the McCarran Act.

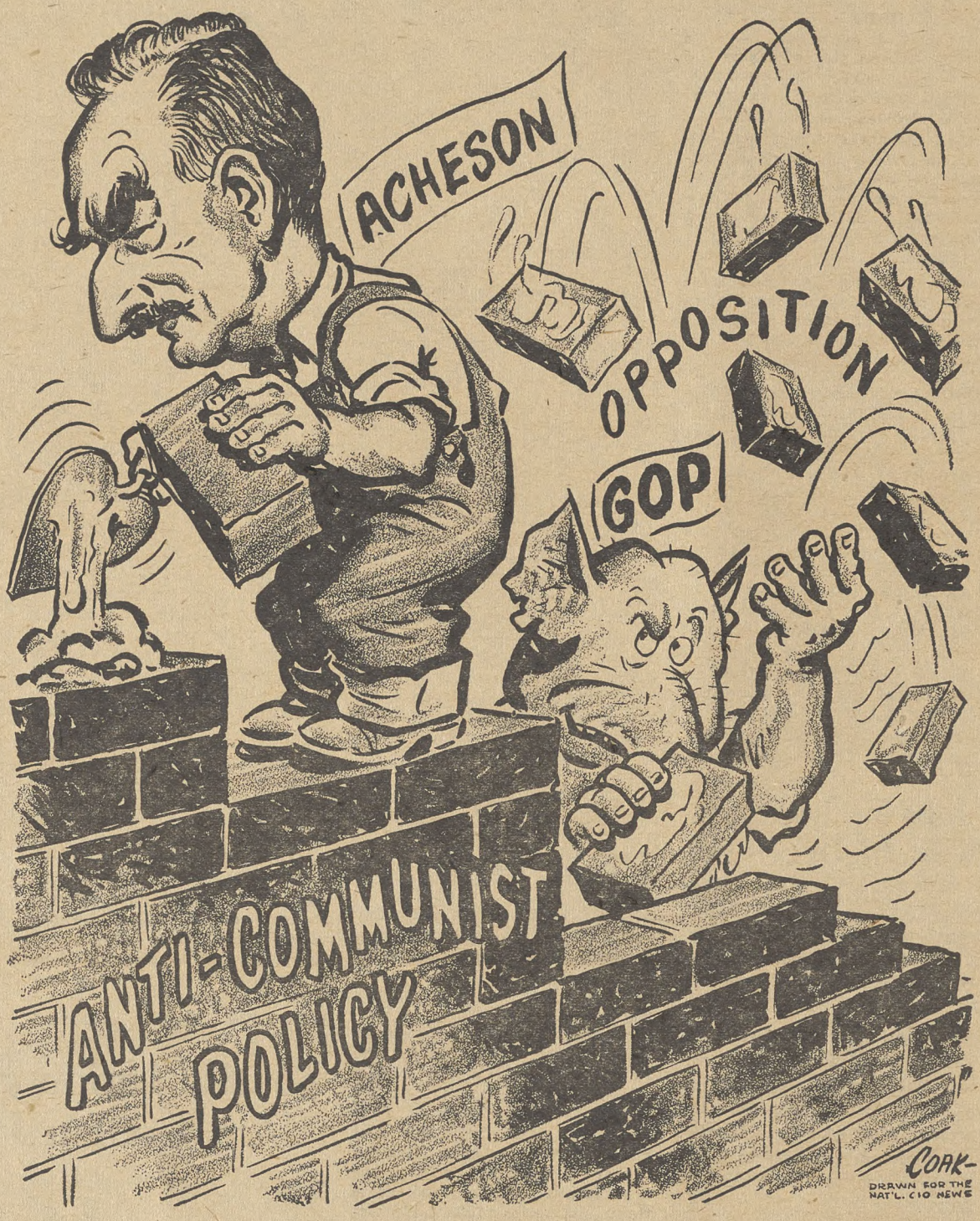
"The union grievance committeeman to see you, sir. with fire in his eye!"

Acheson Has 'A Right To More Than Mere Rhetoric'

The following article by Francis Downing, formerly eastern educational director of the CIO Auto Workers, appeared in Commonweal, liberal Catholic weekly, for whom Downing writes a column every fortnight.

Downing is a teacher of social science at Brooklyn College. He has also taught at Fordham Univ. and Queens College.

The CIO News reproduces the article in full because it is a thorough analysis of the nature of the Republican attack on Secy. of State Acheson.



IT MAY BE a fact that Dean Acheson has, in the words of the Republicans, "lost the confidence of the country," and it may be that the removal of Mr. Acheson is in the cards. It may be admitted that if Mr. Acheson is compelled to leave office the Republicans will have won a victory.

What kind of victory they will have won, that their victory will be our victory, that the victory will have enhanced the prestige and valor of the United States, that our position in world affairs, our foreign policy, will be wiser, safer, sounder, more significant—all these are things not made plain to me.

They are not made plain to me because the attacks of the Republicans—including the latest resolution of the otherwise sensible Senator Ives—proceed from partisanship and a fundamental dishonesty. To put it clearly, they proceed from no criticism that rests on any plain bill of indictment. Stripped of the frenzied and floating vocabulary in which they are made, the criticisms come down to this: We are "in a mess;" Mr. Acheson is "soft on Communism;" Mr. Acheson did not, or does not "get tough." I did not invent these charges.

Taft Doesn't Know

The first two are the words of Senator Taft. The first phrase, "in a mess"—surely a subtle description of things, the obvious product of a careful and dispassionate, unvulgar mind—Mr. Taft used on a CBS broadcast. Replying to the question put by the reporters on "Capital Cloakroom": "What can we do now?" Senator Taft said, "I don't know."

Preferring to discuss the mistakes made at Yalta (things for which, even granting Taft's case, Mr. Acheson was not responsible) and being brought back to the question: How do we get out of our present situation? Senator Taft said, "I don't know."

This is the position on foreign policy of a man so seemingly distinguished that he is one of the leaders of the Republican Party, is called "Mr. Republican," and is seriously regarded among the candidates for the presidency. What does he offer? Remove Mr. Acheson. What then? "I don't know." I submit that this is irrational, irresponsible and undistinguished.

I submit that no intelligent political party has a right to call on Mr. Truman for consultation with it, to call for a bipartisan foreign policy, and say that it is as free from knowledge about what we ought to do—as free even from ideas—as this man indicates it is.

On another network, Mr. Harold Stassen, also a flying contender for the Republican nomination, attacked "blundering internationalists" without naming them. He made it clear, however, that he did not mean the Republicans since he called them "freedomists," and alleged they have "a common sense foreign policy." What does this consist in? Stassen would reverse the Administration's "Asiatic Policy." What does that mean? How do you reverse it?

What do you do that Mr. Acheson did not do, or not do that Mr. Acheson has done? Mr. Stassen gave no reply to that. He was making a speech to Republicans and they applauded. But nobody asked him these questions. He did say that he was in favor of the Open Door in China; and he did say that that meant we should not open the back door of China to Russia.

He did say that we should "make essential decisions," and that we should develop "a dynamic opposition to communism," at the same time he said we should stop "handouts at home and abroad." All these confusing and conflicting and undefined things Mr. Stassen added to Mr. Taft's self-confessed ignorance.

But I point out that none of these things, nor all of them, is the basis of a foreign policy, and that all of them and none of them is a bill of particulars against Dean Acheson.

All the Republicans, including these two, have kind words for General MacArthur, or they did until recently, but there is no evidence that Dean Acheson has ever opposed General MacArthur, much less attacked him.

I have no professional brief for Mr. Acheson. If he ought to be removed, all I insist is that somebody make out an honest, documented case against him. Neither Mr. Taft, nor Stassen, nor Ives, not to speak of Knowland—none of these men is clear enough, nor quiet enough, nor legal enough to make out the copy.

Any American on trial, whose words and conduct are impeached, has a legal and a moral right to more than rhetoric; he has a right to the indictment to which he is expected, and indeed required, to plead.

Attlee vs. Acheson

American soldiers have been moving slowly and perilously out of a Chinese trap in Korea. Does someone become so bold, or so morally crass, as to blame Dean Acheson for that?

But given that situation, Mr. Attlee flies to Washington to try to temper impulse, or anger, to oppose even a "limited war" lest we aggravate the Chinese into remaining Russia's ally. Mr. Attlee wanted, according to James Reston of the *Times*, "a negotiated settlement on all outstanding questions including Formosa, recognition, representation in the United Nations, etc."

And who do you suppose opposed him. Obviously this is one more sign that our Secretary of State is "soft on communism."

What arguments did Mr. Acheson make to the British proposal? Let Mr. Reston answer:

> Mr. Acheson replied that he did not necessarily differ from Mr. Attlee's estimate of the future relations between Peiping and Moscow. Maybe one day they would split. He profoundly hoped so. The next three years, however, were the critical years, and therefore he did not believe it was wise to enter into negotiations under which we might merely exchange the important strategic island of Formosa for a few Communist promises in Korea that probably wouldn't be kept.

The fact of the matter is that we moved into Korea wholly unprepared for the consequences which are now upon us, and morally supported with some reluctance by our allies, and by them physically supported with very little because they had very little to give.

Senator Taft and his anti-Acheson Republicans, the fact is, had been unwilling to rearm South Korea, had sniped at the economics which the Marshall Plan required, and had been hostile to our State Department's Military Assistance Plan, ambiguous in their attitude toward German rearmament while attacking Acheson—as *Time* still is doing—for failure to get the Germans rearmed, though France's hostility to it was almost a declaration of open warfare.

This, I submit, is a statement of the facts, and a description of the total atmosphere in which Mr. Acheson was working.

Acheson Not Soft

That Mr. Acheson's estimate of the meaning of the Communist movement in China may have been wrong is, and will continue to be, a matter of historical dispute. But that this proved something loosely called softness toward communism is certainly not valid. It was not Dean Acheson who recognized Peiping; it was the British.

The British, among others, wanted the Peiping government recognized and seated in the UN. It was Mr. Acheson who, up until this moment, at any rate opposed this. It was Mr. Acheson who suggested that we should devise a foreign policy whose essence would be that we should lead from strength. But the strength from which he had to lead could not tumble over a chattering child.

It was not Mr. Acheson who swaggered irresponsibly and stridently through a delicately suspended diplomatic universe, nor proceeded in the belief that any bluster could, in the last analysis, depend for support on the atom and hydrogen bombs. Whatever else he did he acted as a diplomat is supposed to act: he thought that some things could be negotiated in a world in which Republicans attacked him for not being "tough" while Wallaceites, Communists and alleged liberals attacked him for failing to negotiate, a world in which a division among the Western powers was building up, in which what is now, at last, out in the open, was then being softly whispered. All this had the effect of making the actions of Mr. Acheson provocative.

So that now such a reliable reporter as Mr. Reston can write that, "Indeed, the hard truth of it is—whether it is fair or not—that the United States is being charged by influential officials within the Western coalition with having adopted a provocative diplomacy toward Peiping, with having stirred up forces that the United States could not handle and with proposing now to enter into a policy of 'limited war' after 'limited negotiations'."

Mr. Acheson is being blamed for our going into Korea as he would have been blamed had we stayed out of it. MacArthur's personal intelligence officer makes a fatal mistake in Korea, the Chinese pour in, we sadly and grimly retreat, and no one of the anti-Acheson crowd—not a single solitary one of them—rebukes MacArthur, or calls for Major General Willoughby's scalp, while their spiritual adviser and helpmate, *Time* magazine, after admitting the fact, and even calling it "blameworthy," decides that the Willoughby lapse was "not crucial."

This whole attack on Mr. Acheson, now put on the presumed ground that he has lost our confidence, is so ruthless and shameful in character that it has won even the recent rebuke of Governor Dewey.

Dean Acheson will fall, I have no doubt of that, pecked at by the cawing and sound-filled crows. But that he deserves better enemies in a more honorable contest I have no doubt of either.

Law Analysts 'Impartial' As Business Lets 'Em Be

BY GERVASE N. LOVE

THE HOUSE Lobby Investigating Committee bowed out of the picture last week, as the 81st Congress passed into history, after throwing a final spotlight on a comparatively little-known but influential molder of public and congressional opinion, the American Enterprise Association.

The AEA was set up in 1943 to supply research information, legislative anaylses and similar material to the public and to Congress. Until 1949 it analyzed in one phase of its service each year about 50 major bills. When it suspended this service—it plans to resume it in somewhat different form—376 Senators and Representatives were receiving these analyses.

The AEA maintains it is an educational and impartial body that takes no stand in favor of or against any proposed legislative measures, but which "seeks to utilize the services of the most competent available experts, without regard to the political or economic views held by them."

After studying some of the analyses, looking over the AEA's list of officers, trustees and advisory board members, and considering the experts who made them, the Lobby Committee came up with what was a polite but scarcely disguised "Oh, yeah?"

"While the expressed aim is laudable," the committee commented with restraint, "the general tone of AEA's studies suggests either that the advisory board has been unsuccessful in finding qualified experts with views opposed to its own, or that is has simply not exerted any great effort in this direction.

"In either case, AEA's studies show a striking and consistent similarity of viewpoint."

THE LOBBY probers in their report do everything but come right out and say that the analyses and the AEA's other publications, known as the National Economic Problems series, are slanted strictly on the side of big business in spite of the self-donned cloak of objectivity. The report cites an AEA note attached to analyses of bills in 1947 and 1948 which read:

" 'Note—All analyses are prepared by the American Enterprise Association with special reference to the following: (a) How these measures affect the public interest; (b) how they affect the broad general interests of the free competitive economic system; (c) possible financial effect on government and on industry.' "

The report continues:

" 'The public interest' or 'the broad general interests of the free competitive enterprise system' are, of course, terms about which reasonable and intelligent men may have widely different opinions. Each of us views the world through a window of our own inarticulate major premises.

"There are indications that the American Enterprise Association is no exception to this proposition, however often it may claim to be 'objective and impartial' in its approach . . .

". . . AEA officials have themselves described the association's work in ways that indicate that it is not without premeditated design, purpose and direction . . .

"The association's officers are equally aware of the political realities of our time and their relation to the association's work."

The concepts about which it talks, such as "public interest," and about which there may be legitimate differences of opinion, appear to be understood by the AEA, the report says, "only as these concepts are understood by AEA's individual and industrial subscribers."

FINANCIALLY the AEA is in comparatively modest circumstances, operating on a budget of about $170,000 a year which is secured by contributions and subscriptions. Eighty-five firms and one individual kicked in $500 or more in 1949, supplying 77.7% of the total contributions.

The gifts range downward from General Motors' $7500 and Ford's $5000 to 33 of $500 each for an average of $1095. Other larger contributors include the Chrysler Corp., Carnegie-Illinois Steel, Consolidated Edison, Intl. Harvester, General Electric, Atlantic Refining, American Cyanamid and other corporations.

The lone individual who fell in the 'plus-$500 class was Lammot du Pont, whose name has popped up as a contributor to every tory, big business outfit the Lobby Investigating Committee was able to dig up.

The officers of this organization that presented big business views to members of Congress under the guise of impartiality are enough to give away its true purpose.

President of the association is former U. S. Sen. Sinclair A. Weeks of Massachusetts, chairman of the board of directors of the United-Carr Fastener Corp., a member of the Republican National Committee since 1940, its treasurer from 1941 to 1944, now chairman of its finance committee and Republican National committeeman from Massachusetts, and a director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Vice presidents are C. J. Abbott, John T. Hopkins, Robert L. Lund and Fred A. Poor. Abbott is a director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, a banker and industrialist. Lund is a former NAM president and board chairman. Poor is president and board chairman of Poor & Co.

N. Baxter Jackson, the treasurer, is president of the Chemical National Bank of New York.

The advisory board includes Henry Hazlitt, reactionary business columnist for Newsweek magazine and an incorporator and trustee of the Foundation for Economic Education, brain trust of the reactionary outfits; Dean James E. McCarthy, of the Notre Dame School of Commerce, tory economist who also is a trustee of the FEE, and Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia, a trustee and incorporator of FEE and writer of some of its pamphlets.

The trustees are noted reactionary business leaders, such as Raoul E. Desvernine, who was an officer of America First, and Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel.

THE COMMITTEE'S final report on legislative recommendations was something of an anti-climax.

Its suggestions were principally technical. One was to eliminate the word "lobby" from the title of the Lobby Regulation Act—the only place it appears in the measure. Another was for repeal of a section that bars convicted lobbyists from plying their trade for three years. Others suggested simplification of expense reports, exemption of persons spending or receiving less than $1000 a year, and a ban on contingent fee lobbying.

It also proposed that all contributions used directly or indirectly to influence legislation be reported, including money given for purchase of books. This would hit directly at the technique of the Committee for Constitutional Government, which drew the bulk of its income from subscriptions by the wealthy for CCG publications to be sent to a wide variety of people who might influence legislation or public opinion.

Both reports were signed only by the Democratic members—Rep. Buchanan (Pa.), chairman; Rep. Lanham (Ga.), Rep. Albert (Okla.) and Rep. Doyle (Calif.).

THE Republican minority of the committee was pretty mad about the majority report and made no bones about it.

So Reps. Brown (O.), Halleck (Ind.) and O'Hara (Minn.), filed a minority report, charging the Democratic majority tried to use the committee to influence the 1950 elections.

Wrote Brown & Co.: "The majority of the committee were determined to prove that lobbying by organizations openly opposed to Fair Deal legislation was selfish and reprehensible while lobbying in support of Fair Deal objectives was perfectly all right."

Retorted Buchanan: "That's just a political diatribe. When the sun strikes it, it'll melt like the snow."

The Republicans maintained that the committee "whitewashed" lobbying by Secy. of Agriculture Brannan and Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. They also said the committee should have chided Americans for Democratic Action for accepting contributions from unions for political activity. It's illegal for unions to spend money on politics, they declared.

Penna. CIO Has 19-Point Program

THE 1951 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature opened last week with a 19-point State CIO Council program before it, aimed at improving the lot of workers and strengthening their unions.

The program includes long-needed improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation and in the Occupational Diseases and Women's Acts, with full restoration of union rights that have been chipped away by the State Labor Relations and Anti-Injunction Acts.

It also calls for an FEPC law with teeth; a $1 an hour minimum wage for all intra-state workers; lowering of the age limit for voters to 18 years; wage increases and full collective bargaining rights for all public employes; more adequate relief payments and elimination of the pauper's oath, and enactment of rent control, with a State Authority to provide low-cost housing.

"Such a program," said Pres. Harry Boyer, of the State CIO Council, "would improve the social and economic well-being of all the people. We will cooperate with other state labor bodies in pursuit of these legislative objectives."

OLD-TIMERS CELEBRATE—George Pantea, 75, retired Chrysler worker, receives a Retired Member union button from Oscar Garrison, at a banquet in Detroit, which the Chrysler locals of CIO Auto Workers threw for 150 Chrysler workers who are now drawing checks under the union-won pension plan. There was a 100-day strike last year before the UAW won its pension demands from the company. **(LPA)**

Cited As ECA Goal: Good Living Standards

Improved living standards for workers is one of four goals upon which a free Europe's future depends, Ambassador Milton Katz, Marshall Plan Chief in Europe, told the Comite Parlementaire Francais du Commerce in a recent speech.

The head of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, Katz told the French legislators the other factors were increased exports, especially to the dollar areas, heavier investment in capital equipment, and stronger defenses against aggression.

"Conditions must be established," he said, "under which the disaffected element among the workers of France and Italy will regain belief in the society of which they are a part, and will retrieve their trade unions from the grip of communism."

UAW Wins Deere Pact After 112-Day Walkout

THE CIO Auto Workers have won the longest strike in the history of the state of Iowa—112 days—with a wage and pension settlement with Deere & Co., makers of farm equipment machinery.

The strike was also the longest conducted by the union last year, topping the Chrysler walkout by 12 days. It closed five Deere plants in Iowa and adjacent Illinois.

UAW Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse said the settlement "represents an outstanding victory aside from the economic gains and contractual improvements in that all during the time of the strike, not one of our people has been hounded and persecuted for being a union leader."

There were, however, violence, injunctions and back-to-work movements galore.

"In an area where long strikes have been broken and the unions conducting them smashed, UAW has effected a settlement providing for a 15 to 21c per hour increase and funded $100 minimum pensions," Greathouse said.

In addition, the new contract provides for an annual improvement factor of 5c per hour and a cost-of-living increase of 1% for every 1% rise in the price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The settlement covers 13,000 workers.

Region 4 is launching an organizing drive in Ford's aircraft division in South Cicero, Ill. The plant, which will make B-36 engines, is expected to employ 25,000 workers when in full operation.

Last Strike Meal

Joe Goffinet, of the CIO Auto Workers in Dubuque, Iowa, smiles broadly as he prepares the last meal for Deere & Co. strikers, before returning to his job as an inspector in the plant.

A Chapter In Labor History

Unionism Late In Arriving In Timber Industry

By WILLIAM WEISS

MOST UNIONS making up the CIO had to go through turbulent periods during their early days but few of them have histories which can compare with that of the Woodworkers when it came to fighting against odds to build a union.

The legendary Paul Bunyan was said to have the strength of a thousand men, but reading of the hardships under which the first lumberjacks worked it would seem they were all Bunyan-like.

These men in the early logging camps were almost a unique breed—quite appropriately described as "womanless, homeless and voteless workers."

THE HISTORY of labor relations in the lumber industry is a story of workers in an often unnatural, restricted social environment. They were taken advantage of and exploited by an industry which has always been vulnerable to cutthroat competition. The heroic struggles of the workers to rise to higher planes of living is revealed in early attempts to form unions and improve conditions.

Unionism, except in late years, made little or no headway in certain sectors of the industry and has always been carried on under extreme difficulties. Not until after 1880 was there any concerted movement toward organization. Always the intense opposition from employers, schooled in individualism, was one of the greatest obstacles.

The only place where unions developed with any degree of success during this period was in the West. By the time lumbering developed on a large scale there, the spirit of organization was more fully established throughout the country.

A militant spirit of unionism developed in the mining regions there, and intolerable living conditions in the lumber camps and poor working conditions forced the men to organize for their protection.

In characteristic industry fashion, unions were vigorously opposed and harshly dealt with. Blacklists, strike-breakers, "law and order committees," and strong disciplinary measures were used to break strikes when they did occur.

Many strikes and walkouts occurred in both Michigan and Wisconsin in 1885. All were somewhat localized and few were of long duration. These uprisings were the result of prevailing unrest which broke out in demands for improved wages and shorter hours.

Local labor organizations appeared but were for the most part, short lived. In 1885, the Knights of Labor first appeared in the Michigan-Wisconsin area.

BY 1890, THE 10-hour day was more or less widespread. Many other grievances such as "script" payment of wages had been rectified. As a result, the number of strikes declined during the ensuing years. The unions did not spread, and later when the industry began to decline, no continuous organization of workers was found. Only a few isolated labor struggles are recorded during the next decade.

Of the early labor organizations, perhaps the Industrial Workers of the World were the best known. Other unions which figured prominently in the earlier years were two AFL affiliates, the Shingle Weavers and the Intl. Union of Timber Workers.

Most of the operators looked upon any labor union as little better than the IWW although the majority preferred either of the two AFL groups. There has perhaps never been a better illustration than the IWW of the extent to which a labor organization is a response to environment.

It was embraced by the oppressed, downtrodden, "outcast" workers as the answer to their search for some of the natural enjoyments of life which was denied them.

IT GREW OUT OF "a bond of groping fellfellowship" which led men to the organization although they did not always understand its philosophy. The AFL never offered much directly to industrial as opposed to craft workers, and lumberjacks who fell into the industrial grouping, often refused AFL leadership and joined the industrially organized IWW.

The Centralia massacre on Armistice Day, 1919, which occurred when a mob stormed the IWW meeting hall in that Washington town, was part of a wave of "anti-red" hysteria which swept the western part of the country and played havoc with the activities of the IWW during the early twenties.

FOR A NUMBER of reasons, the great strike of 1935 had unusual significance in the history of labor in the lumber industry. The rapid, genuine response to the call to organize and the almost complete support of the strike by the workers themselves were surprising. Unionization was gained, although unity was damaged and the men failed to get a standard agreement.

The ending of the 1935 strike did not mean the advent of peace in the West. To the 20,000 to 30,000 unionized men, organization was new and dissension smouldered within the ranks. Employers, too, lacked experience in collective bargaining and many of them had to be convinced it would work before they accepted its principle.

When the Committee for Industrial Organization (which became the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1937) was formed in 1935, the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union, fed up with craft policies of the AFL United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, looked with hope to the formation of the new organization. The lumber industry workers, being in a mass production industry, were naturally interested in the program of the CIO which was to organize the unskilled workers in the country.

Because of the treatment given SWTU delegates at the Carpenters convention in Lakeland, Fla., in 1936, when they were termed "non-beneficial" members and refused seats, sentiment among timber workers to affiliate with the CIO increased and gained momentum.

A DELEGATION was sent to Washington to talk to CIO officials but they were told that the CIO was set up to organize the unorganized and not to take in AFL groups.

The men were determined to join with other industrial unionists however, and in May, 1937, the executive board of the Federation of Woodworkers was requested "to consider ways and means of affiliating with the CIO and to call a special convention of all affiliates in the immediate future for the purpose of considering formal affiliation."

In a referendum, which was held prior to a Federation of Woodworkers convention at Tacoma, Wash., in July, 1937, the vote for affiliation was 16,754, and 5,306 ballots were cast against affiliation. The opposition group made a point of the fact that the Federation had a membership of "approximately 90,000 or 100,000" and wanted to know what right the convention had to accept a ballot for this number when only 22,000 votes were cast.

On the fifth day of the convention itself, a roll call of the 525 delegates resulted in 365 in favor of requesting a CIO charter, 75 opposed, 26 absent, and 59 uninstructed.

NLRB Says Official Can't Stall Union To Play Golf

DOCTORS maintain that golf is a healthy and relaxing game but the National Labor Relations Board has taken a dim view of an employer using it as an excuse to avoid a bargaining session with representatives of the CIO Textile Workers.

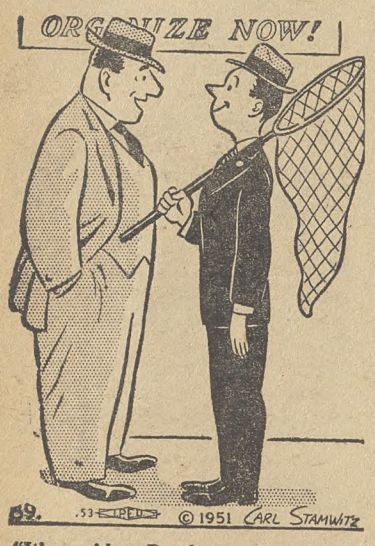
Reluctance to break a date on the links was only one of the many dodges used by H. A. Johnston, a vice president of the Belding-Hemingway Co. of Morristown, Tenn., to get out of doing business with the union.

On another occasion, Johnston postponed a scheduled meeting on the grounds that "he had only 20 minutes to catch a train," while in a third instance he promised to attend a bargaining session "if my work gets cleaned up before I sail for Europe."

NLRB Trial Examiner David London, termed these and other shenanigans "a flagrant violation of the Taft-Hartley Act." He told the company to stop stalling negotiations. "It isn't necessary to bargain day after day without interruption," he asserted, "but the stalling and dilatory manner used in this case was certainly not acting in good faith."

London declared that there "is no more subtle, yet effective manner by which an employer can foment dissatisfaction among employes than by making their bargaining representatives ineffective."

The company, a New York concern with factories in Connecticut, Virginia and Tennessee, is a manufacturer and jobber of thread and fabric.



"It's an idea, Brother — but that's not the way we organize the unorganized!"

Court Finds Old Gold Ads Are Misleading

It took seven years, but now it's official. It's not true that Old Gold Cigarettes "contain less nicotine than any of the six leading brands."

The fight between the P. Lorillard Tobacco Co. and the Federal Trade Commission has been going on for seven years. The FTC had charged the advertising was "false, misleading and deceptive" and had ordered Lorillard to cease and desist. The company had gone to court, and finally the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., on Dec. 29 denied a petition to reverse the FTC order.

Mary Anderson Life Story Due

Contracts have been signed by the Univ. of Minnesota Press for publication of the autobiography of Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor from shortly after its establishment until her retirement, 21 years later, in 1944.

The book, to be called "Woman at Work," has been written in collaboration with Mary N. Winslow, another pioneer leader in organized efforts for the betterment of working women.

Mary Anderson came to America as a Swedish immigrant at the age of 16. She progressed, in 30 years, through the stages of casual domestic worker, exploited factory hand, skilled shoe worker, trade unionist and organizer, to a leader of women and an important official of the Federal government. Her life story encompasses almost every movement in this country and many international projects for the improvement of women's working conditions.

UTSE Aide Hurt When Car Upsets

Richard S. Hamme, southeastern regional director of the CIO Transport Service Employes, escaped serious injuries recently when his car skidded on an icy road while he was traveling from Greensboro to Wilmington, N. C.

Despite the fact that his car turned over several times, Hamme escaped with bruises of the arms and shoulders, and cuts of the head. In a few days, Hamme was back in harness negotiating agreements for Local 71, Wilmington.

'Sugar Ray' Hits Commies And Singer Paul Robeson

Wife and Son Greet Welterweight Champion

"Sugar Ray" Robinson, world welterweight champion, returned last week from Europe, where he swung a number of strong punches at ring opponents and hung a verbal left hook on Singer Paul Robeson and the Communists.

During five weeks overseas, Robinson defeated five middleweight rivals in non-title clashes. Four of his wins were by knockouts.

At a Paris press conference, he commented on Communistic charges relating to treatement of Negroes in the U. S., "They were capitalizing on statements made by Paul Robeson, the singer. Robeson speaks for himself and not for the American Negro.

"America is the greatest land of all. She gave me every opportunity and I can say that at no time have I ever been discriminated against."

Fake Issue Used To Block Jobless Pay Standards

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

IF A STEELWORKER in Alabama is laid off, he can receive as little as $4 a week in unemployment benefits. The most he can get is $20. And the limit is 20 weeks.

But a steelworker in Illinois, working for the same corporation, and also laid off, gets a minimum of $20 a week, and a maximum of $25. And he can get it for 26 weeks. Same corporation, same rate of pay, but the Illinois worker is entitled to a maximum of $650 as a cushion until he gets work again, while the Alabaman is entitled to only $400.

BELIEVING that the United States is one country, and not a collection of independent states, Administration officials have asked Congress to revise the unemployment insurance program to set minimum nation-wide benefits, cover more workers, protect workers who move from one state to another, and improve sections dealing with fraud and disqualification.

You'd think such a move would bring cheers from everybody who is living in the twentieth century. You'd be wrong. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States opposes the measure. And on what basis? Why, on the issue of states' rights. The proposed legislation, says the Chamber with a straight face, constitutes a practical invasion of areas reserved to the states.

WHAT IS really bothering the Chamber of Commerce, and those for whom it speaks? The old, old business—it would cost the employers more. And it would mean that all the gimmicks and gadgets written by anti-labor legislatures into the various state laws to disqualify many workers wouldn't have such easy going.

The Chamber piously declares: "Forty-five state legislatures will be in session in 1951. The record of these states in recognizing, meeting and dealing with the problems of unemployment compensation to date would suggest that where the need actually exists for further revision of their program, they can be counted on to take the initiative."

Any labor man experienced in legislative work in state capitals will hoot loud and long at that statement.

WHAT THE Administration is after is a floor for rates and standards, which now vary from bad to a little better than fair.

The "states' rights" cry is very clever. What it really means is that the Chamber wants the federal government to keep its hands off. For the federal government does have one method of control over the state unemployment compensation systems.

It works like this: There is now a 3% federal tax on employers. The U. S. government excuses them from paying 90% of the tax if they also pay a state unemployment tax. So the employers actually pay 0.3% to the federal government, and up to 2.7% to the state governments.

This 0.3% now brings in $180 million a year. Every cent of this goes back to the states, and it pays for administering the unemployment offices. The administration practice must meet government standards.

UNDER THE proposed legislation, if a state unemployment compensation law does not meet the federal standard of floors and conditions, the U. S. government would not excuse the employer from 90% of the tax.

And that, and not states' rights, is what the Chamber of Commerce is really crying about. What the Chamber, and the industrialists for whom it speaks, would like is to continue to get this 90% exemption without having to conform to any federal minimum standards on unemployment compensation.

(That 2.7% state tax is the maximum. In many states, the law is so fixed that an employer with a good record of stable employment pays a much lower rate.)

AS SECY. OF Labor Tobin explained in hearings on the measure (H.R. 8059) before the House Ways and Means Committee, "any federal legislation enacted must give the states time to secure the necessary changes in state laws through the state legislatures.

"Since most of the states have biennial legislative sessions, a period of two years must be allowed before most of the amendments can take effect. Consequently, it is necessary that federal legislation be enacted now so that we can be prepared to meet any increase in unemployment when world conditions permit us to decrease our defense efforts."

All that is nothing to the Chamber of Commerce. It is strong for "states' rights."

Phone Union Wins Benefits

THE CIO Communications Workers have won a victory for their long lines department which may pay off in the future.

During the recent telephone strike long lines operators were told to cross picket lines or not report for duty at other times. The union called this a "lockout" and appealed for unemployment compensation for the workers. The Pennsylvania Unemployment Service has now ruled in their favor, but because the strike did not last long enough for them to become eligible for benefits, the workers will not collect.

CWA scored another victory when weekly raises of $4 to $6 were won by 6700 telephone workers in Northern California and Nevada. The agreement was reached after long negotiations, a vote to strike, and federal conciliation.

Ads Give Co-ops' Side On Taxes

In a positive presentation of the brief facts about the tax status of cooperatives, many cooperative organizations throughout the nation have begun distribution of a series of four newspaper advertisements, the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. has announced.

In addition to outlining cooperatives' tax payments, the series calls on all businesses to pay their fair share of taxes, to refuse to profiteer, and to produce and distribute all possible goods and services in the present crisis.

"Although the series is designed to counteract the highly emotional and erroneous advertisements being put out by the so-called National Tax Equality Association, its broader purpose is to present the true facts about cooperative taxation and the positive side of cooperatives as a part of the American businesss community," Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary of the Cooperative League, said.

U. S. Aids Friends

The mutual defense Assistance Program has supplied more than 725 measured tons of equipment to friendly nations since March, 1950, despite the demands of Korea.

Retail Food Costs Increase

RETAIL FOOD prices rose 1.2% from Nov. 28 to Dec. 15, to reach 216.3. This was an increase of 5.7% since June 15. It was 3.2% above the previous month, and 9.6% above a year ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics released figures on a survey of prices of 50 foods in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, New York, Richmond, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

Eggs increased 14.2% at a time when they usually decline. Meats, poultry and fish went up 2.1%; beef and veal went up 2.7%; poultry, 2.5%; pork, 1.7%; lamb, 0.4%.

Fats and oils went up 2.5% in the two-week period. Dairy prices rose 0.3% as butter advanced 1.7%. Fruits and vegetables declined slightly as did cereals and bakery prices. Coffee and sugar prices remained unchanged.

Largest increase since June 15 was for eggs, which went up 66.2%. Fats and oils went up 13.8%; coffee, 6.2%; dairy products. 10.7%; sugar, 6.2%; cereal and bakery products, 4.8%; meats, poultry and fish, 2.8%. Fresh fruits and vegetables dropped 9.2%, but canned vegetables went up 16.8%, dried fruits and vegetables 10.2%.

The index is based on 1935-1939 prices. What the present 216.3 index means is that it costs the housewife $2.16 today to buy what she could buy for $1 in 1935-1939.

LPA.

"WHO'S HE KIDDING!"

34 Ordered Reinstated

CAROLINA MILLS, Inc., at Newton, N. C., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate 34 workers with back pay and bargain with the CIO Textile Workers. The board ruled the company fired a disproportionate number of union members in January, 1949, when it reduced operations.

Organization work began in October, 1948, when workers appealed to TWUA for help, after each weaver was assigned 32 instead of 22 looms and the pay scale was chopped from 67.2c to 46c per 100,000 picks.

NLRB found the company not only threatened its workers when they talked of bringing the union into the plant, but that when things got slack it laid off approximately half the union members, including everybody on the organizing committee.

Business Mad At Mails

If you think you're unhappy with the lousy mail service you've been getting since the postal budget was cut, you should listen to business.

The Commerce and Industry Association of N. Y. surveyed 357 Manhattan firms and found delays of two to 10 days due to shortage of postal help. They claimed this caused millions of dollars loss in business.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer addressed a meeting of the Communications Workers of America in Washington. The theme of this meeting was the determination to go out and bring many more unorganized workers into the union. Plans also were made to resist the raiding tactics of unions which for 50 years have failed miserably to give organization to the telephone workers.

Allan Haywood

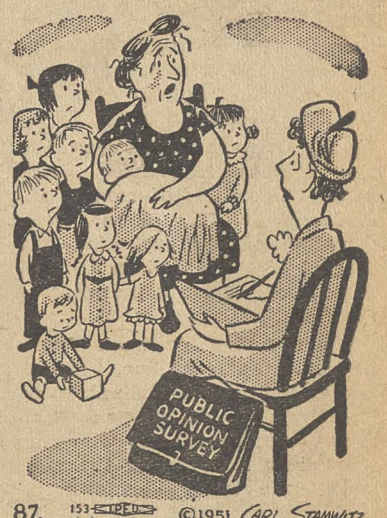
The groundwork was laid for more and more organization. The organizational staff of the National CIO will continue to render every cooperation to the CWA in its organizational campaigns.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opened a regional conference in Mexico City on Jan. 8. CIO delegates are in attendance along with AFL representatives. There also are delegates in attendance from all over North and South America.

Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports that in a representation election at the Sperry Co. Plant, Jamaica, N. Y., the court showed for methods men and tool designers, IUE 118, no union 63; for reproducers, IUE 28, no union 2.

William F. Donovan, director of Dist. 28, United Steelworkers, reports two more union shop elections in plants in Cleveland, O. At the Browning Crane & Shovel Co. the workers voted 165 for a union shop to 5 against. Staff Rep. Jack Ferline handled the campaign. At Ferro Machine & Foundry, Inc., the workers voted 1703 for the union shop to 56 against. Ferline also participated in this campaign.

The crew of the S. S. President Cleveland have voted to call upon the National Maritime Union to help them fight communism. The crew of the S. S. Lurline voted unanimously to support the action taken by the crew of the S. S. President Cleveland. These boys want to maintain their organization in a democratic and true trade union manner. They are getting tired of Moscow influences and the slaves who adhere to that policy.



"No, my husband doesn't believe in price control, or rent control—or any other kind, for that matter!"

Stabilization Moves Indicate

Equality Of Sacrifice May Be Endangered

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE TOP leaders of organized labor and industry have been summoned to a series of important wage stabilization policy meetings this week, amid ominous indications that wage-earners might be called on to take a disproportionate share of the anti-inflation burden.

Cyrus Ching, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, called the meetings for Jan. 10, 11 and 12. He issued a set of questions which he wished the labor and industry representatives to be prepared to answer. The labor representatives invited were CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green, Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes, Railway Labor Executives' Association Chairman George Leighty, and Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers.

The ominous note was sounded in the year-end report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, titled "The Economics of National Defense." The report is expected to serve as the basis for the President's message to Congress and—unless amended by pressures from elsewhere or by legislative action—to be an important policy guide in the application of wage and price controls.

If the theory and recommendations of the report become national policy, wages will be stabilized in relation not to the cost of living, but to the overall supply of consumer goods. (In other words, wage earners would not be able to "bid up" prices of scarce goods.)

Prices, in general, will be stabilized at their present levels. Wage earners' standards of living will not be allowed to rise, nor will they be allowed pay increases to compensate for tax increases. No wage increases will be allowed which would necessitate price increases.

The two main criticisms of this approach, from labor's point of view, are:

1 That it applies only to wage earners; there is no equality of sacrifice recommended, except in the tax field.

2 That without a much tougher price control law, stabilization of wages on the basis of overall supply of goods rather than on what they cost would actually have the effect of sharply reducing the workers' standard of living.

No effective price control is possible under the present law. For instance, rent control is pretty nearly a complete farce and the President does not have the authority to make it any tougher. Ceiling prices on other important cost-of-living items, when applied, can easily be made meaningless because of lack of quality standards unless the law is amended. The new Congress will not easily be persuaded to make the necessary changes.

UNDER THESE circumstances, tight control over wage increases would simply leave the worker helpless while prices soar out of sight—bid up by other, uncontrolled spending groups in the economy, such as professionals, independent businessmen and farmers, who would be free to make up for their increased share of the tax burden by charging through loopholes in the price control law, and at the same time would be able to pay the market price for the consumer goods they want.

The report, furthermore, came out strongly against automatic wage increases for increased productivity or to compensate for increases in the cost of living. It stated that such arrangements, while healthy in a normal economy, discriminate unjustly in favor of the employes working under such contracts in a defense period.

Labor representatives were busily working on statements to present to Ching's meetings as the CIO News went to press.

MEANWHILE, another development caused some consternation. The President on Jan. 3 issued an executive tightening up and centralizing the defense production agencies a move which had the effect of promoting William Harrison, chairman of the board of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., to an even more important position in the defense set-up than he has had heretofore.

Under the new arrangement, Charles E. Wilson, of General Electric, is made policy chief, heading a new Defense Mobilization Board. Directly under him but independent of each other, are Harrison, heading the Defense Production Administration, and Alan Valentine, heading the Economic Stabilization Agency. Valentine's powers were not increased, but Harrison was given direct, policy control over the various defense subdivisions which previously had been set up on a sort of independent basis in existing agencies.

The only exception to this awarding of power to Harrison was in the manpower field. The Labor Dept., which was asked to handle defense manpower requirements, will continue to operate independently of Harrison, reporting directly to Wilson.

What would be the position of various labor advisers in the new set-up was undetermined. The National Security Resources Board, under W. Stuart Symington, where labor has considerable representation, is completely outside the new defense set-up: it reports directly to the President, and has certain powers given it by the law which set it up. The executive order stripped it of some of these powers and there were indications that it would be further shorn.

Hey, Uncle, You Forgot Something!

Carey, Reuther Appointed To NPA Advisory Committee

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers have been named CIO members on a brand-new labor-management advisory committee to the National Production Authority.

Other labor members are AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. George Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks, and Pres. Dan Tracy of the AFL Electrical Workers. Management members have not been named.

The joint committee was intended to give policy advice on production problems to Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer, operating head of the defense production effort. Since then, the new Defense Production Administration has been established by executive order, and policy decisions have been shifted to the new agency. It is presumed the new advisory group will be shifted to that agency also.

The appointment of the labor members to the new advisory group followed by a few days the naming of two labor experts as full-time, working consultants to William H. Harrison, head of the new DPA, and to Sawyer. The two are Ted Silvey, CIO, until recently executive officer of the labor division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education.

It Just Isn't So, Says Bernard To AMA's Elmer

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

LIKE THE feller says, you live and learn. Old man Carter thought he had a pretty good idea of what working men and women believe, what they are for and what they are against.

And then he came upon the New Year's message from a gent named Elmer L. Henderson, M. D., of Louisville, Ky., in the trade magazine of the profession—the Journal of the American Medical Association. Elmer is president of the AMA.

Elmer said "One weak sector in medicine's front line, unfortunately, has been organized labor. Not the men and women themselves, but the officials who rule the unions . . . Among the rank and file are strong allies for medicine, and we must make it one of our 1951 resolutions that their friendship shall not be neglected." He calls this "grass roots support," and dubs it "splendid."

Elmer is confusing the profession of medicine with the gang that's running the AMA—a gang so lost to shame that it has gone to bed with the real estate lobby, and the insurance lobby, and all sorts of other special interests, to join in blocking any and all welfare measures for the people.

But there's more in Elmer's New Year's miasma. He says, "The medical profession now has the public confidence in higher degree than ever before, because it went to the people, told the truth and revealed state socialism for the universal danger it is. We can be proud of that, but we must live up to it."

OF COURSE, Elmer, you can be proud if you want to, but you ought to be ashamed. Are you proud of having defeated a man like Senator Graham in North Carolina, or Rep. Andy Biemiller in Wisconsin? Or the others the AMA helped defeat?

Are you proud of the fight you made on public housing? Are you proud of having blocked federal aid to medical education, when the shortage of doctors is not only a scandal but also a threat to the security of this nation in its hour of peril?

Do you really believe, as you say, that the $500,000 the AMA has voted "will provide a vehicle for private financing of our medical schools, and can end forever the arguments that federal funds are their only salvation?" If you can divide, Elmer, that means about $6000 apiece for the nation's medical schools.

Maybe you ought to read a piece in the January Harper's Magazine (which Carter knows has no connection with, gets no subsidy from, nor is beholden to, any segment of organized labor). Bernard DeVoto, in his "The Easy Chair" department, writes a "letter to a family doctor."

He tells his doctor, "You and Dr. Henderson are saying what is not so. Your acquiescence in his claptrap withdraws you from my respect." DeVoto says the AMA "refusal to do anything grows more reactionary as conditions grow more alarming." He says the AMA refuses to deal except "on long-obsolete terms with an increasingly alarming social situation."

(He's talking about the inadequate medical care and its increasingly high cost.)

ELMER, GET this, from DeVoto: "Like a lot of physicians, a lot of us laymen are fed to the teeth with the AMA's methods. With its unvarying misrepresentation of the efforts other countries are making to solve the problem. With its 'crusade' and its 'battle' and its vilification of the government, the public, and its own members who speak out. With its uniformly misleading attack on 'government medicine'."

Listen some more, Elmer, and remember, this is no "labor boss" speaking: "The traditional system of medical practice has burst its seams; it is now inadequate and outworn. We are going to have something different." And he adds that there is not a chance in the world that the AMA will get what it wants—sole control by the doctors. "This is a public matter," he says.

Wait, Elmer, there's more. Says DeVoto: "The AMA is not promoting public health and welfare by intimidating its members, trying to frighten laymen, lapsing into anti-Semitism, and accusing a government which has also sworn to promote the public welfare of conspiring with Communists to stamp out freedom in the United States."

Elmer, do you still think that only the "labor bosses" oppose you? Or that "the medical profession now has the public confidence in higher degree than before?"

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FIXED BAYONETS of members of 3d Infantry form lane for President Truman as he leaves Capitol after delivering his State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 8. The state of our nation, he warned Congress, is partly the state of nations friendly to us, and "the gun that points at them points at us, also." He urged economic aid and military assistance to anti-Soviet countries, and continued efforts toward peaceful settlement of international disputes, but barred appeasement. See highlights of his speech and the United Labor Policy Committee's statement commending it, both on Page 2.

CIO Starts Railroad Union For Non-Operating Employes

CREATION of a new CIO organization—the United Railroad Workers of America — to launch an organizing drive among non-operating employes of the nation's rail systems was announced by the CIO last week.

The new organization will launch plans for big expansion of CIO railroad workers locals, which now enjoy collective bargaining rights for about 70,000 non-operating employes on more than a score of rail lines.

These locals in the past have been attached to the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

In announcing plans for the drive, CIO Pres. Murray and Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood also revealed that the organizing campaign would be headed by Pres. John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Green has announced that he will not seek re-election at the shipyard union convention, which opens in Boston on January 22.

EUGENE ATTREED, of Hackensack, N. J., has been named vice-president of the United Railroad Workers, and Paul Monahan, of Camden, N. J., is its secretary-treasurer. Haywood and Green said that during the next few months a conference of the new organization will be held to develop rules and procedures for carrying on its activities.

Both Haywood and Green pointed out that the move to launch the organizing drive followed an appeal from a committee of leaders of the railroad workers' locals for increased help for their organizing activities.

Haywood recalled that the railroad locals had been assigned to the shipyard union during their "swaddling clothes" period, but it was now felt that the locals had sufficient strength to have their own organizing structure.

CIO railroad locals have been functioning with considerable success, under collective bargaining agreements with the Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, New York Central subsidiaries, and other lines. They represent non-operating workers—the men and women who perform the hundreds of jobs necessary to keep the trains moving.

IN MAKING the announcement Haywood and Green declared in a joint statement:

"Sustantial numbers of railroad non-operating workers have already had a chance to see the benefits won for them through collective bargaining of a CIO industrial union.

"Under the banner of the United Railroad Workers, CIO, we are hopeful of extending and improving these benefits to large numbers of unorganized non-operating railroad employes, whose conditions have trailed those of other groups of industrial workers.

"Through the United Railroad Workers' organizing drive, we hope to correct, as speedily as possible, these serious inequities suffered by a large number of workers in one of the nation's most vital industries.

"We foresee the development of a great and flourishing union, responsive to the needs of its members and thoroughly devoted to our American democratic traditions.

"It is our belief that through this organizing campaign we can achieve considerable progress for these workers, and at the same time help improve morale and stability on a considerable section of the country's transport system."

"Tch, tch, girls! Why not try a little collective bargaining?"

'We're Behind Fair Deal' Truman Informs Press

"LET'S GET this straight! This Administration had no intention to abandon any of its principles or programs. We stand behind the Fair Deal and the Democratic platform as much today as ever."

That was what Harry Truman told his press conference Jan. 11. And he told reporters they could quote him directly. Ordinarily, the President must be paraphrased.

He made the statement in response to stories that his State of the Union Message amounted to abandonment of the Fair Deal.

In the message, he had said that non-defense spending should be subjected to rigid economy but called for improvement of the labor laws and federal support for medical education and suggested that social security be broadened and that health insurance be kept in mind. Inference was that at best he'd gone back on the Fair Deal program if not buried it.

ASKED AT the press conference why he hadn't urged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the President declared that if improvement of the labor laws required repeal, he was for repeal. He said he hadn't put aside the civil rights program. He also said the Administration recognized "that in an emergency like the present, first things come first, and our defense programs must have top priority. There is no reason for anyone to be in doubt about this."

He said wage-price controls were on their way, including controls on food. If new legislation was required he'd ask for it, he added.

In the course of the conference, the President dwelt at some length on his power to send troops abroad. He said he would consult Congress but didn't require congressional permission to act under his Constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief.

Armour's Profit In Stratosphere

Armour & Co., Chicago, increased profits 3000 percent over 1949. For the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, 1950, its profits were $19,038,787. For the same period in 1949 the profits were $558,189.

And the tremendous leap in profits came on a relatively small increase in sales. Sales in 1949 were $1,848,280,443; in 1950 they were $1,859,827,683. The increase was only $11,547,240.

United Labor Group Asks 'Unity In Time Of Crisis'

The United Labor Policy Committee, representing the four major labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the International Association of Machinists, and the Railway Labor Executive Association, last week issued the following statement on President Truman's message to Congress on the State of the Union:

"We commend President Truman on the enlightened viewpoint and thoughtful leadership reflected in his State of the Union Message to the Congress.

"Organized labor in America endorses the President's warning that the threat to our democratic institutions 'is a total threat, and the danger is a common danger.' On behalf of millions of union members, the United Labor Policy Committee recognizes the need for national unity in time of crisis, and we pledge that our efforts will be directed vigorously and continuously to the welfare of all the people of this country.

"Union members, who have always recognized that America's problems and destiny are closely bound to those of all humanity, will be gratified by the President's masterly analysis of the dangers of narrow-minded isolationism. The false dogma of knifing our friends and befriending our enemies, which is the inevitable end-product of the isolationist philosophy, will be totally rejected by right-thinking Americans. There is no short cut to world peace, and stability will not be attained by adopting the appeasement policies of defeatists.

"The President's State of the Union Message charts an honorable and effective course for our United States. We urge the Congress to accept its word and spirit; and we urge all Americans to work together, in the spirit of equality of sacrifice, in order to overcome the threat of Soviet imperialism to our democratic institutions."

'The Gun That Points At Them Points At Us Also'—Truman

Highlights from President Truman's State of the Union address which he made to a joint meeting of the Senate and the House follow:

The actions you take will be watched by the whole world. These actions will measure the ability of free people, acting through their chosen representatives and their free institutions, to meet a deadly challenge to their way of life.

We can meet this challenge foolishly or wisely. We can meet it timidly or bravely, shamefully or honorably.

• • •

Indeed, the state of our nation is in great part the state of our friends and allies throughout the world. The gun that points at them points at us also.

The threat is a total threat and the danger is a common danger.

All free nations are exposed and all are in peril. Their only security lies in banding together. No one nation can find protection in a selfish search for a safe haven from the storm.

• • •

Our own national security is deeply involved with that of other free nations. While they need our support, we equally need theirs. Our national security would be gravely prejudiced if the Soviet Union were to succeed in harnessing to its war machine the resources and the manpower of the free nations on the border of its empire.

• • •

This country has a practical, realistic program of action for meeting this challenge.

First, we shall have to extend economic assistance where it can be effective . . .

Second, we shall need to continue our miliary assistance to countries which want to defend themselves . . .

As the third part of our program, we will continue to work for peaceful settlements in international disputes. We will support the United Nations and remain loyal to the great principles of international cooperation laid down in its Charter.

We are willing, as we always have been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement.

• • •

This kind of defense production program has two parts.

The first part is to get our defense production going as fast as possible. We have to convert plants and channel materials to defense production . . .

The second part is to increase our capacity to produce and to keep our economy strong for the long pull. We do not know how long Communist aggression will threaten the world.

• • •

The Congress will need to consider legislation, at this session, affecting all the aspects of our mobilization job. The main subjects on which legislation will be needed are:

First, appropriations for our military build-up.

Second, extension and revision of the Selection Service Act.

Third, military and economic aid to help build up the strength of the free world.

Fourth, revision and extension of the authority to expand production and to stabilize prices, wages and rents.

Fifth, improvement of our agricultural laws, to help obtain the kinds of farm products we need for the defense effort.

Sixth, improvement of our labor laws to help provide stable labor-management relations and to make sure that we have steady production in this emergency.

Seventh, housing and training of defense workers, and the full use of all our manpower resources.

Eighth, means for increasing the supply of doctors, nurses and other trained medical personnel critically needed for the defense effort.

Ninth, aid to the states to meet the most urgent needs of our elementary and secondary schools. Some of our plans will have to be deferred for the time being . . .

Tenth, a major increase in taxes to meet the cost of the defense effort.

• • •

But in a long-term defense effort like this one we cannot neglect the measures needed to maintain a strong economy and a healthy democratic society.

The Congress, therefore, should give continued attention to the measures which our country will need for the long pull. And it should act upon such legislation as promptly as circumstances permit.

To take just one example—we need to continue and complete the work of rounding out our system of social insurance. We still need to improve our protection against unemployment and old age. We still need to provide insurance against the loss of earnings through sickness, and against the high costs of modern medical care.

And above all, we must remember that the fundmentals of our strength rest upon the freedoms of our people. We must continue our efforts to achieve the full realization of our democratic ideals. We must uphold the freedom of speech and the freedom of conscience in our land. We must assure equal rights and equal opportunities to all our citizens.

As we go forward this year in the defense of freedom, let up keep clearly before us the nature of our present effort.

We are building up our strength, in concert with other free nations, to meet the danger of aggression that has been turned loose on the world. The strength of the free nations is the world's best hope of peace.

I ask the Congress for unity in these crucial days.

Make no mistake about my meaning. I do not ask, or expect, unanimity. I do not ask for an end to debate . . .

When I request unity, what I am really asking for is a sense of responsibility on the part of every member of this Congress . . .

• • •

This is our cause—peace, freedom, justice.

We will pursue this cause with determination and humility, asking Divine guidance that in all we do we may follow the will of God.

Labor To Wage Board: 'Sacrifice Must Be Equal'

THE United Labor Policy Committee told the government last week that economic stabilization must be "more than a one way street" applying to labor.

In a 20-page statement given to Cyrus Ching, director of Wage Stabilization, the committee members representing CIO, AFL, the Machinists and the Railroad Brotherhoods presented their united reaction to questions asked them separately by Ching:

If workers' wages are to be controlled, they said, so must the cost of what the workers must buy. Sacrifice must be equal. The Defense Production Act does not allow effective control of prices, and should be amended. The tax laws already have put an unfair burden on wage earners.

And even if adequate price controls and tax schedules are established, ensuing wage stabilization regulations must be: (a) flexible and fair, with the widest latitude for collective bargaining, and (b) administered by an agency empowered to make actual decisions, not just recommendations. The Taft-Hartley law should be repealed.

The statement went into great detail, but these were its main points.

Among the labor leaders, only John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, disagreed. (The mine union does not belong to the committee.) Lewis came out flatfooted against either price or wage control.

THE STATEMENT was issued in the course of a series of meetings Ching had called with both labor and industry representatives.

(The first industry spokesman was Ira Mosher, talking for the National Association of Manufacturers. He said the NAM favored wage stabilization on a regional basis—with the highest presently prevailing wage in the region serving as a ceiling which other rates might be allowed to equal but should not be allowed to surpass.)

The Labor Policy Committee directly challenged the general assumption that all wage increases are inflationary. They are not, the group said, if adequate and fair tax, savings, price and rationing programs are adopted.

The attitude was summed up by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who told the press:

"The committee is not disposed to play any part in the proceedings of the board until the government puts into effect an across-the-board anti-inflation program."

AT WAGE POLICY TALKS: Leaders of United Labor Policy Committee met with the Wage Stabilization Board last week to give the unions' views on wage programs for the emergency. Shown in huddle at start of meeting are George Harrison, AFL; Al Hayes, Machinists; Cyrus Ching, board chairman; CIO Pres. Philip Murray; George Leighty, railway brotherhoods, and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther. Ching called both labor and industry to the meeting.

AS IF TO point up the statement, and underline the difficulties surrounding the present situation, Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine and Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, earlier the same day, announced they had decided not to institute a 30-day price and wage freeze, after all.

DiSalle had recommended a price freeze, but after further thought, the harried stabilizer, working with a weak and inconsistent law and assembling a staff with great difficulty, decided against any such step. Their reason: a general freeze applied now would freeze all inequities, and the new agency would be swamped with appeals for which it would be unprepared, both staff-wise and policy-wise.

Meanwhile, the price stabilizer continued meeting with various industry representatives. The meat packers said they weren't having any, thank you — the answer was more meat production. The women's dress industry, on the other hand, asked for controls. If textiles are controlled now, they said, dress prices next spring can be the same as they were last spring. If not, there'll be an increase.

Here are some highlights of the lengthy statement the Labor Policy group gave Ching. (A summary of main points is given elsewhere on this page.):

"THE WAGE and salary workers of America have good reason to be alarmed over persistent agitation to control their earnings at a time when living costs are rising daily and no adequate legal restraints on prices can be imposed. They have learned from bitter experience that stabilization must be more than a one-way street . . .

"Our defense effort will not be served by any action which undermines the unparalleled stability which already exists in industrial relations. We must not create strife in the name of 'stability.' Interference with existing contracts arrived at through collective bargaining would inevitably lead to industrial unrest and thereby defeat the very goal of of wage stabilization . . .

"Justice and equity must govern the nation's course of action . . . The presently inadequate share of the national income received by wage and salary earners must not be undermined in the name of wage stabilization.

* * *

"To succeed, any wage stabilization program must be adaptable to changing conditions and needs, must provide for prompt adjustment where adjustment is needed, and must avoid the use of rigid arbitrary formulas which have no justification other than administrative convenience . . .

"(It) must offer the workers of America the assurance that full justice has not fallen victim to empty legalism—that grievances will be given a fair hearing and that genuine inequities will be quickly corrected . . .

United Labor's Views On Wage Stabilization Summarized

Three general principles were emphasized by the United Labor Policy Committee in a statement which it gave to the Wage Stabilization Board:

1 "We do not think that the submerged status and lack of authority of this board permits an effective or real opportunity to the representatives of Americans who work for wages and salaries to get their views and problems before those persons having power in the field of wage stabilization."

The board's authority is limited to acting in an advisory capacity to the Economic Stabilization Director, who, in turn, is subject to the Mobilization Director.

2 "No stabilization program will be imposed or can succeed unless an over-all system of anti-inflation controls will be simultaneously imposed—on the basis of the principle of equality of sacrifice."

3 "Wage stabilization must be supplemental to, not a substitute for, collective bargaining."

A summary of the statement follows:

An overall program to check inflation does not now exist. An anti-inflation program requires price controls which can be enforced. No enforceable price control is possible until the Defense Production Act is substantially revised by Congress.

An anti-inflation program requires other measures including the levying of adequate and equitable taxes upon corporation profits and individual incomes.

The Wage Stabilization Board has already recognized these major requirements and emphasized them in its December 17 memorandum to the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

Labor recognizes that these essential components of an over-all stabilization program are not within the control of the Wage Stabilization Board. However, the policies adopted by the Wage Board must necessarily take into account the Government's over-all anti-inflation program or lack of program.

As a practical necessity, any system of wage stabilization must recognize the time-tested practices of collective bargaining. The process of settling questions of wages, hours and working conditions directly by the parties concerned can contribute to stable and harmonious industrial relations in this emergency.

The Taft-Hartley Act is an unstabilizing factor in collective bargaining and tends to create disputes at a time when stability is needed more than ever before. In the light of our experience over the past three years, we urge that the Taft-Hartley Act be repealed.

Specific problems involved in a wage stabilization program can be met and solved if the Board's policies are flexible, realistic and fair.

Regarding these specific problems labor makes the following recommendations:

1 Inequities which exist on the date when wage stabilization starts should be recognized and allowed to be corrected. They should not be frozen into the wage structure. These inequities result from varying dates on which contracts expire, partial wage settlements, changing economic conditions in some industries, changes in the status of union organization and other factors. Adjustment of such inequities should not be based on any mathematical formula but on the realities of each situation. This can best be done by permitting the parties concerned to correct these inequities through collective bargaining.

2 Wage adjustments to compensate for increases in the cost of living should be allowed. They should not be prohibited or limited by wage stabilization policy. Such adjustments only reflect past inflation; they do not cause inflation. They will be unnecessary if and when the price line is held.

3 Provisions in collective bargaining contracts for scheduled future wage adjustments should be honored. The wage stabilization program should allow adjustments based on industrial progress and increased productivity. This will not only enable workers to maintain their relative position in the national economy but also provide an important incentive for improved labor efficiency.

4 Inequities within an industry, company, or area, or between industries or similar jobs should be corrected through collective bargaining without prejudgment by this Board. The Board should establish special industry commissions wherever appropriate to handle these and other complex problems peculiar to individual industries.

5 Wage adjustments resulting from promotions, reclassifications, merit increases and other intra-plant practices and procedures involve many complications beyond the ability of any governmental agency to handle. Such adjustments require prompt, careful and realistic action and, therefore, their administration should be left to the normal processes of collective bargaining. The Board should confine its activities in this area to broad general checks against abuse.

6 As in World Wars I and II, wage stabilization should permit adjustments to correct substandard wages. The nation cannot achieve maximum production if it condemns large numbers of workers and their families to substandard conditions for the duration of what is expected to be a long period of emergency. These adjustments should not be permitted to disturb existing job rate differentials nor should they be offset against increases otherwise allowable for changes in living costs or standards.

7 Health, welfare, retirement and other benefit plans are not methods of current compensation. They do not add to current consumer demand. Costs or payments in connection with such plans should not be considered as a part of the wage rate and are, therefore, not properly subject to wage controls of any type. Other provisions under the broad heading of "other economic benefits" should be similarly considered and judged on their own merits from the standpoint of equity.

Labor challenges the view that all wage increases are inherently inflationary. Wage adjustments paid to workers as their fair share of the production process are not inflationary if effective and equitable tax, savings, price and rationing control programs are adopted. The upper income groups in our population account for a vastly disproportionate share of consumer expenditures while the largest proportion of workers' incomes is spent on everyday necessities.

Labor believes that inflationary pressures should be eliminated where they actually exist. This objective cannot be accomplished simply by stabilizing wages, but it can be accomplished by an effective across-the-board anti-inflation program. Wage stabilization is but one important part of this necessary over-all program without which the national mobilization cannot succeed.

The workers of America—as citizens and trade unionists—stand ready to do their share in this emergency effort to defend our national security.

You Don't Toss Your Friends To The Wolves

Republican Isolation Program Much Like Action Of Union Which Won't Aid A Sister Union Because It's Weak

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AN EFFORT is going to be made here to discuss complicated foreign affairs in common "pork chop" language.

Let's start out by saying that you belong to a comparatively small union which is still suffering from the effects of a long, hard strike.

Because you're a bit weak—although gaining in strength—a big corporation with which you have a contract decides to get tough. It starts throwing its weight around and it's plain to you that you'll take a licking unless you get help.

You appeal to a sister union in the same town, which has a contract with the same corporation that's giving you trouble.

The president of the union says, "Sure, Joe, we'll give you all the aid we can. That outfit is beginning to get tough with us, too, and we'll both get it in the neck unless we work together.

"I'll let you know how much we can help after we hold our next meeting."

YOU FEEL a lot better about the situation. You've got a commitment that you'll get help but you don't know exactly how much.

Then the props are nearly knocked from under you. A couple of anti-administration leaders in your sister union cut loose at their next meeting.

"I think it is ridiculous to give real financial aid to this sister union of ours," one of them declares. "Those fellows recently had a bad strike and they're still weak.

"If we give them help they're likely to fold up anyhow when the pressure is on, so I think it would be better to keep our money and use it ourselves."

The other one declares, "I propose that we furnish not one dollar nor one picket to that union until it has demonstrated it's strong enough to win a strike without our help."

Both of them say during the debate that they realize both unions are fighting the same corporation but they still insist it would be best to refuse to give aid.

Well, there you have it—the present controversy between the Truman administration and the isolationist element of the Republican Party.

The administration has been doing everything it possibly can to strengthen our allies—nations which are lined up with us against the USSR "corporation."

THE TRUMAN THEORY is that all of the manpower, machine power and resources of the anti-Communist nations are needed to make us safe from Red aggression.

The administration program calls for strengthening the weaker "unions" by providing them with economic aid and arms.

The isolationists say this is the wrong approach.

They want us to make the United States—and the U. S. alone—so strong that it can take on Russia almost single-handedly (if that can be done).

They want our allies to prove they're capable of winning against the Reds before we give them help.

THE LATTER approach doesn't make sense, especially in view of the fact that our nation already is well committed to the policy of bolstering our allies.

We've spent a lot of money on the European Recovery Program, and we've gotten results.

We joined the North Atlantic Pact and hemisphere defense programs.

These things were done with the approval of a majority of the members of Congress.

So, now, the isolationism being peddled by the Hoover-Taft crowd can do nothing more than weaken our relations with our allies and make them wonder whether we might toss them to the Russian wolves.

HIGHER AND HIGHER

Many persons are still talking about inflation as if it were something that would slip up on us some day unless we do something to prevent it.

We've got inflation now. It has been with us for some time. And it's becoming steadily worse.

The cost of living has reached an all-time high, and it's going higher day by day.

There's been a lot of talk around Washington about the situation. Everybody says something's got to be done about it.

But very little is being done—and what is being done isn't effective.

Why?

The answer should be obvious to anybody who has studied the economic stabilization measure enacted by the last Congress.

The trouble with the law is that it won't stabilize our economy, no matter how well it might be administered.

In the first place, it doesn't permit the freezing of rents and food prices, which take a big chunk out of the family budget.

Then it ties wages and prices tightly together, making a wage freeze mandatory for any industry in which prices are frozen.

This latter provision is certainly unfair, because workers don't eat the strategic, basic materials on which price freezes would logically be applied first.

CONGRESS SHOULD REMEDY SITUATION

Congress has many important problems on its hands, and one of the big ones relates directly to the control of inflation and the stabilization of our economy.

Congress should face squarely up to the problem and take specific action soon.

It should take action which will make it possible to halt the increase in the cost of living without requiring any segment of our population to make an unfair sacrifice.

If there are to be controls—and obviously there must be—they should not exempt any group of people or any group of products. They should be designed so they can be administered with a minimum of difficulty and a maximum of results.

Sure, the job is a tough one.

But the big task ahead of all of us is a big, tough one. We're already in war and we're expanding our military establishment rapidly. Fighting international communism isn't a push-over.

To date there hasn't been equality of sacrifice. Profits and prices have risen more rapidly than have wages—and the trend is continuing.

This business of inflation is one which affects everybody. That means it's everybody's business. And everybody's business is the business of Congress.

Why don't you let your representatives in Washington know how you feel about the situation? You can do so by writing or telegraphing.

ACW Label Drive Pays Off

USE OF the CIO Clothing Workers union label has increased 43% since the union began its nationwide promotion campaign a year ago.

Accomplishments of the year-long drive were listed in a report by ACW Vice Pres. Charles Weinstein of Philadelphia, chairman of the Union Label Committee, to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

The Clothing Workers have been using every modern promotional technique to convince the consuming public that a suit or overcoat bearing the union label, in every price range, is a better buy than the non-union product.

Advertising programs were used in national magazines, the daily, labor and trade press, radio and television, and field men and union consumer committees worked with local retailers. More than 1000 retail outlets in 97 communities were visited by union label representatives and committees.

Union label weeks were held in several cities. ACW representatives spoke at hundreds of union meetings, and the union's displays were exhibited at scores of union conventions and county fairs.

More than one million pieces of literature were distributed in support of the drive. The radio program, the Town Meeting of the Air, was sponsored in connection with the campaign in New York, Washington, Detroit and Los Angeles.

"The support we have been receiving from the trade unions and the community generally is heart-warming," said Potofsky.

"It was good to see that the public has responded to our campaign, not only in terms of enlightened self-interest because of the skill, quality and value found in union-made clothing, but in continued support of our own social welfare efforts in the clothing industry itself."

FTC To Be Vigilant To Save Health, Purses

The Federal Trade Commission announced on Jan. 11 that it will apply for court injunctions to prevent false advertising of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices and cosmetics not only when health is endangered, but also when the public is threatened with "irreparable and substantial financial injury."

Gifts Urged For Poor Nations

WHEN A banker urges gifts, not loans, for purposes that probably cannot be made to "pay off" to the giver, but simply involve high moral principle, that's news.

Pres. Eugene R. Black, of the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction and Development, urged just such a course of action in a Jan. 10 speech to the Bankers' Club of Chicago when he made an eloquent plea for technical aid—and the necessary capital to undertake it—for undeveloped countries.

He said he thought the government ought to make at least half a billion dollars available in grants (gifts) to the poorest nations in the world, for clearly understood and carefully planned programs of development aimed at putting the people of those countries on their feet.

ECONOMIC progress in the world in the last 150 years, he said, has really touched only a fringe of the world's population: the gap between the highest and lowest has steadily widened. He continued:

"The bulk of the people in the undeveloped countries are peasants, for most of whom the horizon is bounded by a small patch of land. And this land, as like as not, they do not even own, but work for another with poor and primitive tools.

"Or if they do own it, they are likely to be so in debt that it makes little difference. They would have little incentive to improve the land, even if they knew how or had the means; but mostly they are illiterate. If medical science has brought them benefits, they are two-edged, because every child that is saved, every old man whose life is prolonged, is another mouth to feed . . ."

FOR INSTANCE, he said, the United States uses nearly 200 times as much electric power, on a per capita basis, as India, the second most populous country in the world. We use times 100 as much steel . . . We have somewhat more land under cultivation, but, with only a tenth as many people working on it, we produce much more food.

"Much the same story can be repeated from one country to another," Black continued. "They all lack that system of public service on which must be based that great superstructure of a prosperous industrial or agricultural society."

"Why should we take the trouble and bear the additional sacrifice" to help these nations, he asked. "To this, I think there is a simple answer. We are bound to do it, because it is in our own self-interest, because it is the only action consistent with the basic principles which the Western world is striving to maintain.

"Of course there will be those who cry 'Operation Rathole' and will ask how many divisions we are going to get out of it. To this I would say that we may get no divisions. But if we do nothing, we may see an even greater multitude of divisions against us and important sources of raw materials cut off. Certainly the lessons of recent years have emphasized the truth that aggressive communism breeds on poverty, misery and hopelessness."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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They Got Him To Teach Union Class

THIS IS a story about a man who became a CIO supporter despite the fact that he was not enthusiastic about the organization.

He was a minister with slightly liberal tendencies who lived in a Southern city in the early days of the CIO.

A number of organizers were badly beaten during the first membership drives, and the city administration gave strong support to opponents of the new union group.

The CIO grew despite the opposition. Eventually it established a city council.

And then began the job of getting the organization out of the public "dog house."

A GROUP OF council leaders got together one night to talk over the situation and to plan a public relations program.

"What we need," said one of them, "is some real friends who stand high in the community and have the courage to speak out in behalf of labor."

The others agreed, but they ran into difficulties when they started listing persons who might openly support the CIO.

But they finally came up with a few names and reached a decision to have council officers "work on them."

The plan was for CIO officials to talk with the men one at a time and tell them frankly that they were seeking their support.

It sounded like a simple program—but it didn't turn out to be so.

ABOUT A month later the council leaders got together again to discuss their project.

There was little progress to report.

"The men I talked to," said the council president, "were not hostile to us but they told me frankly they weren't in a position to give us any real help.

"We can expect their moral support, I think, but that's about all. Those fellows aren't really bad guys but they just can't see any reason for sticking their necks out."

And so the reports went—in all except one instance. One man reported there was a minister in town "who will give us some real support if we can get him really interested in what we're doing."

So the group decided to concentrate on the one man.

How to get the job done was a problem for which nobody provided a solution that night.

A MONTH OR two later the council decided it should launch an educational program for its delegates and other local union leaders.

Various courses of interest to unionists were planned and among them was one in political history.

None of the council officers felt capable of teaching such a course—and local high school and college instructors declined to do so.

Finally one of the persons working on the "school" said, "You fellows remember that minister we were trying to win over to our way of thinking? Well, he's quite an expert on political history. Why not ask him to teach the class?"

THE MINISTER was asked if he would handle the class and he jumped at the opportunity.

He had a big turn-out for the course, which pleased him immensely.

And he started turning up to see what the other teachers were doing. He listened attentively to discussion of the labor movement and of the program of the CIO.

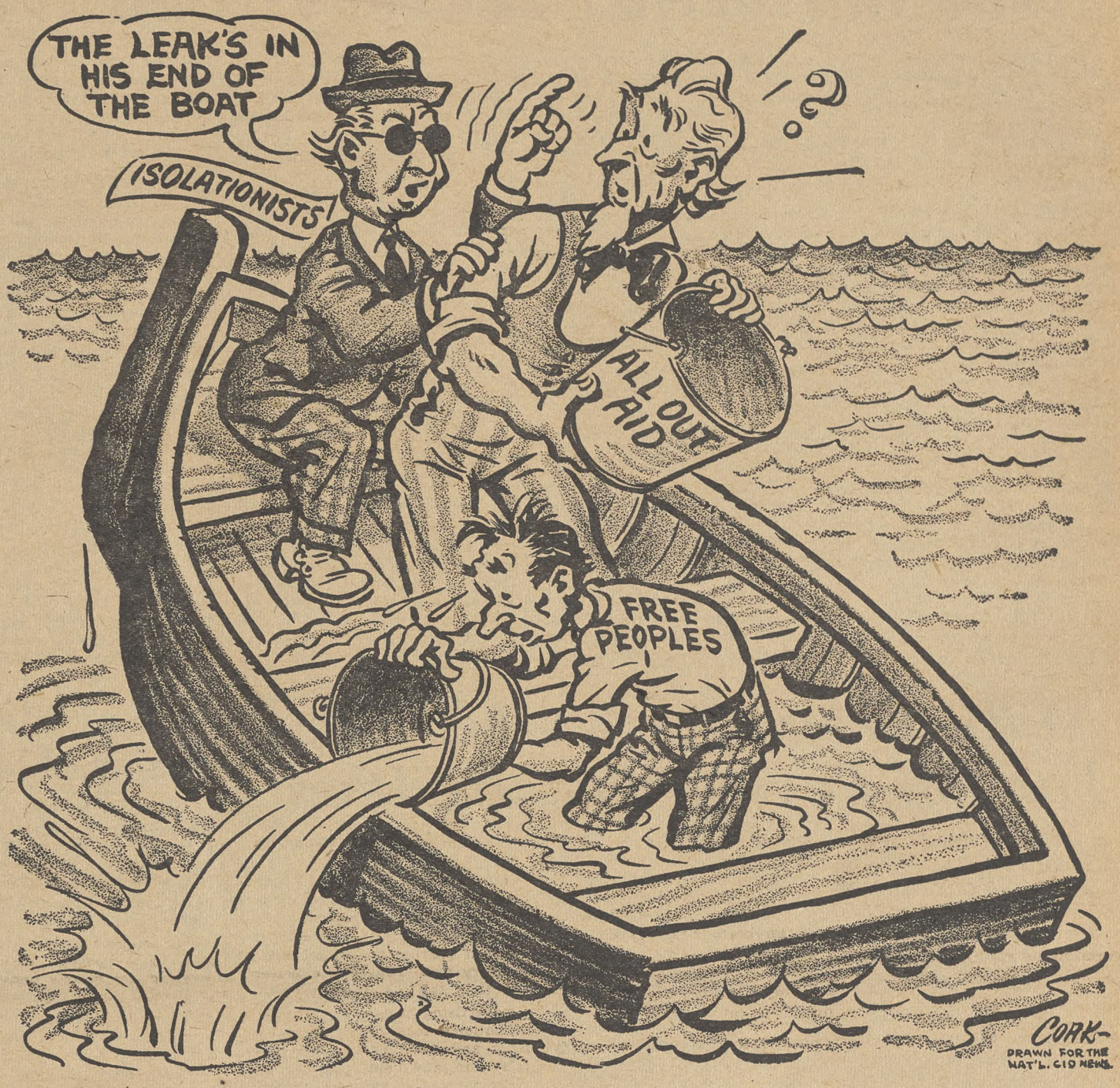
After the "school" came to a close the minister went to the council president and said:

"I came to you people to teach but I learned more than I taught. And I can't see how anybody who understands labor can fail to support it."

And he was a supporter from that day on.

A. L. S.

WHY SHOULD WE HELP?



Magazine Says Acheson Critics Look For Superman

"Politically minded hatchet-throwers" who are making Secy. of State Acheson their target are denounced in this article from The Lutheran, weekly news magazine of the United Lutheran Church in America:

AS MEMBERS of the new Congress trooped into Washington to take their places on Capitol Hill, a multitude of Americans were bewildered, unhappy, angry. They didn't know why the U. S. couldn't quiet down the Russians and order the Chinese to stay where they belong.

There ought to be somebody in the government smart enough to solve the world's problems. It would be comforting to have someone who knows all the answers, who can win continuous victories for the United States in dealing with opposing nations.

But there isn't anybody. Secretary of State Dean Acheson had done about as well as any man could in guiding U. S. foreign policy through dangerous channels. He had given good leadership in putting the Marshall plan into effect, negotiating the North Atlantic pact, rallying the resistance of the free nations to Soviet aggression. But he isn't Superman.

Republican Congressmen had been quick to take advantage of American discontent. This was the best chance in years to strike a hard blow at the Truman administration. In mid-December at a party conference they announced that Secretary Acheson had "lost the confidence . . . of the American people" and should be removed from office.

As the 82nd Congress opened its session, the biggest question was how much of its strength it intended to use in further efforts to undermine "confidence" in Secretary Acheson and other Truman lieutenants. The McCarthy attacks in the 81st Congress had paid off. Whether there was anybody who could measure up to Superman's size wasn't the question.

Some Congressmen seemed unconcerned about what the rest of the world might think about the sharp division in American political leadership. "In order to knife the Secretary of State," wrote New York *Times* Columnist Anne McCormick, "they were ready to cut the ground from under American diplomacy in the most dangerous moment in our history."

European peoples, who know they can't resist Soviet aggression without American help, don't know what to believe. They hesitate to take all-out action in arming against Communist attack, not knowing whether they can count on the U. S. to be steadfast with them. American politics seem to them emotional and unpredictable.

SECRETARY ACHESON would not be replaced, President Truman had announced. But he might be, and he could be. There are other intelligent and experienced men who could step in as Secretary of State. But no man could function effectively in the office unless he has some assurance of safety from politically minded hatchet-throwers in Washington.

By January 1951 the democratic form of government had reached a time of unusual testing. It will be proved this year whether a two-party government of free people can compete with a one-party government of slave people. To pass this test there would have to be less irresponsible party rivalry and more fair-minded devotion to the common welfare.

From coast to coast there will have to be more Americans who aren't expecting Superman to solve the nation's problems easily and inexpensively. A world crisis that has been 100 years in the making won't clear up overnight. Patience and steady nerves are good qualities for citizens to demonstrate in 1951.

Sen. Taft's Pocketbook Is Hit By Arbitrator's Ruling In Georgia

Some of the dividends Sen. Taft (R. O.) expected to get from his investment in the Noble Mfg. Co. are going instead to the 24 employes of the firm's branch at Cedartown, Ga., under a ruling in an arbitration case presented by the Northwest Georgia Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers.

The arbitrator, Maxwell Copelof, upheld the union's contention that the company breached the contract in two instances. In one it failed to provide the workers "earning possibilities" of 25% above the base rate. In the other, it unilaterally discontinued the bonus system for the labor crew.

In the first grievance, Copelof directed the company to pay the workers the difference between their actual earnings and an amount 25% above their base, or about $100 each. In the second, he directed it to reinstate the bonus system for the labor crew with retroactive lost pay, or about $120 each.

Taft has a financial interest in the firm, which has its headquarters in Cleveland, O., and until about two years ago was a member of the board of directors.

Federal Trade Commission Reports:

Alkali Cartel Has A Greedy Hand In Your Pocket

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

YOU'VE probably never heard of Alkasso but its existence has cost you a lot of money over the years.

That is, if you buy anything that's made by the glass industry, or the chemical and drug industry, or soaps and cleansers, water softeners, preserved wood, textiles, paper, paints, enamel, leather, or have sent your clothes to the laundry.

Or, if you buy carbonated beverages, or use any of the bicarbs that advertise they will relieve stomach ailments; or if your wife uses baking soda for any purpose.

ALKASSO is the short name for the United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., the export agency for domestic producers in the alkali industry. The alkalis are chiefly soda ash, caustic soda, baking soda and washing soda.

Until 1924, according to the U. S. government, prices "fluctuated substantially." After February 1924, according to the government, "the prices of all three principal alkalis became remarkably stable and continued so during both prosperity and depression." Which, translated, means, that you paid through the nose.

What happened in 1924? Why Alkasso and Imperial Chemical Industries (Britain) made a cartel agreement. Says the government: "Alkali prices have been characteristically rigid in the United States market since shortly before operation under the Alkasso-ICI agreements began in 1924."

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission released a report to Congress. Jan. 4. "On International Cartels In The Alkali Industry."

Who was in Alkasso at various times? Pennsylvania Salt Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Dow Chemical Co., Wyandotte Chemical Corp., Solvay Process Co., Church & Dwight Co. (makers of Arm and Hammer baking soda). Says the FTC report:

"From 1935 through 1950, Alkasso's membership included all important alkali producing companies east of the Rocky Mountains, and the only withdrawals of important producers were those of the Solvay Process Co. at the end of 1941, and Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. in 1948."

The most important producers who were not members were three California manufacturers who formed their own association in 1936, cooperated closely with Alkasso through 1941, and then became inactive. When it had but eight members, Alkasso estimated it represented 96-97% of all soda ash tonnage produced in the United States.

It was a tidy deal. The world market was divided, upstart competitors were frozen out, excess consumption was dumped abroad —and the price stayed up. The big boys in the cartel raked in the dough—and you paid and paid.

IN 1944, the Dept. of Justice filed a civil complaint charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and court proceedings started March 14, 1944. A decision was not handed down until Aug. 12, 1949. The court ruled for the government. The FTC report says:

"The court accordingly ordered that findings of fact be made and that a decree be entered in accordance with the opinion. Findings of fact and order, however, had not been entered at the time this report was written."

THE COURT ruled that Alkasso embarked on "a deliberate attempt to eliminate all domestic competition in the exporting of alkalies;" that "the domestic price of caustic showed remarkable stability over a large period of the conspiracy"; that "price fixing agreements are unlawful per se under the Sherman Act."

If you are one of those who believe the big boys really mean it when they speak so solemnly and lovingly of the beauties of free enterprise and competition, here is a tidbit from a 1938 memorandum from the ICI man in New York to the ICI man in London:

"Finch will be writing officially suggesting a revision of the memorandum covering the export agreement made recently on Alkalies. The omissions are really requested in order to avoid embarrassing questions which might be raised by the Federal Trade Commission should they call for a copy of the agreement when they are considering the trade code for the alkali industry."

Under the cartel agreements exclusive markets were assigned to the various parties. In each market the holders of the exclusive privilege enjoyed a monopoly protected by the mutual agreement that "each party shall use its best endeavors to prevent shipments from its exclusive market to markets exclusive to other parties." The result was to be "complete cooperation between us to avoid competition in any part of the world."

THE NATURE of the understandings between American and European producers was never reduced to formal contracts and the effects of the trade practices in domestic and foreign trade "did not become fully known until developed in the alkali case," says the FTC.

The deal was cozy. The producers raked in the dough, and you paid and paid. Free enterprise?

NLRB Reinstates Worker Fired For Not Paying 'Penalty Dues'

A WORKER who was discharged for failure to pay a dues increase of 50c a month applied to members who fail to appear at union meetings was ordered reinstated last week by the National Labor Relations Board.

A three-man majority of the board found that the 50c was actually a "fine" and hence in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits discharges for loss of union membership only when the loss results from failure to pay "periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required" of all members. Board Member Paul L. Styles dissented on the ground that the 50c actually was an increase in regular monthly dues.

The case involved Melvin Eck, who was discharged by the Electric Auto-Lite Co. of Toledo, O., at the behest of Local 12 of the CIO Auto Workers, under a legitimate union shop contract. The board ordered the union and the company "jointly and severally" to reimburse him for any loss of pay he may have suffered because of his discharge.

"The term 'periodic dues' does not encompass the non-attendance fine here in question," said the majority opinion, which was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock.

"The statute specifies that the 'periodic dues' be 'uniformly required.' This we read essentially to include the requirement that such dues be charged to all members alike and that any distinctions in amount be based upon reasonable general classifications. A charge which distinguishes between individual union members who attend particular meetings and those who do not attend particular meetings, in our opinion, is not one 'uniformly' applied."

Styles contended the Taft-Hartley Act places no limitation upon a union increasing its regular monthly dues, nor does it restrict the common union practice of exonerating members from payment of financial charges.

"IN FACT," he continued, "my colleagues concede that a proper increase in dues on the part of the union and the granting of a rebate to members who attend meetings would serve as a valid defense to the discharge.

"This being so, it appears that the only thing the majority decision accomplishes is to require the union to undergo the needless burden and expenses of installing and maintaining a detailed bookkeeping system and engaging in innumerable cash transactions. Thus, by collecting the $2 before the monthly meetings and then returning the 50c to those who attended the meeting, the union would perhaps have made its purpose clearer, but the result would be the same as is now in effect."

Nine Firms Are Accused Of Auto Part Counterfeiting

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission in a complaint last week charged nine corporations and 35 individuals with selling "counterfeit" automobile ignition points and parts which have been palmed off on unsuspecting consumers as "genuine" Auto-Lite, Delco-Remy and Ford parts.

The FTC alleged that the fake parts are made by the Tungsten Contact Mfg. Co. and the Union Electrical Parts Co., both of the same address in North Bergen, N. J. Officers of both are given as Orville C. Hollopeter, Jenny V. Hayes and Saul H. Lippman.

The complaint does not charge the firms with misbranding the items, but does charge that they sell them "in bulk, unstamped and bearing no identification marks," with "full knowledge" that the buyers stamp, label, package and sell them as original Auto-Lite, Delco-Remy and Ford parts.

Respondents charged with branding, packaging and reselling the Tungsten-Union products as Auto-Lite, Delco-Remy and Ford parts include Harry Augen, Lillian Augen and Irving Scheenberger, trading as the Graphited Lubricants Co. of New York, and Charles DePerty, trading as DePerty's Ford Parts of East Orange, N. J.

According to the complaint, Graphited has also printed packages and enevlopes simulating the containers of the genuine Auto-Lite, Delco-Remy and Ford parts and sold them to other respondents for use in repackaging the phonies.

The other respondents, charged with reselling the "counterfeits" with knowledge of their misbranding or otherwise aiding and abetting the deception, are in business in communities ranging from Long Island City, N. Y., to Kansas City, Kan.

"This way the hair clippings won't go down your neck."

U. S., National Steel To Build Plants, Aided By Tax Savings

A SECOND MAJOR steel producer has announced plans to take advantage of the huge savings possible through the government's "certificates of necessity" by building a huge new plant on the eastern seaboard.

The country's fifth largest producer, the National Steel Corp., will erect a mill on a 2600-acre site stretching two miles along the Delaware River about 10 miles below Camden, N. J. While plans are not fully developed, it will probably turn out about one million tons of raw steel a year. Deepwater docks will permit plant delivery of ore from the newly developed fields in Labrador and Quebec.

The announcement followed closely the revelation of U. S. Steel that it had started construction of a $400 million plant on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware opposite Trenton, N. J., at Morrisville, Pa., which will turn out about 1.8 million tons a year. The site is about 35 miles upstream from National Steel's.

The "certificates of necessity" the government is issuing in the two projects permit the owners to write off the cost of construction as an item of depreciation for income tax purposes in five years, or at the rate of 20% a year.

This permits the companies to pay for their new facilities at a time of probably high gross income which otherwise would have to be paid as income or excess profits tax. The normal period of writing off the cost of building a new plant is 20 years, or at the rate of but 5% a year. U. S. Steel stands to save about 75% of its cost, or $300 million.

High Court OK's Two-Price Policy

The U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 3 decision has approved selling the same product for more than one price.

In a test case brought by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the court gave its approval to Standard's practice of selling to large jobbers for 1½c a gallon less than to small dealers.

It said Standard did not violate the anti-trust laws because "Congress did not seek by the Robinson-Patman Act to either abolish competition or so radically to curtail it that a seller would have no substantial right of self-defense against a price raid by a competitor."

U. S. C of C Would Slash Budget $6 Billion

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has unveiled its program for slashing the federal budget by at least $6 billion. Where would it be cut? In housing, welfare and public assistance, public works, Veterans Administration, and farm subsidies. The latter would be cut $2 billion; the others, $1 billion each.

These cuts, said Otto A. Seyferth, C of C president, "for the most part would be effected with little hardship to anyone concerned." He said his $6 billion slash "is a minimum which would be greatly improved upon by sincere belt-tightening on the part of the government itself."

Carey Tells Ohio CIO Convention:

Taft's Policy Aids Commies As It Helped Nazis

ISOLATIONISM is communism's fifth column and those who openly advocate it are "virtual traitors," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the annual convention of the Ohio CIO Council at Columbus last week.

"Isolationism is as much our enemy as the communism it serves," he declared. "Our own safety as a nation and the establishment of democracy and peace throughout the world depend on repudiation of everything that the Tafts, the Hoovers and the McCormicks stand for.

"We must, for our own salvation and the world's salvation, wipe out the poisonous illusion that we can survive without friends or that there can be peace in a world one-fifth free and four-fifths enslaved."

Carey reminded the delegates, representing every CIO international with a local in Ohio, that "there is no place in this world today — his world of the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb— where we can hide from totalitarianism."

"Neither the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans nor the North Pole are barriers," he asserted.

CAREY SAID that if the country heeds the isolationists, "we will at best maintain in America an armed camp that will steadily degenerate into a semi-Fascist state, that will resemble more and more the dictatorship we are trying to defeat."

He said two roads are open to the United States—"the road proposed by the McCormick-Hearst-McCarthy-Taft-Hoover-Dixiecrat axis," the other "the road of fellowship with the democratic world, realizing that we are all in a state of siege, and it's a matter of all for one and one for all."

"This (isolationist) group," he said, "proposes in effect that we abandon our democratic friends throughout the world as 'unreliable'; that we hold onto the only 'reliable' fighters against communism such as Franco, Chiang Kai-chek, the Emperor of Indo-China and others of that ilk, and the we pull back to our shores and go into our storm cellars.

"BY WHATEVER name this is called, whether it is Taft's 're-examination' or Hoover's isolationism, the theory is the same. This group feels that it is hopeless to try to defend democratic Britain and France, social democratic Norway or Switzerland, or Italy. We can only fight when America itself is invaded. Otherwise, let the rest of the world go hang.

"This theory is not new. The same people who advance it now in fighting communism advanced it in 1940 when the issue was fighting Nazi-Fascism. You remember the America First group whose political leaders were the same people, the Tafts, McCormick, Hearst, Hoover, and whose big business backers supplied millions of dollars for propaganda. They had no stomach to fight for democracy. It was too expensive. Here is what your own Sen. Taft said in 1940 after France had been overrun and Britain was staggering under the blitz:

" 'I do not know what the Germans may do, and no one knows what they may do until they are freed from the present war and have an opportunity to show. When they do, we can adopt the same methods. We can take the same steps that may be necessary to meet the particular kind of blitzkrieg, if there is such a blitzkrieg, at the time we find out what it is.'

"In plain English this outstanding statement meant — 'Let the Nazis win and then if they attack us, we'll figure out what to do.'

"Isn't that exactly what Taft is saying today in the fight against Communism?

"In 1940 and 1941, when President Roosevelt was trying to get this nation to rearm, the big industrialists said we did not need to have more steel, more copper, more aluminum. They wanted business as usual and profits as usual. It was organized labor that went out and demanded that this nation mobilize to meet the Nazi challenge.

"The policy of these reactionaries, the ones who always cry 'free enterprise' and 'democracy,' was one of defeatism when it came to a showdown. They had no confidence in democracy or freedom. They were willing to throw in the sponge.

"Today, they are pursuing the same policies. While the McCarthys, Tafts, Hoovers, McCormicks, Hearsts, beat their breasts in denouncing communism in the State Dept. or on the radio and demand purges, when it comes really to fighting communism they want to throw in the sponge and retire to our storm cellars here.

"Isolationism and communism are allies today just as isolationism and fascism were allies just 10 years ago."

THE ISOLATIONISM of "this axis of defeatism," he warned, "is tied to a reactionary policy at home."

If the United States follows, instead, the road of fellowship, Carey continued, it means recognition of the fact that Europe, having gone through two devastating wars, is mortally afraid of a third.

"So instead of being impatient and dictatorial," he went on, "we work with the free people of Europe in real comradeship and understanding. We let the people of Europe and of free Asia know that we will not only share military defense with them but also the possibilities of decent living standards. We make clear that this is not a fight between the philosophies of communism and capitalism, but between democracy and dictatorship . . .

"In America, we will not only keep our freedoms but expand them. We will sacrifice in proportion to ability to do it. We will expand our industrial capacity because we have confidence that now and after this emergency there will be an unlimited market for the comforts and decencies of life.

"We will make America a showplace of democratic and civil rights because we are not afraid of the loyalty of Americans to freedom."

CAREY ALSO outlined labor's job in the crisis. "We have to make clear to the American people the two roads they can travel and the dangers if they travel the road of isolationism and reaction," he said.

"We must educate them on the real way to fight communism, with arms, with ideas, with economic aid. We must show that it is fatal to appease dictatorship in Europe and Asia—since the more concessions we feed to it, the stronger it gets and the weaker we get.

"We have to show likewise that it is fatal to feed reaction with concessions here, because the more we feed it the stronger it becomes and the weaker the forces of liberalism and democracy become.

"We have to demonstrate to all concerned that the fight against communism by this government cannot succeed if it is simply led by men from big business. There must be, in places of equality with them, leaders of American labor, directing the strategy, the policies, the operations of this vast 'Operation Freedom.' "

The delegates gave a major share of their attention to the tense international situation and joined Carey, who also is president of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in condemning the Taft-Hoover attacks on the Truman administration. The attacks themselves the delegates branded as politically inspired and certain to "provide aid and comfort to the enemy."

"We must end the war in Washington before we can successfully combat our enemies," they said in a resolution.

They pledged the council's full strength in the mobilization effort, but insisted on equality of sacrifice. They insisted, as well, that labor be granted "active participation and real leadership in every level of our national mobilization effort."

They also undertook to put political action on a 365-day-a-year basis, describing the CIO Political Action Committee's program as "democracy in the purest form," and serving public notice that "we have just begun to fight."

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, speaking at the convention banquet, said that "elections will come and elections will go, but the union movement will go on forever."

William Lavelle, former secretary-treasurer of the council and now assistant legislative director of the National CIO, outlined the legislative fight in Washington.

A COMPREHENSIVE state legislative program was adopted which demands extended and improved workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation; adoption of sick-benefit insurance; passage of enforceable FEPC legislation; a revamped tax setup; revised election law procedure to encourage registration and voting, and adoption of a Little Wagner Act.

Jack Kroll, national PAC director, was elected to his 10th term as president. Jacob Clayman was named to his third term as secretary-treasurer.

40-Hour Week Law Outlives Usefulness: N. Y. Biz Paper

By **BRADFORD V. CARTER**

For Labor Press Association

THE WAY to raise your temperature these frigid days is to read the business journals.

For instance, there's the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, staunch defender, not of things as they are, but of things as they were. In a long editorial in the Jan. 8 issue, tabbed "Labor's 'Sacrifice' ", the Journal says with a straight face:

"The requirement that time and a half be paid for hours worked beyond eight in a day and 40 in a week has been on law books for 12 years and has long since outlived its original purpose.

"That purpose was, of course, to spread the work among the unemployed of the late 1930's by imposing a financial penalty on managements that scheduled longer hours rather than take on additional workers.

"As the need for such sanctions disappeared—due in large part to the immense production needs of World War II—other rationales were found. It is now contended, for example, that the overtime penalty represents just compensation for the inconvenience of having worked more than eight hours at a stretch; that by discouraging longer work hours it ensures more leisure for the worker, and so forth."

How's your temperature so far? Wait, here it goes up another notch.

"As true as these may be," continued the Journal, "it is utterly ridiculous at this perilous stage of our affairs to support a law that has as its chief avowed purpose the discouragement of longer work hours.

"To keep it in force will be to penalize employers who are forced to bear greater labor costs as a result of fulfilling defense production requirements as well as the public, which through taxes, will have to foot the bill for the increase in defense expenditures."

Old Man Carter can just see you bust out crying about these poor employers who are "penalized."

The Journal is the same sheet that on other pages runs the figures on those fantastic profits that the employers have been amassing despite being "penalized" by having to pay an extra rate for overtime work. Maybe the feller who writes the editorials doesn't read the rest of the paper.

(A lot of writing men have one favorite author—themselves.)

WHAT DOES the Journal suggest? Why, that the unions agree to a suspension of overtime pay up to 44 hours "or some other reasonable standard".

And of course, the Journal also weeps about the excess profits tax as being a terrible burden. That, according to the Journal, represents the employers' "sacrifice".

Where the Journal's editorial writers hide must be a mystery. What they read must be a mystery. Where they dreamed up the notion that the original purpose of the eight-hour day was to spread the work among the unemployed is a mystery—unless they've been reading the 1897 issue of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

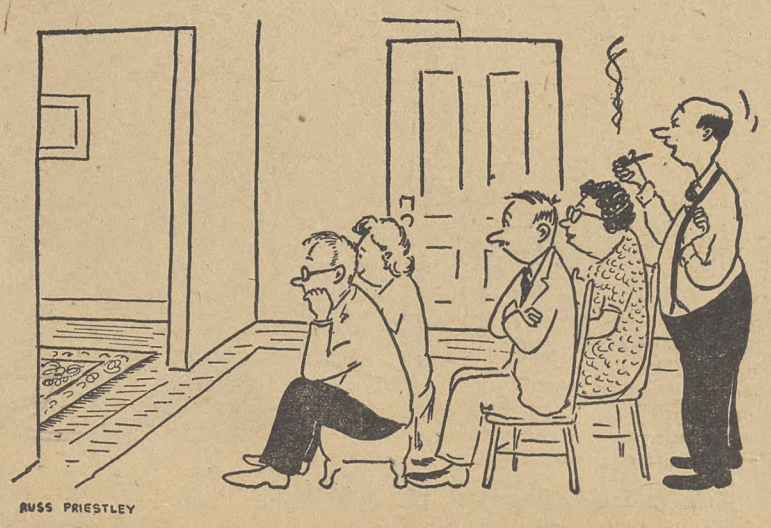
What set them off? Secy. of Labor Tobin's comment on a remark of Top Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, who said a 44-hour week would speed production. Tobin opposed lengthening the work week now.

Of course, a 44-hour week would increase production. A 48-hour week would increase it even more. But the gimmick is that the business boys want the work week lengthened without overtime pay. In other words, they want to curb takehome pay. But did you hear their shrieking about a tax on excess profits—any kind of tax, no matter how mild?

The big boys have been wailing a long time now that the cause of industrial unrest is that the workers don't understand them. The Journal of Commerce is certainly adding to the fog.

Higher Pay Urged To Hold Teachers

The teacher shortage will get rapidly worse unless salaries are raised, the National Education Association has warned. Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary of NEA's commission on professional standards, told a conference that minimum pay must range from $3200 to $8000 a year to attract and hold trained teachers. He urged communities against falling back on poorly qualified temporary teachers, as they did during World War II.



". . . biggest screen in the whole neighborhood."

ECA Tour Pay-Off: French Shoes Reduced

Last spring 18 leaders of the French shoe industry came to the United States under the technical assistance program of the Economic Cooperation Administration to study production and factory methods.

It paid off. The technical manager of one firm went home, put into effect the lessons he learned and cut production costs so sharply his company was enabled to reduce the price of its shoes by 20%, or from 3000 to 2400 francs.

IT LOOKS BAD but everything was straightened out amicably. Members of the CIO Auto Workers picketing the plant of the Fairchild aviation division at Hagerstown, Md., thought the driver of the car at the right drove too close to their picket line, and stopped him to tell him about it. That's all that happened. About 5000 UAW members are on strike.

UAW Strikes Fairchild In Dispute Over Pay Raise Systems

THE CIO Auto Workers called a 100% effective strike on Jan. 8 at the aviation division of the Fairchild Aviation Corp. at Hagerstown, Md., in a dispute over how to raise wages.

The union wants its members to get their raises on an automatic progression basis within a rate range. The company wants to keep in force a merit system which was described by Paul Russo, assistant director of the UAW Aircraft Dept., as "a merit system that has no merit."

About 5000 union members walked out after all-night negotiating sessions Jan. 6 and 7 in which federal conciliators and Air Force officers participated. No meetings were held immediately thereafter, but Russo and UAW Reg. Dir. Thomas Starling said the union was ready to meet with the company at any time.

The automatic progression system has been established for some time in most UAW aviation contracts, including those covering members at North American, United, Sikorsky, Bell, Wright and Tempko plants. Although the larger firms have abandoned the merit system, Fairchild insists on sticking to it and offered the union in its place a straight 12c an hour wage increase.

UNDER THE average UAW progression plan, a worker receives an increase every four months until he reaches the top of his rate range. Then he stays there, unless there is an increase in his rate range or he is upgraded to a better job.

The company claims the union threw its proposal on the negotiating table at the last minute. Union spokesmen produced proof they had presented it in writing in October.

The strike halted production of C-119 Packets, a transport plane used by the Air Force.

Start Military Training At 18, Marshall Asks

SECY. of Defense Marshall and Assistant Secretary Anna M. Rosenberg have asked Congress to enact Universal Military Training into law.

Appearing before the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Jan. 10, Mrs. Rosenberg and General Marshall spelled out their proposal in detail and said they would recommend specific legislation within a few days.

Mrs. Rosenberg indicated they had the full support of President Truman. He has long been a UMT advocate and two days earlier in his State of the Union Message he pointed out that other signatories to the Atlantic Pact had UMT systems in effect.

Before the general and the assistant secretary testified, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.), chairman of the subcommittee, announced the hearings were being held to find how the U. S. can "most wisely" use its "most valuable and yet most limited resource—manpower—to do the job we must now undertake."

He said the Depts. of Labor and Agriculture, the Federal Security Agency and Selective Service also would be heard. He also said specific legislative proposals would not be considered until all the facts were assembled.

GENERAL Marshall's proposals called for entrance into the armed forces of all males at the age of 18. They would serve 27 months in time of crisis, a term which would be reduced to six months by the President when international tensions slackened.

There's nothing new about putting 18-year-olds in uniform, the veteran soldier reminded the Senators. Boys of that age served in both World Wars and at the end of the second some of our finest fighting men were in the 18, 19 and 20-year-old groups.

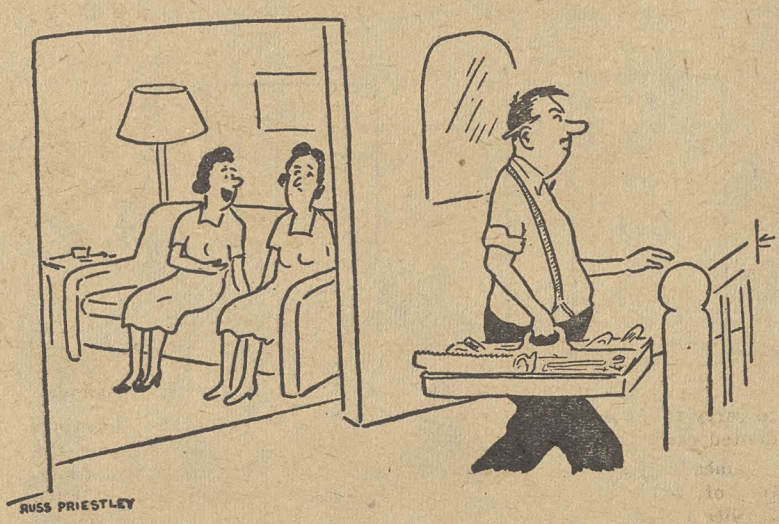
Mrs. Rosenberg outlined the program point by point. Physically fit 18-year-olds would serve 27 months of which the first six months would be devoted to training.

The President could reduce the total service period on recommendation of the Secretary of Defense. After serving, each trained man would remain in the reserve three to six years. The President may announce a program for those unfit for military duty.

Of the 1,050,000 men reaching 18 beginning July 1, 1951, about 700,000 would be liable for induction. If physical and mental standards were lowered, another 100,000 could be taken, and the number could be increased by special health measures taken outside the Defense Dept. Actually only about 450,000 could be taken.

IN ADDITION, there would be an expanded reserve officers program and temporary UMT deferments for certain college students under procedures to be determined by a civilian board under the President. There would also be federal scholarships for deserving students, and up to 50,000 military personnel on active duty would be given college courses each year.

College students wouldn't be deferred until they'd had four months basic training and would put in their remaining time after college. There would be special deferments for students forced to lengthen their college careers because they must work their way through. **LPA**



"Wait and see, in about two minutes, it'll be, 'Where's the hammer, what did you do with the screwdriver, hand me those nails . . .'"

Brotherhood Week Lauded

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, which is Feb. 18-25, is "a time for all of us to search our own consciences," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in a statement prepared for distribution by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Calling on all CIO members to take the message of Brotherhood Week seriously, Murray said:

"In our daily relations with our fellow men, too many of us are prone to let bias and bigotry guide our conduct. We oftentimes set up prejudicial standards simply because we are of a different color, or religion, or because our ancestors came from parts of the old country which we regard as foreign. This is an evil which does a disservice not alone to each other as children of God, but to the Nation . . .

"As an organization, it is the fervent hope of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to bring about an end to discrimination."

Footsteps Of Progress To Bear Mark Of Corn

The Society of Automotive Engineers believes high-test gasoline is on the way out and wants new model car engines designed to use inferior fuels.

The annual meeting of the society in Detroit warned the war will drain away premium gasoline and that less desirable gasoline will create vapor locking, tank and carburetor losses, and the need for extended warm-up periods.

13 To 25c Raise Won

Pay raises of 13 to 25c an hour have been won by 1900 members of CIO Steelworkers at the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. The new contract runs for one year.

Minn. CIO Legislative Office Opens

THE Minnesota CIO Council has opened a legislative office in the shadow of the State capitol in St. Paul and has embarked on an aggressive campaign for the liberal legislative goals set up at the council convention.

The first three projects it is tackling are state tax policy, conservation policy and administration, and state labor laws including unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation. Taxes were expected to be the most important problem confronting the Legislature, and council leaders scheduled early meetings with liberal legislators to discuss approaches.

The council's legislative program also includes teachers' tenure and minimum wage legislation, a state FEPC law, financial aid to elementary and secondary schools, the Univ. of Minnesota and state teachers' and junior colleges, and "Little Hoover Commission" recommendations for streamlining the state government.

The council's research department, headed by Robert L. Gannon, has been working out details of the program and has been preparing a number of proposed bills for introduction into the Legislature.

For the first time the Legislature will be asked to consider a major addition to Minnesota's social security laws when the CIO presents its proposed disability insurance act. If passed, this measure would provide for benefit payments to persons who are unable to work because of illness or injury not suffered on the job.

The council, represented by Secy.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson, Ed Donahue of the Lithographers, and Gannon, has been working with other liberal groups in drafting a proposed FEPC law.

Two Groups Warn Public Of 'Sure Cures'

TWO organizations have taken steps to protect the public against "sure cures."

The Cooperative Health Federation, made up of a number of consumer-sponsored group health and cooperative hospital plans, has appealed to the Federal Trade Commission about the matter.

The Association of Better Business Bureaus has issued a booklet on "Facts You Should Know About Health Cures."

In the appeal to the FTC, the co-op federation expressed deep concern "over certain widespread advertising campaigns presenting to the people purported properties in certain medicines whose efficiency there seems good reason to doubt."

The federation left it to the FTC to decide what action would be appropriate "on the basis of findings of fact, whatever they might be," but suggested "where there is evidence that the public is being injured, we believe the courts would approve petitions to enjoin such practices."

The booklet issued by the Better Business Bureau covered treatment offered for 47 ailments, including arthritis, cancer, diabetes, obesity and tuberculosis.

Pity The Poor Psychiatrist; Just Can't Win

THE LONGER a worker stays on the job the better his experience makes him. But the longer the man who interviewed him for the job works at his, the less able he is to do it.

The liability tag was pinned on to what usually are regarded as assets—long training and wide experience—by men who are often hired to do the psychological interviewing and attitude assessment that have grown up in modern hiring practice—industrial psychologists.

These particular industrial psychologists came from the Univ. of Wisconsin. Their conclusions were based on a series of interview experiments at the Ansul Chemical Co., Marinette, Wis., by the late Karl Wedell, former director of the UW Bureau of Industrial Psychology, and were reported by Karl U. Smith, professor of psychology and Wedell's coworker.

A group of psychologists, selected for their variety of experience at industrial interviewing and training, interviewed 200 Ansul employes to determine the degree of job satisfaction and the employe's opinion of the company.

THE LEVEL of job satisfaction was then estimated by the interviewer and compared with the result obtained from a written questionnaire and from the employe's own opinion of his degree of satisfaction at working for the company.

It was found the most experienced interviewers were those least able to arrive at an accurate assessment of the employe's satisfaction with his job and with the company, Wedell and Smith reported.

Psychologists working at the Univ. of Michigan on a fund granted by the Veterans Administration found substantially the same result in research with clinical psychologists, Smith said.

Although psychologists have not yet studied the question thoroughly, it is believed that the experienced psychologist's inability to assess attitudes comes from the fact that his long training and years of study have somehow lifted him away from the methods by which the average person thinks and arrives at attitudes and opinions, he reported.

URW Has Solution For Bombs, Parking

Bomb shelters will pay for themselves if the Government takes the suggestion of the CIO Rubber Workers.

In the January issue of its official newspaper, the union recommends the building of huge underground parking areas which can be used to dodge bombs and permit "comfortable seating accommodations should emergencies develop."

"Unquestionably precautions must be taken for the protection of our people from aerial attack, and the cost will be staggering. So why not be practical?" the newspaper asks.

It says there are now 50 million autos on the streets and more are coming. Parking space becomes more and more a problem—so does ducking the A-bomb.

"So, here is a challenge," the article concludes. "Solve two major problems simultaneously."

DELEGATION representing CIO, AFL and unaffiliated maritime unions confer with Assistant Secy. of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg on occupational deferments from the draft for workers in the industry and getting the Navy out of competition with private shipping. Left to right, Frank Pellegrini, co-director, Maritime Labor-Management Committee; Herbert L. Daggett, president of CIO Marine Engineers; Capt. Charles F. May, president of AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots; Vincent Malone, president of the unaffiliated Marine Firemen; Hoyt Haddock, co-director, Maritime Labor-Management Committee; Clayton Fritchey, Dept. of Defense public information director, and Mrs. Rosenberg.

Sea Unions Tell U. S. How To Aid Merchant Marine Development

THE FUTURE of the American merchant marine has been put squarely up to top federal officials by representatives of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions in the maritime industry.

Two recent meetings may go a long way toward determining if the country with the greatest fleet in the world is going to continue to have a merchant marine operated as a private enterprise—or whether it is going to be, in one way or another, an adjunct of the government.

ONE WAS held jointly with Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chairman of the Federal Maritime Board, and Secy. of Commerce Sawyer. At the other, the union spokesmen conferred with Assistant Secy. of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg, whose special field is manpower.

They told both meetings that draft boards are gobbling up active merchant seamen and ex-sailors—for the Army, not the Navy. And if the expansion of merchant shipping envisioned in defense plans develops, they warned, there may be a serious manpower shortage because of short-sighted draft policies.

They also said labor should sit in at the policy-making level in agencies dealing with maritime problems.

COCHRANE announced publicly that he and Sawyer agreed that seamen should be given occupational deferments. Mrs. Rosenberg also said she agreed—and added that she thought she could do something about it.

The unionists presented Cochrane and Sawyer with written copies of their views on the problems besetting the industry in expanding from a limited peacetime operation to full war strength. The two officials said they agreed wholeheartedly with the unions' stand.

Cochrane said he would implement those recommendations which were within his jurisdiction, and would use his influence on other government agencies to make the rest of the proposals effective.

One of the subjects discussed was the Military Sea Transport Service. This is operated by the armed services, but uses merchant ships that compete with private shipping companies and hires non-union crews which work under non-union conditions.

The unions think that the merchant marine, as usual, should be operated by private enterprise with the crews represented by their unions if they choose to be so represented—and without interference from any source.

COCHRANE and Sawyer indicated they agreed with this stand. Mrs. Rosenberg came right out and said she agreed. She was doubtful, however, that she could do anything about it, but the union spokesmen pointed out that the situation certainly involves manpower and that her voice probably could be raised most effectively. She agreed to raise it.

The union representatives expressed concern about what may happen if the country's mothball fleet of about 2000 ships, most of them government-owned, is put in action. In the past, the crews have always been held to private employes. But there is always a movement afoot among the military, the unions know from long experience, to put the crews into government service if not actually into the Navy—even though the profit goes to privately-owned companies.

THE UNION also warned against establishing seamen's training schools until expansion absorbs the unemployed and former seamen. The unions fear, also on the basis of experience, that such schools will be turned into instruments of anti-union propaganda.

Acting jointly at the meetings were the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers and American Radio Association, all CIO; Seafarers, Sailors Union of the Pacific, Masters, Mates & Pilots and Radio Officers, all AFL, and the unaffiliated Marine Firemen.

March Of Dimes Deserves CIO's Support—Murray

THE 1951 March of Dimes campaign "deserves our wholehearted support," CIO Pres. Philip Murray asserted last week in asking all CIO members to contribute.

"We are well aware of the fine services rendered by your Labor Service Division and your local chapters to our members and their families who have been stricken with this terrifying disease," Murray wrote Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which is financed largely through the March of Dimes.

In the last three years, he recalled, three severe polio epidemics have stricken more than 100,000 persons with the disease. Four out of five of them, he added, needed and received help from the foundation, which in the last 13 years has spent more than $102 million in patient care alone.

O'Connor described the 1950 polio epidemic as the second worst in the country's history. He said the National Foundation must raise at least $50 million this year to carry the costs of the unprecedented caseload.

James J. Herkenham, Jr., director of the foundation's Labor Service Division, has asked unions and their members to contribute directly to the nearest local chapter of the foundation.

4 Canadian Labor Groups Fight Inflation

OFFICERS OF Canada's four major labor organizations have been drawn together by the searing effects of rapidly increasing prices and the threat of rent decontrol. They met together recently for the first time in history to work out joint plans for a legislative campaign.

The Canadian Parliament meets late this month, and the labor groups are sponsoring well-attended meetings all over the Dominion to stir up interest in a tighter price control program and for retention of rent controls. The group of officers also announced plans for the filing of a joint economic brief with the cabinet.

A total of eleven top officers attended the unprecedented meeting which has its U. S. counterpart in the gatherings of the United Labor Policy Committee. The four groups represented were:

Canadian Congress of Labour, to which CIO unions belong; the AFL Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, and the Dominion Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

Examiner Says Reinstate 34

The Ohio Oil Co., Bakersfield, Cal., must rehire 34 workers and make up any pay they have lost since Nov. 1, 1948, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The complaint was brought by the CIO Oil Workers April 8, 1949, and the NLRB ruling was made Jan. 12, 1951. The complaint charged the company had refused to bargain since July 2, 1948.

The union struck Sept. 4, 1948, and charged the company tried to break the strike by offering strikers inducements to return, and that since Nov. 1, 1948, it has refused to reinstate employes who offered to return to work.

The NLRB examiner ordered the company to stop refusing to bargain or discouraging union membership or interfering with the union in any other manner. The company was also ordered to bargain with the union upon request.

D&B Index Jumps 18.1% Since June

The forerunner of higher prices at the corner grocery, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, increased another 9c in the week ending Jan. 9 to $7.02.

The last time it cracked $7 was Aug. 17, 1948—nearly 29 months ago—when it stood at $7.07. It was the 13th consecutive week in which the index either advanced or remained unchanged. During that period it went up a total of 54c, and since the Communist invasion of South Korea in June it has jumped a total of $1.08, or 18.1%. A year ago it stood at $5.76.

The lastest advance was scored with the help of higher prices in 15 commodities. The index is compiled by adding the wholesale prices per pound of 31 commonly used food products.

Mag Article Booms 'Lasses As Cureall

THERE'S a run on blackstrap molasses in Ottawa, capital of Canada, and health officials are having difficulty stopping it. Meanwhile, the price has been going up—and up.

What started the boom was an article in the October Reader's Digest by Gaylord Hauser, who listed blackstrap as one of five wonder foods that would smooth out your wrinkles, and add years to your life.

The article was called "Look Younger, Live Longer." Giving the boom further impetus has been a booklet entitled "Crude Molasses" by one Cyril Scott, suggesting that blackstrap was good for what ailed you.

As luck would have it, blackstrap was the only one of Hauser's wonder foods readily available to Canadians. The others, brewer's yeast, wheat germ, yogurt, and skimmed milk, were hard to obtain. Came the blackstrap boom.

TROUBLE is that most of the blackstrap shipped into Canada is animal feed unfit for human consumption, according to Lorne Ingle, of the Cooperative Press Association. Nevertheless, to the consternation of health authorities, people began gulping the stuff as a cure for everything from the common cold to cancer or just to feel a little chirpier.

Last month, a suit was launched by the government against a Toronto firm that sold molasses and Scott's booklet together, but the magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that Scott didn't recommend molasses as a cure for any specific ailment but said only that it was worth trying.

However, according to Ingle, the government has appealed the ruling and dealers have become wary of selling the Scott pamphlet and molasses as a package.

Meanwhile, government laboratories have been testing samples of blackstrap to build up a case against companies that may be selling impure foods in violation of Canadian law.

An officer of the government health department has issued a statement warning the public and pointing out that there's nothing magic about blackstrap anyway. Nothing wrong with it either he says. Nutritionally it's classed with liver, kidneys, dried beans, rolled oats, pork, eggs and peanut butter. Good—but not necessarily for what ails you. **LPA**

Union Shop Election Planned At Chrysler

The CIO Auto Workers began circulating union shop authorization cards among employes of the Chrysler Corp. last week as the first step toward a National Labor Relations Board election.

The union and the company agreed to a union shop in the contract they negotiated last month, provided the union complies with the Taft-Hartley Act. Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler Dept. manager, expects the required 35,000 signatures—30% of those covered—will be obtained by Jan. 17 and that the NLRB election will be held before April 1.

FOUR MEMBERS of the Dodd family have received certificates for completing a course given for union members by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt College, Chicago. Two of them are members of the CIO Communications Workers. Left to right, Mrs. John P. Dodd; their teacher, Prof. Maynard C. Kreuger; Barbara Ellen Dodd, CWA Local 4; John P. Dodd, steward, CWA Local 4, and Louise Dodd.

Fisk Univ. President:

'Our Undemocratic Behavior Making World Vulnerable To Soviet Doctrine'

PATTERNS OF race relations are being changed profoundly by significant new forces, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn., said Jan. 10 in a lecture at the Univ. of Chicago under the auspices of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

His address was one of a series in memory of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Dr. Johnson said that among the new forces affecting race relations is the modification the old concept of the common law is undergoing in decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court on matters affecting minority rights. The modification he described as the creation of economic opportunity, or "freedom from want."

Another factor, he continued, "is the new and substantial importance given to color in the now inescapable inter-relationship of the entire world."

"This is the counterpart of the rejection by the peoples of Asia of the dominance of the West and western imperialism," he explained. "Over the past few years the surge of nationalism has led to the independence of most of these peoples and the establishment of new national states . . .

"Reactions to racial mistreatment have spread beyond the domestic scene and have become grave issues of foreign policy. No profession of democratic humanism is tenable in the presence of undemocratic institutions. It is my conviction that this fact in itself has given the strongest impetus to the civil rights program."

THE ISSUE of race relations has been shifted, he said, "from segmented minority struggles to the realm of universal concern—it is, in fact, an inescapable concern."

"The new and sudden leadership role of the United States," he said, "now being challenged with such sweeping force by elements of eastern society, and the somewhat apathetic acceptance of its leadership in some European countries, are making it urgent and imperative that concrete examples of our own democratic convictions be set now."

THERE IS ONLY one effective answer to the spread of Soviet ideology, Dr. Johnson declared. That is "giving a living embodiment to our democratic ideology, and in ways that can be believed by the rest of the world."

"For we are learning," he added, "the awful truth that our exhibitions of undemocratic behavior have made a large part of the world vulnerable to the Soviet doctrine."

Among "conspicuous gaps" in racial readjustments within the democratic framework of the U. S., he listed failure to end enforced racial segregation in all housing, a virtual standstill in enforcing state FEPC laws in many northern and western states, and violations of civil rgihts outside a few northern and western cities.

Many Governors Ask Stronger Labor Laws

REPORTS of inaugural addresses from across the nation indicate that governors in many states have asked their legislative bodies to pass laws beneficial to labor.

Michigan's Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams outlined one of the most ambitious programs. He asked the Republican-controlled Legislature for a corporation profits tax (probably 2%), an FEPC program, a seal of quality for farm products, higher unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, and civil defense.

Williams also wants to separate the "policeman" and "conciliator" functions of the State Labor Mediation Board. Wage credits for unemployment compensation were asked for workers in military service and higher old age assistance and improved social security for state employes urged.

Gov. Forrest Smith, in his message to the 1951 Missouri Legislature, saw "an excellent opportunity to reduce unemployment compensation taxes" and increase maximum benefits to $25 a week for 24 weeks.

Massachusetts' Gov. Paul A. Dever again demanded a 75c minimum wage law to cover the thousands in the state who do not come under Federal law. He also called for passage of a state cash sickness insurance fund for workers.

IN VERMONT, Gov. Lee E. Emerson asked a law to cover occupational hazards and a change in the unemployment compensation so that an employer's rate is not changed unless a dismissed employe has worked for him a certain period of time.

The South, too, awakened to the need for a minimum wage. Gov. W. Kerr Scott told the Legislature that many workers in North Carolina get less than 50c an hour and that "healthy citizenship cannot be sustained on that kind of income."

GOV. Luther W. Youngdahl, of Minnesota, asked for a recodification of the state workmen's compensation act which hasn't been touched since 1913. He wants liberalization of portions pertaining to back injuries, occupational diseases and total disabilities. He is also supporting a drive to revise the minimum wage law to protect minors and limit hours of work for women and children.

Rhode Island's new Governor, Dennis J. Roberts, called on the smallest state's Legislature to "improve the conditions of labor in Rhode Island and strengthen the base of our economy."

His recommendations included a state 75c minimum wage law, the prohibition of restraining orders in strikes, and broadening of the state unemployment compensation program. **LPA**

Women Of 35 Not 'Too Old,' Says U.S. Aide

WOMEN seeking work often find they are regarded as "too old at 35," says U. S. Women's Bureau Director Frieda Miller.

Speaking at recent hearings of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on problems of the aging, Miss Miller urged the need of studying the problems of older women workers. A summarization of her testimony follows:

The situation of the older woman looking for work is complicated by the fact that there are more older women than older men in the population, and that the number of women who need to work is increasing.

Women are less eligible than men for jobs when they are older, because they have a different work-life pattern as a rule.

A married woman may never have been employed, or may have quit her job to devote full time to her household. If in later years she tries to enter or re-enter the labor market because her husband has died, and she must support herself for this or other reasons, she faces special problems.

Industry is usually reluctant to give older women job training since their work-life expectancy is shorter, and when they are hired it is commonly at low-paying jobs. Since they have little seniority, they are the first to be released during lay-offs. When eligible for old age retirement at 65, they may have worked too few years to have accumulated benefits and be forced to continue working.

Cannady Is Named Aide To Townsend

James O. Cannady of Boston, New England regional director for the CIO Transport Service Employes, has been appointed assistant to UTSE Pres. Williard S. Townsend.

In his new post, Cannady will be responsible for negotiations and contract enforcement. He was one of the organizers of the UTSE in 1937, for 10 years was an international vice president, and first elected regional director in 1940. After service in the army from 1942 to 1946, he resumed the regional directorship and was elected president of his local.

Get Your Social Security Card!

Are you covered by Social Security for the first time, now that the law passed by Congress last year went into effect on Jan. 1?

If you are, you need a social security card. You can get it at your nearest Social Security Administration office. If there is none in your community, go to your post office and get an application blank, fill it out and mail it to the nearest SSA office. If you don't know the address, you can get it at the post office.

If you have ever worked at some time in the past in an industry covered by social security, use the same card. If you've lost it, ask for a duplicate card, with the same number. You can get it from the nearest SSA office, just as a worker covered for the first time would get his original card.

Administration Preparing Stronger Rent Control Bill

THE administration is preparing a new and stronger rent control bill, at least partially in response to the widespread feeling that consumers, particularly wage earners, cannot be expected to submit to wage controls and higher taxes without having their cost of living truly controlled as well.

Whether Congress will approve the measure is another matter. The bill as roughly drafted would do completely away with "local option" decontrol of rent, allow the Housing Expediter to recontrol wherever he deemed necessary, and allow him to fix whatever rental ceiling he thought fair—in other words, he would be allowed to roll rents way, way back.

The present unsatisfactory law allows local decontrol and makes it impossible for the federal government ever again to step into situations where this option has been exercised. It goes off the books entirely in June. And on March 31, rent control dies in all communities whose governing bodies have not voted before then to extend it to June. As of this week, approximately 950 had done so. There still were 29 cities with populations of more than 100,000, including Detroit, which had not.

THE Office of the Housing Expediter, which is allowed to reinstitute controls where it has removed them itself, last week issued the most dramatic recontrol order yet. It snapped controls back in Phelps Co., Mo., and ordered all rents rolled back to the levels existing on Sept. 1, 1949—almost 18 months ago. This was the result of rent gouges which began when Fort Leonard Wood was reactivated and servicemen's families started pouring into the area.

In Atlanta, Ga., Mayor Hartsfield, elected with labor support in a fight in which rent control was a major issue, vetoed his City Council's decontrol order. The veto was sustained.

In Los Angeles, where a long court battle finally resulted last month in decontrol, rent increases were so numerous and extravagant that City Councilman Don Allen, who had been the heart and soul of the decontrol movement issued an angry statement warning the "stupid landlords" that unless they stopped asking such "outrageous" increases, he personally would lead a movement to have the city vote its own rent control law.

A group of embarrassed landlords formed a "fair rent" committee and issued a statement much along the lines of Allen's blast. OHE has had over 500 anguished letters from tenants.

On the housing front, meanwhile, a bill was in preparation which would provide extensive government guarantees for construction of defense housing by private contractors. CIO and other organizations were opposed to the bill as drafted, but its final form was not settled. There was some indication that a housing section would be set up in the new Office of Defense Mobilization under Charles E. Wilson.

New World Group Of Newsmen To Meet

SPEARHEADED by the CIO Newspaper Guild, representatives of journalists, unions of Britain, France, Austria, Belgium, Germany and Italy will meet in Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 26-27 to discuss possible formation of a new, anti-communist international of the newsmen's unions.

Representatives of the Scandinavian unions also are expected to attend, and other nations will be present if arrangements can be made.

There has been no functioning international of newspaper unions since all the anti-communist groups withdrew, over a year ago, from the Intl. Organization of Journalists, which had been set up in 1945 but had fallen under the domination of the Soviet and satellite unions.

The Newspaper Guild, largest of the anti-communist news unions, will be represented by its president, Harry Martin. He recently represented the CIO at a six-man meeting called to draw up the agenda for the large conference of white collar groups which will be held in Brussels April 18-21.

Both meetings will be held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Ariz.-Imperial Valley Poll January 31

THE SECOND round in the fight between the CIO and the Communists for collective bargaining rights for far western packingshed workers will be fought Jan. 31 in some three-score locations in the Imperial Valley of California and the Yuma region of Arizona.

On that date the National Labor Relations Board will conduct an election to permit about 3300 fruit and vegetable "tramps" to decide if they want to be represented by Local 78, of the CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, or Local 78, of the Communist-dominated Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

The FTA was expelled from the CIO nearly a year ago because of its Communist leadership. Since then, rank-and-file workers in the industry have been building a new union so they could stay within the CIO. They won a resounding victory in the first contest with the FTA, chalking up an undisputed win in an NLRB election last October among some 3000 fruit and vegetable packingshed workers in the Salinas-Watsonville, Cal., area.

The Imperial Valley-Yuma region election date was set by Norman Greer, NLRB field examiner, after hearings in Los Angeles.

About 1000 additional workers employed in 23 other sheds may be excluded from the election because of the failure of the FTA to agree that they be covered. The question arose when it was discovered that the names of the sheds were not included on a list appended to the 1950 contract between the FTA and the Growers-Shippers Association.

The CIO claimed they were traditionally a portion of the bargaining unit, and the fact that the names did not appear on the list was accidental. Spokesmen for the association were willing to include them, but FTA representatives refused to agree, saying they wanted to take the matter "under advisement."

Utility Union Takes Cal. Strike Vote

THE CIO Utility Workers are taking a strike vote against two California firms under overlapping managements which between them control the water supplies of 17 communities.

The vote followed a stalemate in negotiations for wage increases with the San Jose Water Works and the California Water Service Co. According to Harold Doyle, UWUA board member on the scene, the companies have pending petitions for big rate increases, but "their wage offer to their workers wouldn't even pay one month's water bill."

Present wages, which average $1.50 an hour, have not been increased since an arbitration award in Jan., 1949, he said. The companies' offer, in three installments, would average less than $4 a month, he added.

THE SAN JOSE Water Works serves San Jose, Saratoga and Los Gatos. The other company serves Concord, Chico, Marysville, Oroville, Petaluma, San Mateo, South San Francisco, Stockton, Bakersfield, Visalia, Hanford, East Los Angeles, Redondo Beach and Hermosa Beach.

After the union negotiating committee rejected the management's proposal as "completely unsatisfactory and totally unrealistic." Joseph Fisher, national president of the union, condemned the companies for their "callous indifference to the plight of their employes in the present period of runaway prices." The union is seeking 8c an hour for improved living standards and 17c to meet higher living costs.

Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, announced that the Utility Workers have the full support of the CIO in their bargaining deadlock.

N. Y. State CIO Lauds Dewey's Foreign Policy

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, whose re-election the CIO opposed, was praised by the N. Y. State CIO Council for his stand on foreign policy.

The 30-man executive board, in a resolution on international affairs, praised Dewey, John Foster Dulles and Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) as "exemplifying forces in the Republican party which place the interests of the nation above partisan interests."

Louis Hollander, state CIO president, said Dewey's Dec. 14 speech before the N. Y. County Bar Association, was "a forthright speech on the international situation which deserves credit. Now that so many are trying to bring us back to isolationism—Kennedy of the Democrats and Hoover in the Republican Party—it is encouraging that the Governor has come out with a forthright and statesmanlike speech."

Lorain, O., Journal Appeals Monopoly Writ To High Court

The Lorain, O., Journal has appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court against an injunction directing it not to discriminate against advertisers who patronize a competing radio station.

The injunction was handed down by Federal Judge Emerich B. Freed. It ordered the newspaper to print his findings once a week for 25 weeks and to notify its employes in writing that advertisers using Radio Station WEOL were to be sold space in the Journal. He ruled the Journal guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by refusing to open its columns to advertisers using the competing radio station.

Two Hospitals Can't Open: No Doctors

Two new hospitals for veterans, one at Clarksburg and another at Beckley, both in West Virginia, are ready for patients, but can't open—because there are no doctors.

"It looks like as though we will have to remain closed to patients for some time," said C. F. Heard, assistant manager of the Clarksburg hospital. He said each hospital needs at least 12 surgeons and doctors to begin operations So far, one doctor has been obtained for Clarksburg.

The American Medical Association has blocked federal efforts to increase the number of doctors.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer, along with Pres. Murray and other CIO officials, attended a meeting of the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington, D. C., where the case for the CIO was presented. The CIO has maintained the position that Labor should be fully represented on all top-level committees that initiate top-level policy concerning those things that effect and concern Labor. Our CIO councils, regional directors, representatives and international unions will be called upon to participate and cooperate in such a program.

Allan Haywood

Reg. Dir. William Smith reports that in a representation election at the Tampa Sand and Material Co., Tampa, Fla., the United Stone & Allied Products Workers-CIO, won an overwhelming victory vote of 134 to 3 for the AFL Operating Engineers. The campaign was conducted by Smith, who received assistance from US&APWA Rep. Luke Rumley.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation elections in Illinois: Toolroom unit, Intl. Harvester Co., Canton Works, Canton, UAW-CIO 91, IAM 72, void 2; Houdaille-Hershey Co. office workers, Waukegan, UAW-CIO 23, no union 13. The following union security elections were also held: American Perforator Co., Chicago, UAW 30, against 1; Electromotive Diesel, office workers unit, Chicago, UAW 139, against 46; American Steel Foundries, Chicago USA-CIO 3343, against 181, challenged 13; Calumet Steel Division, Borg-Warner Corp., Chicago Heights, USA-CIO 319, against 24, challenged 2; Briggs & Turivas Corp., Blue Island, USA-CIO 70, against 4, challenged 1; Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., South Beloit, USA-CIO 119, against 28.

Pres. Thomas Andert, of the United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Marine Optical Co., Boston, Mass., the UOISWA-CIO won by the following vote: UOISWA 109, independent union 33, no union 1. Intl. Rep. Joe Duggan was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports representation election victories for the United Steelworkers in Milton, Pa., at the Boyardi Steel Co., 189 to 71, and Milton Steel Supply Co., 28 to 3. USA Rep. Claude Franklin was in charge.

Treas. Mortimer Gellis, of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, Local 1706, reports an important representation election victory among agents of the Unity Life and Accident Insurance Association. The vote: eligible 109, IAWOC-CIO 76, no union 6, challenged 2. Gellis was in charge of this campaign.

Field Rep. Frank Deutsch reports that in a union shop election among agents of the Monumental Insurance Co. throughout Ohio, the IAWCO-CIO won by a vote of 120 yes to 30 no. CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris and Deutsch were both active in this campaign.

"He uses our tire-aid to prepare his tirades against the unions!"

Spirit Of Unity Prevails As Mexican Parley Opens

BANDS blared and drums rolled. Posters shouted the news in big black and red letters. Some 5000 persons crowded into the big hall in Mexico City—where the most important inter-American labor congress in history was opening.

The welcome—to delegates from almost every non-Communist labor movement in Latin America, the U. S. and Canada—was voiced by President Aleman of Mexico.

"We are making history here," the chairman told the crowd.

So, with a tremendous burst of enthusiasm, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions got down to the business of building a permanent, democratic-minded union organization for the western hemisphere.

Present in the beautiful Palace of Fine Art in Mexico City were nine delegates from the CIO, headed by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee. The AFL delegation was led by Secy.-Treas. George Meany. The United Mine Workers, unaffiliated, sent four delegates.

THE SPIRIT of unity was strongly emphasized in the opening remarks of speakers from every section of the two continents.

Said Potofsky, on behalf of the CIO: "We take our places in these ranks determined to do all we can to make this organization a shining example of international labor cooperation."

Similar views came from Meany, from Henry Middleton of the British Honduran Workers Union, and from other speakers.

The conference and its leading figures came in—as expected—for a heavy dose of hostile propaganda from the Latin American Communist press. Potofsky received the standard Communist brand of "imperialist" while the ICFTU itself was described by the Kremlin voices as a "foreign tool."

J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU, who had flown to Mexico for the meeting, was asked by reporters about the Communist charges.

"Imperialism?" he said. "Those fellows have a way of reading their own conduct and ideas into the minds and actions of others."

He added that the ICFTU, unlike Communist-controlled union groups, "gets its money from the trade union movement, not from any political group."

PURPOSE of the new regional confederation will be to give all the unions of North, Central and South America a self-help organization, to aid in the progress of sound trade union development throughout the entire American area.

The new ICFTU regional group has more widespread representation from labor unions in the various American nations than any previous federation in the hemisphere.

MEMBERS of the CIO delegation included Potofsky; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Vice-Pres. Martin Kyne of the Retail Workers; Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers; Secy.-Treas. Lewis Clark of the Packinghouse Workers; and Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Committee.

A major problem before the conference was the effort of the Peron-controlled Argentine unions to gain admission to the session as official delegates.

The question produced a sharp five-hour debate that ended in defeat of the move. During the debate both Potofsky and Meany stressed the need of the conference to steer clear of totalitarianism of any kind.

The move to bring the Argentine delegation into the framework of the ICFTU was spearheaded by Luis Morones, head of the Mexican textile workers, and it was supported by Fidel Velasquez, head of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (Spanish initials: CTM).

In the final vote, only the Mexican group supported the Argentine delegation. Afterwards, Velasquez, who had been serving as chairman of the conference, resigned his post in protest—but at the same time promised enduring "friendship and hospitality."

Pointing out that the CIO is opposed to dictatorships of both the left and right, Potofsky declared:

"We firmly believe in unity, but we are not ready to compromise on basic principles. The acceptance of a labor movement from a corporate state is a compromise of our principles.

"We are for unity, but not for unity with totalitarianism."

AT THE opening session of the confab, the CIO spokesman predicted that the new inter-American labor organization is "of historic significance" because it will "develop our common efforts to work together for the primary benefit of the peoples of our hemisphere."

"For many years," Potofsky said, "we in the CIO have been concerned by the repression and the injustice in many of our sister nations. At every opportunity, we have used our good offices and our influence to bring about policies and programs for the aid and assistance of our brothers in Latin America . . .

"The times call for the free trade unions of the world to stand together as never before in the history of the world. We must stand united to fight for peace, for bread, for security for all the peoples of the Americas.

"Together, let us march in unity toward these objectives."

Woman Delegate Doubles In Brass

Only woman delegate at the Inter-American Labor Conference was Mrs. Irene Iglesies of Mexico City, a make-up artist and member of the Mexican motion picture union.

As a member of the reception committee, Mrs. Iglesies met many incoming labor officials at the train depot and airport. She speaks both English and Spanish fluently. She also acted as a translator in committee sessions.

In this she was helped by her son, John, a U. S. citizen who served in the Marine Corps in World War II.

Discharged UPWA Member Gets $1200

The Pangburn Co. of Ft. Worth, Tex., must pay Aleta Ryno $1200 as part of a settlement with the CIO Packinghouse Workers, approved by the National Labor Relations Board, representing what she would have normally earned from the date of her discharge to the date of an offer of reinstatement.

She refused the offer. The NLRB also ordered the firm to stop refusing to bargain, stop discouraging membership in the union or interfering with its employes in any other manner, and ordered the firm to bargain with the union upon request.

Bill Would Cut Fetter On Jobless Payments

REP. DINGELL (D. Mich.), liberal member of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill Jan. 8 to repeal the notorious Knowland amendment to the Social Security Act.

The amendment was moved on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.), during debate on social security revisions last year. It was passed without public hearings and with only 10 minutes of discussion.

Its effect is to prevent the federal government from requiring that the states meet minimum standards for unemployment compensation eligibility as a condition of receiving U. S. funds. This means that where a worker is denied jobless insurance, payments may be withheld if the state administration desires until the issue is decided by the highest court in the state.

"The effect of this amendment," Dingell pointed out, "is directly contrary to the intent of Congress when the unemployment compensation insurance program was established.

"Congress deliberately established administrative machinery which would be available to the worker so that he might secure quick, efficient, informal and inexpensive determinations in cases where benefit payments were denied.

"The sponsors of this legislation intended to deny the workers this administrative remedy and force them to go through the long, involved and expensive process of appealing to the highest court in their state for the determination of their claims. This the Knowland amendment very effectively does, since it delays the application of the basic federal labor standards which are set forth in the law until the highest court in a state has passed on the denial of benefits to the worker.

"Workers either cannot or will not press their claims through the legalistic maze of court proceedings. This means that the federal standards which guarantee that the worker get his benefits when he refuses to take struck work or a job at sub-standard labor conditions, or where he refuses to sign a yellow dog contract to get a job, are absolutely nullified.

"ON JAN. 2, 1951, the Subcommittee on Unemployment Insurance of the Committe on Ways and Means submitted a unanimous report in which it recommended, among other things, that the problems raised by the Knowland amendment be studied by a subcommittee, The report states:

"'A proper treatment of these problems requires a full consideration of the administrative relationships between federal and state governments occasioned by the existence of federally required standards in state laws. We believe that a few members could be more effective in trying to reconcile differing viewpoints and work out a mutually acceptable provision.'

"Pending this study, this hysterical piece of legislation should be promptly repealed. I intend to bend every effort to see that this is done."

Unions Protest To UN

FOUR AMERICAN labor leaders last week accused the United Nations' Dept. of Public Information of issuing releases favoring the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions at the expense of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

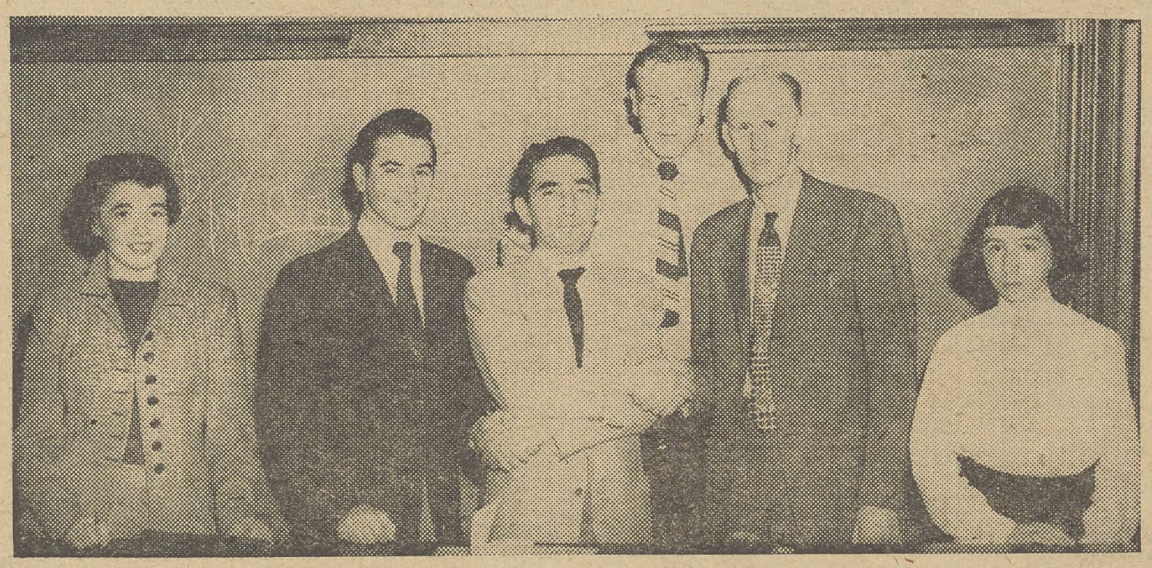
The protests were filed in identical letters to UN Assistant Secy.-Gen. Benjamin A. Cohen by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International and Latin American Committees; Michael Ross, secretary of the CIO International Committee; Matthew Woll, AFL vice president, and David Dubinsky, president of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers. Miss Toni Sender, ICFTU representative at Lake Success, also protested.

The five complained of a Dec. 13 UN press release which dealt with a WFTU statement denouncing rearmament by democratic nations and ignored a suggestion for international price control made at the same time by the ICFTU.

They also complained that an earlier release made no mention of an ICFTU plan for relief and rehabilitation in Korea, but reported a denunciation of UN policy in Korea by the WFTU.

The ICFTU, to which CIO and AFL belong, was established by the labor movements of the world's free nations when it became apparent that the WFTU was irretrievably controlled by Communist. Both have consultative status with the UN.

The letters demanded an investigation. Cohen later said he made the investigation and maintained that the charges were unfounded.



STUDENTS at the Bulkeley High School in Hartford, Conn., recently learned about some of CIO's community activities in their area from Secy.-Treas. Frank Cocheo of the Greater Hartford CIO Council. Cocheo talked to some 50 students and staff members at a meeting sponsored by the school's Economics Club and showed them the CIO Textile Workers' film, Union at Work. Left to right are: Janet McCarthy, Pasquale Ambrogio, Cocheo, Philip Merrian, Ralph Spalding, head of the Economics Dept., and Ruth Bail.

Recreation Unit Lauds Akron CIO Leader

Leo Dugan, executive secretary of the Akron (O.) CIO Council, was presented with a plaque last week by the Akron Recreation Commission for "services rendered to the City of Akron in aiding and furthering the recreation program."

Dugan is the first union member to be honored by the recreation commission, which voted him the distinction because of his work as co-chairman of a campaign to increase the recreation tax levy at primary elections in May, 1950.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFAB: Discussion was in order at Mexico City when unions from two dozen American countries formed new inter-American organization under auspices of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In huddle about plans are (left to right): Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers, who headed CIO delegation; Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Vincent Tewson, secretary of British Trades Union Congress, and Secy.-Treas. George Meany, AFL. The new organization takes in about 17 million workers, is the first such group established in this hemisphere. See Page 8.

NMU Begins Drive To Recruit West Coast Cooks, Stewards

THE CIO Maritime Union has opened an official, full-scale organizing drive to recruit into the 45,000-member NMU the 7000-odd rank and filers in the Marine Cooks & Stewards, expelled from the CIO last August for following the Communist party line. MCS membership is concentrated on the West Coast.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran made the announcement after conferring on the West Coast with two of his own vice presidents, the four West Coast CIO regional directors, and leaders of the outspoken right-wing faction in the MCS.

The move was decided upon after Curran and the NMU had received appeals from "at least 1000" MCS members, asking admission to NMU and requesting that NMU send in organizers.

Hugh Bryson, MCS president, immediately challenged Curran to take over the MCS and said the right-wingers represented only "a small fraction" of MCS membership. Pickets appeared outside the San Francisco office where Curran and the other CIO officials were conferring, carrying signs asking "Joe Curran and his goon squads" to go home, and stating that "We will not tolerate jurisdictional warfare on the waterfronts of the Pacific Coast."

THE MCS officialdom, described by Curran as "a group of Communist Party ward heelers and schemers," was expected to start rumor campaigns at once and possibly take more direct action, but Curran said the NMU and its organizers—the latter group mostly recruited from MCS ranks—were ready for whatever might develop.

(Trouble for the NMU organizers came from another source as well. Harry Lundeberg, president of the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific, announced that his union would try to take over the stewards. This frankly came as a shock and surprise to Curran's supporters, who had announced confidently that they expected no interference from Lundeberg. Curran's representatives called Lundeberg's position "hard to understand," and said in some bitterness that the SUP interference would, in effect, give support to Communist elements.)

The first piece of organizing literature issued by NMU hit one of the most popular—and untrue—rumors right on the nose.

"THE COMMUNISTS will try to tell you that NMU wants to take over your jobs and give them to the East Coast men," the brochure said. "The fact is that a strong organization for members of the Stewards Dept. on both the East Coast and the West Coast will provide greater security for every one of us. It will break down the ability of the employers to play one seaman against another in collective bargaining contracts."

The NMU set forth a six-point program on which organizing and the battle for recognition and contracts would be based, calling it "the pledge and the promise of the NMU, written for all to see." The points were:

1. Every Steward Dept. member now sailing West Coast vessels should join the NMU.

2. Members should remain active aboard their vessels and help organize their shipmates, until recognition has been gained and contracts have been negotiated.

3. When the agreements have been signed, every former member of the MCS will be entitled to equal shipping rights on all vessels on both coasts.

4. The members will be given full membership privileges.

5. Stewards will be admitted to membership if they have a record of active sailing for six months in the last two years.

"We want no fake seamen in our ranks," the brochure explained, "for we recognize the known policy of the Communist Party to pack trade unions with non-active members."

6. All Stewards Dept. members will be given recognition for the period of time they were full members of the MCS.

"There are no strings attached," Curran said, "there are no secret deals; there are no reservations . . . If you believe the horror stories the Communists will concoct, you will be hurting yourself—and you will be playing right into the hands of men who want to keep you under their political thumbs . . . It will be an historic campaign, to bring back democracy to the thousands of Steward Dept. members on the West Coast, who so long have seen their contract gains endangered by the political plots and conspiracies of the Communist Party."

PAC Workshop Calls For Greater Effort

MORE political action by CIO unions can help speed the United States to victory over totalitarianism and a period of lasting peace, more than 60 CIO Political Action Committee representatives agreed at a workshop conference in St. Louis last week,.

"We must export ideas and actions as well as the weapons of war," PAC Director Jack Kroll told the conference, "and it is up to us to produce the democratic ideas and elect the men who will carry them out."

Called to review the work of the past year and to examine the problems ahead, the conference was attended by PAC representatives of international unions, state PAC chairman, and local and state PAC workers.

Discussion covered methods of ward and precinct organization, collection of voluntary PAC contributions, presentation of issues, participation by CIO members in politics, state legislative problems, and relations between PAC and other organizations.

Opening the conference, Kroll noted that foreign relations have now become a matter for public concern of equal rank with domestic problems.

"Diplomacy is no longer a matter of negotiations between diplomats," he declared. "It has become a matter of propaganda and and popular movements and the people of the United States are now in charge of the conduct of our international affairs."

IF, HE SAID, Congress would pass an FEPC measure at the same time it appropriated several billions of dollars for armaments, or if it would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act while setting up a mobilization program, we would impress the working people of other nations beyond measure.

The picture of the United States which the Russians are trying to create in Europe and Asia would be effectively destroyed by such actions, Kroll said.

Most of the discussion at the two day affair centered on how-to-do-it, with PAC workers from all over the country relating their experiences and their conclusions.

Same Old Price Story

RETAIL FOOD prices continued their upward surge to a new record high between Dec., 15, 1950, and Jan. 2, 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The rise of 1.2% in that period brought the new level 1% higher than the previous record breaker of July 15, 1948.

The BLS report, based on a survey of the prices of 50 foods in eight cities, said the retail food price index on Jan. 2 reached 218.9, which was 6.9% higher than the pre-Korean war level.

Fats and oils topped the increases, showing a 4.7% rise during the survey period, with shortening up 7%, lard 5½% margarine 6% and salad dressing 1%.

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index meanwhile rose 2c to $7.04, the highest level in more than 28 months.

The index for the week ending Jan. 16 compared with $7.02 the preceding week and $5.75 a year ago It now stands at its highest level since it reached $7.07 on Aug. 17, 1948.

While it now is 32 cents below the all-time high of $7.36, registered July 13, 1948, it is 92c above the 1949 high of $6.12, hit on Jan. 4.

In New York, the National Industrial Conference Board reported that consumer prices reached an all-time high in December. During that month, the board said, consumer prices rose to 1.2% above the previous record high set in July and Aug., 1948.

The board also noted that prices were up for the ninth time in the past 10 months, and had pushed its index for December to 168.1% of the Jan., 1939, base of 100.

Wage And Price Freezes Rumored Nearer

RUMORS OF price and wage freezes, of manpower programs, and of new faces in high places in the mobilization effort filled the Washington atmosphere last week.

Prospects for drastic action on prices and wage ceilings developed after a speech by Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric president who now is the government's Director of Defense Mobilization.

Admitting that "voluntary" price controls will not work, Wilson talked of the need for "speed and forthrightness" in handling the country's economic problems.

Whatever action Wilson may take—and he has received a wide delegation of power from President Truman for the mobilization job—he cannot close the loopholes in the anti-inflation provisions of the Defense Production Act.

That law in effect forbids any effective controls over food prices—a major item in the average household budget—and provides a freeze on wages for workers producing any product on which selective price controls are placed.

"Whatever the causes for delay up to now, we must proceed with courage, speed and forthrightness to adopt the controls which will insure stability and fairness in our civilian economy," Wilson said in his speech, which was delivered in Philadelphia.

THE EFFECT of any blanket order for wage stabilization cannot easily be guessed. In the Washington defense set-up, the Wage Stabilization Board—headed by Cyrus Ching—reports to the Economic Stabilization Administration, headed by Allen Valentine. Valentine, in turn, reports to Wilson.

The Wage Board, at least until the middle of last week, had received no information—official or otherwise—of an impending wage freeze or of plans for an immediate stabilization program.

During the past two weeks, it has been meeting with labor and management for an exchange of views on the wage problem—admittedly one of the most complicated of the mobilization program.

The United Labor Policy Committee—speaking for CIO, AFL, the railway brotherhoods and the Machinists—told the board it could not favor wage stabilization so long as controls are either nonexistent or weak on prices, excess profits, rents and other elements of the country's economy.

ONE STORY—published in the Nation magazine nearly a month ago, and never denied—reported that Valentine had drafted an order to nullify the cost-of-living and production efficiency increases of contracts such as those won by the CIO Auto Workers and covering most of the industry.

When Valentine told the Wage Board about his plans, just an hour before his order was to be made public, the reaction was so sharp that he put the draft in his pocket and forgot about it, according to the story.

Since the appointment of Wilson, Valentine's future had been in doubt. Wilson last week announced that Eric Johnston will soon join his staff. Johnston, a liberal businessman who once headed the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has shown considerable understanding of workers' problems in his speeches and articles.

Soon after Johnston's appointment, Valentine resigned.

Manpower problems — the use of the nation's working force—were meanwhile receiving President Truman's attention. A memorandum to government agencies gives the broad outlines of a "national manpower mobilization policy."

That policy is designed, the President said, to get the service of each person in the type of job in which "he can contribute most to the mobilization program."

The document emphasized that programs for hiring, placing, training and using persons in the civilian labor force "will be based primarily upon voluntary measures."

"Government manpower controls will be used when and to the extent needed to assure successful execution of the mobilization program," the message said.

Such controls, he added, would be used (1) to restrict "indiscriminate labor turnover"—job-switching—through control of separations; (2) to place limits on number of employes in any one enterprise; (3) to control hiring by employers, and (4) to get full employment of women, handicapped workers, and members of minority groups.

THE PRESIDENT instructed government agencies that production programs should, so far as possible, be set up to take advantage of existing working forces.

The President also called for government agencies to seek "the full understanding and assistance" of labor organizations, management groups and other professional, civic and community organizations in working out their programs.

Largest Store Urges Controls

R. H. Macy & Co. — the world's largest store — is so alarmed by the current price-supply situation it bought a full-page ad in the New York papers Jan 18, headed "Why are you buying so much, New York?" and calling for immediate across-the-board controls on "prices, on farm products, on wages, on profits."

"For the purpose and effect of these controls," Macy's declared, "is not to *deprive* us of what we need, but to insure all of us, in any emergency, that we'll *get* the things we need at prices we can afford to pay."

The balance of the ad took New Yorkers to task for a 25% upturn in department store buying. Macy's labelled this "fear-buying" and said: "This is making business too good—for no good can come of it."

U. S. Seamen's Hours Good Enough For Reds

The Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions tried to pick a fight the other day by telling European seamen to demand a 40-hour week while insisting on an end to the war in Korea.

Seamen were told to campaign for the same meals as ships' officers eat, and for steward service in the mess hall, plus the 40-hour week both at sea and in port with no reduction in pay. In effect, the Commies were asking for what seamen call "American conditions" which prevail only under the American flag.

Fair Deal Comes To Life In Truman's Budget Message

PRESIDENT Truman sent to Congress last week a budget which was, in his own words, "a budget for our national security in a period of grave danger."

It called for the breath-taking expenditure, during the fiscal year begining next July 1, of $71,594,000,000. The largest budget ever proposed in peacetime, it is also the largest in the country's history save for those during the three war years.

It may be larger, the President warned, when the cost of the arms and armaments the nation is buying to bolster itself against Soviet aggression—constantly going higher because of increasing prices—is all toted up.

The President estimated receipts during the fiscal year will be $55,138,000,000, or $16,456,000,000 less than he figures the country will spend.

"All this time," he said, "sound public and fiscal policy require that we balance the budget. I shall shortly transmit to the Congress recommendations for new revenue legislation."

That means higher taxes, of which a large proportion will come out of the pay envelopes of workers and other wage earners.

BIGGEST ITEM in the budget was for military services, for which the President asked $41,421,000,000, compared to $20,994,000,000 estimated for the present fiscal year. Second largest category was $7,461,000,000 for international security, compared to $4,726,000,000, this year.

For all major items of national security, the total was $52,510,000,000.

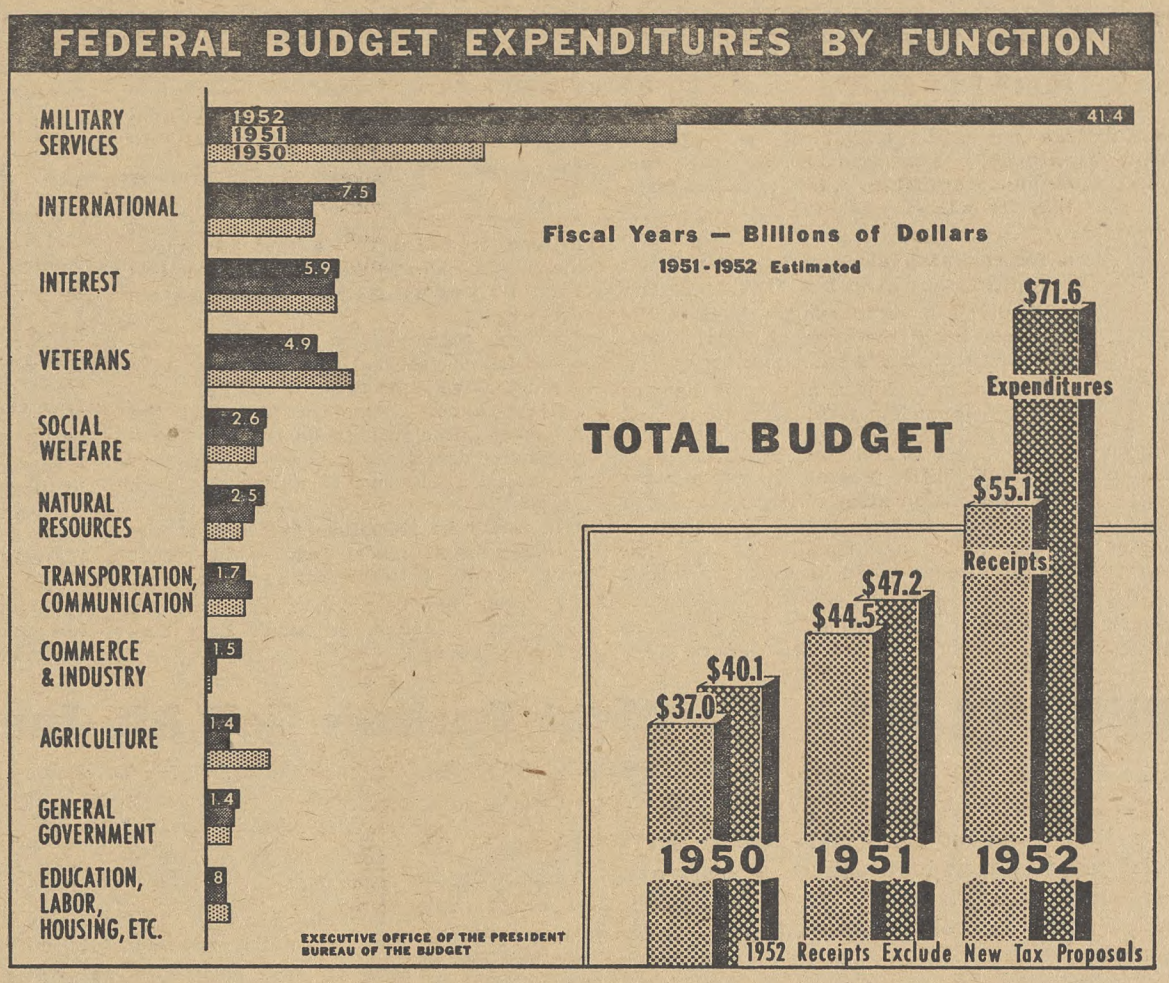
That left $19,084,000,000 for all the other manifold costs of government. The outraged howls of the Dixiegop economy block in Congress shook the flag that flies over the Capitol, even though the amount proposed compared favorably with $20,166,000,000 for this year.

There was considerable suspicion—and pretty obvious ground for it—that they were inspired not so much by economy as by the fact that the President spelled out his Fair Deal program all over again after playing it down in his State of the Union message.

The President went down the line with recommendations for the things liberals had feared, and the reactionary Republican-Dixiecrat combine in Congress had hoped, he had put aside until after the emergency.

Among other things, he said in his message:

"To produce wisely for defense, we must use wisely all our labor resources. Even less than in other times can we afford to discriminate in employment against the millions of workers in our labor force who are members of minority groups.



"Following the federal experience with a committee on Fair Employment Practice in World War II, eight states and a number of cities established successful regulatory commissions to deal with employment practices.

"I again recommend that the Congress enact legislation to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent discrimination in interstate industries."

THE PRESIDENT indicated his proposal was more than empty words at a pre-release press conference on the budget message. He was asked if he intended to "do anything about" that part dealing with an FEPC and he replied that of course, he was going to do something about it. He didn't make a practice of talking through his hat, he added.

On national health insurance, against which the American Medical Association has been waging a fervid campaign of opposition, the President said:

"We need to fill important gaps in our social insurance system by protection on a prepaid basis against the costs of medical care and the loss of family income in cases of disability. These measures will help to provide that material security which is essential to a vigorous democracy and a highly productive labor force . . .

"Receipts and expenditures under the proposed medical care insurance program would be handled through a trust account, paralleling the procedures for old-age and survivors insurance. A period of preparation will be required to set up the health insurance system. I am proposing that in the meantime a small payroll tax of one-fourth of 1% each on employes and employers be levied to provide for initial expense."

The President likewise called for higher unemployment compensation payments, saying:

"**IN THIS HIGH** employment period, we should take steps to to bring the self-supporting unemployment insurance system up-to-date. After the Congress enacts improved federal standards, time will be required for the states to bring their laws into conformity.

"Recommendations are now before the Congress to raise benefits, which now average less than a third of previously earned weekly wages, and to extend coverage, which has not kept up with that of other social insurance programs.

"The revision of unemployment insurance should also repeal last year's amendment which places a premium on court litigation as a means of determining claims for benefits."

On social security, he said:

"The Congress clearly decided that social insurance, rather than public assistance, is to be the primary vehicle for providing social security in this country. This accords fully with our American tradition of self reliance. In the future, the great majority of American families will obtain, through their own and their employers' contributions, a considerable degree of insurance protection against poverty arising from the old age or death of the wage earner.

"In spite of these far-reaching improvements, however, the nation's social insurance program still does not measure up to the full needs or aspirations of the American people; nor has it by any means achieved the scope of protection that our economy can afford and should give. . . .

"Our aim should be to establish for all employed people a minimum protection that each person takes with him wherever he works. Pension and insurance plans for special groups should supplement social security benefits, as industry pensions already do for several million workers."

He also urged Congress to approve the Brannan farm plan, without specifically identifying it, by asking approval for its "heart," direct payments to farmers in place of market price supports through government purchases.

In addition, he asked $300 million for grants to states for the operating expenses of elementary and secondary schools; $25 million for scholarships, etc., to get more doctors, dentists and nurses, and $5 million to strengthen local health services.

ON HOUSING, he proposed to continue aid in building housing and community facilities, but suggested 850,000 units annually instead of the 1.35 million units aided in the last year.

He came out flatly for rent control, saying:

"The developments in our defense program clearly require a further extension of rent control. Excessive rent increases will inevitably occur in many decontrolled communities where military installations are reopened or defense production expanded.

"The Congress has already recognized the changed situation by providing a temporary extension of controls beyond Dec. 31, 1950, for all cases where communities have not taken affirmative decontrol action. I am recommending a further extension of rent control authority with provision for recontrol where necessary to protect tenants in defense areas against exorbitant rent increases."

The President also called for price and wage control legislation.

New Labor Committees

Members of the House Committee of Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are:

Education and Labor—Rep. Barden (N.C.), chairman; Democrats, Reps. Kelley (Pa.), Powell (N.Y.), Wood (Ga.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lucas (Tex.), Bailey (W. Va.), Irving (Mo.), Perkins (Ky.), Howell (N.J.), Steed (Okla.), Wier (Minn.), Tackett (Ark.) and Greenwood (N. Y.); Republicans, McConnell (Pa.), Gwinn (N. Y.), Brehm (O.), Smith (Kan.), Kearns (Pa.), Morton (Ky.), Werdel (Calif.), Velde (Ill.), Potter (Mich.), Vail (Ill.) and Berry (S. D.).

Labor and Public Welfare—Sen. Murray (Mont.), chairman; Democrats, Sens. Hill (Ala.), Neely (W.Va.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Lehman (N.Y.), Pastore (R.I.); Republicans, Taft (O.), Aiken (Vt.), Smith (N.J.), Morse (Ore.), Ives (N.Y.) and Nixon (Calif.).

Abramson Is Renamed CARE Vice President

Irving Abramson, national chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, has been elected for his sixth consecutive term as vice president of CARE.

Abramson has represented the CSC on CARE's board of directors since the founding in 1945 of the non-profit, government-approved cooperative relief agency. Alternate representative of the CIO on CARE's board is Leo Perlis, CSC executive director.

CIO Urges T-H Repeal To Aid Unity

THE CIO has asked Congress once again to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, stating flatly that in times of national crisis, full production is essential, and that full production cannot flourish in the Taft-Hartley atmosphere.

General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg set forth the CIO views in identical letters to Chairman Murray (D. Mont.), of the Senate Labor Committee, and Chairman Barden (D. N. C.), of the House Labor Committee.

Here is what Goldberg said, in part:

"Organized labor in America is fully aware of the grave situation confronting our nation. We are deeply conscious of the threat to our free institutions arising from Communist aggression . . .

"Our greatest weapon in this crucial struggle against Soviet imperialism is our productive power. Our objective must be maximum production. This is necessary if we are to meet the needs of our rapidly expanding military forces and at the same time provide for essential civilian requirements . . .

"If maximum production is to be assured, sound labor law which promotes labor-management stability is absolutely necessary . . .

"**IN A RELATIVELY** 'normal period' the Taft-Hartley Act has demonstrated its unworkability. During an 'emergency' calling for all-out cooperation by labor, the nation simply cannot afford a statute based on anti-labor bias . . .

"The CIO believes that the Congress can make a major contribution to the national interest in the present crisis by wiping the slate clean and repealing the Taft-Hartley Act. In its place the Congress should enact a fair and equitable labor-management relations statute based upon the Wagner Act principle of encouraging collective bargaining and thereby promoting industrial peace . . .

"The President of the United States, in his recent message to the Congress on the State of the Union, has appealed for national unity among all segments of the population. Fundamental to national unity is, of course, unity between labor and management which, along with the farmers, make up our great productive team. Labor-management unity can best be achieved by prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The removal of this impediment to industrial stability will provide the climate for labor-management cooperation so necessary for maximum production, which the nation has the right to expect from labor and management in this emergency."

They Get Second-Class Treatment

Dark-Skinned Visitors From Abroad Resent United States' Racial Discrimination And Segregation Practices

By ALLAN L. SWIM

HE STOOD before a large crowd in one of the big governmental auditoriums in Washington and spoke in a soft Georgia accent.

His audience was made up largely of representatives of big corporations who had come to the capital for an off-the-record briefing on world affairs.

He talked in detail about our difficulties in the Orient and his audience listened attentively—because he holds a high post and is regarded as an authority on the Far East.

At the end of his prepared speech he paused briefly, made reference to his Southern accent and then declared:

"The treatment we accord minority groups in this country has created one of our really big problems in the Far East!"

The government official then told the story of what often happens to people with dark skins who pass through Washington on their way to the United Nations in New York.

"A plane lands at National Airport and the passengers alight," he said. "Those with light skins can go into the main dining room, if they want to, to get something to eat.

"Those with dark skins are herded into a hangar-like affair, where they can get sandwiches but little more."

He didn't have to explain further. His audience knew the type of international relations such treatment builds.

The audience knew, also, that he was pointing up an important domestic as well as foreign affairs problem.

WHEN THE present Congress went into session many observers predicted freely that emphasis would be placed on foreign affairs and mobilization and that domestic issues would have to take a back seat.

They listed civil rights legislation as being among the "back seat" issues.

Thus the observers—including top columnists and radio commentators—failed to recognize the international importance of our nation's treatment of minority groups.

VISITORS FROM abroad — particularly those from the Far East—seldom make the same error. That's because they have learned from experience that our racial discrimination and segregation practices have lost us many potential supporters overseas.

Few of these visitors are willing to accept the excuse that "those things take time; they can't be done overnight."

They cannot accept the idea that the nation which claims to be the No 1 proponent of democracy continues to tolerate second-class citizenship among its own people.

It would be ridiculous to say that our country hasn't made progress in recent years toward better racial understanding.

Progress has been made, but it hasn't been rapid enough. It hasn't been far-reaching enough.

And now there's an added reason—and a good one—for speeding up the trend.

Despite this, there is an inclination on the part of many members of Congress to set the matter aside until some later date—until the "pressing matters at hand are out of the way."

It is not being argued here that civil rights legislation should be put at the very top of Congress' agenda. Our argument is that such legislation should not be pigeonholed for "the duration."

The United States is facing a ruthless enemy. It is stepping up its preparedness. It is mobilizing men and making weapons.

ALL OF US are being called on to make sacrifices—to pay more taxes, to serve in the armed services, to do without things we want.

We are clearly preparing for the possibility of a major "fighting" war.

And yet we fail to take advantage of our opportunity to strike a telling blow in the ideological war by broadening and expanding civil rights.

FRONT PAGE vs. BUSINESS PAGE

Chances are you don't play the stock market or live off your dividends and bond coupons.

Nevertheless, you may profit a little from an occasional reading of the business and financial pages of your local daily paper. For what the business community tells the public on Page One is often drastically different from the business shoptalk in the obscure columns of page twenty-eight.

The business pages made interesting reading the day after President Truman announced the new U. S. budget of $71½ billions—and the proposed tax rise of $16½ billions.

If you'd relied on the Page One reporting—for the last few years—you might expect that business would be blue at the prospects of higher government spending and higher taxes. In fact, you might have expected that the New York Stock Exchange would have just about turned turtle.

Not a bit of it. On the day of the President's announcement, the stock market went up—and it's been going up ever since.

As a New York Times writer reported the story on page 28, "the market encountered pressure only at infrequent intervals, the inflationary psychology outbalancing any attempt to make even more money in the months ahead." That simply means the speculators think they'll make more money by holding on than by cashing in their chips now.

Speculators and upper-income investors have been doing very well. A $25,000 investment in U. S. Steel stock last year is worth $46,000 now. During the same time, the value of other stocks—General Electric or General Motors, for example—has jumped about 25%. It's easy for the rich to get richer.

But it is difficult to understand, on any moral or patriotic grounds, why the men of property are so opposed to effective price controls or excess profits taxes, or a general program of equality of sacrifice on the home front.

Too many of them—and their spokesmen in the 82nd Congress—seem to regard heavy profits and stock market speculation as some form of divine right. At the same time, they regard every wage increase of a few pennies an hour as a national calamity.

It's about time for an end to that double standard of economic morality—one set of rules for the wealthy few and another for the great number of wage earners.

Congress can do something about it quickly—by closing the loopholes in the present inflation law, by adopting a far better tax program, by insuring equality of sacrifice for the duration.

★ ★ ★

BELOW THE RIO GRANDE

There's encouraging union news down south of the border. We're referring to the new inter-American union organization created by Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Both CIO and AFL played an active part in helping to set up this new organization, which will be devoted to building union strength and helping the democratic forces in the various Latin American countries.

In too many sections of Latin America, those twin scourges of poverty and dictatorship have taken their toll of life and liberty. And too many U. S. citizens, reading black headlines about crises in Europe and Asia, forget that we have an important job in promoting a really effective Good Neighbor Policy below the Rio Grande.

The new ICFTU organization is a strong step in the right direction. We hail its creation and pledge it our full support.

Meat Packers Tell All--Inadvertently

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

THE PACKERS gave the show away in testifying in Washington the other day against price controls on meat. Prices are high not because of any shortage, not because of the unions' "exorbitant demands," as the packers love to argue during negotiations, but for one simple reason—the customers have the money to spend.

In other words, the packers charge what they think the traffic will bear. It's as simple as that.

They would like to "stabilize" meat prices and they have a program. That's simple too: "Disposable income levels must be kept down." That's a fancy way of urging the government to increase taxes enough so that you can't afford to buy as much meat as you did before. When enough people are taxed heavily enough so they are priced out of the meat market, meat prices will come down.

THE TESTIMONY came from the American Meat Institute, the National Independent Meat Packers Association and the Western States Meat Packers Association. Their full program to hold meat prices down without rationing or price controls was: Disposable income must be kept down; supplies of alternative goods and services must be kept up, or, supplies of meat available for purchase increased, or a combination of all three.

Note that "keeping disposable income levels down" (higher taxes on individuals) was the first point. But in the press release they put out after the hearing, point No. 1 suddenly became "increase the supplies of meat available for purchase." What smart publicity lad decided that sounded better?

The packers said frankly that the first of "three primary forces" that dictate the price of meat is "the amount of money people have available to spend." Second is the amount "they choose to spend for meat," and only third is the available meat supply. But they were hypocritical on the cry for controls.

"We are told," said their spokesman, "that there is immense pressure for price control. We do not know as to that, but we would be surprised if there were any spontaneous pressure for the simple reason that the meat price situation is not as critical as it has been made to appear."

THEY ADMITTED that beef production is at "almost unprecedented levels" and that future prospects are even better, so there's no scarcity or possibility of scarcity. Meat prices, they pointed out, have gone up "only 157%" since 1926. (All commodities have gone up 76%, and all foods as a whole, 82%.)

What's the best they can do? Well, if the government will not let workers' income rise more than 10% over the next two years, and not more than 20% over the next three to five years (that is, if the government holds down wages and hikes income taxes on individuals) the packers "will be able by increased output to hold meat prices near present levels." Notice, please, "near present levels." Why only "near"? Because, said the packers, "it is hard to see anything to suggest that meat prices are alarmingly high or sufficiently out of line, either with the prices of other goods and services or with the buying power of people."

Present at the hearings were representatives of many groups, including Swift, Wilson and Armour, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The other day Armour reported its profits (after taxes) for 1950. The increase over 1949 was—3000%.

Press Gag Try Hit By Editor

A Wisconsin editor has called on other editors to meet the challenge to the nation's papers made by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, (R. Wis.).

William T. Evjue, editor of the Madison Capital Times, writing to Clifford Ferris, Rhinelander, Wis., president of the Inland Press Association, charged McCarthy is trying to silence Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator. Wrote Evjue:

"From behind his Senatorial immunity, McCarthy has made irresponsible charges to discredit a newspaperman with whose views he disagrees and has bluntly demanded that this man be silenced.

"If the organized representatives of the newspaper profession do not challenge this assault, we face the situation in which any unscrupulous politician may, by abusing the authority and power given him, silence the free expression of newspapermen."

CIO Solons Propose Consumers' Counsel

A bill to authorize the governor of Rhode Island to appoint a consumers' counsel at $8000 a year has been introduced by State Reps. John Lewis and Raymond Petrarca, both CIO members of the Legislature.

The counsel would "represent consumers at any proceedings before federal, state or municipal agencies whenever the Governor shall deem the public interest may be affected."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The 'Strikebreakers' Did Not Break Strike

THERE ARE still some of them around—those lawyers who tell employers, "Don't settle with the union; I'll show you how to break a strike."

One of them appeared on the scene in the South a few years ago and learned that attempted strikebreaking can have unexpected—and unpleasant—results.

He recruited a "busting" crew. He told them what was to be done.

His plan flopped. The company settled with the union—and the lawyer lost a client.

Here's what happened:

FAILING to negotiate what it considered to be a good contract, a CIO union voted to go on strike.

Still the company didn't budge. The strike began and production at the plant came to a standstill.

At this point the company asked its attorney, who had an anti-union reputation, what it should do next.

He advised against settling the strike and said that he not only would break the strike but the union as well.

He was given the "go" sign—and within a short time was on the hunt for strikebreakers.

Meantime the union learned what was going on and got set to meet the situation.

First step was for the officers to inform the strikers, who made it plain they would resist a strikebreaking attempt.

THEN THE UNION got in touch with a local newspaper and explained what was in the wind.

"We thought you might like to send out a photographer to get some pictures of the company's strikebreaking attempt," a CIO man said.

He was told that a photographer would be on hand and that the pictures would be carried in the paper.

This information was relayed to the strikers, who seemed pleased by the idea.

Finally everything was set for resisting the strikebreaking attempt, and—as might have been expected—there was considerable tenseness in the air.

THE MORNING for the "big push" arrived—and it was a bitter, cold morning of the type which makes pickets wish they were inside.

It was still dark when the strikers began assembling outside the plant. Before long there were nearly 200 on hand.

They received final instruction and took their posts.

Across the field came the would-be strikebreakers, led by the anti-union attorney.

The pickets relaxed. Some of them smiled. Others laughed.

The "rough crew" they had expected to meet consisted of eight elderly women who had been known in the plant as "union haters."

These were told it would be inadvisable to go through the picket line.

The photographer was busy with his camera. He kept shooting pictures as the "strikebreakers" and their leader turned away and trudged back across a nearby field.

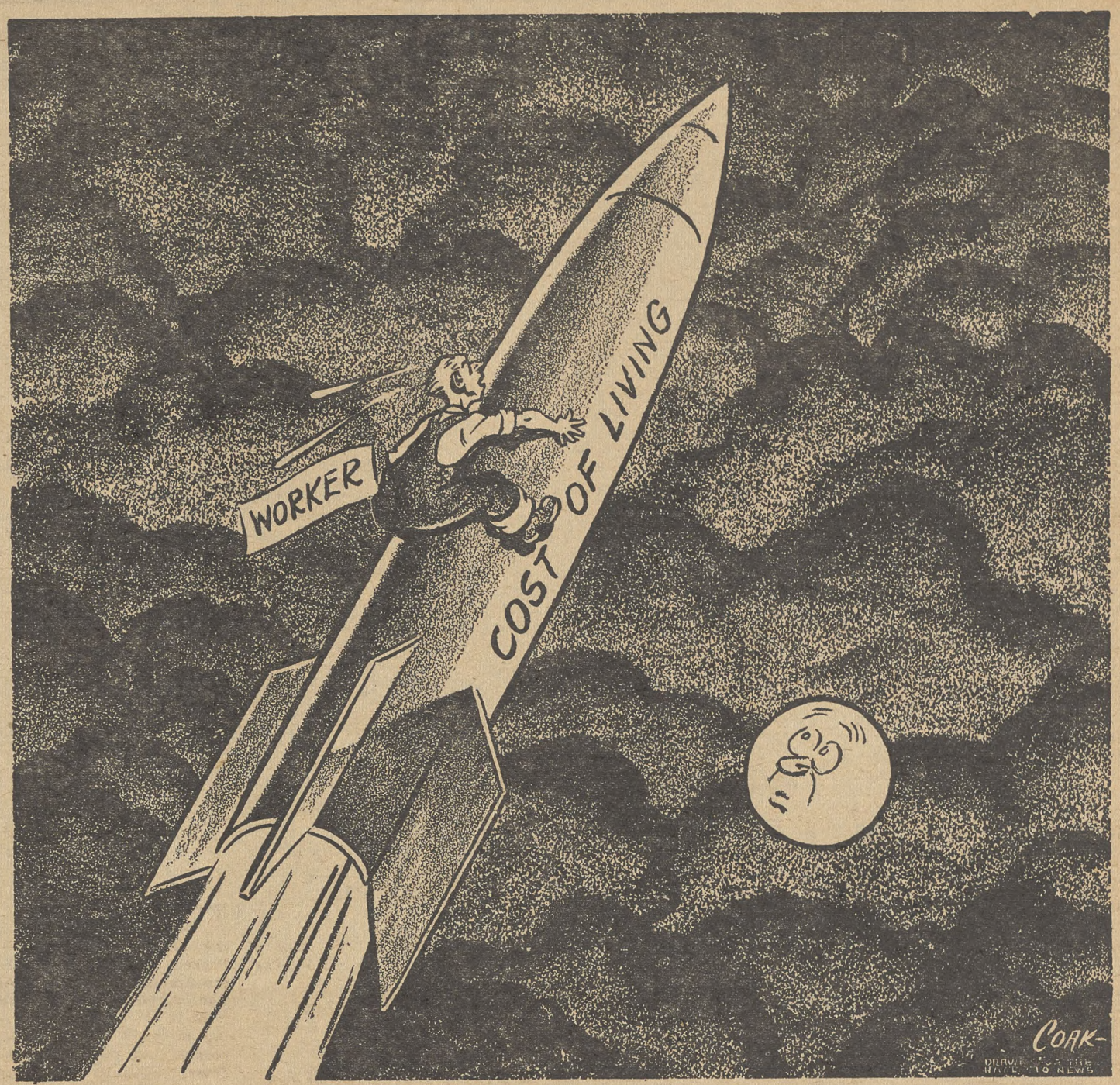
The pictures appeared in the newspapers.

The lawyer appeared before company officials—and before long he was minus a client.

And before much more time had passed, the company and union got together and agreed on a contract which ended the strike.

A.L.S.

MISGUIDED MISSILE!



Los Angeles Editor Lauds ECA Fight On Reds

The following editorial by Manchester Boddy, editor and publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News, is being distributed by the labor information office of the Economic Cooperation Administration. In it the role that ECA has played in turning back the Communist tide in Europe is quoted with approval:

IN THE spring of 1947 I returned from several months' study in Central Europe with a trunk full of documents and observations proving that Red Russia expected to use organized labor as its main force in bringing all of Europe under Communist domination.

Some day, I hope, the inside story of how the Kremlin organized that great drive will be written. Then, and not before, will the American pubic learn that the decisive battle of the cold war in Europe was won for our side by organized labor—and not entirely by the Marshall plan and the architects who put the Atlantic pact together.

It must not be forgotten that Russia had all of the advantage in the early days of the fight for control of organized labor in Europe.

Communism lost that fight, and every well-balanced American can take a deal of pride in the recent report by Harry Martin, president of the American Newspaper Guild and labor information director of ECA, on the part organized labor played in this struggle.

AMONG other things, he told a Commonwealth Club of California audience:

In Europe it was from the free trade unions that the earliest and strongest support for the United Nations action on Korea came. While other segments of European society debated, the unions rushed to our side.

The Norwegian labor movement issued a pamphlet totaling 500,000 copies called "War in Korea." Because of the swift action of the Norwegian labor movement, the Norwegian people were quickly informed on what had happened in Korea, a far-off country of which they knew little, but whose danger was also their own.

—Danish Communists attempted to interfere with the unloading of arms-aid. But it was a phony strike, a political strike, a treasonable strike. Leaders of the Danish unions promised it would *not* take place. The shipments were unloaded.

—When Western Europe joined with the United States in the Atlantic pact and the flow of arms began to move to our pact allies, the Cocos—as they are sometimes called in France—grew desperate. They called for a mass movement of European workers in protest against rearmament. Violence broke out along the waterfronts all over Europe.

—But the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions exposed the program for what it was, a vicious campaign of treason carefully calculated to destroy Europe's chance to resist aggression. The great federations of transport workers, of dock workers and of seamen took the cue and struck back.

—Today, with a few notable exceptions, the much-needed weapons of defense are being unloaded in major ports of every European democracy.

—Just last month Austrian Communists, at first obviously encouraged by the Russians, had made plans for a coup to begin with a general strike and to culminate in open revolt and the seizure of the government. There was much dissatisfaction among workers of all political persuasions with the new wage-price policy. So a general strike was called and the Reds mobilized for action.

—But the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions had been the major force responsible for keeping the total Communist vote down to barely 5 per cent of the ballots cast. Its leaders then called conferences of the shop stewards in every factory in Austria—even in the Russian-occupied zone—on the day before the strike.

—Down the line went the word: the general strike is a phony, a trick to overthrow our government, and it must not succeed. The story of the next four or five days is essentially that of courageous and unarmed union members fighting with their bare fists, and with the sweat of their brows in the factories, against the well-trained and well-armed action squads of the Communists.

THERE are two countries in free Europe where the Communist trade unions still hold a substantial edge over their unshackled opponents: France and Italy. Much has to be done before the Communist influence in these countries is wiped out. The workers there must have decent standards of living and a fair share of the fruits of recovery.

—In the countries where the unions are strong and free, the European Recovery Program is enjoying a genuine success; while in the countries where the unions are weak or are in the hands of the Communists, the recovery program has encountered its most discouraging problems.

—It is my firm conviction that these problems will be solved as free labor grows strong enough in France and Italy to make its voice heard and its influence felt.—*M. B.*

States Study Revisions In Compensation

REVISION of workmen's compensation laws is being pushed in many state legislatures. In New York, for example, recommended changes range from covering injury to typists to free eyeglass replacement.

John W. Bonner, Democratic Governor of Montana, has asked liberalization of the State's workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws "in light of the high cost of living." He also wants a "second injury" law to encourage employment of physically handicapped.

Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, Delaware Democrat, wants increased unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, and a law "to provide for collective bargaining in labor relations cases not falling within the jurisdiction of federal laws." He also recommended a State minimum wage law.

Vermont's Dept. of Industrial Relations urges the broadening of the workmen's compensation law and additional legislation to regulate operation of boilers and elevators. Proposed changes in the compensation act would provide a fund for payment of medical, hospital and compensation benefits for State employes injured while working for the State. The department wants full medical coverage for all workers and the coverage of domestic employes.

NEW JERSEY'S Republican Governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, asked for better procedure to speed disposition of claims in the State's Workmen's Compensation Division. He also suggested unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits above the present maximum of $26 a week for 26 weeks. Driscoll's other recommendations included enactment of a State labor relations law, strengthening of the minimum wage act, and equal pay for women.

Preservation of the "status quo" in labor-management relations was requested by Gov. Earl Warren in California, but he told the Legislature that workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance should be re-examined "to determine whether these systems are fully serving the humanitarian purposes for which they were established." He also wants agricultural workers included in California's unemployment insurance system. Warren says coverage should begin at once "without waiting for federal action on the whole problem."

Rhode Island and Massachusetts have recognized two forms of discrimination other than racial or religious. Rhode Island's House of Representatives has passed a bill making it illegal for an employer to refuse to hire a man due to be called into the armed forces, and Massachusetts has made it illegal to refuse a man between 45 and 65 a job because of age. **LPA**

Bonine Re-appointed

State Sen. G. Elwood Bonine of Michigan, co-author of the anti-labor Bonine-Tripp Act, has been reappointed chairman of the Senate Labor Committee by Lieut.-Gov. William C. Vandenberg, a Republican.

The Bonine-Tripp Act requires that a union submit to a vote conducted by the state before it can lawfully go on strike.

CSC Calls On CIO Affiliates To Make Civil Defense Plans

ALL CIO affiliates were called upon last week by the CIO Community Services Committee to develop broad-scale civil defense programs for their members.

The committee at the same time urged local unions to seek "full and effective representation" on state and city civil defense advisory councils, commissions and committees, and recommended that local committees change their names to "CIO Community Services and Civil Defense Committees."

The proposals went out over the signatures of Irving Abramson, CIO-CSC chairman, and Leo Perlis, director.

TO DEVELOP full labor participation in civil defense plans and programs, the national committee urged state and city CIO councils to arrange meetings with governors and mayors, and to seek the appointment of "effective CIO representatives" to planning bodies.

It recommended that city CIO councils arrange meetings with heads of key civil defense agencies—public and voluntary—to discuss plans and seek methods for increasing their effectiveness. It also advocated close relationships with the local Red Cross, councils of social agencies, community referral services, departments of public welfare, etc., for the same purpose.

"It is obviously of the greatest importance, in the light of the interest of the membership and practical considerations affecting the welfare of the entire community, that organized labor be fully and effectively represented on the central Civil Defense Advisory Council and such other subcouncils or committees as may be established to plan civil defense activities," the CIO memorandum to affiliated unions declared.

"Organized labor represents the largest functioning voluntary organization within many communities, and is especially important in the critical production areas . . ."

THE National CIO committee recommended that the union counselling program—which in the past has been used to assist members on matters of welfare, health, unemployment relief, etc.—be adapted to include training for civil defense programs on a community-wide basis.

In places of employment, the committee advised that steps be taken to create "labor-management committees on civilian defense affairs."

Such committees could consider intra-plant planning for blood donor programs, civil defense education, training of shop stewards for plant or plant-area wardens, and general plant protection.

Faith In NLRB Gone, Fired TWUAer Says

J. R. COLLINS, a former worker at the Riverside Textile mill in Augusta, Ga., and a member of the CIO Textile Workers, used to believe the National Labor Relations Board was an agency which would protect the rights of a working man. Now he has lost faith in it.

Collins, a Negro who was fired, replied to a letter from a TWUA official who said he was going to Augusta to take statements from discharged workers.

"I have reached the point where I have lost faith in the board," Collins wrote. "They already have enough statements on file to shut down the mill until they sign a contract and pay me and the others who were fired. That mill has carried on unfair labor activity. Nobody, as far as I know, has any confidence in the board."

Collins said, "for the NLRB to let the company get away with the way they treated me, who has never been fired and who has a straight 15-year record on the job, makes me feel like it's Frank Constangy's (a notorious anti-union attorney who represented the company) board and not the government.

"So far as I am concerned, I am giving no more statements, for I could not say anything more than I have said."

TWUA filed charges of refusal to bargain against Riverside more than six months ago. At the time, the NLRB refused to investigate. Recently it reversed its position.

'Happy Birthday' Means Something Now

The right of workers to enjoy their birthdays as paid holidays was won by 500 members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at the Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co. in Minneapolis, Minn.

A week-old strike was settled when the company agreed to a 6c hourly raise to bring wages in line with the national pattern, and a seventh paid holiday to come on the employe's birthday.

Marshall Gets Labor's Pledge To Aid Fight On Aggression

ORGANIZED labor's support of the country's struggle against Soviet imperialism was renewed recently at a meeting of the United Labor Policy Committee with Secy. of Defense George C. Marshall, Assistant Secy. Anna Rosenberg and other department officials.

The meeting was called for an informal and general interchange of views about problems arising from the national emergency.

The union group recalled to the Defense Dept. officials that a large proportion of the men in the armed services are drawn from the ranks of wage earners and their families, and said that union members are acutely conscious of the need for rapid development of both military and industrial strength. Marshall's constructive policies won their praise.

"No group has more at stake in our efforts to keep freedom strong in the world than the working men and women of this country," Marshall told the unionists.

"The survival of free labor organizations and all other democratic institutions depends on our success in checking the growth of police states and communist plans of aggression.

"It is gratifying to me to have your pledge of cooperation in our efforts to increase the strength and effectiveness of our armed forces. It is my desire to keep you fully informed as to the policies we are following and to cooperate in making certain that our policies do not cause more dislocation of the civilian economy than is inescapable in the gigantic effort that is so plainly necessary. We shall need the understanding and support of all elements of our population in carrying through the task successfully."

The United Labor Policy Committee is composed of representatives from the CIO, AFL, Machinists and Railway Labor Executives Association.

RALPH L. BURNS

An officer of Local 2210 of the CIO Steelworkers, in Birmingham, he was named director of the Alabama State Dept. of Labor by Gov. Gordon Persons, the first CIO member to hold the post.

Seek Data On Hapgood Life

Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood, wife of Powers Hapgood, former CIO regional director in Indiana who died Feb. 4, 1949, asks that anyone having letters or material of value in preparing a biography of her husband send them to Cecil Byrd, associate director of libraries, Univ. of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

Hapgood was associated with the outstanding movements for the defense of civil liberties and the rights of workers for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the CIO's best known leaders from the time the organization was formed until his death. He took an active part in the big rubber, steel, and auto strikes of the 1930s, and as director of the CIO's Shoe Workers Organizing Committee in 1937. He led a strike against 19 shoe factories in Lewiston, Me. With six other unionists, he was later sentenced to six months in jail for his strike activities.

Woodworkers Vote To Fight For Pay Boosts

THE CIO Woodworkers Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee, meeting in Portland, Ore., Jan. 13-14, representing nine district councils, voted to concentrate on a wage boost for 50,000 lumber workers in the five Northwestern states in 1951.

The 250 delegates heard Pres. J. E. Fadling declare that "wages are of primary importance, so we won't be caught at a sub-standard of living conditions at a time when prices have so rapidly increased."

He pointed out that last year the Woodworkers had forged health and welfare benefits into most contracts, plus a wage boost averaging only 7½c an hour. This year the emphasis will be on wages, he said.

Fadling declared the IWA research department had found that while labor gains in the industry increased 73% between 1942 and 1950, lumber prices rose at least 140%.

Labor costs were 45.3% of lumber prices in 1942, but by 1950 they dropped to 32.6% and are lower now, he said.

The conference did not specify what wage proposals will be made when present contracts expire Apr. 1, but indicated the union will ask for three additional holidays, making a total of six, and stronger vacation clauses.

TWUA Asks 12% Hike In Cotton Mills

THE CIO Textile Workers will ask for an immediate 12% wage increase and establishment of a minimum uniform wage scale for 180,000 cotton-rayon textile workers covered by TWUA contracts in all part of the country.

This decision was made at a TWUA policy committee conference at Danville, Va., on January 13. Mariano S. Bishop, director of the union's cotton-rayon division, said TWUA seeks to establish the principle that uniform wages should be paid to textile workers irrespective of geographical location of plants.

The policy committee was elected at TWUA's national cotton-rayon wage conference in Washington last month, but the conference did not decide the actual amount of the pay demands.

Bishop said the proposed wage schedule would establish a minimum hourly wage of $1.91½. In addition to the immediate wage increase, the union will ask for a quarterly cost of living adjustment and a 7% annual wage improvement in a two-year contract. He said the annual improvement factor and the cost of living adjustment are now included in a number of TWUA contracts in the northern section of the industry. The four hundred cotton-rayon employers also will be asked to provide minimum pensions of $100 monthly to all workers with 25 years' service who reach 65 years of age.

The proposals will be submitted when the northern mill contracts expire March 15. The southern mill pacts do not expire until next summer, but may be reopened for wages on March 15.

CIO's Baby, GCEOC, Is Busting Out All Over U.S.A.

By ELIZ. SHOEMAKER

LESS THAN a year ago an organizing committee for government workers was officially named by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and launched from the office of Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization.

Jurisdiction of the committee, one of the largest in CIO, included not only the far-reaching federal government, but every state, county and municipal government as well. For good measure it took in quasi-public institutions and agencies depending in part on public funds.

In April 1950, that jurisdiction included well over six million workers—one of every eight people employed in the United States and its territories.

Today, with government expanding more rapidly under pressure of a hot cold war, the organization's potential membership is shooting into astronomical figures.

But the new CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee is growing fast, too. Government may have had a couple of hundred years head start, but GCEOC is making up for lost time now.

In the 10 months of its operation, it has chartered 200 local unions with a total membership of more than 50,000.

In CIO organizing circles, such progress under the relative handicaps imposed by the loose set-up of an organizing committee is considered unique. And it has given the lie to the old adage that government workers are virtually impossible to organize.

GCEOC'S head man is Chairman Anthony J. Federoff, veteran of organizing campaigns in auto, textile and steel, John L. Yancey, on leave from his post as vice-president of the CIO Transport Service Workers, is assistant chairman.

The man who controls the purse-strings and directs operations from the national office in Washington is Milton Murray, former president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who has assisted Haywood an a number of organizing campaigns.

Murray could be called a white-collar man with a meat-and-potatoes approach to organizing problems. And most of GCEOC's problems have been tackled successfully from his desk in Washington.

TIME OUT for the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee at the 12th Constitution CIO Convention at Chicago: Left to right, seated, GCEOC Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray; CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Pres. Philip Murray; GCEOC Chairman Anthony Federoff; standing, Edward K. Welsh of the CIO staff, on leave to GCEOC, Committee Member Michael Di Pirro, and John L. Yancey, assistant GCEOC Chairman.

Biggest and most consistent problem has been a self-imposed restriction of space and staff while the committee has been getting on its feet financially. Murray, with approval of Haywood and Federoff, has insisted on running in the black because he "could sleep easier"—when he got a chance to sleep at all. But he admits the toughest job he ever had was turning down a deluge of requests for organizers and services he just couldn't provide during the first few months of operation.

During that formative period Murray carried on with a capsule-size staff in a small office in National CIO headquarters. Dick Shoemaker, former organizer for the CIO Government Workers Union, helped shoulder the burdens of the burgeoning organizing committee in the role of jack-of-all-trades.

Now, from GCEOC's modest but adequate offices in downtown Washington, taken over last September, the national organization is providing services held up for months past.

Murray is able to get out into the field to discuss current problems with growing locals. Shoemaker, nominally legislative representative for the past 10 months, is putting full time into the business of lobbying for GCEOC bills. Education-research and publicity departments have been established, and a full time organizer covers the District of Columbia.

And this month saw the launching of Service, long-awaited monthly publication dedicated "to the interests of all the workers employed by their fellow citizens."

MARCH 1 will mark the first anniversary of the sprouting organizing committee, and the staff feels it will really have cause for celebration.

As of today, GCEOC has local unions spread from coast to coast and as far south as the Panama Canal Zone, where local-rate, non-citizen employes of Uncle Sam have a local of several thousand members.

The bulk of the membership, however, lies in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Michigan. Minnesota is fast becoming a runner-up with a crop of 16 lusty locals on the Iron Range alone, and Twin City groups beginning to come in. Most Minnesota members once belonged to the Communist-dominated Public Workers, as did a fat percentage of GCEOC members throughout the country.

Like other CIO organizing committees, the initial task of GCEOC was to gather in and service thousands of members who quit the Commie union in disgust and were anxious to return to CIO as soon as a vehicle was provided for organization.

In the government jurisdiction, one of the first groups to return was the membership of the Government Workers Union who left UPW in 1948, affiliated with the CIO Shipbuilders and carried on its own organizing campaign. The nucleus was Washington Federal employes, chartered last March as Local 1. Civic employes in New York, many independent groups affiliated with local industrial union councils, and others were ready to come into GCEOC the day it came into being.

GCEOC discovered during the the past 10 months, however, that government workers most anxious to organize on an industrial basis are in the jurisdiction of municipal governments and quasi-public organizations, and are mostly "blue-collar" workers.

"IT ISN'T that the white-collar workers don't need to organize — their pay-checks have shrunk just like the other workers," observed Federoff. "But most of them aren't yet willing to shed the so-called dignity of professional standing for the other kind of dignity won by organization. They're just beginning to find out how to win better working conditions and raises that will bring them up to the standards industrial unions have already won."

More than half the 50,000 GCEOC membership represents municipal sanitation, street railway, school, hospital, fire and water departments.

In New York City, formerly a UPW stronghold, GCEOC has broken the back of the now-independent union and recently formed a GCEOC joint board to coordinate organizing acitvities among a wide range of municipal groups. These include the Board of Education, Dept. of Marine and Aviation, several welfare agencies and a variety of quasi-public institutions such as the Museum of Natural History.

One of New York's largest locals, however, is in the Post Office Dept., where GCEOC represents more than 1000 employes. And a recently-chartered organization of state technical employes has an established membership of more than 2000.

IN OHIO most GCEOC members are municipal workers, while in West Virginia, they are almost entirely state employes under the Highway and Liquor Control Commissions.

In Pennsylvania, too, the membership is largely made up of municipal employes representing school custodians, hospital, library and even cemetery workers. The Pittsburgh area is the most strongly organized for GCEOC.

In Illinois the membership lies mainly in the State Dept. of Labor, the Universities of Illinois and Chicago, and the Chicago Public Library.

Michigan's members are largely municipal employes. Its largest local is a transport maintenance group in Detroit that has organized its 1913-man shop 100%. Other locals in Detroit — center of GCEOC membership in Michigan —represent the city's Institute of Art, Board of Education and Jewish Welfare Agency.

It's a varied lot, but GCEOC officials believe that in this amazingly wide range of workers lies the real strength of the organization.

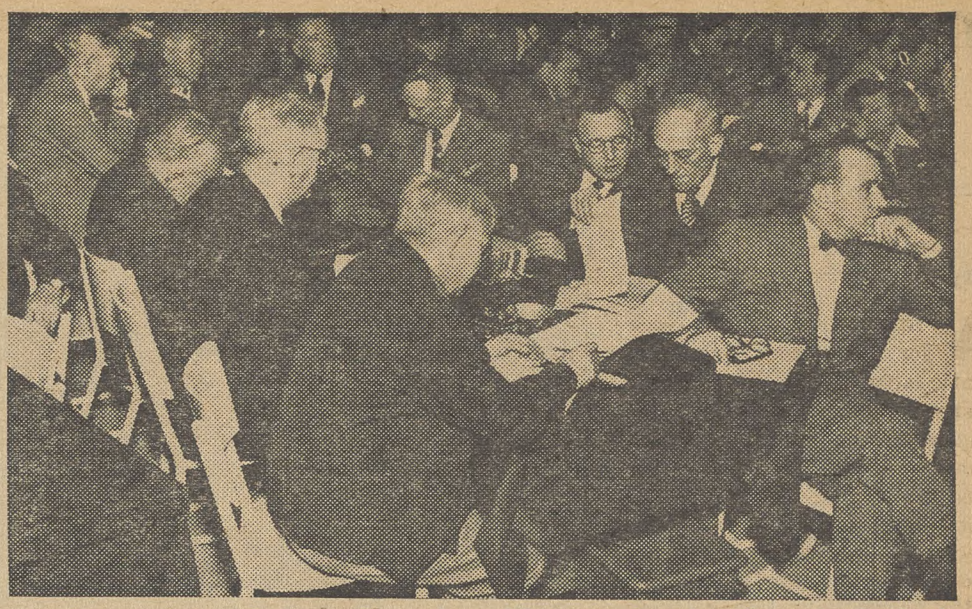
"We have a tremendous leadership potential in our organization," Murray declared. "The Southern locals I visited, for example, are mostly new groups who have had absolutely no previous union experience. Yet with a little help from the national office they are standing on their own feet and doing an effective organizing job."

But although Murray is pleased, he is not surprised. His faith in GCEOC is strong, and he shares with Federoff and Yancey the conviction that another few months will bring membership to the 100,000 goal set for a constitutional convention.

"When our members do almost everything," he says, "then obviously GCEOC has the most talent in the CIO!"

LOCAL 5 MEMBERS are GCEOC's real money makers! They turn out the nation's paper currency, bonds and stamps at the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. Here bureau employes handle finished bills preparatory to wrapping for shipment.

FEDERAL PRISON guards formed their own council within GCEOC at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., attended by delegates from five of Uncle Sam's sturdiest bastilles. Here George Leist, of Local 1221, Chillicothe, O., speaks off the cuff at a banquet during the session.



INTER-AMERICAN LABOR CONFAB: Thousands of Mexico City workers—a few of them shown above, at left—filled spectator seats at the opening session of the inter-American conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Five-day meeting created new ICFTU regional organization for North, Central and South America with headquarters at Havana, Cuba. At right, some of the North American delegates to the meeting: (clockwise around the table from front center): Fred Dowling, Packinghouse Workers, Canada; Martin Kyne, Retail Wholesale Union; Ernst Schwarz, CIO Latin American Committee; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; John Brophy, on leave from CIO to ICFTU; William Doherty, AFL Letter Carriers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; George Burt, Auto Workers, Canada; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Secy.-Treas. William Pollock, Textile Workers. Other CIO delegates, not shown here, were Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers, and Secy.-Treas. Lewis Clark, Packinghouse Workers. Schwarz will be assistant secretary of the new group and will head up its work on economic and social problems.

Free Western Hemisphere Trade Unions Unite

By BOB SENSER

Six tired-looking delegates stood huddled together in the hotel lobby. We've got to be successful," one of them said. "We've got to set up an organization."

The others nodded, and one said: "Wouldn't the Commies and Fascists have a belly-laugh if we failed!"

* * *

In a conference room a tall Latin American asked for the floor. "Gentlemen," he pleaded in Spanish, "we can't let our people down back home. They need an organization like this. We've got to come out of here with one."

* * *

THE JOB was hard, but a new hemisphere-wide labor organization was built up at a meeting in Mexico City Jan. 8-12. It was named the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (OIRT, for its Spanish initials) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

After it was all over, Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the eight-man CIO delegation, called the OIRT a "magnificent temple of labor power." The new house of Western Hemisphere labor takes in about 17 million workers in 20 nations. And the doors are open for many more to come in.

But for a while during the five-day conference, obstacles seemed tremendous. Both pro-Communists and pro-Fascists in Latin America were anxious to see it wrecked. They were sorely disappointed, thanks to the teamwork of 200 leaders of democratic trade unions of North, Central and South America.

J. H. OLDENBROEK, secretary-general of the ICFTU, who attended the sessions, hailed the conference's work as a major accomplishment for the peoples of the American hemisphere.

He said the new ICFTU regional set-up "will be of incalculable strength" in the fight against dictatorships. Trade union movements throughout the Americas, he added, are "determined to exterminate totalitarian influence—whether Stalinist, Peronist or Falangist." Oldenbroek was accompanied by John Brophy, former director of CIO Councils and now ICFTU representative at the United Nations.

CIO delegates agreed with Oldenbroek that a major step had been taken to unite the unions of the hemisphere, and that the body's accomplishments during the next few years would be of major importance.

They also reported that the CIO's reputation—as an organization devoted to democratic principles and unwilling to compromise with either communist or fascist ideologies—had been tremendously enhanced during the Mexico City conference.

A VETERAN Peruvian labor leader, Arturo Sabrosa, was elected president. A Cuban, Francisco Aguirre, got the job of full-time general secretary. OIRT headquarters will be in Havana, Cuba.

Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, who heads the CIO committees on international affairs and on Latin America, was elected to OIRT's nine-man executive committee. His deputy for this post is Pat Conroy, secretary treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Elected to the 31-man regional council were Potofsky, Conroy, and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers. CIO deputies for these posts are Martin Kyne, of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store union; George Burt of the Auto Workers (Canada), and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers.

(Other U. S. leaders named to both the executive and the regional council were Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers, and Secy.-Treas. George Meany of the AFL.)

THE CONFERENCE did more than erect a structure. It also breathed spirit into OIRT by adopting a 900-word resolution presented by the CIO.

"The battle now joined between enslavement and freedom will not be won on any one front," the resolution proclaimed.

"It will not, it can not be won by guns alone. It can be won only by the marshalling of every legitimate weapon in the hands, the hearts, and the minds of free people everywhere."

Then, continuing in its manifesto-like style, it said:

"We of the free and democratic trade union movement must nail our colors to the masthead for all to see. We are the vanguard of the rights and dignity of men everywhere.

"We must launch our campaign in a positive way to bring bread, freedom, hope, and life to men everywhere, in all nations and to all races. We must win the war, not only against tyranny, but against its main causes—poverty and injustice—no matter where they raise their heads . . .

"Make this hemisphere and the world all good neighbors by a permanent program of help and support of every kind for the weak and hapless . . . Let those who have come to the aid of those who have not. Let both strengthen each other with a common bond and a common purpose.

"Let the strong give of their treasure; let the strong give their investments, their mechanical help, and above all their moral help."

The resolution went over big with the Latin Americans. Five of them told McDonald they liked it so much they wanted a CIO man to autograph it.

THERE WAS no known Communist or fellow-traveler active at the conference, and so the reds could not bring any direct disruption to bear on the historic meeting. Local pro-Communists tried to create distrust among the delegates by articles in their daily newspaper, El Popular.

But what really concerned the whole congress and complicated its work—OIRT's founding—were the pro-Argentine maneuverings by some Mexican union leaders.

Weeks before, ICFTU leaders and many of the conference participants had agreed that, since the Argentine unions are not free and are not members of the ICFTU, there was no place for them at the conference. Meany likened the Argentine labor movement to "Hitler's labor front and the so-called trade unions of Soviet Russia."

The issue exploded on the floor on the fourth day, after smoldering for two days in the rules committee. The man who brought flame and fuse together was the conference chairman himself, Fidel Velasquez, head of the 1,250,000-member Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM).

Velasquez praised the Peron-controlled unions—the CGT—as a "glorious institution." He said that, because conference leaders had rebuffed his wishes on Argentina, he would resign—but only if the conference itself approved, that is, if it insisted on keeping the Argentinians out.

With the Argentina vote still pending, Potofsky took the mike.

"Gentlemen," he pleaded, "this congress is the hope of the workers on this hemisphere. Let's start it off right. Let's not pussyfoot. Let's not compromise on matters of principle . . .

"This congress will commit a great crime if we give recognition to a totalitarian government and a labor movement controlled by it. Admit Argentina to this congress? I say no, no, a thousand times no."

A Cuban delegate got up to explain that any CGT delegation to the meeting would serve only as "publicity agents for Dictator Peron."

THEN THE Mexico group moved that the Argentine leaders be admitted as fraternal delegates, with "no judgment as to the Argentina regime" attached to the admission.

An exiled Argentine unionist who came as a delegate representing non-Peronist labor in Argentina, Candido Gregorio, took the floor to speak against the resolution.

"It is impossible," he said, "to make a distinction between the CGT and the Argentine government, as the Mexican resolution does . . . The Argentine government, through its labor branch, is oppressing the working classes of Argentina."

After Gregorio finished, delegates shouted, "Question, question," and Velasquez finally called for a show of hands. Only the Mexican delegation voted for the Peronist delegation.

The next morning, on the fifth day of the meeting the Mexican Confederation of Labor formally withdrew from the conference and from the ICFTU. The other Mexican organization, the 300,000-member National Proletarian Confederation, stayed in.

One of the final speeches will probably echo longest in the ears of the Latin American delegates. It was the talk delivered by McDonald as the meeting was near adjournment.

In the last paragraph of the speech, McDonald switched from English to Spanish.

"Amigos," he began, and went on in the language of most of the delegates:

"The cause to which we have dedicated ourselves in this conference is a noble one. Translated into spiritual terms, we are our brother's keeper. We seek the brotherhood of mankind. We want peace on earth, and justice for all.

"Let us join hands and work for these lofty ideals without friction and politics, with self-sacrifice and humility."

U. S. Unionists Get Top Staff Posts

Both CIO and AFL are represented with top staff posts in the new ICFTU inter-American organization.

Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, will be assistant secretary of the new group and will head up its work on economic and social problems. Serafino Romauldi, of the AFL, will hold a similar title and will be in charge of the group's publicity and education work.

Headquarters will be at Havana, Cuba. It is expected the two officials will divide their time between Havana and the U. S.

Home Comforts Far Surpassed

Most of the Inter-American labor conference meetings were held in Mexico City's ultra-modern 12-story Social Security Building.

Among the modern features of this government structure are indirect lighting, solid windows acting as outside walls of each floor, huge Venetian blinds, and a nursery to take care of the children of the government workers during working hours.

The Mexican Social Security Dept. offered the conference many services beyond just hall space. The services ranged from translators to free refreshments.

Oldenbroek:

In Washington, He's Optimistic

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AN international "salesman" for the cause of democratic labor visited Washington last week and gave the nation's capital a generous dose of optimism about the future of free trade unionism throughout the world.

The "salesman" is J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—to which both CIO and AFL are affiliated.

Working on a characteristically busy schedule, Oldenbroek stopped off en route from Mexico City to New York and on to Brussels, Belgium—where ICFTU headquarters are located.

During his brief visit, Oldenbroek met the press; conferred with CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL leaders; and paid a visit to President Truman at the White House to describe the ICFTU's American hemisphere meeting, which had just adjourned at Mexico City.

In his interview with Washington reporters, Oldenbroek's comments touched on a variety of subjects—from the state of unionism in Iceland and the Falkland Islands, to ICFTU plans for activity in Asia, to European labor's reaction to the new democratic armed force being built by Gen. Ike Eisenhower.

Some of Oldenbroek's observations:

Europe: "Our will in Europe to fight barbaric dictatorship is as strong as it was once when the Nazis were on the march, and our faith in democracy is undeviating.

"We welcome Gen. Eisenhower and support his mission.

"We believe that this mission paradoxically has already strengthened the democratic forces in their search for peace and freedom."

Latin America: The new ICFTU inter-American organization, "as anti-fascist as it is anti-communist, will be of incalculable strength in combatting powerfully organized totalitarian forces in this hemisphere, and particularly in the other American Republics."

Asia: "To strengthen democracy in Asia, we must wipe out starvation and disease and illiteracy, and we must do this by working through the democratic forces in Asia."

Oldenbroek's discussion of ICFTU plans for the coming year made clear that much of its activity will be centered on colonial or under-developed areas of the world, where poverty and unrest are feeding on each other.

PLANS FOR an Asiatic regional ICFTU meeting—much like the recent inter-American organization—will be worked over at a conference of Asiatic union leaders at Karachi, Pakistan, during May.

"We are already functioning in that embattled area," Oldenbroek reminded reporters. "There, where an Asiatic iron curtain threatens the free peoples, our fight is not only against Soviet infiltration, but against the poverty of the Asiatic masses."

Why is the ICFTU pushing so hard to build regional organizations in all parts of the world?

"It's just not possible to run a world labor organization from one center," Oldenbroek points out. "And it's desirable to give different parts of the world a chance to meet together and apply themselves to regional problems.

"What usually happens in a world organization is that people in the countries near the headquarters take an active part, and tend to run the whole show, while those farther away become less interested.

"Also, labor organizations in the small countries can't afford to send delegates to international meetings. But they can get to regional conferences closer to home."

AFTER ALL, Oldenbroek reminded the Washington reporters, "some of those smaller labor movements have done a pretty good job, you know."

"For instance, the latest union groups to join the ICFTU are from Iceland and the Falkland Island," he added.

(Iceland has a population of about 100,000; the Falkland Islands, a British possession some 300 miles east of the southern tip of South America have a population of about 2500.)

"Both of these labor movements have organized about 95% of all eligibles," Oldenbroek said, with a grin. "I wonder how many unions in larger countries can match that ratio?"

WHITE HOUSE VISIT: Pres. Truman and Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (seated) were in high good humor when ICFTU and U. S. union heads visited the White House last week. Also present, and smiling: Averell Harriman, White House advisor on foreign affairs; Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin; Asst. Secy. of Labor Philip Kaiser; Sec. Vincent Tewson, of British Trades Union Congress; AFL Pres. William Green; Chairman Jacob Potofsky, of CIO International Committee.

ICFTU Turns New 'Spotlight' On Life Behind Iron Curtain

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the worldwide organization of free labor in the democratic nations, is now telling its new members how the other half lives—the half behind the Iron Curtain.

It has just issued the first edition of a new monthly mimeographed publication, the ICFTU Spotlight, which gives, as its masthead proclaims, "uncensored news from the dictatorship countries."

The first issue reveals some interesting sidelights on life under the iron rule of Soviet conquerors.

One article describes how a new crime has been added to the criminal codes of Eastern Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. As set forth in the new Polish law, which is typical of all and differs from the others only in minor phrases, it reads:

"Art. 1—Any person . . . who conducts war propaganda, is committing a crime against peace and is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 15 years.

"Art. 2—A crime against peace is committed by any person who instigates or calls for war, who spreads propaganda for the purpose of fomenting war, who opposes the movement in defense of peace or slanders it . . ."

Passage of this law in the Russian satellite countries began last fall, just after the "Peace" Congress organized by the Cominformled World Peace Committee met in Warsaw. The Spotlight adds:

"It is clear that the immediate purpose of these laws is to spread further terror in the countries of Communist dictatorship. Behind the Iron Curtain the choice will now be: 'Sign the Stockholm Peace Appeal, or . . . 15 years' hard labour.'"

When Wronger Guesses Are Made Sen. Taft'll Make 'Em

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THERE ARE many views of foreign policy these days, and Sen. Taft (R. O.) has managed to espouse most of them. About the only ones he's overlooked are those bespeaking cooperation at home and abroad in the face of grim danger.

Of course, what Mr. Republican is saying—and saying at great length to anybody who'll listen—is "I am an isolationist." Fact is, he's an unreconstructed isolationist who always finds something objectionable in any proposal that calls for international cooperation. So is ex-President Hoover, who also has managed to offend the free world while, like Taft, he drew applause from Moscow.

Taft has a perfect right to keep on trying to be a prophet in international affairs. If he wants to say that, so far as he can see, Joe Stalin hasn't any evil intentions toward Western Europe, not to mention the U. S., you can't gag him. But before you take his opinion for a fact you ought to review his record as a soothsayer.

If that record shows anything, it shows that prophecy isn't Taft's field. He's like a big kid in a Class D league who has a nice swing but can't hit the curve ball. Events have a way of curve-balling Taft and making him look pretty silly. Look at the record yourself.

On Jan. 22, 1939, Taft said: "There is no reason to believe that Germany and Italy could defeat England and France in a protracted war."

A year and a half later France had been crushed and England was hanging on by her fingernails with the help of a handful of Spitfires.

On Nov. 14, 1940, Taft said: "The day of large armies is waning."

Within a short time the U. S. alone was to put 11 million men in uniform.

On Feb. 16, 1941, Taft said: "It is simply fantastic to suppose that there is any danger of an attack on the United States by Japan."

A year later, the Japanese had knocked out the fleet at Pearl Harbor, were cleaning up in the Philippines and were spreading through the Pacific islands and Malaya.

On Aug. 1, 1941, Taft said: "My opinion is that the situation looks infinitely safer. I cannot understand the statement that the situation is more perilous than it was a year ago."

Four months later the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

On May 6, 1944, Taft said: "It will be many years before any nation can convince itself that it can defy and conquer the world."

The Soviet Union and now Red China have repeatedly defied the world.

On Sept. 25, 1947, Taft said: "I have not believed that Russia intends or desires conquest by force of arms of additional territory. I have not felt—for the present at least—that Russia desires a fighting war or would give serious consideration to it."

On March 14, 1949, Taft said: "I have no knowledge of any Russian intention for military aggression."

On Sept. 5, 1949, Taft said: "From what they tell me there is not much evidence that the Russians contemplate military aggression. I believe that the Russian threat will recede."

On June 28, 1950, Taft said: "The attack on Korea should have been foreseen by the administration."

There's the record. To our mind, the trouble with Taft is that his world is static. The forces of history escape him completely, perhaps because his head is buried in the sand.

Now we don't want to excoriate Taft for having been an isolationist 10 years ago. If truth be told, before Pearl Harbor one of the authors of this column opposed entry into World War II on what he considered thoroughly liberal grounds. He had a lot of liberal friends who held the same position, which was quite different from Taft's since it was based on a world view that embraced some of the elements of the Marshall Plan and Point Four, both of which Taft opposes. The other author of the column supported strong action in 1940.

The real case against Taft and his diehard Republican cronies in the Senate is that they are playing politics with the gravest crisis in history. The capers of the Tafts, Wherrys, McCarthys, Hickenloopers and Capeharts smack more of irresponsibility than of statesmanship.

The baseless assaults on Dean Acheson—especially the one on the eve of the Secy. of State's departure for delicate negotiations in Brussels—could only fill Europeans with fear that they would be left in the lurch. The scarcely veiled implications that Gen. Eisenhower has somehow betrayed the Republican party by agreeing to serve his nation and the Western world in a back-breaking job must make citizens of London, Paris, and Oslo wonder what the U. S. is up to.

Actually the Tafts, the Wherrys and the Capeharts are seizing upon the dismay over Korea and the sorrows of those who have lost sons in that far-off peninsula to embarrass the President of the United States. They are willing to rock the boat when the most precise navigation is required, if their action will win a vote or two next year. What happens after that doesn't seem to bother them.

Meanwhile, Taft keeps right on predicting the future. Here's one of the latest:

There is "no conclusive evidence" that the Russians have any designs on the nations of Western Europe.

Presumably Europeans already feel better. Or perhaps they don't want their evidence too conclusive.

Uncle Sam A Piker In Social Security Spending

THE RICHEST country in the world spends a smaller proportion of its income on social security than many much poorer nations.

A survey of comparative financial costs of governmental social security programs in 11 representative foreign countries reveals that while 3.4% of the national income on the average was spent for such purposes, the United States fell far below with a 1.4% average.

The study was issued recently by the Research Council for Economic Security, a non-profit, educational organization devoted solely to investigation of problems in the field of social and economic security. Headquarters are at 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

The council's survey showed that the average proportion of the national budget devoted to social security in the representative foreign countries studied is 15.5%. Again the United States falls far below this average, with 8.1%.

According to the council's analysis, here is the way the countries studied lined up as to percentage of the national budget spent for social security:

Less than 10%: Mexico, United States, Norway.

10—14%: Australia, Chile, Belgium.

15—19%: Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland.

25% and over: Denmark, Sweden, France.

Foreign social security systems developed rapidly from 1939 to 1949 and the trend appears to be continuing, the council notes.

"A depression, a war, an aging population—each brings in its path a stream of pressures for expanded social security protection from central government; protection inadequately provided, or not at all, by business, the community, or the individual himself.

"The feelings of insecurity which are so intense in a depression are remembered long after. The social, economic, and political trends of public opinion are compellingly influenced by the sight of aged people whose services are less and less utilized by society, personal experience with economically catastrophic effects of illness, the spectacle or threat of lifetime savings disappearing in times of inflation.

"Periods of war and depression heighten the desire for measures which will guarantee greater personal and group protection. These demands find expression in numerous forms of economic, social and political action and focus attention upon the many ramifications of the problem."

THE STUDY showed that 17.7% is the average proportion of the national income spent by central governments for all of functions and services. The countries spending more than the average are Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, Norway and the United States, while those spending below the average are Sweden, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Mexico and Switzerland.

"The above-average countries are, in the main, either highly industrialized or have adopted socialistic programs as part of their economy," states the study. "Huge expenditures, still attributable to World War II, also account for their proportionately large budgets."

The legacy left by the war brought in varying degree to the different countries such problems as disruption of international trade; decline of purchasing power; heavy national debt; subsidsies for agriculture to produce essential food supplies; grants to industry to replace obsolete machinery and equipment; the reconstruction of homes, factories, roads, and schools; the loss of markets, and heavy military expenditures.

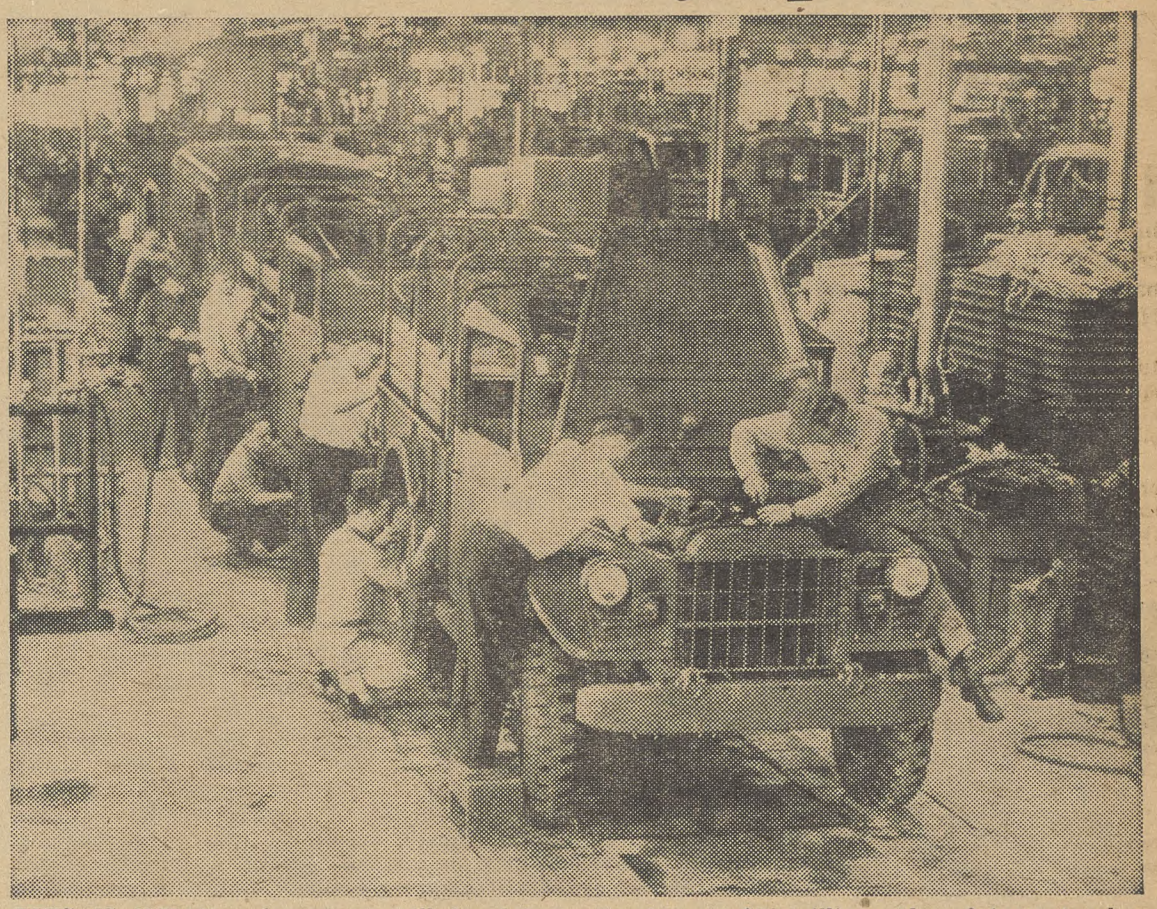
"Great Britain, whose national budget is almost 32% of its national income, and France, whose national budget is slightly over 30% of its national income, both reveal such costs," states the report.

"But more so, their budgets mirror the immense outlay for all social services and other reforms such as extensive housing programs and nationalization of industry, which are important points in their political and economic programs."

The council's study concludes that "when economic conditions are stable, the social security system usually is moderate and with no special emphasis on any particular program. When they are unstable, there is likely to be disproportionate development of certain programs and a deviation from the original purposes."

Railroad Retirement Payments Untaxable

Retirement and survivor benefits received under the Railroad Retirement Act are not subject to income taxes, the Railroad Retirement Board reminded recipients last week. The income tax return form (Form 1040) lists them as among income which should not be reported.



THIS IS WHAT a lot of us will be doing before long: Members of CIO Auto Workers at Chrysler plant no longer work on civilian cars, instead are shown here on new job of turning out $92 million order of Army trucks. One lone civilian truck (third from end of line) is just managing to make the market. You might call it re-reconversion.

Demand Widespread Purge, But Only 294 Ruled Disloyal

SO THE GOVERNMENT was just honeycombed with enemies of the Republic, shrieked the 113% Americans, demanding probes and purges. Now the returns are in. The score:

Out of the 2 million federal employes working when the President's loyalty program began four years ago and the thousands hired since, the total number fired for disloyalty is 294.

The Loyalty Board reported Jan. 16 that the various federal loyalty boards checked 13,842 cases, and found 522 "disloyal." Of this group, 294 were fired, 186 won their jobs back on appeal, and 42 cases are still awaiting decisions; 2872 quit while under investigation. Thus, the total, in four years, of those who were fired or quit, is 3166.

Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath said at a Jackson Day dinner in Springfield, Mo.:

"We have the Communist fifth column well under control," and added, "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover (head of the FBI) and I are determined that there will be no gestapo witch hunts—that basic civil rights of the individual will be securely protected and defended as guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land. The free America that we have inherited must be handed down in like manner to the future generations."

A bill to bar Communists from getting unemployment compensation benefits was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

Ewing Cites Freedom Peril

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, warned Jan. 16 that we must not sacrifice our liberties to the cry of "mobilization" and become like the totalitarian states we detest.

Addressing the 10th anniversary celebration of the revival of the Philadelphia Junto, an adult education group founded by Benjamin Franklin, Ewing said the big job of adult education is "to make us better and more useful citizens in a democratic society which depends, in the last analysis, solely on its citizens."

"One of our greatest perils," he said, "is that in a time of mobilization we try to go too far and, in the name of unity or patriotism, insist that only one view may prevail—that everyone who voices an unorthodox opinion is subversive. When an honest, but differing opinion of a minority group is throttled, we are endangering our American ideal of the pursuit of the truth. If totalitarians succeed in making us, by our own fears, become a totalitarian state, our battle is lost."

Ewing suggested that we mobilize for education with the same spirit that we mobilize for war. "The possibilities of a fully educated citizenry are beyond imagination," he said.

Discharged Security 'Risk' Rejects Aid Of Communists

James Schuetz, Greater Buffalo (N.Y.) Industrial Council delegate and education director of CIO Auto Workers Local 501, owns up to being a "rugged individualist" in that he finds fault with Democrats and Republicans alike.

But he wants no help from the Communist Party.

Schuetz, who is also secretary of the Erie County Socialist Party, repudiated recent attempts of the party liners to use his discharge by the Bell Aircraft Corp. for their own ends.

The company fired him because he allegedly "lacks the integrity to work or have access to classified contracts." In other words, he was a poor security risk.

His discharge differed from other "security" discharges at the plant in that he was not accused of belonging to a Communist-front organization. The circumstances of his firing had been reported in the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ.

In turning down the offer of aid from the Reds, Schuetz said: "I am not interested in the support, direct or indirect, of people who represent those regimes whose fundamental tenet of justice is based on the philosophy that a man is guilty until he proves himself innocent.

"Fortunately for Americans, that philosophy is not part of the American way of life despite the occasional injustices such as occurred in my case . . . If I were a citizen of Soviet Russia, I could not face the future with such confidence."

Preparations are being made to appeal Schuetz' firing to the Industrial Employment Review Board, the agency which handles such cases.

The story was carried on the front page of the Union Leader, official publication of the Greater Buffalo CIO Industrial Union Council.

'Union-Busters' Paradise' Just Ain't What It Used To Be

Gadsden, Ala., used to be a union-busters' paradise.

Ten years ago, CIO organizers were beaten up and driven out of the city, but today the attitude of the community has changed completely.

As a result of the educational work done by several CIO unions, it has become almost impossible to recruit scabs, as the management of the Sauquoit Yarn Mill discovered recently.

A strike was called at the mill by the CIO Textile Workers more than three months ago as a result of the employer's refusal to bargain. Not a single worker has deserted the strike and the company has been unable to recruit strike breakers to operate the plant, according to Julius Fry, TWUA Alabama director.

"During the past 10 years the labor movement in Gadsden has been able to build up such solid and intelligent support among the citizens of the community that strike-breaking is just not done around here," Fry declared.

"Elsewhere, of course, at the end of three months we most certainly would have had some deserters and we would have been forced to exercise vigilance to combat the employer's tactics.

"In Gadsden, however, the Coosa-Thatcher chain, which operates the yarn mill, just cannot get anywhere on the moves it has made to undermine morale or divide the strikers."

The union is asking that Coosa-Thatcher pay its employes the same collateral benefits which all other unionized textile concerns in the South have won in recent contracts.

New Florida CIO Holds Convention

By RICHARD CONN

IN MARCH, 1948, the Florida CIO Council, for months in its death throes, its function crippled by Communist domination, was dissolved by the National CIO.

In Tampa on January 13 and 14, 1951, a revitalized Florida Council, free from Communist intrigue, held its first constitutional convention.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, presented the charter to the new council at a session of the convention, which met in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium.

He said that the charter was revoked because the old council no longer represented most of the CIO unions, which had withdrawn because "the American working man is not going to be run by Communists.

"Build your faith around your CIO unions—with that faith you can literally move mountains," he said.

John V. Riffe, director of the CIO Organizing Committee lauded CIO's progress in the past few months in Florida under the director of William J. Smith, CIO's Florida regional director.

"The purpose of this convention," said Riffe, "is to organize the unorganized and to draw together the local unions in this state by forming a far-sighted and representative industrial union council."

Riffe also admonished the delegates to make the resolutions adopted by the convention "a living thing. It is the duty of local union officers to see that they are carried through."

THE CONVENTION passed a number of resolutions including one endorsing the work of the Citizens Retirement Committee for Florida.

Other resolutions:

Recommended that an all-out CIO organizing campaign be conducted in the state;

Urged every CIO local to carry on extensive PAC activity.

Roy Armstrong, Florida director of the Communications Workers, was elected president by acclamation, and James W. Short of Local 186, Brewery Workers, Tampa, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Milwaukee CIO Pickets Foil Latest Trick Of Housing Foes

THE Milwaukee CIO went on the picket line last week—in quick, effective protest against a startling move by the city's landlords.

It was the day when Milwaukee property owners were supposed to go down to City Hall to pay their annual property taxes. Four members of the Property Owners' Association posted themselves right inside the tax collector's office and started trying to collect signatures to a petition to force a referendum on public low-rent housing for Milwaukee.

(The referendum question proposed by the landlords is the typical weasel-worded one under which the voters will have to vote "No" if they are for public housing and "Yes" if they are against it.)

The CIO picket line was quickly formed after a CIO member went down to pay his taxes. He phoned the Council office, in high indignation. About 10 officers of the CIO Council hastily made picket signs saying "This petition is misleading—don't sign it!" The CIO men marched in to the collector's office and started circling around the signature-seekers.

The resulting confusion caused Mayor Frank Zeidler to ask the building superintendent to have both groups removed from the building.

"We'll leave when they do," the CIO pickets said. The real estate lobbyists didn't want to leave. Finally, police came and escorted the landlord group out, with the CIO pickets cheering them on.

"We'll be here every time you show up," the pickets assured the lobbyists.

Won't Scab—So He's Fired

Lawrence G. Weiss, one of the East Coast's best labor reporters, has been fired by the Boston Herald-Traveler for refusing to operate a teletype to send edited stories from his city room to the newspaper's radio station.

A former Neiman fellow, Weiss insisted it was a reporter's job to "gather, edit or write" news and not to rob a telegrapher of a job by sending news to others than his own newspaper. The Herald-Traveler refused to give severance pay and the CIO Boston Newspaper Guild is suing for breach of contract.

It Makes A Man Stop And Think

WHAT'S wrong, in these times of "manpower shortage" and "booming employment," when 245 people over 45 years old apply for one job paying $34 a week?

Nobody knows.

But that's what happened when a New York employer put a two-line classified ad in the paper, saying: "Messenger, 40-hr., 5-day, $34, steady. Prefer retired man between 45-65." He got 245 written answers in three days.

Forty-five is not old. But after reading through the applications, the businessman said: "I think these people are scared to death that inflation and taxes are going to take the meat right off their tables. Either that or they've tried retirement for a few years and found it unbearable . . . It's almost terrifying."

See 'Em, Hear 'Em Plan Proposed For House

The "folks back home" may get a chance to see as well as hear how their representatives in Congress go into action if a resolution introduced in the House by Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) becomes law.

The proposed amendment, to Rule XXV would provide for the televising and broadcasting of actual House sessions.

Javits said he got the idea from the "extremely successful" television coverage of the debates of the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations at their current sessions.

Conn. Council Pledges All-Out Aid In Defense

DELEGATES to the 13th annual Connecticut CIO Industrial Union Council convention, held in Bridgeport Jan. 13-14, pledged the "fullest possible support" to the government in mobilizing a victorious defense against communism at home and abroad.

Former Gov. Chester Bowles (D.) told the convention that conditions existing in the world "make it easy for communism to dig its roots."

"Two-thirds of all the people in the world will go to bed hungry tonight," Bowles said. "More than half of them cannot read or write. All over the world the average human being has never known anything but insecurity and hunger, famine and fear. That's a world in which communism grows. That's the kind of a world that represents a challenge to what you and I believe."

Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff stressed in his report the fact that during the last election, organized labor in the State achieved the best political results in the nation. He pointed out that the vote was the largest in any off-year election and that for the first time in Connecticut's history, several Democrats were elected to Congress in an off-year. They were U. S. Sens. Brien McMahon and William Benton and Reps. A. A. Ribicoff and John McGuire. All were supported by labor on the basis of their records.

Sviridoff paid tribute to the outstanding political action effectiveness of the United Labor Committee of Connecticut, consisting of the CIO, AFL and the Machinists, during the last election.

Gov. John Davis Lodge (R.) promised to fulfill the pledges of the State Republican platform and seek further liberalization of labor laws. He said that although civilian defense and mobilization must be major concerns of his administration, he believed labor legislation should be advanced too.

HE SPECIFICALLY cited to the convention legislation which would improve unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, off-the-job disability insurance and anti-discrimination measures. Of the last he said: "I say that men who are good enough to die for their country are good enough to enjoy equal treatment under our laws."

Ribicoff, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, made a strong address on foreign policy. He attacked the isolationism of Sen. Taft (R. O.), former President Hoover, and Joseph Kennedy.

"If we got out of Asia and Europe," he said, "two billion people would have only one place to go and the productive capacity of these countries would be in the hands of Russia."

THE CONVENTION passed resolutions opposing a Federal sales tax; condemning a petition of the Southern New England Telephone Co. for an increase in rates; advocating assistance of all CIO unions in the state in the organization of the underpaid employes of hospitals; proposing conservation and regional development of power and natural resources, and pledging support of resolutions adopted by the 12th annual CIO convention.

Other resolutions were adopted on segregation in public housing, apprentice training and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Sviridoff was reelected without opposition to his fourth term. Also reelected without opposition was Secy.-Treas. John J. Driscoll, who has held that position since the founding of the Council.

The convention by a constitutional amendment created a new office, that of assistant president. Daniel J. Gallagher, for many years a member of the council's executive board and Connecticut director for the Textile Workers, was elected. He was unopposed.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended the first convention of the reorganized Florida State Industrial Union Council in Tampa on Jan. 13 and 14, and addressed the delegates. The original charter had been revoked some three years ago because the Cominform attempted to use the council as a springboard for its vicious, undemocratic propaganda.

Allan Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. William Smith has done a good job in organizing the various groups into another Council. There were some 150 delegates in attendance, a large part of whom were members of the Communications Workers of America-CIO.

The delegates adopted the full entire CIO program. A representative of the Governor spoke to the delegates and told of proposals of developing places for retired workers to live and settle in. The CIO program called for intensifying its organizational activity in the state, and bring more and more members into the CIO.

Roy Armstrong, of CWA-CIO, was elected president, and James W. Short, of the Brewery Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer of the council. Congratulations.

The writer, along with CIO Organizing Committee Secy.-Treas. Oral Garrison, journeyed to Birmingham, Ala., to address an Organizing Committee staff meeting, and later addressed a meeting of local officers in the Birmingham area.

He called upon the organizing staff and the local officers to intensify their organizational activity. They responded enthusiastically and pledged their complete and full support in rendering every aid possible. John Riffe, director of the Organizing Committee, also spoke to these groups. Brother Riffe and his staff have done a wonderful job in bringing the CIO to the workers of the South, and through their efforts more and more workers are coming into the fold of the CIO.

The writer will return to Washington and from there will journey to Boston, Mass., to attend the convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers of America, reports that in a representation election at Snively Groves, Inc., Waycross, Ga., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by 77 to 25 for no union. In a union shop election at the Mt. June Forest Products Co., Springfield, Ore., the workers voted for the union shop 38 to 14.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Certified Chrome Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the United Furniture Workers-CIO by 67 to 54 for an independent union.

DeShetler reports union shop election victories for USA-CIO at the following plants: Consolidated Western Steel Co., Maywood, Calif., 1158 for, 310 against; Western Pipe and Steel, Los Angeles, won by 91%.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports the following United Steelworker union shop victories: Chicago Freight and Car Co., Pueblo, Colo., 59 for, 2 against; Ramapole Ajax Co., Pueblo, 61 for, 2 against. Supervision of the above good work was handled by Sub-District Dir. Michael Soldreu and Intl. Rep. Dewey Blakely. Employes of William Ainesworth and Sons, Inc., Denver, Colo., also voted for the union shop by an overwhelming majority. This campaign was handled by Intl. Rep. Frank Richmond.

Dist. Dir. Charles Ford, USA-CIO, reports an election victory at the West Moreland Metal Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., by a vote of 201 for USA, 22 against.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, Local No. 3, gained another overwhelming victory in a union security election when members of the Morning Telegraph Unit of the Guild voted 60 to 1 in favor of the union shop provision.

British Miners Get Pay Increase

Britain's coal miners are getting pay increases and better working conditions. The National Coal Board has agreed to raise the pay of surface miners 70c a week, or 4.7%, to $15.40, and that of underground miners 98c a week, or 5.8%, to $17.78.

(The 350,000 soft coal miners in the United States average $15 a day. The 80,000 in the anthracite fields average $14.50 a day. Negotiations for higher pay and more benefits are due to open soon.)

Last year, of a total mine force of 708,000 men, 21,000 left for other jobs. The resulting shortage has forced the importation of American coal. Recently, in response to a plea by Prime Minister Attlee for more production, the miners promised to turn out 3 million extra tons by May 1. Production since the holidays has been low, however, because of an influenza epidemic.

HST Asks House Revise Rules On Vote Districts

PRESIDENT TRUMAN on Jan. 9 quietly cast a political bombshell into the House. In a special message, he suggested that Congress draw up new and tougher rules about the size of Congressional districts, restoring some that were in effect from 1911 to 1929 and adding a couple more.

This is the year when the state legislatures are faced with doing something about the number of Congressmen that are elected to the House in 1952. Seven states gain seats, six lose them, and the rest can—if they like—shift all the districts around within their state boundaries.

It's an important year, therefore, for obvious reasons.

Under the Constitution, the states are responsible for how the districts are apportioned, but Congress can lay out the ground-rules.

The present rules, drawn up in 1929 by a Republican Congress, are vague indeed. About the only requirement of any importance is that the total number of Representatives cannot exceed 435. The Clerk of the House takes the decennial census results, and certifies to the Governor of each state the number of House members to which the state is entitled. Period.

Concealed in the dry-as-dust wording of the President's message lies the clear conviction—shared by CIO — that representative government is being hurt because the legislatures, since 1929, have not done enough to reflect population changes accurately.

For instance: "Over the years, widespread discrepancies have grown up between the populations of the various Congressional districts. While some variation is inevitable, the extreme differences that now exist can and should be corrected.

"For example, there is one state in which, according to the 1950 census, the smallest district has a population of under 175,000 and the largest district has a population exceeding 900,000." (Note: This is Ohio. The large district is that of Rep. Bolton (R.), in and around Cleveland.)

"In many states, there are differences of two or three hundred thousand people," the President continued, "between the smallest and the largest existing districts in the state.

"While about half of the Congressional districts throughout the country are between 300,000 and 400,000 in population, there are some fifty districts with a population of 250,000 or less, and, at the other extreme, some fifty districts with a population of 450,000 or over.

"Furthermore, as population has increased, several States have added Congressmen-at-large instead of redistricting as they should."

THE PRESIDENT added: "Such defects in our system of Congressional districts obstruct the effective operation of the democratic principles on which our Government rests. It is fundamental to the whole structure of the Constitution that all citizens have equal representation, so far as practicable, in the House of Representatives.

"This basic principle is not carried out unless Congressional districts are drawn up to reflect population changes."

The message went on to point out that from 1842 to 1911, Congress required each state having more than one representative to divide itself into single-member districts, and so did not permit Congressmen-at-large. (Congressmen-at-large campaign and are elected on a state-wide basis, giving rise to the curious situation of Representatives in the House who are elected in the same manner as Senators but without their power.)

Furthermore, the President said, the statutes passed from 1911 to 1929 used to provide that there should be no "gerrymandering."

(The President did not use this word, which means setting up districts along political, not population or geographical, lines—but that's what he meant. His actual wording was: "Representatives should be elected by districts composed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.")

Truman called on Congress, therefore, to set up new standards for the state legislatures to follow, and—a pioneer note—to see to it, by requiring reports, that the states actually followed them.

Congressional reaction to the proposal was not loud, but it was intense. It requires very little imagination to understand why. The state legislatures—all but four of them—meet this year and if the new ground-rules are established, it must be done soon.

The states which will lose representatives are: Arkansas (1 seat), Illinois (1), Kentucky (1), Mississippi (1), Missouri (2), New York (2), Oklahoma (2), Pennsylvania (3), and Tennessee (1).

The gainers are: California (7 seats), Florida (2), Maryland (1), Michigan (1), Texas (1), Virginia (1), and Washington (1).

NLRB Aids Fired Iceman To Laugh Last

The Royal Palm Ice Co., of West Palm Beach, Fla., thought it had an airtight case in its firing of W. H. Rose until the National Labor Relations Board went to work on it.

Rose, a platform man, was sacked three days after Local 257 of the CIO Transport Workers lost an election at the ice plant. The company said Rose: (1) overstayed his vacation period; (2) was a temporary worker; (3) made trouble; (4) gave drivers too much ice; (5) gypped the cash register; (6) called the plant manager "an uncomplimentary epithet."

The NLRB investigation showed: (1) Rose didn't overstay his vacation; (2) two years was too long for a "temporary" worker; (3) the "trouble" consisted of asking others to join the union; (4) maybe the missing ice melted; (5) the same cash register was used by at least three other workers; (6) the plant manager didn't get around to complaining for a month and a half—after Rose started the union drive.

All this amounted to "discrimination," according to a three-man NLRB panel which ordered the rehiring of Rose with back pay and told the company not to interfere with future organizing attempts by the union.

GOP Senators Move To Enact FEPC Measure

FACED WITH the possibility of a presidential order for a World War II type of limited Fair Employment Practices Commission, Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) and 11 other Republican Senators last week moved to enact an FEPC measure which would prevent discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or ancestry.

This was far more Republican names than have previously appeared on a bill of this kind. Among them were those of several Senators not previously identified as FEPC advocates.

In the last Congress, four Democrats and four Republicans were listed as supporting the same legislation sponsored by Ives, but it was a wholly Democratic bill that was acted on by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and blocked in the Senate.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), who will introduce a similar Democratic bill, said he "welcomed" Ives' action, but indicated his main emphasis is on "what is more possible—an executive order to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission."

Sidney Hillman Award Entries Close Feb. 1

Deadline for entries for the awards of the Sidney Hillman Foundation is Feb. 10.

Prize awards of $500 each are made each year in memory of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers in the following fields: general, periodical and labor journalism, radio and television, fiction, drama and motion pictures. Submissions may deal with the general subjects of trade union development, race relations and world peace, including related problems.

The work submitted must have had publication or achieved professional production during the year 1950. Details may be obtained from the Sidney Hillman Foundation, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

AT&T Did Lot Better Than Employes In 1950

LAST YEAR did you make $121 million more than you made in 1949, after all taxes were deducted?

If you did, you're as good an operator as the world's biggest monopoly, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which showed a total net profit of $351,161,644 for the 12-month period ending Nov. 30, 1950. This compares with a net of $230,696,265 during the preceding 12 months.

The average number of shares outstanding during the 1950 period was 27,203,930, and earnings per share amounted to $12.44 although the company continued to pay out only its normal $9 dividend rate, the same figure it has been paying out for the past 28 years. The extra $3.44 went into surplus.

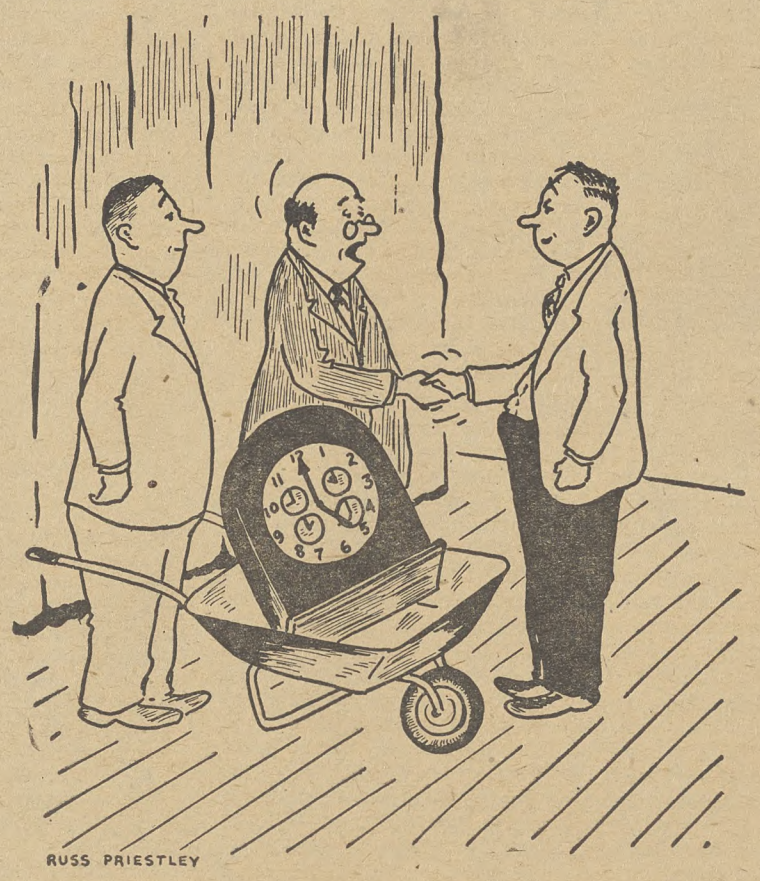
THE COMPANY surprised no one by claiming 1950 a "successful year" for a number of reasons. Listed as beneficaries were customers, stockholders and employes.

The employes have plenty of reasons to contest the claim. The year 1950 was marked by almost constant labor-management friction, brought on by the company's refusal to grant reasonable wage increases.

The corporation financial report claims that quarterly dividend checks will be mailed to 200,000 stockholders who are employes. The average number of shares owned by the rank and file employe stockholder, from all indications, is in the one-to-five ownership bracket.

Bell was only one of a number of firms which reported recently that they did a lot better in 1950 than in 1949.

The Dow Chemical Co., for instance, said its take was $20,143,810, compared to $15,133,416 the year before. The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. reported it went up from $9,015,000 in 1949 to $12,262,000 last year.



"In recognition of your appointment as a delegate to ICFTU, we want to present you with this clock that gives the time in New York, Mexico City, London, Bombay and Tokyo."

NAACP Aide Fights Army Bias In Korea

THURGOOD Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been cleared to go to Japan to undertake the defense of 36 Negro enlisted men and officers accused of retreating against orders and convicted by a court-martial.

Marshall left for Tokyo Jan. 11 after nearly a month of effort to get clearance. He was refused admission by General Douglas MacArthur, but a direct appeal to MacArthur by NAACP Exec. Sec. Walter White resulted in clearance.

The accused men, members of the 24th Infantry, believe they were victims of an attempt at mass disciplinary action against Negro troops during the almost daily retreats in the early part of the Korean war. They claim that no similar action was taken against white troops who also retreated. They appealed to the NAACP for assistance.

MARSHALL said he will make a thorough on-the-spot investigation, spending about a month in Japan, and will then return to the U. S. and make a cross-country tour reporting his findings.

Meanwhile, NAACP asked for a guarantee of non-discrimination on the civil defense front. Clarence Mitchell, the association's Washington director, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the NAACP objected strongly to the appointment of Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, to be civil defense chief, because of his "prejudice against colored people."

Mitchell said Caldwell might very well make "capricious decisions based on race" in his highly important job. He asked the committee:

"How can a man who is opposed to the voting rights of Florida colored citizens whom he has seen and lived with, protect the lives and property of colored citizens in Ohio, Minnesota or New York, whom he has not seen or lived with?"

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SPEAK OF MATTERS OF VITAL INTEREST: Cyrus Ching (left in photo above), chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, and Michael V. DiSalle, Price Administrator, appear before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee on Jan. 24. On the same day, Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee leaves the White House in the photo at the right. Spence said that the President told him he would send a message to Congress proposing strengthened price and rent controls, accompanied by proposed legislation, which likely would go to the Banking Committee. (For story on developments on the price-wage front see Page 3.)

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N. J. PAC Asks Questions And Finds Some Answers

THE NEW Jersey CIO Political Action Committee last week released a 75-page analysis of the PAC work and results in the 1950 elections, and found:

—That there definitely is a "labor vote," which can be turned out, but only by block and precinct work. (Endorsement and advertising are not enough.)

—That the Democratic Party or any other that wants the support of the people generally must adopt a fighting liberal platform. "Upper-income groups will not vote Democratic, regardless of appeal, but the size of the labor and low-income vote (which determines whether or not the Democrats win) depends on the appeal of the Democratic candidate and his platform."

—That there is an important liberal vote in the suburbs, which must not be "written off" because suburban voters by and large are conservative. ("The entire increase in the Democratic vote in the 11th district, for instance, in 1950, came in the suburbs, manned for the first time by PAC.")

—That in spite of PAC's best efforts, the highest percentage of the registered vote in 1950 was cast in the upper-income wards. The labor wards (those with a concentration of union membership) were second highest; the low-income wards third.

—That from 1948 to 1950, generally speaking, Democratic Congressional candidates in each city made their best improvement in the labor wards.

—That on the average, PAC brought out 76.7% of the registered CIO members and voters . . . a voting turnout more than 15% above the average for all other voters.

—But that on the other hand, in spite of heroic efforts, CIO members still are under-registered: 36.9% are not registered, compared with 29.7% not registered in the adult population in general.

The report, which was made public by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council, commented that in New Jersey, the five incumbent Democrats elected for the first time in 1948 all retained their seats, and that in three other districts where PAC was active, Republican incumbents won by their narrowest margins in a decade.

Ask Probe Of Voters' Apathy

REP. J. JAVITS (R. N.Y.) thinks Congress — which was recently re-elected—ought to investigate why more people don't vote. He's introducing a resolution to that effect.

The figures he cites to prove his point are serious indeed—and they're official. Here they are:

In the 1950 off-year elections, only 60.5% of those who were registered actually voted; and only 43.7% of those who were of voting age expressed their opinion at the polls. In other words, our present Congress actually represents less than half of the total number of adults in the nation.

Javits, who introduced a similar resolution last year and didn't get anywhere with it, also released an analysis of about 600 replies to an article which appeared last fall in "This Week." The sample is far too small to be representative, but the replies are interesting. The question was: "Why Don't You Always Vote?"

The answers: Lack of reliable information on candidates—37%. Voter has too little choice between candidates—25%. Voting is too difficult—14%. Legal restrictions (poll tax, residence requirements etc.)—12%. Political corruption — 7%. Miscellaneous (didn't want to give their age to the registrar, etc.)—5%.

Among the 14% who said voting was too difficult, many gave examples. A New York woman said she had to spend a full hour in order to register. Others complained the ballot was too long and complicated. One California voter sent a sample ballot with sample literature, all in fine print, which would require an hour to digest.

The suggested solutions didn't prove much, but interestingly enough 21% said there should be a law making voting compulsory or else giving a small tax exemption to voters.

House, Senate Chairmen

Chairmen—all Democrats—of the House and Senate Committees are:

HOUSE

Agriculture—
Rep. Cooley (N.C.).
Appropriations—
Rep. Cannon (Mo.).
Armed Services—
Rep. Vinson (Ga.).
Banking and Currency—
Rep. Spence (Ky.).
District of Columbia—
Rep. McMillan (S.C.).
Education and Labor—
Rep. Barden (N.C.).
Executive Expenditures—
Rep. Dawson (Ill.).
Foreign Affairs—
Rep. Kee (W.Va.).
House Administration—
Rep. Stanley (Va.).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—
Rep. Crosser (O.).
Judiciary—
Rep. Celler (N.Y.).
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—
Rep. Hart (N.J.).
Post Office and Civil Service—
Rep. Murray (Tenn.).
Public Lands—
Rep. Murdock (Ariz.).
Public Works—
Rep. Buckley (N.Y.).
Rules—
Rep. Sabath (Ill.).
Un-American Activities—
Rep. Wood (Ga.).
Veterans Affairs—
Rep. Rankin (Miss.).
Ways and Means—
Rep. Doughton (N.C.).

SENATE

Agriculture and Forestry—
Sen. Ellender (Tenn.).
Appropriations—
Sen. McKeller (Tenn.).
Armed Services—
Sen. Russell (Ga.).
Banking and Currency—
Sen. Maybank (S.C.).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—
Sen. Johnson (Col.).
District of Columbia—
Sen. Neely (W.Va.).
Executive Expenditures—
Sen. McCellan (Ark.).
Finance—
Sen. George (Ga.).
Foreign Relations—
Sen. Connally (Tex.).
Interior and Insular Affairs—
Sen. O'Mahoney (Wyo.).
Judiciary—
Sen. McCarran (Nev.).
Labor and Public Welfare—
Sen. Murray (Mont.).
Post Office and Civil Service—
Sen. Johnston (S.C.).
Public Works—
Sen. Chavez (N.Mex.).
Rules and Administration—
Sen. Hayden (Ariz.).

Peron Fires 1000 Strikers

Another story which makes American trade unionists name Dictator Peron as the man they would most enjoy throwing rocks at came out of Argentina last week.

The Argentine government fired 1000 striking railway employes when they refused to return to work. Then he drafted them into the Army. The strike, officially called by the Railway Workers Union, was a renewal of walkouts for higher wages and union security that started last November and December.

Auto Workers Sign New Hudson Pact

The CIO Auto Workers and the Hudson Motor Co. announced agreement last week on a new five-year contract with a cost-of-living clause for 23,000 workers.

The contract, which must be approved by the UAW workers, is identical to the union's agreements with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. It carries an immediate 1c an hour increase to bring wages in line with those at the other companies, which went up that amount last month. Negotiations for a similar contract are being carried on with Willys-Overland, only major company still without a cost-of-living agreement.

Palm Beach Firm Warned On Lying

Goodall-Sanford, Inc., of Sanford, Me., makers of the popular Palm Beach fabrics, and its sales subsidiary, Goodall Fabrics, Inc., of New York, were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission last week to stop misbranding their woolen fabrics.

The companies agreed to a stipulation that some of the fabrics they sold were incorrectly labelled as to fibre content, others bore no labels showing the fibre content, and some shipments of wool waste did not carry the name or registered identification number of either company. The FTC ruled the practices violated the Wool Products Labeling Act and the FTC Act. The companies agreed to conform.

How To Save Headaches When Uncle Sam Points

REMEMBER that sunny day you left the Army? The last words you heard as you ran were the fond farewell of the top-kick. "You'll be back," he said. "You'll be back."

For many that prediction is now coming true. If you're one of those called up in the reserves—or if you're going into the armed forces for the first time—there are a number of things you should take care of before you leave. One company has published a list of such things. A check of each item on the list can save you a mess of trouble later on:

POWER OF ATTORNEY: To handle your affairs while you are away, you ought to give your wife, or your father, or your mother, a power of attorney.

PAPERS: Get all your valuable papers in one safe place—a safe deposit vault, if they are that valuable, or at least get them together in a tin box which you can turn over to your wife (and go through the papers with her, so she knows what's there).

WILLS: Prepare a will.

DEBTS: Make some provision about your debts while your are in service.

LIFE INSURANCE: Get your life insurance in order. Be sure you have designated the beneficiaries you want. Do you want the insurance paid lump-sum or in installments? Make arrangements to have your premiums paid. You want to change your insurance by reducing the cost without reducing the coverage.

LEASES: If you are renting, make some arrangement about your lease, to continue it or to get out of it. If you give proper notice, you have no liability under your lease after you enter the service.

FIRE INSURANCE: If you have fire and personal property insurance, make arrangements about cancelling the policies if you don't need them any more, or to pay the premiums when the premiums come due. If you cancel, you are due a refund.

CAR: Transfer the title of your car to whoever is going to use it. Same with your auto insurance. If your wife is going to drive, and she is going to drive a lot less than you, chances are you can get a refund on your insurance. And if you sell the car, you are entitled to a refund.

ADDRESS: Leave your address with someone besides your wife. In many cases, your union local is a good place.

VALUABLES: List everything of value you own, including all life insurance policies and all the benefits you are entitled to, and turn over the list to your wife or father.

INSTRUCTIONS: You ought to leave a list of instructions of all the things that have to be done with your wife or father: premiums to be paid, payments to made, where to go in case this or that comes up.

HEALTH INSURANCE: If you are covered by a health insurance program (Blue Cross or some other) see what can be done to continue coverage for your wife and children. If you make the proper arrangements now, you will save yourself sweating out a crisis at a time when you are far from home and not able to do anything about it.

HOME: If you are buying your home, find out what your rights are under your mortgage, and make some provision to keep up the payments or to defer them.

LAST WORD: If you have any feeling about how or where you want to be buried, in case that is necessary, leave instructions with your family.

DRAFT BOARD: If you are under 26 and you are called up in the reserves or National Guard, be sure to notify your draft board.

APPRENTICE: If you are an apprentice notify your local union secretary. If your local has a joint apprenticeship committee, notify the committee. If you are a veteran getting your training under the GI Bill or Public Law 16, be sure and notify the Veterans Administration office in your home town.

VOTE: If your state has absentee ballots, arrange to get them while you are away.

MAIL: If you want mail forwarded, send the post office a change-of-address card.

TAXES: Pay your property and income taxes.

CREDIT: Be sure you make some arrangement so that your family can borrow money in case of an emergency. If there is a credit union available, it is probably the best place.

BANK ACCOUNT: Make your bank account a joint account with your wife, with survivor rights.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES: There may be some things coming to you that you don't know about. Check with your local union on the following questions: who gets military leave; bonuses; vacation pay; insurance; service life insurance pensions; leave of absence on return; and miscellaneous benefits

LPA

Memphis Steel Local Gives To PAC 100%

If every CIO local union in the country follows the example of the Steelworkers Local 4455 in Memphis, Tenn., during 1951, PAC wont have to worry about finances.

Every member of Local 4455, —employed by Layne & Bowler —has already contributed to PAC for 1951. The workers were formerly members of an AFL union and are working under their first CIO contract, which was signed late in 1950.

The contributions were paid out of retroactive wage increases ranging from 15c to 22c an hour.

Murray To Join Red Cross Board

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany will become members of the governing body of the American National Red Cross at the ARC convention in June, Red Cross Pres. E. Roland Harriman has announced.

The Board of Governors authorized their election recently and both consented to serve, Harriman said.

Harriman added that Murray and Meany are persons "whose broad knowledge and experience will be of great value to the Board of Governors since that body is composed of men and women who reside in all parts of the country and who bring to its deliberations the points of view of all segments of the American people."

Truman Names Unit To Strike Balance On 'Security, Freedom'

A COMMISSION on Internal Security and Individual Rights, charged with seeking "the balance that can be struck between security and freedom," was established Jan. 23 by President Truman in an executive order.

To its chairmanship he called out of retirement Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Later he named eight other distinguished citizens, chosen on a non-partisan basis, as members.

Basically, the committee will study the problem of how the country can guard its internal security and maintain, at the same time, the freedoms of its citizens. It must, in the words of the President's order, determine how "a free people can protect their society from subversive attack without at the same time destroying their own liberties."

The group will have a wide field of study. In one of the more important phases of its work it will examine the "effectiveness and fairness of the government's loyalty and security programs."

It will also consider laws having to do with loyalty and security — including the Internal Security (McCarran) Act passed last summer by congress after the President had vetoed it as unworkable and hysterical. In addition, it is expected to examine the loyalty programs of states, municipalities and private bodies.

The President directed the committee to make a report in a year, with interim reports in the meantime. It will have access to restricted information, which it was instructed to safeguard with care.

"I consider the task of the committee to be of extraordinary importance," said the President.

"The world is in the midst of a struggle between freedom and tyranny. The United States is one of the leaders of the free world—not just because we are powerful in material things, but because we have preserved and expanded the freedom of our people."

HE URGED that all citizens approach the problem in a serious and fair-minded way.

"We must not let our differences about how to solve these problems degenerate into partisan controversies," he said.

"We must continue to protect our security within the framework of our historic liberties, and without thought of partisan advantage or political gain."

Other members of the commission are Bishop Karl Morgan Block, of the Episcopal Diocese of California; former U.S. Sen. John A. Danaher (R. Conn.); Harvey Firestone, Jr., Akron, O., tire magnate; William A. Leahy, Washington, D.C., lawyer; Charles H. Silvers, president of the American Woolen Co.; Anna Lord Strauss, former president of the League of Women Voters; Most Rev. Emmett M. Walsh, coadjutor bishop of Youngstown, O., and former Assistant Secy. of the Treasury Russell C. Leffingwell, now a New York investment banker.

McCarthy Gets His 1949 Tax Bill

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), who said two weeks ago that "no one is getting me on taxes, though they certainly have tried," has been proved wrong again.

He's been ordered to pay $138.97 on his 1949 income by Feb. 23. He reported $17,120 income in 1949, which he offset by losses on sale of stocks and bonds, payment of interest to banks, finance companies and individuals, including relatives. State tax auditors reported he owed taxes on $5821.63 "not previously reported and on deductions disallowed."

"I guess it's really serious with those two—yesterday they swapped union buttons."

Food Prices Can Go Higher In Spite Of Freeze Order

AN OVER-ALL freeze of wages and prices was poised over the country as this edition of the CIO News went to press. It was expected to be handed down momentarily.

The proposed order, with some of its details missing, was approved Jan. 25 by the Defense Mobilization Board, headed by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. At that time its formal announcement was said to be a matter of hours, but disagreement over the missing details held it up.

Washington literally bubbled over with rumors regarding the freeze. Out of the confusion, however, it appeared certain that separate orders covering prices and wages would be issued by Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston.

On the afternoon of the following day, Johnston testified before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee that simultaneous orders would be made public "soon."

Policy decisions had been made, he said, and the only thing holding them up was "legal details." He said that no ration was contemplated at this time.

"I think we will have to stabilize all prices to begin with," he continued, indicating some of them may be unfrozen later.

Controls of both wages and prices are essential at the present, he claimed, "but should not have to be for long if other necessary action is taken to stabilize the dollar."

IT WAS understood that policy on specific details would be established later by the Price Control Administration, under Administrator Michael DiSalle, in the case of prices, and by the Wage Stabilization Board, headed by Chairman Cyrus W. Ching, in the case of wages and salaries.

CIO economists pointed out that about 50% of the foods ordinarily bought by the worker and his family are now selling below parity. This means that they can rise to parity before ceilings can be imposed on them, under the wording of the Defense Production Act.

Among them are poultry, eggs, vegetables and fresh fruits. They can still go up an average of 5% to 6% before reaching parity. If they do this, the increase in the over-all cost of living would be about 2.5%.

Consumers' Price Index Reaches New High Point

The consumers' price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics jumped in the 30-day period ending Dec. 15 to a new high point for the second consecutive month, the BLS reported Jan. 25.

Spearheaded by a 2.8% rise in retail food prices, it jumped 1.6% to 178.4, the largest one-month increase since September, 1947. The previous high was established on Nov. 15, when it soared to 175.6 by virture of an increase of one-half of one percent in the preceding month.

The December figure is 4.8% above the pre-Korean level in June, 1950, and 6.5% higher than a year ago. The food index stood at 215.4, and in the period between Dec. 15 and Jan. 2 increased an additional 1.2%.

The wage order was expected temporarily to put a halt to all increases in pay. The Wage Stabilization Board would quickly determine a policy, after the order was handed down, under which wage boosts would be authorized. There was considerable talk in Washington last week that increases of 10% above the levels of early 1950 would be permitted, with further increases to offset the jump in the cost of living. It was not at all clear at press time, however, that this would be the ultimate policy.

The Wage Stabilization Board also was reported unable to agree on a policy regarding disputes—whether, in fact, the board would handle them at all.

DiSalle and his aides had already begun the staggering task of determining prices for the millions of articles that flow in commerce. These were expected to be tight at first, then gradually released to ease the inequities that develop.

HOW WELL price controls would work was a matter of speculation. In the ranks of organized labor the speculation was pretty skeptical, because of its distrust of the Defense Mobilization Act and its firm conviction that it is unworkable, unclear and confusing.

The United Labor Policy Committee, representing CIO, AFL, Railroad unions and the Machinists, has stressed the loop-holes in the law that permit food prices to rise, the Act's failure to control speculation in basic commodities, and the provisions which prevent the Price Administrator from requiring manufacturers to maintain their quality standards and to hold them to certain proportions of productions at different price levels.

THE LAST set of loop-holes was cut into the act by members of Congress sympathetic to manufacturers who screamed they had suffered under the Price Control Act of World War II.

Under that legislation a shirt manufacturer, for instance, who put 50% of his production into $3 shirts, and 25% each into $4 and $5 shirts, was required to maintain that ratio of production and also to maintain his quality standards. Under the new law, the manufacturer can stop making $3 shirts entirely, if he wishes, turn out nothing but $4 shirts, and still be within the law. Nor does he have to stick to his previous quality standards.

Organized labor has made it clear, in airing its objections to the Defense Prodction Act, that it is not opposed to economic controls. But it insists that they be applied equally, and that the workers and small business men not be forced to shoulder an undue share of the burden.

DiSalle and Ching also appeared during the week before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. The former merely told the committee he had submitted a price control program to Johnston. Ching spoke mostly in generalities and refused to be jockeyed into taking a position on any of the knottier phases of wage stabilization.

The Wage Stabilization Board is composed of representatives of labor, management and the public. CIO representative is Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

Two Fined $1100 For Flaunting NLRB Order

TWO PHILADELPHIA, Pa., corporation officers have been fined a total of $1100 in the first case of criminal contempt of a court order enforcing a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board.

A. S. Levin, president of the Star Metal Mfg. Co., was fined $1000 and his son-in-law, Jerome P. Heilwell, vice-president, $100. The company must pay court costs.

The officers admitted being guilty of both criminal and civil contempt and asked for leniency, a far different attitude than they took toward the organizing efforts of Local 14, AFL Office Employes Union.

After an organizing drive, Local 14 was certified as bargaining agent for Star's clerical employes by the NLRB in July, 1948. After two fruitless months, the union filed refusal-to-bargain charges against the company, under the Taft-Hartley Act. An NLRB trial examiner found the company guilty in January, 1949, and the full NLRB confirmed his opinion the next month and directed the company to bargain with the union.

Four months later NLRB got a court order to enforce its stand. In August, 1949, the company still refused to meet the union until NLRB stepped in and said it would initiate contempt proceedings unless a meeting was held.

THIS MEETING was Aug. 3. The company refused union proposals, said it would have some of its own by Dec. 6, four months later. Actually it submitted the counter-proposals in March, 1950.

There was a two-week strike by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the plant during this period and Levin claimed the strike, plus the Korean war, put him in a bad financial position and were "extenuating circumstances" which kept him from dealing with the AFL Office Employes' Union.

In July, 1950, 13 months after the court order, a mutual agreement was reached, but Levin kept refusing a meeting to sign, although the NLRB's attorney said it was "just a question of taking out a pen and signing a paper." The contract was finally signed in Dec., 1950, less than a month before the two officers were hauled before the court and fined, and almost 2½ years after the union was certified.

Circuit Judges Maris and Hastie and Chief Judge Biggs of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit heard the case.

The judges said they considered the actions of Levin and Heilwell "deliberate flouting of the law."

Business Seeks To Abolish 40-Hour Week

Present International Crisis Used As Excuse By Those Who Have Been Reaping Huge Profits As Result Of Mobilization

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOMETIMES it appears that the greed of Big Business knows no bounds—not even in times of great national stress.

A person doesn't go into business just for fun—and an economy such as ours can't function unless there's a profit for owners and investors.

But certainly the right to operate business enterprises should carry along with it a responsibility for fair treatment to employes and customers.

Unless there is such a responsibility—and it is carried out—our system will inevitably end up on the rocks and be replaced by something different—perhaps by some form of socialism.

Business and industrial leaders should know this better than anybody else—but the actions of many of them in recent months indicate they don't give a hang.

Let's start with the beginning of the Korean war to get a picture of what has been happening to our economy.

Although there were no shortages of consumer goods at the beginning of the conflict, prices started shooting upward. They've been at it ever since.

Prices of strategic mobilization materials have skyrocketed in many instances.

IT BECAME OBVIOUS months ago that our country was headed for serious inflation unless Congress acted promptly and wisely.

Congress acted—but not wisely.

Largely because of the influence of Big Business, a majority of our lawmakers passed an "economic stabilization act" which could not possibly stabilize our economy with any degree of fairness to all the people.

One big loophole was provided by the section of the law which make it impossible to freeze food prices.

DURING THE SUMMER and fall profits mounted rapidly and so did the need for more money with which to finance our mobilization drive.

There clearly was a need for a workable excess profits tax—a tax which would prevent war profiteering.

Big Business and its organizations immediately set up a hue and cry against such a levy. (Despite this, an excess profits tax was imposed.)

And right now segments of Big Business are planning to move in quickly when new tax legislation comes up—move in and try to shift an unfair portion of the load to the nation's wage earners.

And, on top of this, big industries are now building or planning to build huge plants, the cost of which will be "written off" in five years through a special tax "dispensation" plan.

Now comes to light a new campaign designed to hit wage earners where it will hurt most—in the paycheck.

In the name of patriotism, these advocates are trying to do away with the payment of overtime after 40 hours.

IN THE LIGHT OF World War II experience the idea is ridiculous. All—or nearly all—of our national leaders agreed early in the last war that the 40-hour week shouldn't be disturbed.

For the most part, the business trade associations went along with the idea.

There might come a time when Big Business could justify such a campaign but it won't arrive until Big Business has made sacrifices at least equal to those made by wage earners.

And the way things have been going it appears that such an event is a long way off.

IT WON'T WORK!

In times of war and mobilization there is always a group which advocates that labor be conscripted.

There is such a group in the present crisis and its members have been talking quietly about the time "when it will be necessary to draft workers just like we draft soldiers."

The question of whether this should be done isn't being debated openly in Washington yet but some agency officials are saying—foolishly—that it may have to be considered "before too long."

Usually they put the matter in a somewhat different light. When asked about it. they explain that "the time for such a thing hasn't arrived yet."

It's true that the time hasn't arrived yet—and if we're smart it never will arrive.

There are two things which should be demonstrated clearly before serious consideration is even given to a labor draft.

The first is that conscript labor could and would produce more than free labor.

The other is that our situation had become so serious that everybody and everything would have to be drafted for government service.

There is nothing in the history of our nation or any other nation to indicate forced labor can outproduce free labor—and those who best know American workers are convinced labor conscription simply will not work.

And it's certain that the average American would rebel at the idea of being assigned to a job with a private employer who could profit from his work.

THIS IS NOT INCONSISTENT

An argument such as the one advanced here often causes people to ask, "How can labor be so inconsistent? In one breath you demand control of prices and in the next you demand that there be no control over labor."

There is no inconsistency about it. Labor would have welcomed voluntary price control if it would have worked. Past events had shown clearly it wouldn't work.

And past events have indicated clearly that a labor draft won't work, either.

Instead of spending a lot of time talking about labor conscription it would be much better to talk about methods of aiding free workers in achieving the tremendous production our nation will need.

Housing will soon become a major problem in some defense production areas unless the government steps in quickly with a real building program. Men and women can't work if they have no place to live.

Another thing that may retard production—unless the right kind of action is taken—is the lack of provisions for transporting workers from one part of the country to another.

And if things get really tight it will become necessary to build nurseries and nursery schools in certain areas if we intend to take fullest advantage of our trained womanpower.

The reactionaries probably will say these are "socialistic proposals." They are not—but the idea of a labor draft certainly is as totalitarian as anything Russia has done to its labor forces.

Norway Believes In Democracies

COPIES of a pamphlet published by the Norwegian Labor Party show how the sturdy citizens of that bulwark of democracy, located but minutes by bomber from Russia, look at the disordered situation in which the world finds itself.

It also demonstrates the faith of the Norwegians in cooperation, their confidence that a strong front of the democratic nations, working together in the economic and military fields, will bring about an enduring and prosperous peace.

The pamphlet is printed in colors and has many maps, drawings and graphically presented charts. It is entitled "These Facts Mean Peace," which gives a clue to its contents. It has a short foreword:

"A totalitarian aggressor attacks—
"When—
"the democratic nations are confused and divided within
"the democratic countries weak and unprepared
"the democratic countries are isolated and hesitating"
"A totalitarian aggressor fears to attack—
"When—
"the free nations have the will to resist
"the democratic countries are strong and well prepared
"the democratic countries are united for their common defense."

It points out that the "defense of peace can never be a surrender to force," and that with a single stroke "the aggressive war in Korea put an end to all illusions about the Kremlin's will to co-operate in peace."

The Communist 'peace offensive,' which was started by the Soviet general staff while the attack was being prepared, was brought into full light of day when the first North Korean troops rode across the South Korean border in Russian tanks," it continues.

"Everyone who will and can see is today aware of the impending danger represented by the gigantic Soviet war machine . . .

"THE MUNICH appeasement will remain in history as a monument commemorating the betrayal of small nations.

"The United Nations action in Korea will mark the beginning of a period in history in which free nations stand together in solidarity and refused to submit before threats of aggression and slavery."

The pamphlet says that the resources of the democracies are far greater than those of the Soviet Union, and that "a modern war is won in the factories." The outrage of Korea compelled them to recognize their military weakness, it continued, and to overcome it.

"However senseless it may seem," it continues, "there is no choice if the democratic nations are to avoid war and the loss of freedom: a greater part of their resources must be deployed for the reconstruction of an effective defense.

The democracies have learned that the dictators respect nothing but strength, that weakness invites them to attack. As soon as the war of aggression in Korea was under way, one democratic country after another decided to increase its defense budget. Norway was one of them. At the same time, the United States promised to grant military aid of $4 billion to Western Europe in 1951. The Committee of Deputies of the Atlantic Pact organization at once went to work to co-ordinate the European defense front.

"The free nations must make an effort to secure their peace and freedom. Meanwhile they get a breathing space through their atomic superiority. It was not without reason that the Cominform 'peace campaign' was directed against the only weapon totally dominated by the Western world . . .

" . . . The free nations must stand together. The free nations must now build up their military preparedness, in order that they may live and work without the fear that weakness generates. And until the totalitarian world agrees to settle international disputes by peaceful means, until it agrees to general disarmament of all weapons, the democracies have only two alternatives: to increase their preparedness or to surrender unconditionally."

THE FREE Nations, says the pamphlet, "will not be divided and dispersed into tempting morsels for the agressor to swallow." More and more they are swinging to collective living and acting—the Benelux, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the Schuman Plan, the Council of Europe, the Western Union and the 12-nation North Atlantic Pact. Each of these is discussed briefly under the general heading, "Peace Through Strength."

The pamphlet concludes with a graphic presentation of the comparative resources, broken down into categories, of the Soviet Union, Western Europe and the United States and Canada.

One Strike Can't Void Association Contract

An employer in an association-wide bargaining agreement can't cancel a union agreement because employes of another association member go out on strike, the NLRB has ruled.

Southwestern Wholesale Grocery Co. at Tuscon, Ariz., announced July 18, 1950 it would operate "non-union" after a local of the AFL Teamsters went on strike against James A. Dick Co. A three-man NLRB panel ruled "that after the collapse of joint negotiations, a union may properly seek to enter into separate negotiations." It ordered Southwestern to bargain with the union.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Argument Expected But Soldier Agreed

IT'S A LONG way from the heart of Texas to the 38th parallel in Korea, but Joe, a young soldier, made it all in one piece.

It's much farther back when you're not all in one piece, but Joe made the trip.

He recently was sent to a hospital in the Washington, D. C., area and after recovering partially from his wounds decided he should see the nation's capital.

He hobbled on his crutches and one leg to the edge of a highway leading into Washington and started thumbing.

A passing CIO representative picked him up and took him to town—and on the way Joe told his story.

JOE SAID HE was born and reared in a small town in Texas and hadn't "gotten around much" until he was drafted into the Army.

Army life in this country wasn't so bad but things got tough soon after he landed in Korea.

His outfit moved slowly up the peninsula and finally crossed into North Korea —and then Joe "got it."

The medics did the best they could but they couldn't save one of his legs. He didn't blame the doctors, only the "gooks."

Before long Joe was on his way to Japan and then he was sent back to this country.

But Joe, speaking with a deep Texas drawl, didn't want to talk about the war.

He wanted to talk about what Joe was going to do in the future.

THE CIO representative, who served in the Army in World War II, tried to cheer Joe up.

"I know how a guy must feel when he loses a leg," he said, "but that doesn't mean the end of everything.

"There are a lot of fellows with only one leg who have been able to hold down good jobs."

They talked along this line for a while and Joe expressed interest in getting some special training that would help him after he returned to work.

The CIO man said there were many places where such training could be secured. He gave Joe the names of some organizations which might help him.

SOON THE conversation began switching from one subject to another—and the CIO man kept the soldier talking by asking questions.

Joe said he liked Texas awfully well but didn't intend to go back.

"My folks are dead and I don't have any brothers and sisters," he said. "I think I'd like to see some more of the country and then settle down in the North or East—if I can find a job."

Joe was asked about Texas. He told about his neighbors and the customs of the area which were different from those of other places he had been.

He liked the people—"awfully friendly folks"—but he just didn't want to go back home. Maybe it was because he was crippled.

UP TO THIS point there had been no disagreement between Joe and the CIO man—so the latter decided he'd find out if he could rouse the ire of the soldier. He wanted to learn if there was any fire left in the lad.

He switched the conversation back to Korea and then quickly to American race problems.

"Joe, I've been doing a lot of thinking about that war over in the Far East," he said, "and I've reached one conclusion that may sound unusual.

"I'll bet you that if we'd done away with racial segregation last year it would have done you more good over there than if you'd had a couple of more divisions."

Joe, without hesitation, declared, "Mister, nobody ever said anything with more truth to it!" **A.L.S.**

National Ice Capades of 1951'

Lawyers In Congress Outnumber All Other Professions

MANY A GOOD union member will tell you that the trouble with contract negotiations is lawyers, and some unions deliberately bar lawyers when they go to the mat with the boss.

Maybe that's the trouble with Congress —too many lawyers. To be exact, there are 243 in the House, and 61 in the Senate. That's a little more than half the House, and two-thirds of the Senate. Two of the eight women in the House, Reva Beck Bosone (D. Utah) and Ruth Thompson (R. Mich.), were judges. Many Senators are former judges and mayors.

And of course, most of them are professional politicians. According to a compilation of the 82nd Congress by Congressional Quarterly, three-fourths of the members of the House and all but five Senators have held other public office. There are 27 ex-governors and 30 ex-congressmen in the Senate.

The age range is 27 to 87, with the Senators averaging 56 and the Representatives 52. Youngest is freshman Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R. Cal.) who is 27. Oldest is Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D. N.C.) who is 87. Five others are over 80. Youngest Senator is Russell Long (D. La.) who is 32. Oldest is Sen. Theodore Green, who is 83. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D. Tenn.) is 81.

THERE ARE 14 Senators between 70 and 80, and 17 between 60 and 69. There are 41 between 50 and 59. There are only four under 40. They are Long, Nixon (R. Cal.), Smathers (D. Fla.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.).

A few of the congressmen come from the ranks of organized labor. Reps. Shelly (D. Cal.), Leonard Irving (D. Mo.), Roy Weir (D. Minn.) and George M. Rhodes (D. Pa.) were AFL officials. John E. Fogarty (D. R.I.) was president of the Providence Bricklayers Union.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R. Utah), on the other hand, is an ex-president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Manufacturers of name-brand products include Rep. Thurmond Chatham (D. N.C.) (blankets) and Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) (electrical appliances).

There are several former ministers in the House, including Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D. N.Y.) and Charles A. Eaton (R. N.J.). There are 70 teachers and professors in the House; 12 in the Senate. The House has eight doctors and dentists; the Senate one dentist. Many congressmen are farmers.

A majority in both houses are veterans, many with amazing war records.

If you wanted to name the average Congressman, he would probably be Smith or Jones. There are four Smiths in the House and three in the Senate; four Joneses in the House; and four Johnsons [if you count Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D. S.C.)].

REP. ADOLPH J. Sabath (D. Ill.) set a record Dec. 28 for continuous service in Congress. The 84-year-old dean of the House, with almost 44 years to his credit, surpassed the previous record of former Sen. Morrill of Vermont, who died in 1898.

The Illinois Congressman, because of his high seniority, holds the chairmanship of the powerful Rules Committee, which has an important voice in deciding the order in which legislation goes to the House floor. But his is a lone voice, for the familiar Dixiecrat-Republican coalition commands a majority of the committee.

Seniority is very important in Congress. Congressmen are ranked in their committees according to seniority. The senior member of the majority party is automatically chairman. The others sit in order of their rank, and frequently are given a chance to ask questions or express their views only in order of seniority. **LPA**

Savants View TV For Week, Find Educational Value Low

A man who doesn't like detective stories or westerns can take a pretty dim view of television.

Take Prof. Donald C. Horton of the Univ. of Chicago, for example. Horton, along with Dr. Dallas Smythe of the Univ. of Illinois, conducted a week-long survey of shows on New York's seven TV stations for the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.

They found more than half the shows were alleged "drama," whodunits, and thataways and that one out of every eight shows was aimed directly at kids. They took the trouble to gather all this information to press their case before the Federal Communications Commission for allotment of 25% of all TV channels for educational purposes.

Less than 1% of the total broadcast time was given to instructional type programs for children and the only genuine educational program during the week was a half-hour science program from Johns Hopkins Univ.

Carey's Castigation Of Isolationists Gets Favorable Comment

CIO SECY.-Treas. James B. Carey's recent attack on isolationism as communism's fifth column has attracted widespread comment—most of it favorable.

The speech was delivered early this month at the convention of the Ohio CIO Council at Columbus. Carey branded isolationists "virtual traitors," demonstrated the weakness of their position, and called upon organized labor to educate all Americans "on the real way to fight communism, with arms, with ideas, with economic aid."

Messages of approval were received by Carey, who also is president of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, not only from CIO leaders, but from AFL spokesmen, members of Congress and others in all walks of life. Some of the other comment was less favorable.

A sampling of statements made by those outside the CIO who read or heard the speech follows:

Rep. Blatnik (D. Minn.): "Agree that the isolationist position lacks validity. However, there is a rising tide of isolationism at the grass roots. It is for this reason that some effort is needed to re-sell the American people."

Rep. Price (D. Ill.): "I assure you I am in accord with your views."

Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.): "Enjoyed reading your views, especially your statements on pages 4 and 5." (Pages 4 and 5 of the address include this remark: "Wittingly or unwittingly, the Tafts and the Hoovers ars as much in partnership with Joseph Stalin today as they were with Hitler and Mussolini a decade ago.")

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.): "Let me thank you for enclosing a copy of your address."

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.): "Taken as a whole, may I say that I find your statements cogent and sound." But, he had a few criticisms. "I believe that your statement that the 'Taft-Hoover-McCormick axis serves the Kremlin' is all too true, but I also believe that it is of the greatest importance to be extremely careful to make it clear beyond peradventure that the main fault of this group is stupidity and not an evil intent to hand the free world to Joe Stalin and Co."

Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.): "I readily agree with your opinion that it is time we put a stop to the growing tide of isolationism for it is, as you say, Communism's fifth column in America."

Ancil B. Payne, executive assistant to Rep. Mitchell (D. Wash.): "It is high time a few of the facts which you cite are made known to the public."

W. J. Dougherty, information director, Dept. of the Interior: "I think it is a fine statement and I am sure that, as a result of the alertness and the vigor of such organizations as the CIO and the inherent good sense of the American people, isolationism will be rejected as a policy for the U. S."

William Foster, Administrator, Economic Cooperation Authority: "You certainly exhibit a keen awareness of the evils of isolationism."

Rep. Madden, (D. Ind.): "I want to congratulate you on the thoughts which you set out."

Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.): "I go along a certain distance with you in the thoughts expressed in your speech. I cannot, however, go all the way."

William Green, president, AFL: "Your attitude toward isolationism is, in my opinion, the same as the attitude expressed by the representatives of organized labor everywhere in the U. S. You expressed these views in a very clear and definite way."

George Harrison, president, AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks: "Certainly, now is no time to abandon the democratic forces to the Kremlin and crawl in our shell."

Hugo Ernst, president, AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers: "I think your sharp attack on the Taft-Hoover-McCormick axis for the comfort and help they give to all brands of totalitarianism is well taken."

John M. Eklund, president, AFL Teachers' Union: "This type of aggressive interpretation of our responsibility in the free world should be pressed."

Frederick L. Allen, editor, Harper's Magazine: "While I am on your side in the argument, I cannot go along with you in branding 'those men who advocate giving up our allies in this life-and-death struggle' as 'virtual traitors,' or in saying that 'isolationism today is communism's fifth column'; or that it is 'as much our enemy as the communism it serves.' . . . I strongly incline to the feeling that they are wrong, but I believe it does harm rather than good to throw accusations at them."

Jonathan Daniels, editor, Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer: "I wasn't surprised to find you standing up and slugging it out with the Hoovers and the Tafts, but it makes me feel good that you are."

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard University: "It is an excellent job; and having just returned from Ohio myself I know how badly it was needed. Keep it up."

Stanley Gewirtz, Washington lawyer: "Your speech was a large courageous stride in the right direction."

William Constantine, U. S. Navy, from Japan: "I have always been against Taft and Hoover, but not this time."

B. A. Conklin, Fairhaven, N. J.: "To suggest or whisper that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft are traitors, as you did, indicates the low level of smearing attack you and your outfits can descend to."

James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union: "I think Taft and Hoover are doing the best job Communist Russia has had done for it yet."

Republicans In Ohio House Spike Unity

The Republican majority in the Ohio House of Representatives doesn't think much of bipartisanship—even when the country is in a state of crisis, State Rep. John C. Smith (D.) of Dayton found to his surprise.

Smith introduced a resolution calling on both parties to "set aside selfish interests . . . and petty prejudices" in view of the grave international situation. The Republicans howled it down on a voice vote.

Milwaukee Journal:

'Time To Remind Taft He Was Elected Senator From Ohio'

THE MILWAUKEE Journal, a conservative newspaper which is independent in politics, has turned its editorial spotlight lately on Sen. Taft (R. O.) and his military and foreign policy stand.

It found the view rather dim.

In one editorial it described him as a saboteur of U. S. foreign and military policy with a delicate sense of timing, taking a position that offers nothing new and advancing arguments "made again and again in the United Nations by Russia's Jacob Malik and Andrei Vishinsky."

HIS INVITATION to the United States "to take the futile road to isolationism and to abandon the rest of the world to the aggression of communism," it continued, must be making this country, to our allies, "look as dependable as a paper house in a windstorm."

"America cannot afford to risk Sen. Taft's way," the editorial concluded.

"America will remember that it was Sen. Taft who, in February, 1941, 10 months before Pearl Harbor, said that the danger of attack by Japan was simply 'fantastic.' He now says of Russia: 'I do not myself see any conclusive evidence that they expect to start a war with the United States.'

"Sen. Taft has been painfully wrong in almost everything he has ever said about foreign and military policy before World War II and again after it. He is wrong now. He is either blind to the peril of economic, political and military strangulation that would follow our abandonment of Europe to Russia—or he is willing to ignore that peril in his overwhelming zeal for his own political advantage."

IN ANOTHER editorial a few days later, the Journal approved Secy. of State Acheson's acceptance of Taft's offer to discuss foreign policy, in the hope that out of it "might come some formula to end Sen. Taft's confusing and divisive attacks on our diplomatic and military policies." It continued:

"We must confess, however, to some of the bewilderment that seemed to creep into Secy. Acheson's further reply: 'But we have been discussing foreign policy all the time, and working it out, with the people chosen by Sen. Taft and the Republicans to represent them in such matters.'"

The editoral went on to explain:

"The foreign relations committee of the Senate consists of 13 members. Last session there were eight Democrats and five Republicans. This session there will be seven Democrats and six Republicans. Republican members are designated by the committee on committees of the GOP Senatorial delegation and are approved by the entire delegation . . .

"Sen. Taft is entitled by seniority to have a place on this committee. He has never sought it. As a Republican leader, as chairman of the party's policy committee, as 'Mr. Republican' he has had a major voice in choosing those who have served and those who will serve on the committee.

"Therefore, under the system with which we operate, the Republican members of the committee speak, in their dealings with the State Department, for Sen. Taft and all other Republican members."

TWO SITUATIONS which contribute to confusion and add to the difficulty of achieving unity are pointed up by Taft's "maneuverings," the editorial says. It continues:

"The present controversy, on the debate level, at least, is almost exclusively a Republican one.

"Democrats in the administration and in the Congress are almost unanimously in back of the present Truman-Acheson-bipartisan foreign policy.

"It is Republican spokesmen—Hoover, Dewey, Taft, Stassen, Knowland, Capehart and various others—who are offering views differing violently with each other. The nation would have to fly apart if it were to go the various directions that Republican leaders are pointing."

Taft's maneuverings also point up the riddle of his own status, the Journal finds. It concedes he is a Republican "of some proportions" and has quite a following.

"But he has no position of direct executive responsibility," the editorial continues. "He has never served on the foreign relations or the military affairs committees of the Senate and he has never shown interest in either diplomatic or military matters. Yet he is now giving the nation the most detailed advice on these most complex problems.

"He speaks as if he represented all Republican thought, certainly all Republican senatorial thought, although he obviously does not. He proposes to bypass the members of his own party, whom he himself has helped choose to represent him, on matters of foreign policy.

"He 'offers' to 'negotiate' with the President and the Secretary of State. Truly he acts, as James E. Reston of the New York Times put it recently, as though he were 'a sovereign body' and the administration must 'restore diplomatic relations' with him.

"Perhaps it is time for someone to call Sen. Taft's attention to the fact that he was elected senator from Ohio in the last election; that he has not yet been elected President of the United States or even chosen as the Republican party's candidate for that honored position."

—From Advance

Don't Shortchange Health—Ewing

Demands of the military for rationed materials can not be considered to the exclusion of the basic health needs and the over-all strength of the civilian economy, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said Jan. 26 in a speech before the drug, chemical and allied trades section of the New York City Board of Trade.

The Federal Security Agency is a claimant agency before the National Production Authority in respect to civilian school and hospital construction and the distribution among civilians of supplies and equipment needed in the fields of health, education, welfare, recreation and related activities.

"You cannot shortchange the health of a nation beyond a certain point without weakening its basic military and industrial structure," Ewing said. "Our job is to protect the consumer. Wherever possible, we shall act to get full recognition for the civilian health requirements of the nation—on the principle that this recognition constitutes an essential factor in the over-all defense."

Green Steps Down As Head Of Shipyard Union

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

JOHN GREEN, head of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers since its formation in 1934, stepped down from that office at the union's 15th convention, held in Boston last week.

In an emotion-filled speech, Green announced his decision not to seek re-election to the presidency, and turned the gavel over to Vice-Pres. John Grogan of Hoboken, N. J. Grogan was scheduled to be elected to the IUMSWA top post without opposition on the final day of the convention.

Green's retirement from the shipyard union office had been foreseen when the CIO announced two weeks ago that he had been selected as chairman of the newly formed United Railroad Workers of America, which will carry on organizing activity among non-operating rail employes.

After conversations with CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Green told the nearly 200 delegates who attended the sessions at the Hotel Kenmore he reached his decision to retire "in the interest of unity in our organization."

PROMISING his cooperation and help in the future, Green recalled that "more than any other labor organization in these United States, our union has been affected by the upswings and downturns of industrial activity."

"I have known the good years and the bad," Green commented. "I have been in the middle of our advances, and on the spot in our setbacks.

"I helped this union grow to be one of the nation's largest, during World War II, and I knew the stresses and strains and hardships, when the shipbuilding and repair industry faded away almost to nothing."

Grogan, who succeeds Green, also has been active in the union's affairs for many years. He also has been serving as a city commissioner of Hoboken, N. J., for the past several years.

The "stresses and strains" mentioned by Green were evident in the report which he, Grogan and Secy.-Treas. Ross Blood submitted to the convention. It reflected the serious problems of a union faced with a sleeping industry and with jobs at a premium during much of the post-war period.

But the officers' report also voiced optimism for the future, with the nation's shipyard and repair facilities expanding to meet the needs of the national defense effort.

All three union officers joined in an urgent plea to raise the amount of per capita paid each month to the national union headquarters to a level high enough to finance expanded organizing jobs in the months ahead. Discussion of the issue brought out the sharpest debate of the convention.

The issue came before the convention in words that underscored the serious problem facing the union. The officers said flatly that higher per capita was needed to give the IUMSWA "the strength to continue." They added that without financial and moral help from the CIO during the past 24 months, it would have been difficult for the union to survive.

With nine votes to spare, the convention passed by the necessary two-thirds majority a constitutional change lifting the per capita to the national office from 65c a member a month to $1.

In another action, the union instructed all locals to seek wage boosts to bring average pay up to $2 an hour in privately-owned shipyards.

Although one large local at Camden had seceded from IUMSWA months ago, the officers appealed for a new sense of unity and voiced hope that the Camden workers would return to the union's fold.

AFL craft unions which have sought to raid the union's members were severely criticized. The IUMSWA leadership charged flatly that certain AFL practices in a number of contract talks during the past two years had "sold shipyard workers into virtual wage slavery. They did that in order to kill our union."

THE EFFORT.. failed, the IUMSWA convention was told, through the "a most super-human effort" of the union's officers, staff and membership.

In addition to fights with employers, raiding unions and internal divisions, IUMSWA during the past two years has been concerned by lack of federal government policy for building up the strength of the American merchant marine, the delegates were told.

Part of the blame for this was put squarely up to the shipping industry, and the union said the building and repair companies were caught in the middle of this dispute.

"In report after report," the union said, "we have warned that in order to obtain assistance, the shipping industry must eliminate those practices which brand it in the eyes of the average citizen as a pilferer from the public purse."

POINTING out that shipyard construction for the emergency is still lagging behind, the union stressed the need for maintenance of a strong merchant marine during times of peace.

"We have seen as never before how a defense crisis, as we have had in Korea, makes it more than important that the American maritime and shipbuilding skills be kept in operation and given full employment," the Green-Grogan-Blood report declared.

Noting that it had won pensions from a number of shipyards, the union leaders said that future wage policies might have to be fixed in the light of governmental controls and other considerations.

In case of wage controls, the union was urged to "carry forth the message of stabilization, its purpose and its lessons." Recalling experience under the Shipyard Stabilization Program during World War II, they called for care to avoid repeating "the errors" made during the wartime period.

"Once forewarned is forearmed," they added, and such a three-way stabilization arrangement "is the only hope of our members in any coming emergency."

The union was urged by its leaders to move quickly, if the industry's jobs expand in number, to seek union security clauses in coming contracts.

"Only under a union shop can we assume the necessary responsibilities inherent in the functioning of American trade unions during a war."

Bringing strong messages of support to the union were CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who spoke on the first and second days of the meeting.

Haywood praised the work of Green and Grogan, and vowed that the CIO would continue to work in close harmony with the union.

Calling for a vastly-strengthened merchant marine, Haywood declared:

"We can't let mothball methods run us. Our mothball fleet (the ships taken out of service at the end of World War II) was obsolete when it was put away. One atomic bomb could sink them all in one convoy."

The CIO vice-president said that new ships, capable of speeds essential to run away from submarines, are an essential part of national defense.

Haywood praised the shipyard union's democratic policies, and predicted that Communist agents would make little headway in infiltrating into the ranks of organized labor.

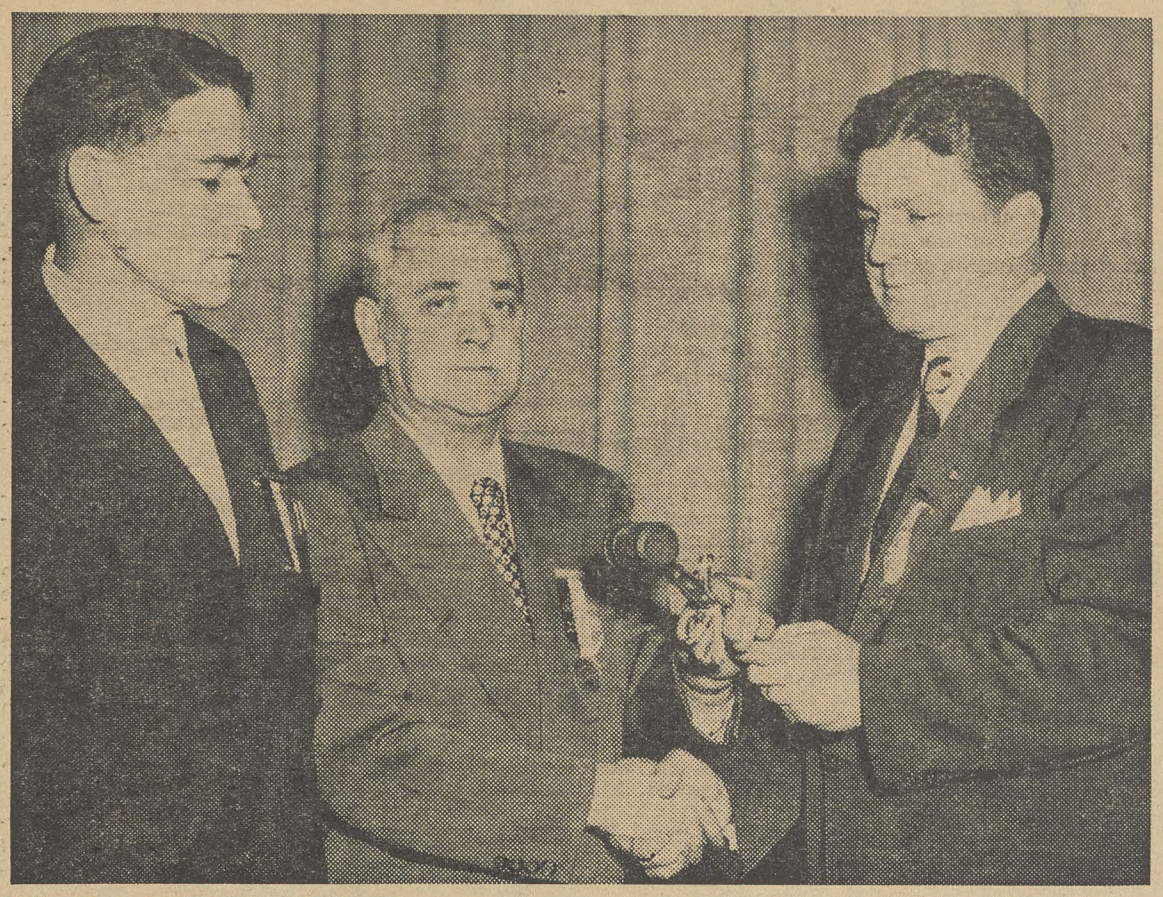
CAREY, IN his address to the delegates, called upon democratic forces at home and abroad to unify their activities and make the most of their strength.

Carey, who also heads the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was sharply critical of Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric president who is now top mobilization director for the government in Washington.

Charging that GE had showered favors on the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, Carey recalled newspaper ads signed by GE—when Wilson was its president—which, he said, showed Wilson and the company "didn't know the difference between a unionist and a Communist, and an anti-Communist."

The CIO officer read from a letter being sent to Pres. Truman complaining of lack of labor representation in government defense circles. The letter said that "the Tafts and the NAM (Natl. Association of Manufacturers) and the Chamber of Commerce, and those you called Wall Street in 1948, have scored a coup d'etat—they have taken over the people's government."

He said the CIO does not object to industry representation, but he strongly urged the need for adequate labor appointments at the top levels of the defense effort, in order to make it more efficient for the national welfare.



TURNING OVER THE GAVEL: Pres. John Green of CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (center) turns over the gavel to Vice-Pres. John Grogan (right), after telling union convention delegates he would not seek re-election. Looking on is IUMSWA Secy.-Treas. Ross Blood. Green, head of the union since 1934, was recently named chairman of CIO railroad organizing drive. He had led the IUMSWA since it was established in 1934.

300 Fast Cargo Ships Advocated

Scrapping of 1000 Liberty ships, built during World War II and now obsolete, and the construction of 300 new high speed cargo vessels were advocated by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Convention.

The delegates complained that private shipyards are getting little if any of the work resulting from a recent $600 million appropriation for new Navy construction and reconversion work.

Navy work should be allocated to private yards, and Navy yards should be stopped from "pirating" the workers of private construction firms, the union said.

NLRB Reinstates Spied-on Workers

The Nashville (Tenn.) Display Co. has been ordered to reinstate with back pay 50 workers fired during an organizing drive by the CIO Steelworkers.

The company, which makes wire merchandising displays, fired the workers after C. B. Rollins, Jr., son of the owner, spied on a union meeting from a building across the street. Company claims that the discharges were made because of a shortage of material were disputed by union members who inventoried raw stock. The National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, Eugene E. Dixon, also ordered the company to stop interfering with the unionization drive.

Gets Cathedral Post

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., liberal Episcopal clergyman, has been elected dean of the Washington Cathedral, which has been under construction many years and is a showplace of the nation's capital.

Mr. Sayre, son of the former Assistant Secretary of State and a grandson of the late President Woodrow Wilson, will continue to serve his present congregation at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the heart of industrial Cleveland until after Easter. He was one of the speakers at the 1949 CIO convention in Cleveland.

Publishers Keep Trying

The ancient—to the CIO Newspaper Guild—wheeze that editorial employes paid above contract minimum wages are "professionals" and hence not covered by the agreement was dusted off again by the Scripps-Howard Cincinnati Post during negotiations last summer—and tossed back into the discard last week by Trial Examiner George A. Downing of the National Labor Relations Board.

Downing upheld the Guild's position in an interdmediate report. He called the newspaper's position "arbitrary and unreal." He showed that 46 of the 61 editorial employes, or 75%, would be placed in the professional category under the Post's system, and that seven more, or an additional 11%, get the top minimum "and could be immediately converted into professionals by the simple expedient of granting them merit increases of $1 a week."

The board also ordered the Post to give the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild information it had sought on merit increases, and to bargain with it on such pay boosts. The order also applies to the Kentucky Post, owned by the same company and serving the Covington, Ky., area.

Aid Asked For Workers Idled By Conversion

PRES. WALTER P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers has proposed that President Truman urge Congress to enact legislation which would provide funds to supplement unemployment compensation for workers laid off because of a shift from civilian to defense production.

Reuther said his suggested legislation would provide enough additional compensation to pay laid-off workers an amount which with regular unemployment compensation would be equal to what they would earn at their regular 40-hour-week wages.

He asked the President to propose legislation "to give the workers the same protection as granted business and machinery."

"Helping workers and their families during the conversion period must be considered a normal part of the cost of our national mobilization program. Failure to provide security for workers during that period will be highly discriminatory and will work undue hardships upon many workers and seriously affect their morale."

Reuther's proposal would work in the following manner:

A worker receiving $70 for a 40-hour week, who was laid off, would get $28 from state unemployment funds. The federal government would provide an additional $42 a week to make up the normal check.

'Self-Interest' Justifies RTP Renewal—CIO

STANLEY Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, urged the House Ways and Means Committee last week to approve renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, as a matter of "enlightened self-interest."

"Apart from . . . more direct and obvious economic considerations of enlightened national self-interest," Ruttenberg declared, "there are special reasons—equally compelling—why the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be renewed at this time . . .

"The Reciprocal Trade Program, together with such other economic assistance programs as ERP and Point IV, has been an inspiring symbol of the U. S. Government's genuine interest in the economic welfare and development of the free world, and of its determined effort to maintain world peace . . .

"Failure on the part of the USA to renew the Program . . . might well tend to undermine the trust of the free world in our willingness to assist them, and jeopardize our position of leadership and ability to carry with us, as allies, many important segments of world opinion.

"Under such conditions, American labor would find seriously impaired its own efforts to work effectively with the free trade union forces throughout the world in support of sound international programs and policies."

ICFTU Prober Reports Soviet Tactics 'Bleeding Austria White'

SOVIET RUSSIA, in its occupation of Eastern Austria, is "bleeding the country white," according to a member of an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation visiting that nation.

The delegate's impressions were sent to ICFTC headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

"Democracy was restored in Austria immediately after the Nazi invaders were driven out," he observed, "but the conclusion of a state (peace) treaty, which was supposed to restore Austria's independence, has been delayed for years, and meantime the occupation has continued.

"THE RESPONSIBILITY for this breach of promise has been clearly established. The Soviet government has, under the thinnest of pretexts, delayed the negotiation of a state treaty for years, and the Western occupation powers cannot withdraw their forces as long as the independence of Austria is not guaranteed by a state treaty. If they acted differently, they would invite the Soviet government to step into the vacuum and t turn Austria into a satellite country."

If all of Austria were under the powers occupying the Western zone, said the ICFTC delegate, "it would be annoying but by no means disastrous." But, he continued, in the East, Russia "without giving anything in return but arms for Communist factory guards," is guilty of "methods of exploitation which have nothing to do with the internationally recognized rights of occupation powers."

"The chief instrument of exploitation has been the seizure of property which the Soviet government has claimed to be German," he continued.

"Under this title the Soviet government has seized, and has been exploiting under its exclusive control, no less than 211 industrial plants, 32 mineral oil and natural gas plants, and 102,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres) of land.

The number of person employed in the Soviet-administered plants is more than 53,000, or almost 13% of the 422,000 person employed in manufacturing and mining industries in all Austria in 1949. There is moreover, a heavy concentration of Soviet-controlled establishments in some key industries. Some of them, such as the mineral oil, rayon, railway engine, turbine and glass industries, are entirely or virtually entirely controlled by the Soviet government."

It would be bad enough if the profits from this exploitation remained in the country, the delegate noted, but the Soviet government "exploits the sector of the Austrian industry under its control in the most shameless imperialistic fashion."

It not only uses the products to its own advantage and takes the profits out of the country, but refuses to pay income and excise taxes—which would pay half the occupation cost—and is millions of schillings in arrears on social security taxes which have been deducted from the workers' wages, he added.

IN ADDITION the Soviet government deprives Austria of other normal revenue by smuggling the products of its own industry and those of its satellites into the country without paying import duties, he said. Likewise, according to the delegate, it has confiscated millions of dollars worth of industrial and transportation equipment and half of the Austrian Danube flotilla.

"True, the Austrian economy is basically sounder than it used to be in the period between the two world wars," he said.

"It has developed its oil industry and its waterpower and has built up a sizable iron and steel industry. It has been able to do this partly through financial assistance from the Western countries, and especially through Marshall Plan aid.

"But the Austrian economy is certainly not yet strong enough to stand the strain and drain to which it has been subjected from the East, without telling social effects."

ECA Moves To Aid Austrian Workers

The Economic Cooperation Administration has authorized the Austrian government to release 50 million schillings (about $2.34 million) from counterpart funds for investment projects aimed at combating seasonal unemployment and maintaining employment levels.

"The well-being of Austria's workers is the most important aspect of the nation's economic recovery," said Clyde M. King, ECA chief in Austria, in announcing the release of funds.

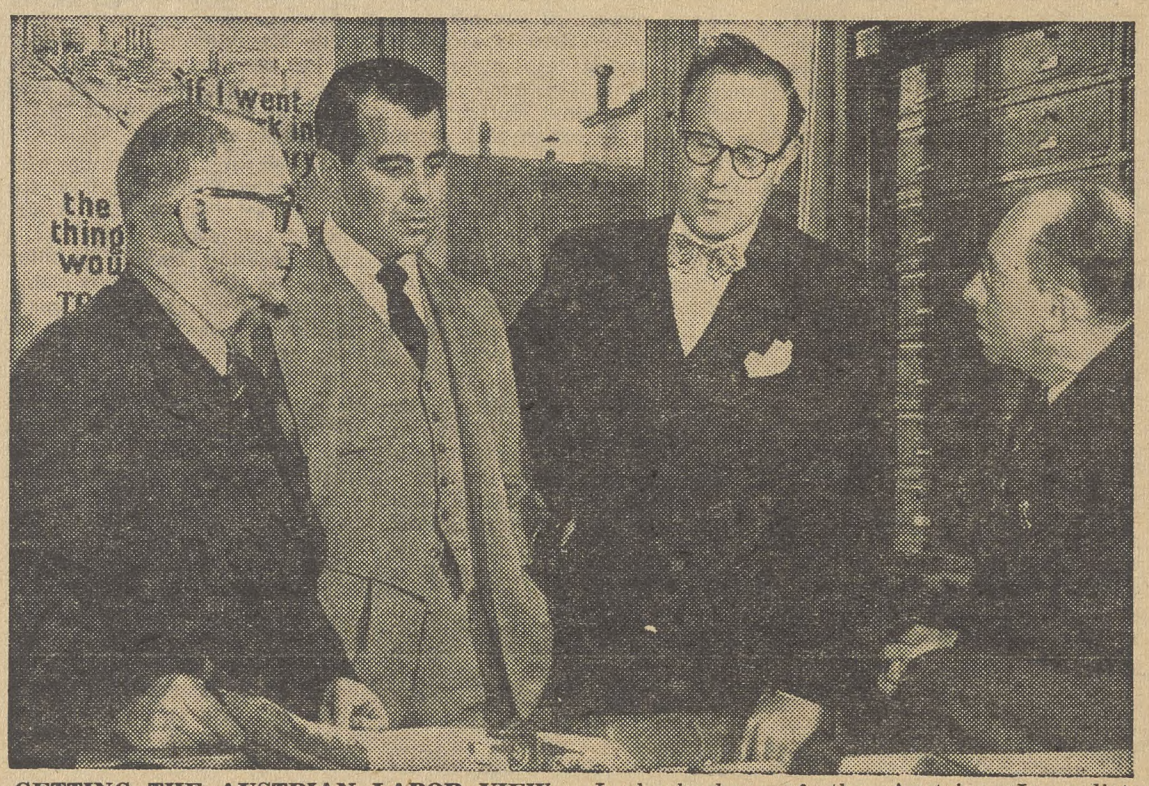
Alcoa Defeated In Monopoly Case

The government's battle to break up the aluminum monopoly has ended after 14 years in the courts.

It was a monopoly which dated back to 1928, when the Aluminum Co. of America set up Aluminum, Ltd., of Canada and distributed common stock in the new company among Alcoa stockholders.

Federal Judge John C. Knox in New York has approved a plan whereby principal dual stockholders have agreed to dispose of their Canadian holdings over a 10-year period. Lone exception is Edward K. Davis, retired president of Aluminum, Ltd., who has elected to sell his 34,500 shares of Alcoa. A total of 1,292,174 shares of the Canadian firm's 3,722,050 common shares will be sold.

The agreement exempts the 487,195 shares held by Doris Duke, the Doris Duke Endowment, and the Mellon Children's Trust, but these parties will give up Canadian voting rights.



GETTING THE AUSTRIAN LABOR VIEWPOINT: On their way home to the United States after six weeks of studying European labor problems, members of a CIO delegation stop at the Paris headquarters of the Economic Cooperation Administration to get the Austrian union viewpoint. Left to right, Ernst Lackenbacher, of the Austrian Journalists Union; Edgar de LaSalle, Steelworkers representative from Easton, Pa.; Victor Reuther, CIO Auto Workers educational director, and Karl Ausch, also of the Austrian Journalists Union. After reporting to the CIO, Reuther will return to Europe as CIO representative.

Textile Union Asks Pay Hike In Synthetics

A REQUEST for a voluntary reopening of contracts to provide cost-of-living wage adjustments has been forwarded to the rayon and synthetic yarn manufacturing industry by the CIO Textile Workers, Herbert W. Payne, the union's synthetic yarn director, has announced.

He said TWUA's proposal, on behalf of approximately 38,000 workers under union contract, is intended to protect them against increases in the cost of living which have already taken place, and those predicted for the future, at a time when industry profits have reached a record high.

The union now proposes, Payne said, that contracts be amended to provide quarterly wage adjustments "plus or minus 1c an hour for each 1.14 points change in the consumer's price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics." Such adjustments would start with a "lump-sum" settlement when negotiations are concluded, based on the rise in the index since July 15, 1950.

PAYNE said TWUA recognizes that the present contract does not permit a reopening at this time, but "economic conditions have changed so sharply that the union no longer can remain quiet while its members suffer constant and growing reductions in their living standards in a period when the industry is prospering as never before."

He pointed to figures published by three leading firms which show that while sales have risen almost 50%, profits before taxes increased 186% for the third quarter of 1950 over the same quarter in 1949. At the same time, workers' productivity has risen steadily, he said.

Civil Liberties Parley Is Set

THE FOURTH annual Conference on Civil Liberties of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House will be held March 1 and 2 in the Hotel 2400, Washington.

The program includes a panel discussion on progress in civil liberties with speakers including Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Sen. Wayne P. Morse (R. Ore.), and Irving M. Engel, executive committee chairman of the American Jewish Committee; and another on the McCarran Act led by Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.); Edward J. Ennis, former general counsel for the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Frank W. McCulloch, administrative assistant to Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

Speakers will include Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.); Dr. Robert E. Cushman, director of the Cornell Research Program in Civil Liberties; Alan Barth, editorial writer on the Washington Post, author and contributor to the Guild Reporter, official organ of the CIO Newspaper Guild, and Patrick Malin Murphy, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Study Of Aged To Be Headed By Tibbetts

"ALL BUT a tiny fraction of our older people are capable of rendering signal service in the present emergency," declared Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing last week when he appointed Clark Tibbetts chairman of the Committee on Aging and Geriatrics (old age and its diseases) of the Federal Security Agency.

Tibbetts is former chief of the Div. of Public Health Methods, in the Public Health Service, and served as director of the National Conference on Aging called by Ewing in Washington last summer.

The Committee on Aging and Geriatrics was set up at the request of President Truman to explore problems arising from the increasing proportion of older persons in our population. The request has been made more urgent by the need to exploit the skills and capacities of older people as a matter of national security.

The committee, working with private organizations and government agencies, will have three major purposes:

To develop methods for integration of older persons into our total mobilization effort.

To continue the collection of information about the characteristics and potentialities of older people and their problems.

To satisfy the increasing demands, since the National Conference on Aging, for information and guidance to public and private organizations interested in fitting older people into active participation in normal family, social and community activities.

"WE HAVE been faced for some years," Ewing said, "with the fact that an increasing proportion of our people are in the aging or aged groups, and we have failed to take a realistic view of what this means to our country socially and economically, and to ourselves as individuals.

"We have been too much inclined to put these people on the shelf. The present emergency calls for every shortcut we can devise to bring into the service of the country the skills and the wisdom of those who have been pushed out. This calls for their reemployment whenever possible and immediate action in vocational training and rehabilitation and in health measures which will bring other older workers back into harness.

"Our hope is that ultimately, through this program, we will have established a better place for all of us in our later years."

Wage Study Set Up In Virgin Islands

A special industry committee to investigate industrial, economic and competitive conditions on the Virgin Islands has been set up by William R. McComb, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor.

The committee is composed of two public members, two representing employes and two from employer groups. It is charged with recommending minimum wage rates, not to exceed 75c an hour, for workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Meetings will be held in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, beginning Feb. 20.

Defense Program Can't Shield Trust Growth, Prosecutor Says

THE DEFENSE program can't be used as a cloak to throttle anti-trust suits, H. Graham Morrison promised Jan. 24. The new assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division made that promise in his first speech since taking office, when he addressed the anti-trust section of the New York State Bar Association in New York City.

He promised "energetic prosecution of pending cases . . . and prompt initiation of anti-trust cases where violations are found."

In fact, said Morrison, "many of the cases now pending and many of those which will be filed will substantially aid our defense effort." He cited cases of price fixing, limitation of production, withholding from the market, unauthorized allocations, tie-in sales, and full-line forcing.

As to pleas for suspension of anti-trust actions as interfering with defense work, "any request can only be considered if it is factual and demonstrates a direct and substantial interference with the defense program. A request for suspension based upon the undeniable inconvenience of an anti-trust case clearly is not enough."

MORRISON SAID that among his division's jobs are: "To devise, in cooperation with defense agencies, methods to eliminate factors in the defense program which promote undue concentration of economic power, and to make these methods fully effective to the extent they are consistent with the defense effort," and to report to Congress any defense activities which harm small business and eliminate competition.

He warned that "if, in accomplishing the monumental task that is ahead, we permit, on grounds of expediency or any other grounds, the concentration of our economic system in the hands of a few large organizations we may have destroyed the very mainspring of the free enterprise system."

Recalling the concentration that came with World War II output, Morrison said, "The production experts tell us that a great part of our defense requirements can be effectively manufactured by our small and medium-sized manufacturing facilities all over the nation."

The problems of concentration and related problems, he said, will be attacked when they first arise—at a planning stage—and all requests for postponements of anti-trust actions will have to be made directly to the Justice Dept. In World War II defendants ran directly to the various defense agencies. LPA

Canal Zone Head Rapped By GCEOC Aide

THE RECENT action of Gov. Francis K. Newcomer of the Panama Canal Zone, rejecting all the major proposals of Local 900, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, has been termed by GCEOC Rep. Edward K. Welsh as "lacking in human sympathy and justice."

The governor's reply to the union's request for an upward adjustment in the wages of local rate employes "represents a complete negation of the fundamental principles of democratic thought and action," he said, and "was as harsh and as cold as the point of a North Korean soldier's bayonet."

Local 900 last September submitted requests for a general wage increase, establishment of a 46c-an-hour minimum wage and other steps to be taken to raise the living standards of the Zone's local rate workers.

"Apparently the Governor is of the opinion that only U. S. citizens are entitled to decent wages and to a decent life in a wholesome environment," Welsh declared.

"The implication in his reply are that Panamanians, Costa Ricans, West Indians and others from the Caribbean area, brought to the Canal Zone to work, are not to be treated as other human beings, and that their standards should remain on or below a subsistence level, steeped in misery and insecurity."

"During my recent stay in the United States I talked with representatives of the American press as well as to hundreds of American citizens about conditions in the Canal Zone.

"They were both surprised and ashamed to learn that thousands of the men and women of the U. S. Government employes in the Canal Zone are working for as little as 38c and 42c an hour, with many receiving less and subjected to other forms of substandard conditions, merely because they are not citizens of the United States.

"They were shocked to learn that the Canal Zone administration fosters a policy of discrimination where the determining factor for decent wage and living standards is based upon the accident of birth.

"The GCEOC will not give up its fight to get a measure of social and economic justice for these exploited workers."

GCEOC Supports Whitten Repealer

The CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee is supporting a Senate bill repealing the worst features of the Whitten rider—the sections concerning transfer of Federal workers from non-defense to defense agencies.

The measure was introduced Jan. 25 by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) at the request of Richard Shoemaker, GCEOC legislative representative. The GCEOC is also supporting a similar bill introduced recently in the House by Rep. Miller (D. Cal.).

Reporter Discredits Story Of Ohio Welfare 'Chiseling'

THERE'S one sure way of knowing when a new Legislature has arrived in Columbus, Ohio.

All you have to do is read the newspaper stories about "chiselers."

As regularly as clockwork, these stories appear in the Columbus newspapers every two years, just as the Legislature gets ready to consider social welfare legislation.

This year the rash of stories has broken out again, timed to appear as two bills were introduced in the Legislature. One was aimed at so-called unemployment compensation "chiselers" and the other at welfare "chiselers.

Presently, Ohio laws provide stiff penalties for those who chisel on either unemployment compensation or welfare funds. But the authors of the new bills weren't satisfied. Their measures call for far stiffer penalties, making such chiseling a felony and providing state penitentiary sentences for violators.

At almost the same time, the city auditor of Columbus made front-page charges that widespread "chiseling" was going on in Franklin County's welfare setup. He named six cases, and claimed these were typical of a tidal wave of "chiseling."

The Columbus Citizen, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, assigned Reporter Katharine Sullivan to the task of finding out how one of these families "lived in style," as the city auditor claimed, while it "chiseled" on the welfare setup.

Her objective story, which the Citizen played up on page one, described in detail the sordidness and squalor in which this family lived. While they had been on the welfare roll for many years, her story proved they were obviously in such straits that they would always remain a charge upon the public welfare.

This reporter broadly hinted that the father was mentally incapable of providing his young children and his overworked wife with any kind of a steady income. Thus, they regularly received aid from the country welfare agency, which doles out money a few dollars at a time.

Evil Of Mill Towns Hit By Catholic Unit

MORTON ELDER, Birmingham, Ala., representative for the CIO Steelworkers, was elected vice chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South Jan. 24 at the organization's three-day convention at Columbia, S. C.

Resolutions adopted by the archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen making up CCS recommended laws "to strengthen, rather than weaken, our workers' God-given right to organize," and attacked "the so-called right-to-work bills."

Another resolution placed special emphasis on the evil of "certain industrialists controlling mill towns" who "exert economic, social, political and even religious pressure to thwart the Southern workers' right to join unions."

Other resolutions called for cooperation of government, capital labor and agriculture to "solve the problems of inequality and insecurity that beset workers and farmers in the United States," and for American support of the International Trade Organization sponsored by the UN.

Newspaper Strike Held UnityExample

THE UNION cooperation demonstrated last summer during the CIO Newspaper Guild's strike against the New York World-Telegram & Sun is the kind of action that insures victory, leaders of the unions agreed at a recent luncheon meeting in New York.

From the vantage point of distance in time, the union leaders looked back on the refusal of AFL and unaffiliated union members to cross Guild picket lines and decided unanimously that it paid off for all concerned.

"Labor in the newspaper field has demonstrated once and for all that the only way to accomplish results is through unity," declared Francis G. Barrett, president of Local 6, AFL Typographical Union.

"I'm sure our members recognize it. This cooperation must not end.

"We of the ITU feel that any obligation is not all on one side. In this case, the Guild was the spearhead. And the rest of us must be right behind. Our members feel that any money it may have cost them was an excellent investment."

CHARLES McNALLY, president of the Greater New York Allied Printing Trades Council, said the joint action caused much favorable comment throughout the country.

"Because of that unity of action,," he said, "I feel the CIO and AFL are drawn much closer together and nearer the unity labor needs. Our collective members have done more than win the strike. It has been a great victory for labor."

The cooperation displayed during the strike has made the job of bringing unity into the ranks of craft unions in the book and job groups easier, said Ed Dillon, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State.

"As never before our members realize the strength of unity in labor," declared Al Peabody, business representative of Eureka Lodge 434, Machinists, an unaffiliated union at the time of the walkout but now in the AFL.

EDWARD EASTON, president of the New York Newspaper Guild and World-Telegram & Sun unit chairman at the time of the strike, again expressed the formal thanks of the CIO union for the action of the members of the other groups.

"It's the kind of unity which won the Battle of Barclay St. that also insures victory for the forces of labor in their endeavors," he said.

Members of New York Newspaper unions had the right answer to the problem presented by the breakdown of negotiations between the Guild and the newspaper, said Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild.

"If we act united, we are strong," he declared. "If we try to act independently we would play right into the publishers' hands."

Oil Workers Win 11c

More than 250 CIO Oil Workers at the Gulf Refining Co. in Detroit have won an 11c pay boost. The union also settled a seniority dispute which had touched off three unauthorized strikes.

OHE Survey Shows Need Of Rent 'Roll-Back'

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

WITH PRICES and wages sure to come under some kind of control— if they are not there already — prospects brightened somewhat last week for a stronger, longer-lasting rent control law.

The Office of the Housing Expediter was preparing draft legislation to submit to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, who is expected to approve it and then send it on to the White House. It will, according to present plan, go up on Capitol Hill as "must" legislation. It is believed that Congress can scarcely refuse to do for rents what it has empowered the President to do for wages and prices.

The present law provides automatic controls till March 31: the community involved can extend them to June 30 if it likes, but must vote to do so before the March 31 deadline. It also provides "local option decontrol": a simple resolution of the city governing body is enough to remove controls entirely.

THE NEW law will ask absolute power for OHE to recontrol any area and to roll back rents to any level. (Congress may fix a date beyond which rents may not be rolled back, or may insist that all landlords be given a percentage-type "escape hatch" —a sort of Little Steel formula for rents—but it'll have to do something.)

OHE is getting ready for hearings, though it does not know when and where they will be held, and has been quietly preparing since early last fall, when it sent out over 400 questionnaires to areas still under control, seeking the appraisal of local rent advisory boards on the actual extent of the housing shortage and the pressure against rental ceilings.

The CIO News has looked over the answers to these questionnaires, and without attempting to summarize the results, has selected a few towns and cities where organized labor is strong.

We present these findings — which are typical of all the others —to show the absolute necessity for continued, strong controls, particularly in a time of rising employment on the one hand and increased military service on the other. Workers must have sanely priced rentals; soldiers' families must be able to get along on service pay.

The rent boards were asked to go beyond the newspaper ads and formal listings and check whether the vacancies really existed and really were suitable for home living.

They found in many instances that listings and ads were strictly come-ons: the landlords actually hoped to sell, and refused to rent, or else the "three-room apartment" turned out to be just sleeping rooms, with neither kitchen nor bath. Weeding out this type, here is what they found:

Akron, O.: During a typical week in September, 1950, there were 25 actual rental vacancies in this town of 273,000. Of these, only seven were listed as renting for less than $50 a month; 10 were above $75. Half of the accommodations consisted of one- or two-room apartments. Half of them (not necessarily the same half) offered just rooms with "share bath and toilet." Sixteen prohibited children. Most real estate agencies had given up keeping waiting lists: the three that did so had a total of 1204 applicants. Akron still has rent control, has not decided whether to keep it past March 31.

Altonna, Pa.: Here in this railroad shop center there were 13 vacancies during a typical September week: six rental agencies listed 1540 applicants. The town's population is about 77,000. Of the existing vacancies, only three were for $50 a month or less; five required the tenants to share bath and toilet. There still is rent control here, but the City Council is undecided whether to keep it.

Austin, Minn.: This "packing-house town" of 23,000 had no vacancies at all during a typical September week, and the local Chamber of Commerce had just finished issuing a statement that "the city is handicapped in its growth by a lack of rental units." Austin still has controls, but they may expire March 31.

Battle Creek, Mich.: There were exactly 20 vacancies in this town of 49,000 people during a typical September week. Thirteen were for three rooms or less; 11 rented for over $50 a month; 10 would not accept children. The Percy Jones Army Hospital was to reopen Dec. 1 with 1200 beds, and the authorities had notified the city that the personnel "cannot be accommodated on the post." In spite of this, the City Council on Oct. 20 removed rent control in Battle Creek.

Cleveland, O.: Some 906,000 people live in Cleveland. During a typical September week there were only 18 actual rental vacancies. Fourteen of these were for under three rooms; 14 rented for over $50 a month and of these 14, nine were offered at $150 or more. Five warm-hearted Cleveland landlords would accept no children or pets; eight just specified no pets. There were 460 unduplicated "wanted to rent" ads in the classified sections of the Cleveland papers that week, and rental agency waiting lists were "enormous." The Cleveland City Council has voted to continue rent control till June 30.

Detroit: This is the fifth largest city in the United States. Greater Detroit has a population of just under three million, at the moment. In this entire area, there were 36 rental vacancies during a typical September week. (One group of landlords controlling a total of 24,267 units reported just three vacancies.) Ten units consisted of one or two rooms; only 13 rented for under $50 a month, and 11 were listed at over $100. Eighteen would not accept children. Two rental agencies—a tiny minority—had 1853 applicants. The personnel director of the Fisher Body plant reported 200 "housing resignations" since April 1, and said the rest of the 1400 he had hired since then were living in rooming houses.

The Great Lakes Steel Co. reported an average of three such resignations a week; Chrysler, an average of five. Ford reported no rental units available for less than $100 a week within convenient distance of any of its plants: the average Ford worker earns $73.46 a week before taxes. And in spite of this situation, the Detroit Tank Arsenal was planning to hire 4000 men, and was frankly worried. There were no vacancies in either Hamtramck or River Rouge. Detroit still has rent control, but the City Council shows no disposition to keep it past March 31.

Gary and Hammond, Ind.: At least 220,000 people live in this highly industrialized area. During a typical October week, there were 29 rental vacancies; 15 of one or two rooms, seven with no heat, 15 where children were not accepted, 10 "share bath and toilet": only 15 were listed at $50 a month or less. U. S. Steel and Inland Steel were having difficulty hiring skilled labor: no place to live. Controls are still on, but may expire March 31.

Indianapolis: Nearly 550,000 people live in greater Indianapolis. During a typical September week, there were 49 rental vacancies: 29 of one or two rooms, 23 where no children were allowed; six with no heat. An incomplete check of rental agencies showed 4507 on waiting lists. Nearby Camp Atterbury had been reactivated and the Naval Ordnance Plant was planning to double its personnel and was having "extreme difficulty in recruiting labor" because of the housing situation. There is still rent control but no decision about what happens March 31.

Louisville, Ky.: About 368,000 people live here. In an October week, there were 57 genuine vacancies; 19 of one or two rooms, half over $75 a month; 26 "no children"; 19 "no pets." The Housing Commission had 7411 applications on file, and many families with higher-than-standard income were occupying public housing but could not move because there was no place to go. On top of this the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot is being reactivated. Louisville still has controls, but has not moved to keep them beyond March 31.

Oakland, Cal.: Some 2,214,000 people live in the San Francisco Bay area. In a typical November week, in the area on the Oakland side of the bay, there were 262 vacancies; 64 of one or two rooms, only 44 for under $50 a month, 143 would not accept children. There were over 2000 families waiting for temporary barracks-type housing, and no vacancies in this classification at all. The California Dept. of Employment reported a "drastic" shortage of skilled labor. The population gain in this area since 1940 has been over a million: new housing has not begun to keep pace. Oakland still has rent control, has not decided whether to keep it. San Francisco has it, and will keep it till June 30.

Portland, Ore.: There are 271,000 people here. In a typical September week there were 47 actual rental vacancies; 28 of three rooms or less, only 17 for less than $50 a month; 24 would not take children. Thirteen offered a shared bath and toilet, four had no heat. On Dec. 29, 1950, the Portland City Council ordered rent ceilings removed. Rentals on single-family houses jumped an average of 42%; on apartments, 10½%. The medium annual income in Portland in October, 1949, was reported to be $2819 a year.

Decontrol Brings Tragedy In L. A.

Side effects of rent decontrol in the boom city of Los Angeles:

1. The county welfare office has estimated that the additional relief it will have to pay for rent boosts (if the boosts are held to 15%) will hike the annual tax roll by $1,332,000. This extra cash will have to come from somewhere—the answer appears to be fewer relief clients or higher county taxes.

2. Many persons, the office says, already are receiving the legal limit in relief payments, and the rent boost will simply send them to the poorhouse, the Los Angeles county hospital and other places, also supported by tax funds.

Typical example: an ailing 80-year-old woman who received aid of $75 a month—the legal limit—found her rent raised from $30 to $60 a month. This left her $15 a month for everything else—food, clothing, medical care. She can't live on it, and there's nothing the relief office can do about it.

The welfare office as of Jan. 19 already had received reports of between 600 and 700 evictions based on failure of persons such as these to pay increased rentals. There is literally no place for them to go except to the overcrowded public institutions.

Rent controls went off in Los Angeles in December, after a six-month fight through the courts. The City Council voted decontrol June 28, but the Tenant's Council and the Office of the Housing Expediter both insisted that it had not followed the required procedure—in fact, had considered no evidence as to whether the housing shortage had been overcome. A U. S. Supreme Court decision finally over-rode OHE's objection. Housing Expediter Tighe Woods was forced to sign the decontrol order—a task he described as "the most distasteful" he had undertaken in his entire career as Housing Expediter.

What Decontrol Means To Renter

Coming events cast their shadows before.

In most cities where rent controls still are in effect, groups of units for one reason or another have been exempted. OHE has "comparison-shopped" them —comparing rentals charged for controlled and uncontrolled units in the same general neighborhood, of the same size, with the same equipment. Here are some results for virtually indentical units:

Akron, O.: controlled $30, uncontrolled $50; controlled $50, uncontrolled $100; controlled $39, uncontrolled $65. Battle Creek, Mich. (decontrolled entirely Oct. 20): controlled $55, uncontrolled $70; controlled $65, uncontrolled $95. Indianapolis: controlled $55, uncontrolled $110; controlled $55, uncontrolled $90.

Louisville, Ky.: controlled $62.48, uncontrolled $85. New Orleans: controlled—$15, uncontrolled $40; controlled $40, uncontrolled $90. Oakland, Cal.: controlled $45, uncontrolled $85; controlled $69, uncontrolled $115; controlled $60, uncontrolled $90. Portland, Ore.: controlled $52.50, uncontrolled $80; controlled $63, uncontrolled $85; controlled $45, uncontrolled $90.

Just Wonderful To Be Boss Dept.

The personnel manager of the great Steel Corp., at Gary, Ind., told OHE he had an answer to the housing problem. Simple, too.

"We will not hire anyone," he said, "who does not already have housing, and we will not import families."

Inland Steel, also in Gary, is actively recruiting labor. But its policy—strictly dictated by the housing situation—is to "hire single men only—from Texas."

Dec. 15,1950.

Mr. Tighe Woods

U.S. Housing Administrator

Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Woods:

I am writing this letter to make polite inquiry: WHEN WILL THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES?

When Long Beach decontrolled rent in January,1950, I was told by my landlord, the new owner of some 400 houses in Long Beach, "BUY OR MOVE!" I could not buy, so I had to move. Discounting all the problems of moving into new quarters with two children, I found that my rent would now be $79.50. A gain of $25.75 over the $53.75 I had been paying for a three bedroom house. During the summer, because of the large percentage of vacancies, our rent was reduced 5.00. NOW, SUDDENLY, in anticipation of possible controls, our rent has been raised $10.00, making it $85.00 for a very ordinary 2 bedroom Apartment.

Now, during this time my pay as a teacher has been raised by $140.00 a year. Due to increased taxes, my take home pay is $20. more a YEAR.

profits before controls are put down. I've voted the Democratic party since I was first old enough to vote in 1932. I was one of the loyal voters who stuck by Harry in 1948. The administration has said it would act to prevent exploitation in this emergency. Except for autos, it hasn't. Tom Dewey, a Republican, has advocated these controls. When 1952 comes, there are a great many staunch Democrats who will weigh these years when considering party loyalties.

PLEASE GIVE US SOME ACTION.

ACTION ON ROLLING BACK RENTS is asked in this letter from a tenant to Housing Expediter Woods. This letter is typical of many received by the Office of the Housing Expediter.

A Chapter In Labor History

There Was A Lithographers' Union In That Fishing Club!

By WILLIAM WEISS

TODAY, when a group of workers decides to set up a new union to represent them in collective bargaining procedures with employers, the process usually is out in the open and the more publicity the venture gets the better its chances of success.

In New York City back in 1862, however, a group of lithographers who decided to organize and band together for their mutual protection found it advisable, due to the unfavorable light in which unions were looked upon in those days, to refer to their secret organization as the Romar Fishing Club of New York.

In a few months the so-called "Fishing Club" had enough members and had developed to the point where it could boldly change its name to something more in keeping with the lithographic industry. The new organization became the Hudson Lithographers Association, and shortly after affiliated with the Knights of Labor.

Four years later, in 1886, the newly founded group was fed up with the Knights' failure to give support to its fight for shorter hours. It withdrew and changed its name to the more imposing Lithographers Intl. Protective and Benevolent Association. The LIPBA remained independent for the next 20 years.

WHILE primary emphasis was given to the job of improving working conditions and the wage scales of members, the union also interested itself in the welfare of members' families. The LIPBA was one of the first unions to set up mortuary funds for the benefit of members' survivors.

In the industry, meanwhile, other craft organizations were following the lead of the Lithographers. In 1892 the Artists, Engravers and Designers League was formed. During the next three years, the Stone and Plate Preparers Association, the Poster Artists Association and the Intl. Protective Association of Lithographic Feeders of the U. S. and Canada were established.

Twenty years to the day from its founding in 1906, LIPBA affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. That year a Lithographers Trade Council which included all the above mentioned organizations was set up in New York City.

The Artists, Engravers and Designers League spearheaded a move in 1912 to unite all trade union organziations in the industry into one amalgamated union. The program was successful and by 1915, several independents had formed the Amalgamated Lithographers of America with a membership of 4000.

The first president of the Amalgamated was Frank Gehring. He was succeeded in office by Philip Bock, who was followed in turn by Andrew J. Kennedy and William J. Riehl.

Following years of struggle against employer groups, the Amalgamated in 1941 was able to establish the principle of paid vacations in the industry. Two years later, in 1943, the first Amalgamated contract providing for paid holidays was signed.

IN THE FALL of 1945, due to a basic jurisdictional difference with the Printing Pressmen's Union, the ALA withdrew from the AFL by the almost unanimous decision of its members. The following year the organization affiliated with the CIO. In the same year, 1946, the union signed its first contract for a 36¼ hour work week.

The first pension fund agreement to be administered by the ALA was signed in 1947. The following year, the organization was successful in winning its first welfare program paid for by the employer and managed under a joint trusteeship arrangement.

Today, 69 years after the establishment of the short-lived fishing club, the members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America enjoy the full fruits of union organization.

ALL MEMBERS of the union now receive a two to three-week paid vacation each year and six to 11 paid holidays. More than 80% of the lithographic industry has adopted the 36¼ hour work week, 60% of the membership is protected by pension plans, and 80% of ALA's members are covered by welfare plans paid for by employers.

The Amalgamated today has a total of 76 locals established throughout the U. S. and Canada, and has a membership of approximately 25,000. This represents about 90% of the workers in the lithographic industry.

The union has come a long way from the Romar Fishing Club days.

Reuther Asks UAW Provide Insurance Co.

A BIENNIUM in the life of the CIO Auto Workers was reviewed for the union's 1,250,000 members last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a report which took up the full 20-page January issue of the United Automobile Worker.

Reuther also gave them a peek into the future, announcing that at the next convention he will ask delegates to approve establishment of a non-profit insurance company. The union is large enough—and will have 50,000 more members by convention time—to handle its own insurance on a mutual non-profit basis, he said, and make sizable savings for the members. The convention will open in Cleveland, O., on April 1.

Reuther noted that the union has gained 250,000 members since the last convention in July, 1949. He reviewed UAW wage policy, and defended the union's stand on cost-of-living escalator clauses and annual improvement raises.

Social security demands were given priority in 1949, with Ford the test case, he recounted, and the principles won there were nailed down at Chrysler after a 104-day strike. Future pension goals, he predicted, will be a minimum of $200 a month and the right to transfer pension credits from one employer to another.

He also predicted that the union will ask for a boost in dues and the per capita tax at the 1951 convention. They were last raised (to $1.50 a month) in 1946.

"We are simply up against the fact that 1946 income will not meet costs," he said.

Japanese Seamen Vote To Oust Communists

Spokesmen for the All-Japan Seamen's Union have voted to consider anyone acting under Communist orders as having voluntarily withdrawn from the union. At the same time, the Nipponese seamen endorsed closer cooperation with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation. The ITF is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

TWUA Asks U.S. To Take Over Duck Mill Closed By Strike

MEMBERS of the CIO Textile Workers on strike at the Denison Cotton Mill, Denison, Tex., since last June, have called upon the government to take over operation of the mill and get it back into production of duck, desperately needed by the armed forces.

In a letter to Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.), TWUA Rep. W. L. Dernoncourt pointed out that since the union was certified after a National Labor Relations Board vote in June, 1948, "every effort has been made by us to arrive at agreement on a contract."

Dernoncourt said that since the strike began, the company has met with the union only two times.

"We suppose the last meeting came about because we finally went to the NLRB and charged the company with refusal to bargain," he wrote.

"In World War II, the workers at Denison earned Army and Navy 'E' awards. All these people are anxious to do their part in the national effort to stem the tide of totalitarianism. But the workers feel they would be breaking faith with their belief in democracy if they just abandon their legal right to obtain a collective bargaining agreement.

"What this manufacturer wants is simply a little dictatorship. The facts show that. Cannot someone in our government do something about this situation in Denison?"

Stellato Honored

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, CIO Auto Workers, is the "Outstanding Young Man of 1950," in Dearborn, Mich.

The head of the world's largest local union is the first union leader to receive the award, made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Another 'Cureall' Found Phony

Don't buy a diathermy device—application of heat through electric current—to treat yourself for arthritis, asthma, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, bursitis, neuralgia or similar disorders.

That, in effect, is what the Federal Trade Commission declared in ordering the Bell Diathermy Co., New York City, to stop representing that the device, when used "by the unskilled lay public in the treatment of self-diagnosed conditions, is a competent treatment or cure" for the disorders listed above.

The FTC found that the firm "falsely represented that the device provides a competent self-administered treatment and cure," and that its use will ease or relieve the pains associated with those ailments. The firm's advertisements also were false, said the FTC; they failed to reveal what may happen to you if you use the device.

2822 Firms Violate Fair Standards Act

MORE THAN half of the 5085 firms in New York and New Jersey inspected in 1950 by the New York regional office of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions were found to be in violation of the minimum wage overtime or child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Thus reported Wage-Hour Reg. Dir. Arthur J. White.

He noted that among the 2822 employers not in full compliance were 954 firms found to be paying less than the 75c per hour minimum wage rate, which became effective Jan. 25, 1950. They agreed, he added, to pay a total of $815,823 to workers who either had received less than the minimum or no overtime wage.

Most frequently chiselled out of their proper wages were beginners in the apparel trades and learners in metal products and miscellaneous manufacturing, White said.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended the convention of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America in Boston. This union has gone through a terrific period since the end of World War II and is now through that and on its feet again. John Green, President since the inception of the union some 17 years ago, did not run for re-election, as he has taken over the chairmanship of the United Railroad Workers of America, CIO. The convention voted by more than a 2/3 majority to increase its per capita to $1.00. We will report on election of officers next week. The delegates overwhelmingly approved the National CIO Defense Program.

Allan Haywood

The CIO Vice-Presidents met this week in Washington and dealt with matters growing out of the Nation's defense.

All matters pertaining to field personnel participation on various committees growing out of the national defense program, such as manpower, price control, wage matters, civilian defense, etc., will be cleared through the Organization Dept., working with our affiliated unions, regional directors and councils. Manpower personnel is about completed and our next step shall be taken as it arises.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election at Durite Plastics, Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted 94 for the Rubber Workers, CIO, and 10 for no union. URWA Rep. Eugene Tormey is to be congratulated on a fine job.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of IUE-CIO reports a representation election victory at the Silex Co., Hartford, Conn., with a vote of 175 for IUE, 3 no union; UE withdrew.

Organization Director Adolph Germer of the Woodworkers reports a representation election victory in the Kirby Lumber Co.'s five operations in Taxes. The results were IWA-CIO 832, AFL 237, no union 126, void 29. C. A. McPeak, acting regional director for Texas, was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the J. C. Penney Co., Ottumwa, Ia., the employes voted for the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union-CIO as their bargaining agent.

District Director William F. Donovan, of the CIO Steelworkers, reports a union shop election at the White-Roth Machine Co., Lorain, O., with the following result: For 39, against 3.

Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael reports that in a representation election at the Scott & Williams Co., Laconia, N. H., the workers voted 492 for the United Steelworkers, 128 no union. USA Reps. Kenneth Glynn and John LaMarr were in charge of the drive assisted by CIO Rep. Robert W. Davis.

Gov. Byrnes Insists On Separate Schools

South Carolina's newly installed governor, James F. Byrnes, has left little doubt as to where he stands on the question of racial segregation.

In an address to the state General Assembly last week, Byrnes declared, "We need have no fear that segregation in the state's public schools will be abolished."

Fulton, Minnesota Regional Director, Ill

Fullerton Fulton, CIO regional director in Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul, has been ordered to take a much-needed rest by his physician and has gone on leave to his old home at Gillespie, Ill.

Serving as acting director in Minnesota is William Mayo, regional director for Northern Indiana, with headquarters at South Bend. Henry Henry, assistant to Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, of Chicago, is filling in for Mayo.

Atomic Energy Commission Decision Against Government Towns' Spurs Land Speculation

THE DECISION of the Atomic Energy Commission against building any more "government towns" already has started one land boom in a residential site.

The policy was announced shortly after AEC acquired a 280,000-acre tract southeast of Aiken, S. C., on the Savannah River, for its new Savannah River plant. It plans to employ 8000 construction workers there by July—to have a peak of 35,000 working there a year later—and to level off at a permanent 6000 by January, 1954.

And it is not lifting a finger to provide housing for these men or their families. Allegedly, it made a survey of nearby facilities (averaging around 40 miles from the heart of the tract) and found "adequate accommodations."

Well, the local populace doesn't think so. The entire area, according to well-documented reports, is having an old-fashioned land boom like Florida in its wildest days. The price of residential lots has doubled and tripled, and land speculators are buying and selling options on nearby acreage on a strictly profit-taking basis.

The option on one large lot is reported to have changed hands three times in one day, each time fetching a higher price. Landlords are doubling and trebling rents, families are planning to let out their spare rooms (with a hot plate) as apartments, etc. School boards, water commissions, and other groups in charge of community facilities, are frantic. And construction of the atomic plant hasn't even begun to start yet!

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has been told about this, and has called for an investigation. Also, language has been written into the pending emergency housing bill, which would set aside a revolving fund of $10 million for the government to buy land surrounding defense areas, in order to prevent speculation. The logic of this has yet to be explained: it probably would not cost as much to build government housing.

ACWA Wins Disability Pension Plan

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers have obtained pension rights for permanently and totally disabled workers under the age of 65, which the 81st Congress refused to enact in amendments to the Social Security Act.

An agreement, which was reached Jan. 23 by the ACWA and the employer members of the Amalgamated Insurance Fund, covers workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry.

Beneficiaries of the disability pension benefits, among the 150,000 clothing workers covered by Amalgamated collective bargaining agreements, will be those who have been employed 20 years in the industry and whose employers have contributed, on their behalf, 3% on their weekly pay into the insurance fund for at least two years before they become eligible. The disability must have occurred after July 1, 1947.

Under the Amalgamated retirement plan, in operation since January 1947, more than 6000 retired clothing workers are receiving $50 per month, plus their federal pensions, bringing their total income, after 65, to an average of $116 per month.

Those clothing workers, who will qualify before 65 for the disability pension, will be limited to $50 per month from the industry funds. When they reach 65, they will receive the additional federal benefits.

NMU Reaches Agreement On Insurance, Hospital Benefits

THE CIO Maritime Union has reached agreement with 97 steamship companies on an employer-financed welfare plan which provides $100 million group life insurance and hospital benefits for the union's 40,000 members.

The welfare plan, described by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran as the "most comprehensive" in the maritime industry, is financed entirely by employer contributions of 25c a day for each seaman participating in the program.

Curran said the employer contributions had accumulated since last August, when payments started, and that the welfare plan now has a reserve of more than $517,000. The program was won by the union last June.

Under the plan, each insured seaman will receive a policy providing $2500 of group life insurance, $2500 of accidental death and dismemberment insurance and $15 weekly for hospital expenses for periods up to 18 weeks for each disability.

Death benefits will be paid for any cause whatsoever, except that deaths due to war risk will be covered by Seaman's War Risk Insurance.

To be eligible for coverage a worker must have a minimum of 20 days' employment in a six-month period. Curran said that special arrangements have been made to continue the benefit of seamen for periods of at least six months during unemployment.

Curran said he expected the benefits of the program to be increased "as finances and circumstances permit."

The insurance plan will be administered by 12 trustees, six from the NMU and six from the American Merchant Marine Institute, the employer group.

Curran said that the NMU trustees already had passed a resolution calling for an increase of $1000 in each type of insurance—life and accidental death—and a $20 weekly increase in hospital payments.

EIGHTY GIs, WOUNDED IN KOREA, who were guests of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild-CIO at holiday parties at Letterman Hospital sent their thanks via poster to Marie Stuehmeyer (left), Helen Kistler (center) and Joyce Jansen, Guild members who promoted the parties.

UTSE Aide Studies Africa

Harold D. Snell, assistant to Pres. Willard S. Townsend of CIO Transport Service Employes, has been appointed the CIO member of an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions mission to look into labor conditions in several West African countries. Townsend made the appointment.

The delegation will include representatives of trade unions from all Western European nations, who will investigate economic and working conditions in French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Belgian Congo and Liberia.

The delegation will go first to French Equatorial Africa. Snell will return to this country in approximately two months.

CIO Asks U. S. Mediation In Reich 'Strike'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week asked U. S. officials in western Germany to "use their good offices" to avert serious threats of conflict in the country's steel and coal industry.

At issue is the problem of "co-determination" — government language covering representation of labor with management in production councils in corporations taken over from their former Nazi controlling groups.

German unions have threatened a militant strike if efforts are made to push the labor group representatives out of the production councils.

In a cable to U. S. High Commissioner John McCloy, Murray said "the objective of the free German trade union movement is to prevent the return to power of the old German industrialists with Nazi sympathies . . .

"Friendly mediation on your part would have a most wholesome effect upon the attitude of West German trade unions to the U. S. and to the defense of western Europe against communism."

Murray suggested that there should be no change in the production councils pending the passage of legislation by the German Parliament.

NLRB Aids Part-Timers

A final decision by a three-man panel of the National Labor Relations Board has directed the J. C. Penney Co., Las Cruces, N. M., to include school students who work part time in a collective bargaining unit.

Sea Unions Win On Policy Jobs

Two spokesmen for seamen's unions will be recommended for top-drawer policy posts in the proposed National Shipping Authority, Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, federal maritime administrator, announced Jan. 16.

The NSA will supervise merchant shipping in an all-out emergency much as the War Shipping Administration did during World War II. AFL, CIO and unaffiliated maritime unions recently demanded a policy role and submitted specific policies affecting manpower they thought the authority should follow.

Cochrane made his announcement following an all-day conference with spokesmen for both labor and management. Previously he had met with the two groups separately.

Unions Differ On Job Evaluation

Unions differ sharply in their attitude toward job evaluation, Prof. Sar A. Levitan, of Champlain College, Plattsburg, N. Y., disclosed in an article in the winter number of Industrial and Labor Relations Review, quarterly publication of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell Univ.

Levitan's conclusions were based on the answers to questionnaires he sent to the research directors of 60 unions. Among the unions viewing job evaluation favorably he found the CIO Steelworkers, CIO Newspaper Guild and AFL Paper Makers. "Strong and uniquivocal" opposition came from the CIO Packinghous Workers and the AFL Electrical Workers.

Crisis 'Opportunists' Warned By FTC Head

"Opportunists" in the business world who seek to use the defense emergency to exploit consumers must find the Federal Trade Commission ready for them, Chairman James M. Mead told the staff in a message Jan. 26.

"All civilians will be expected to make sacrifices," he warned the staff of the FTC's Bureau of Antideceptive Practices, "and in return, it is the responsibility of the FTC to protect their health and pocketbooks against false and fraudulent claims of unscrupulous advertisers."

He cited food, drugs and curative devices, wool fabrics and other critical materials as among products which will be under constant surveillance.

IUE Districts RE-Elect Heads

William Snoots, former secretary-treasurer of the Administrative Committee of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been re-elected president of IUE District 7, which was recently enlarged to include Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, as well as Ohio and Kentucky.

Another election named Robert I. Wishart, former business agent of the 7000-member Local 1145, IUE, Minneapolis, president of District 10, which covers Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Both Snoots and Wishart automatically become IUE international vice-presidents.

Bethlehem Steel Net At New High

The prosperity that has been sending industry to the banks round-shouldered with the weight of their profits has caught up nicely with Bethlehem Steel.

It reported last week that in 1950 it earned an all-time high net of $122,976,071, or $12.51 a share of common stock after dividends on preferred, compared to $99,283,539, or $9.68 a share of common, in 1949. The directors let a comparatively small amount of the record earnings trickle down to the stockholders. They voted a dividend of $1 per share of common for the first 1951 quarter, compared to 60c for the first quarter of 1950.

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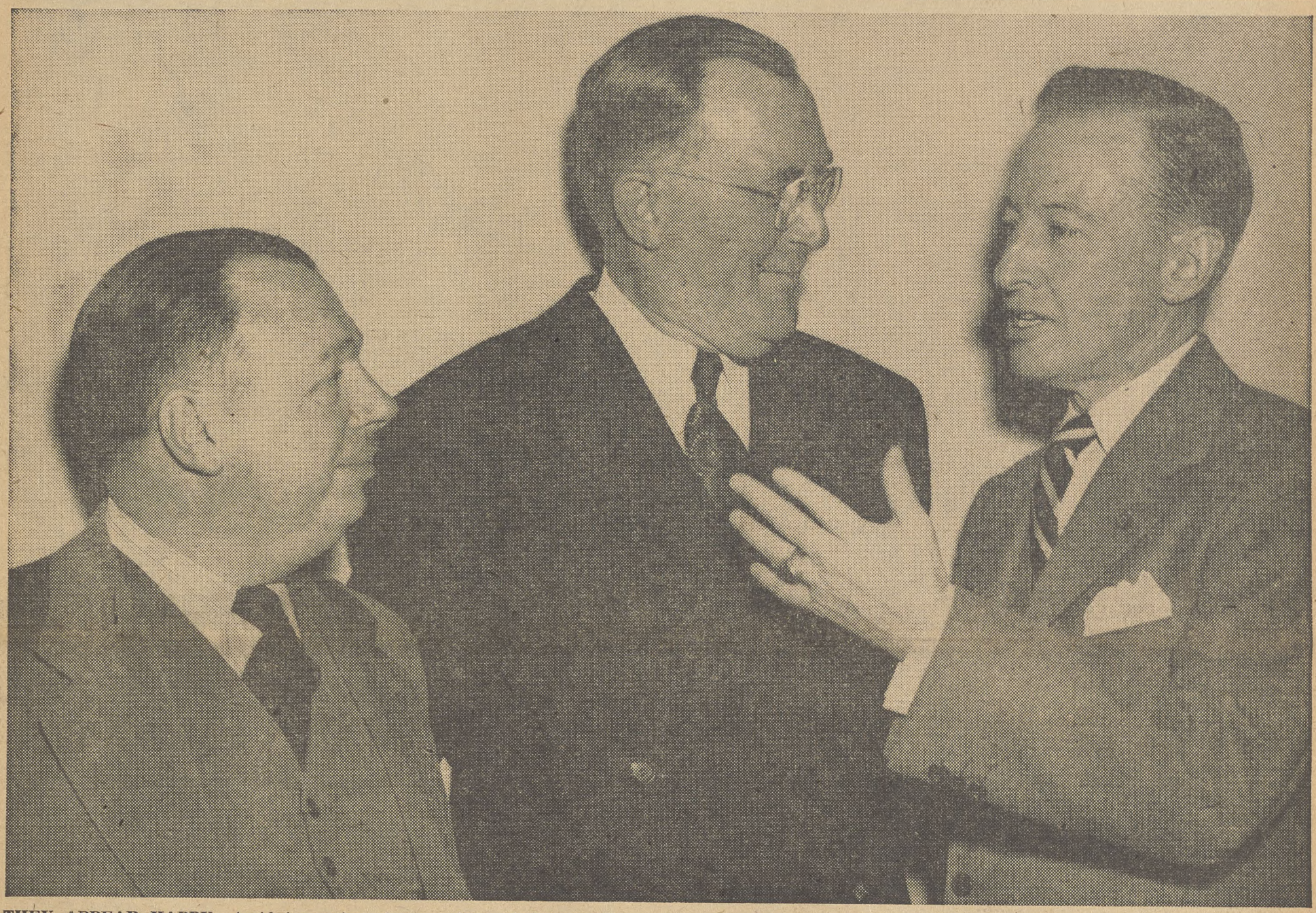


THEY APPEAR HAPPY: Amid increasing signs that a large number of Americans are not pleased with the Defense Production Act and its application, three of the top officers charged with its enforcement appear unworried. Left to right, Price Stabilizer DiSalle, Defense Mobilizer Wilson, who is top DPA administrator, and Economic Stabilizer Johnston. (See Page 2 for story on controls and Page 3 for story on the nation's economy.)

CIO Beats FTA On West Coast

For the second time in four months, the CIO has badly defeated the Communist-run FTA in a NLRB election for the allegiance of the Pacific Coast packing-shed workers. Latest CIO victory is in the Imperial Valley, Cal., and Yuma, Ariz., areas. (See Page 12.)

MCS Local Joins The NMU

By a three-to-one vote, the Portland, Ore., local of the Communist-dominated Marine Cooks and Stewards has decided to join the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. NMU Vice Pres. Warner hails the action as "opening wedge" of the campaign to bring the MCS into the NMU. (See Page 2.)

British Health Plan A Hit

Fresh from Great Britain where they resided for 15 months, two American trade unionists have returned home with a glowing account of the British Health Plan. They have reason to know; they were patients under the plan, which provides complete medical and surgical care. (See Page 6.)

Survey Shows Press Bias

One reason that liberal candidates lose elections is given on Page 7. A survey by Stanford University shows the California press was heavily on the side of the successful Senatorial candidate, former Rep. Nixon (R.), and vehemently opposed to his liberal opponent, former Rep. Douglas (D.)

'Opening Wedge'

Portland, Ore., Local Of MCS Joins NMU

THE Portland, Ore., local of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union last week voted by a three-to-one majority to escape from the Communist-inspired MCS leadership and join the CIO National Maritime Union.

The vote came after a stormy three-hour session during which the local also approved a report of its port agent, H. A. Robinson, bitterly condemning MCS as "a seafaring base of the Soviet Union."

The members present voted to sign NMU cards immediately and to work actively to organize all of the local's eligible membership. Foreseeing some trouble, they also adopted a resolution stating: "We are totally opposed to violence, but will resist with every effort any attempt at intimidation, violence or victimization . . ."

Hulbert Warner, a NMU vice president and chairman of its drive to organize MCS, called the Portland decision an "opening wedge" in the NMU campaign.

The MCS was ousted from the CIO for adherence to the Communist Party line.

As expected by the NMU leadership, the party-liners have been circulating rumors against the NMU, not the least vicious of which is one of racial discrimination.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran commented: "The membership of MCS knows full well that our union was the pioneer against discrimination since its inception in 1936, and has written into its contracts long ago that there could be no discrimination because of race, color or creed."

As for the announcement by Harry Lundeberg, Secy-Treas. of the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific, that he too would open his doors to MCS members, this is being counteracted by simple, if colorfully phrased, explanations of the exact nature of the offer.

Lundeberg said he would admit MCS to membership on an "autonomous" basis—which, according to the NMU Pilot, means he would "hang it on the coat-tails of the SUP when times are good, and cast it to the winds when times are bad."

Negroes To Be Admitted To Two More Schools

NEGROES LAST week won the right to attend previously all-white schools at St. Louis, Mo., and College Park, Md.

Washington Univ., St. Louis, announced that Edward R. Thomas will be the first Negro to be admitted to its medical school, and will enroll in September. Thomas made an outstanding record as a pre-medical student at New York Univ.

It took a court decision in Baltimore to win Hiram T. Whittle, 20-year-old Negro, admission to the undergraduate school of the Univ. of Maryland on the main campus at College Park. Previously Negroes had been admitted there only for graduate work.

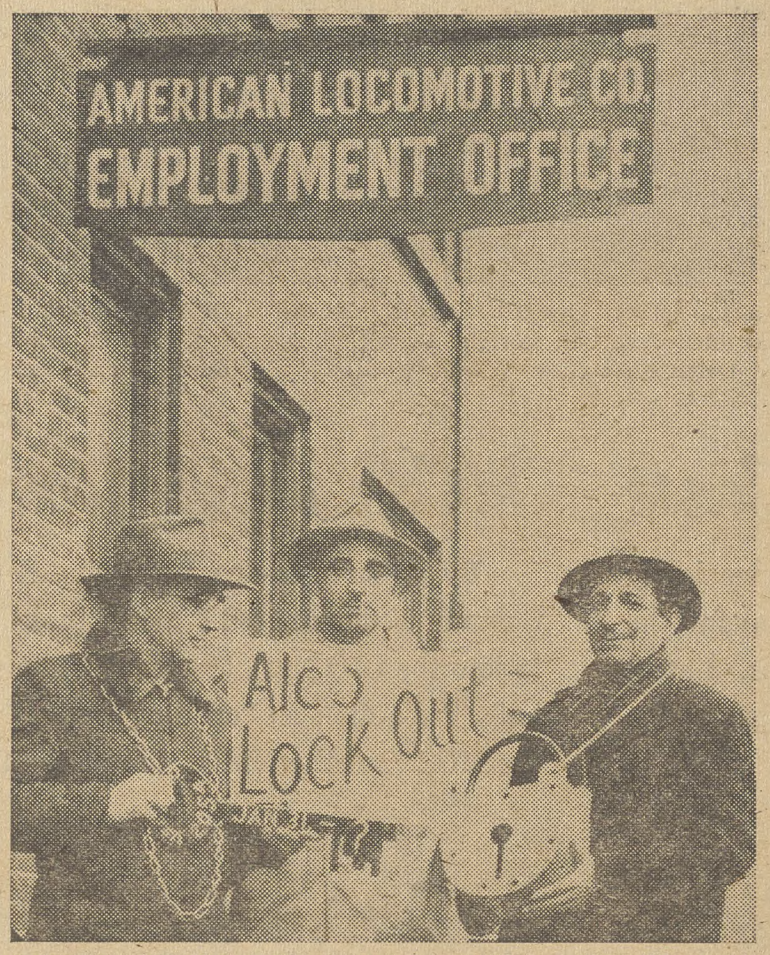
The attitude of schools and courts on segregation likely was improved by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court last spring. The court ordered Texas to admit a Negro to the Univ. of Texas Law School at Austin, and the Univ. of Oklahoma to end the practice of requiring a Negro student to sit apart from the others. The CIO intervened in an "amicus curiae" brief on behalf of the student in the latter case.

OTHER ACTIONS in the past week affecting Negroes:

In Chattanooga, Tenn., Mary Robbs, 25, Negro, whose father works as a porter in a barber shop there, was chosen to appear as a soloist with the white-member Chattanooga Symphony Orchestra in a concert in March. Miss Robbs, who paid her way for voice study in New York by sewing labels in a garment factory, was chosen in series of auditions.

In Richmond, Va., a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declared that a rule of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad requiring segregation of passengers in interstate commerce is invalid. The ruling reversed a lower court in the case of William C. Chance, 66, a Negro school teacher from Parmele, N. C., who refused to move to a coach for Negroes, and was ousted by police.

In Arlington, Va., a three-judge court took under advisement a suit brought by Mrs. Jessie Butler, a Negro, to invalidate the state poll tax.



THEY HAVE THE PROOF: Members of Local 2054, CIO Steelworkers, illustrate that they were locked out of most of the departments of the American Locomotive Co. plant at Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 24. The dispute occurred because the company refused to grant a 16c an hour wage increase and to stop violations of the incentive plan. Note Jan. 31 on the key; that was the date when the wage portions of the contract expired and the walkout became a strike. The company's plants at Dunkirk and Auburn, N. Y., also were struck.

Frozen Wages Thaw A Little, New Price Formula In Works

THERE WAS an inch of ice on Washington streets last week; a heavy freeze on wages, and a rapidly-developing thaw on prices.

The ice-storm—which covered a good section of the northeast—came several days after the government's "freeze" of prices and its crack-down on further wage increases.

The price "freeze" merely legalized highest prices in the month prior to Jan. 5.

Within a few days, however, the office of Price Administrator Michael DiSalle revealed it is studying a new price program, providing for prices to be based on current costs, plus the amount of distributor's mark-up in effect last June.

This would permit still further increases for a large number of commodities purchased by the general public.

Affected by the price freeze were only a few food products—those already selling at over the farm-industry price "parity" level. Other food products, on sale at lower prices, cannot be frozen because of the provisions of the Defense Production Act—which the CIO and other groups have long said is in urgent need of improving amendments.

AS THINGS now stand, grocers can raise the prices on such food staples as canned vegetables and fruits, bread, butter, eggs and chickens. Meats are price-controlled—at least temporarily. Seafood, fresh fruits and vegetables are completely uncontrolled.

Except for those areas where rent control is still in effect, rents are also unaffected.

CWA Unit Slips Under Pay Freeze Deadline

The 3000 traffic department workers of CIO Communications Workers Div. 50 in Washington, D. C., just managed to get under Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston's wage and price freeze of Jan. 26.

After three days of negotiations, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. suddenly agreed to a 10% average wage boost on Jan. 26, the day the freeze was announced. The company announced the next day that the raise would be put into effect immediately unless given specific orders to the contrary by the WSB.

Meanwhile, labor members of the three-group (public-labor-management) Wage Stabilization Board made no secret of their dislike for the wage freeze or of methods proposed by industry spokesmen for "thawing" that freeze.

In its first order, the board gave its OK to contracts signed by Jan. 25 and going into effect by Feb. 9. That permitted the CIO Communications Workers, the Mine Workers, and about 500 other smaller pacts throughout the country to be cleared. The board also said it would exert no controls over employes of cities, towns, counties and states.

NEWSPAPER reports indicate the board may soon issue a regulation permitting wages only a 10% increase from the 1950 levels. Labor members have indicated their dislike for this formula, and for employer suggestions that the cost of welfare plans, pension programs, Christmas turkeys, etc., be figured into the 10%.

The labor members—CIO Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve represents the CIO—have also been reported fearful of employer attempts to over-ride the Bacon-Davis Act, which covers wages for building trades workers on government projects, and the Walsh-Healy Act, providing for prevailing wages on work performed under government contract.

With prices thus legalized at high points and the certainty of some major restrictions on wage boosts, the United Labor Policy Committee met last week for a discussion of current problems.

REPRESENTING the CIO, the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods and the machinists, the committee issued a terse statement that it is "gravely concerned about the way the mobilization program is developing."

The committee is known to be concerned about reports that handling of manpower problems will be taken from the Labor Dept. and placed directly under the control of Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric president who has top power in the mobilization program.

A labor "advisory" committee—of which CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member—met with Wilson during the week, but had little comment afterwards. But an increasing number of union officials have been expressing concern about the rapid grabbing of power by big business representatives in the Wilson organization.

Unions have been seeking a top level representative in the mobilization program, but no appointment has been made. At present, neither labor nor the consuming public is represented in the set-up.

Wilson's two principal lieutenants are Gen. Lucius Clay, who has been serving as chairman of the board of Continental Can Co., and Sidney Weinberg, boss of a big New York investment banking house.

Community Of Interest

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that embalmers and ambulance men employed by the Riverside Memorial Chapel at Miami, Fla., are to be included in the same bargaining unit because of "a community of interest."

Canadian Phone Firm Throws Book At CWA, But It Wins

AWAY UP in Northern Ontario and Quebec, land of the Northern Lights, where rivers flow north—when they flow at all—and where the thermometer hits 40 below zero most of the winter, employers have a cute way of fighting unions.

For instance, it's okay to smile on a company union, to allow it to meet on company time and premises, to encourage workers to attend its meetings.

Canadian unionists work under even greater handicaps than Taft-Hartley imposes on workers in the States. What U.S. unions are able to get stopped as unfair labor practices is shrugged off by Canadian government officials. "Our laws are inadequate to deal with the situation," they say.

The CIO Communications Workers have been up in that country organizing telephone workers. CWA has just won an election among employes of the Northern Telephone Co., which provides telephone service in 19 towns spread across 1000 miles of the territory.

Final vote in the election: 219 to 127. Since only 368 workers were eligible to vote, this is an almost unbelievably high turnout.

THE COMPANY "is no better and no worse than other employers in that section," CWA reported. "All of them throw the book at any union when it tries to organize."

In this case company officials promoted one officer of the union, demoted another. They promised workers a $15-a-month raise if they would vote against the union—and did it quite openly.

They told the workers that if CWA won the elections, all employes with below-par educations would be fired by the union and the workers would have to pay union dues for five years—even if they left the company.

They fired CWA's local president one week before the election date.

But election results showed that the workers weren't too much impressed by the company's fear campaign.

This Country Has Got Into One Heck Of A Mess

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE WORD coming over the office news ticker was as dismal as the weather. Outside what had started as snow and had become rain was now ice, and it pattered against the window with the sound of a distant, angry drum.

". . . Flour millers announce a price increase of 5c to 25c a hundredweight for the Eastern territory," the ticker said.

". . . The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index extended its rise for the seventh consecutive week, soaring 9c to $7.17, the highest level in more than 28 months."

". . . President Truman will ask about $10 billion in higher taxes in a special message he will send to Congress . . . and will propose some $6 billion more later."

WHETHER THE millers could make the flour price increase stick was, at the moment, in the hands of Price Director Michael V. DiSalle. Whether the eating customers were going to pay more, eventually, for the 31 commonly used foods in the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale index depended on the strength of their resistance and the number of unused holes in their belts. Whether the President was going to get all his $10 billion in higher taxes, including $4 billion more in individual income taxes, depended on Congress.

It didn't look good. What, someone wondered, has happened to our economy?

"It shouldn't happen to a dog," the CIO Dept. of Education and Research agreed unhappily.

The experts hauled out some figures. Even to a reporter who always totes up an expense account with a feeling that he's going to spend the rest of his life in jail they looked pretty grim. Here's what they showed:

The **Wholesale Price Index** of the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased 14.5% between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 23, 1951.

The **Consumers' Price Index** of the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased 4.8% from June 15, 1950, to Dec. 15, 1951.

Net Profits After Taxes in the last quarter of 1950 were 10% greater than in the second-quarter—the one in which the world was turned upside-down by the Communist invasion of South Korea.

Straight-time Average Hourly Wages in manufacturing industries have increased 6% since June.

The **Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Food Price Index** has increased 23.8% since the week of the Korean invasion.

In not all instances, the experts say, do the figures reflect the true picture. Take the Consumers' Price Index, for instance. Up 4.8%, yet one of the things it doesn't show, but which affects the cost of living, is the disappearance of some low-cost items. Another is the dilution of quality of those still available. Still another is the lag between higher wholesale prices and the time they are translated into higher costs at the grocery and market and department store.

OR TAKE the wholesale price index. That doesn't yet show the full effect of the unparalleled wave of speculation that hit the country's commodity markets about the same time the Communists hit South Korea.

The BLS has an index that measures changes in the commodity exchange prices of 28 spot commodities. These are the raw materials that are basic to the whole economy — wheat, corn, scrap steel, zinc, cotton, copper and the rest. Without them our factories couldn't run and some of our commonest foods would be missing.

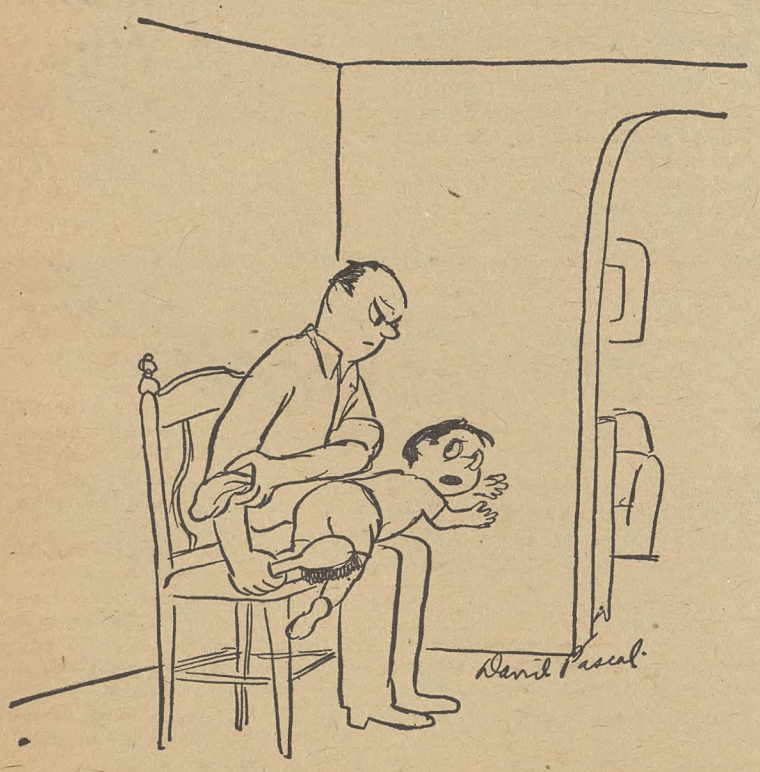
These 28 basic commodities went up an average of 45.7% between June 23, 1950, and Jan. 26, 1951.

The commodity exchanges upon which they are bartered are not regulated by the government. In fact, the Defense Production Act, which was supposed to safeguard the country's economy, specifically prohibits the government from regulating them. This means that a slick operator can go into one of these markets and on a margin of 10% run up his shoestring into heavy cord of currency.

For instance, suppose a fast buck boy "bought" 1000 units of a commodity at $10 a unit last June 23. The total price, $10,000; the total investment, on a 10% margin basis, $1000. Then suppose he sold on Jan. 26 and made exactly a 45.7% profit. The profit in dollars: $4570—on an investment of $1000.

On exchanges regulated by the Federal Reserve Board, such as the New York Stock Exchange, the speculatar would have had to post a 75% margin.

The worst part about prices is that the tempo of their increases has grown faster. This was summarized last week by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO research director, in a panel discussion before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.



"Remember, Dad, it's like working overtime without getting paid."

Retail Foods Up 1.1% To New High

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Feb. 1 that retail food prices jumped 1.1% during the first half of January to a new record high, 220.5% above the 1935-9 average and 7.7% more than the level at the time of the Communist invasion of Southern Korea.

The Jan. 15 index was 2.3% above the Dec. 15 reading and 1.7% beyond the previous high, set in July, 1948. The upward movement was caused by increases in the prices of 41 of the 51 foods covered in a special eight-city survey.

"We have to remember," he said, "that since Korea the 28 basic commodity prices of the BLS have gone up about 50%. That means that there has been an average of a 6% per month increase in basic commodities. In the last month, in the very last month, that increase has been at a greater rate than the average for the six months during 1950.

"Now, if we take a look at the industrial prices, we find that they have gone up some 14%. Those industrials which make up that section of the 28-commodity index have gone up 14%, an average of a little less than 2% for the first six months.

"AND IN THE last month, particularly since the talk about a wage and price freeze and the current second reverse in Korea, industrial prices have gone up 2.2%—in just one month. That means a 27 to 28% increase a year at that rate, if it is going to continue.

"Retail food prices have increased in the past month 2.5%, as contrasted to an average monthly increase in retail food prices for the first six months after Korea of 1%. So we have gone from a rate of retail food price increases of 1% on the average per month for the first six months after Korea, to 2.6% in the last month."

Thus the picture is one of increasing inflation—an era in which a majority of Americans, including most workers, will find themselves falling farther and farther behind in the fight to maintain something like their standards of living.

Who will suffer most? The 31 million families, or spending units, which make up the bottom 60% in the economic scale—those with incomes of $3200 a year or less, the low-paid, the underpaid and exploited, the pensioner and others on modest fixed incomes. The middle income group (the classification is that of the Federal Reserve Board), the approximately 10.5 million families or spending units earning between $3200 and $4500 a year, also will be affected—and even many of the 10.5 million families in the top 20%, with $4500 a year or more, will feel the pinch.

The principal weapon of the government in this fight against inflation is the Defense Production Act, which became effective last Sept. 8. The CIO opposed the act because it won't do the job. The CIO still takes the same position. It is like giving our soldiers in Korea slingshots instead of rifles and tanks and planes.

But the act, which might possibly slow down inflation even if it can't stop it, was on the books for more than three months before it was invoked and the prices of new automobiles were temporarily frozen on Dec. 18. Wages in the auto industry had to be frozen too, as one of the gimmicks in the Defense Production Act is a requirement that when prices in a specific industry are controlled, wages have to be controlled also.

The full significance of the over-all temporary price freeze order was not yet clear as this edition of the CIO News went to press, with DiSalle and his aides still consulting over how much and what kind of "thawing" will be permitted in an effort to keep the economy on an even keel.

But fairly rigid price controls at every level, which are impossible under present laws, are the key, many feel, in the fight against further inflation. Even though the government can't regulate the commodity exchanges, for instance, effective regulation of the prices of finished and semi-finished products into which the raw materials enter will kill the speculative profit possibilities.

THE GOVERNMENT in its effort to stem inflation also invoked credit controls, especially the kind of credit consumers use to buy consumer durable goods such as autos, refrigerators, etc.

How much good this has done is apparent from last week's report by the Federal Reserve System on the operations of its member banks. It said that on Jan. 24 business loans by the member banks had reached an all-time high of $18.018 billion—an increase of $46 million in a week.

With prices frozen at their peak, net profits after taxes, the most fantastic in history, seem also frozen—at their peak.

True, some of the fat is being trimmed off in higher corporate taxes and a mild excess profits levy, but not enough. At the other end of the economic scale not only the fat—what there is of it—but a lot of the lean is being hacked away from the incomes of people who have to play it so close to the chest they count it a triumph when they have an extra dollar to add to the savings account.

In approving the Defense Production Act, President Truman observed that it was so confusing it might be necessary to resort to over-all controls before they became really necessary. The general feeling is that over-all controls should have been imposed before they were on Jan. 26.

The wage-price sections of the act expire in June. Congress will have to do something about them within the next few months. It would be difficult to make them any worse, and almost any change would be for the better.

ORGANIZED labor is not opposed to wage controls, provided the proper safeguards against inflation are set up. It feels that what are now labelled "safeguards" are not proper.

Ruttenberg put the case succinctly in his panel appearance:

"I think that the trade unions—and this is a united position of the AFL, the CIO and the independent unions—have said to the Wage Stabilization Board that they are willing to accept a wage stabilization program provided an over-all anti-inflation program is successful, one which taxes adequately and equitably, one which controls prices and the cost of living.

"Under these conditions, trade union groups told the Wage Stabilization Board, they would accept a wage stabilization program that would permit wages to be adjusted for changes in the cost of living, on the theory that if we were really successful with an anti-inflation program, it would be unnecessary for wages to move up in relation to prices because prices would be stationary; but that it would be no more than fair to say to the labor groups, 'If we are not able to stabilize prices, then you should be permitted to have adjustments in wages in accordance with the changes in prices.

"'On the other hand, if we are successful in controlling prices, then wage levels should remain at their present status—after, of course, you went through the kind of wage pattern now being considered by the Wage Stabilization Board.'

"NOW, THAT is the position the labor groups have taken.

"I would like to say just one word of warning: That along with indirect controls through taxes, credits, savings, all of which I would support—and I am sure the labor groups would support—that we must in addition keep in mind that during the period when those indirect controls are attempting to catch their roots in the economy, we cannot permit prices to continue to move the way they have within recent months; and that we ought to think in terms of a short-range and a long-range program, the short-range program being one of wage and price stabilization and the long-term program being one of expansion of capacity."

Canadian Increases Are 'Reason Enough To Ask For Price Controls'

The Canadian Congress of Labour—with which CIO unions north of the border are affiliated—took a look at these price increases and decided, according to the January issue of its monthly Newsletter, that they "are reason enough to ask for price controls:"

	Apr. 1946	Oct. 1950	Increase
Beef, lb.	25.8c	62.1c	141%
Veal, lb.	29.5c	62.4c	111%
Pork, lb.	40.3c	66.6c	65%
Bacon, lb.	46.7c	70.5c	51%
Lard, lb.	18.7c	29.4c	57%
Eggs, Grade A Doz.	44.7c	68.8c	54%
Milk, Qt.	10.5c	18.8c	79%
Coffee, lb.	44.5c	100.9c	127%
Flour, lb.	4.1c	7.3c	78%
Bread, white, lb.	6.7c	11.2c	67%

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Even Team's Star Can't Go It Alone

United States Should Let Other Democratic Nations Know Quickly That Hoover Isolation 'Bomb' Was Merely A Dud

By ALLAN L. SWIM

I ONCE KNEW a slightly goofy guy named Ed who played halfback on a reasonably good high school football team.

He was big, fast, strong, and smart about most things, but he never learned the full meaning of real teamwork.

Ed got his name in the local papers every now and then because of some individual exploit on the gridiron. The spectators and most of the sports writers thought he was pretty good, but his team-mates didn't trust him completely.

Trouble was that Ed tried every now and then to pull off a spectacular stunt on his own, regardless of how the quarterback called the play.

Then came the big game of the season—on Thanksgiving Day. The opposition was leading 13-12 late in the last quarter when Ed's team maneuvered itself into possible scoring position.

The quarterback called for a play around left end with Ed carrying the ball. Ed decided just as the ball was snapped back to him that the wrong play had been called—so he feinted to the left, reversed and tore out for the right sideline.

He was promptly tackled—and the final whistle was blown before the team could start another play.

ED WAS A lot like some of the politicians around Washington who spend much of their time throwing monkey-wrenches into our international affairs machine.

For nearly 20 years the United States has been moving away from its old isolationism and has been trying to win the friendship and support of people throughout the world.

Undoubtedly some of our tactics have been bad but our desire for international understanding and cooperation was a good one.

A couple of dictators brought the anti-fascist forces of the world together quickly some 10 years ago and they formed a team which emerged victorious from the war.

Then another dictatorial power—Russia—began kicking over the traces.

It quickly became obvious that the only hope for preventing the spread of communism was for the democratic forces of the world to become welded together into a team.

And the star of the team became the United States—just like Ed did in years gone by.

The United States was big, strong and smart about most things. And we had money and great productive ability.

Congress agreed that one of our first post-war moves should be to help Western Europe help itself to get back on its feet economically.

As a result, the Marshall Plan was put into operation.

We formed a pact with nations of this hemisphere and later we forged the North Atlantic Pact. We did our best to make the United Nations an effective instrument for the establishment of world peace.

WHEN THE Reds made their first major challenge to the UN we threw out our armed forces into Korea—along with armed forces of our allies.

Now it looks as if we've started the big game—the one which may eventually determine whether the world will be governed by democratic or totalitarian forces. And now is the time to demonstrate to our allies—in a manner more forceful than we've ever done before—that we're part of the democratic team, and that we weren't kidding when we said, "We've all got to stick together."

HOWEVER, SOME of our team-mates don't trust us completely and they're a bit skeptical about our intentions.

They've been listening to those of the Hoover school who say that we should reverse our field and tear off alone in one direction while our "interference" goes in another.

It's natural for them to wonder—and worry—about public reaction to the Hoover plan, which they see as a scheme to abandon Western Europe to the Russians if the worst comes to worst.

This uncertainty must certainly influence their actions in the United Nations and make them cautious about our program for rearming Western Europe.

Somehow or other—perhaps by a real showdown in Congress—we should let the rest of our team know definitely whether we intend to execute the big play according to the signals that have already been called or whether we're going to try to score a "touchdown" on our own.

And if we try the latter we're likely to get tackled and be responsible for losing the game.

THE BIG FREEZE

It appears as this is being written that the "big freeze" that was instituted a little more than a week ago is going to be followed by a "big thaw."

The order putting a temporary ban on prices and wage increases was still a squalling infant when those charged with stabilizing our economy revealed they were working on other orders which would provide exemptions.

When you pile exemptions on top of the loopholes in the stabilization law you have—well, to say the least, a bit of a mess.

And let us point out right here that you're mistaken if you think the present efforts will bring a halt to the increase in the cost of living.

The trouble is that Stabilizer Eric Johnson has to operate with a piece of economic control machinery that wasn't put together in the right manner.

The act setting up the machinery is vague in many spots and contradictory in others.

If Congress doesn't realize this already it certainly will—unless it closes its eyes and ears—before long.

Obviously Congress can't enact a perfect new control law or amend the present one in such a manner that every segment of the population will be satisfied and happy.

But Congress certainly could—and should—come up with something better than we now have.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS REAL DANGER IN IT Two big mobilization campaigns within 10 years present a real danger to our nation that goes much beyond that which is easy to see on the surface—the danger to our economy, the danger to the men who put on military uniforms.

Our whole concept of government from the very founding of the nation was that we should be governed by civilians and that the military should play only a minor role in our affairs except in time of great crisis.

We as a nation objected strongly to universal military service and we insisted that our armed forces be kept at an absolute minimum.

But now some of our top leaders are talking in terms of a universal military service program that would go on from year to year without interruption.

Some people in government are talking quietly about the possibility of drafting men and women for essential civilian jobs if the world situation becomes really tough.

Right now our great emphasis is on military preparedness—as it must be under present circumstances.

The thing against which we should guard is a shift in national thinking which would result eventually in government either dominated by or operated by military men.

We seem to be in no danger of this at present—but it's something to think about as we plan for the future.

Irish Unions Face Fight For More Pay

IRISH workers like others the world over are watching uneasily these days as they see their wages dropping behind in the race with the cost of living.

With prospects of a fight for a postwar round of wage increases in the offing, one of the most settled periods of industrial relations in the Irish Republic's history appears to have come to an end, reports the Christian Science Monitor.

All during the last war, the government kept ceilings on wages, but in 1946 controls were taken off and most adult male workers received pay increases. But prices continued to go up, and in 1948 the unions and the employers reached for the first time a national wage formula agreement.

Since 1945 there have been two national labor organizations in the Irish Republic representing together about 260,000 workers. The Irish Trade Union Congress, formed in 1894, for many years included both the branches of British unions operating in the whole 32 counties and the strictly Irish unions which later sprang up and operated mainly in the 26 counties of the Irish Republic.

The split took place over sending representatives to the World Trade Union Conference in London in opposition to the wishes of the Irish unions which felt that the British unions were trying to dominate them. The group which withdrew set up the Congress of Irish Unions. Present membership of the CIU is reported to be between 170,000 and 180,000, including 120,000 members in the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

The older group, the ITUC is somewhat larger, with about 190,000 members divided fairly evenly between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, according to the Monitor. The program of the CIU follows the strongly nationalistic tendencies of the Irish Republic, and maintains that unification can be accomplished only on the principle that all unions involved be Irish-based and controlled.

Both groups agree that a united movement would greatly strengthen the position of Irish unions, but each steadfastly holds to conditions which the other will not accept.

The two labor congresses recently sought removal of the limit of 11 shillings increase accepted by both sides in the national wage agreement of 1948, but were turned down.

The Federated Union of Employers, management's main industrial relations organization, and cooperating groups refused to agree, arguing among other things, that increases in productivity were due to the enterprise of employers and not to the workers.

WHEN the case came before the Government's Labor Court set up by the Industrial Relations Act of 1946, the decision handed down was to the effect that a case for a wage increase had not been proved. After failing to win a national agreement with the employers, the two labor congresses advised their unions to go ahead on their own in trying to win wage boosts.

As a result strike notices and wage demands are increasing, with the lower paid, unskilled workers who need wage increases the most, in a poor position to get them, while skilled workers, now in short supply, will be able to get increases easily.

ONE OF the differences between the two labor congresses which illustrates how the division has weakened the effectiveness of the unions is shown in the different stand taken on wage demands. The CIU recommended that its unions limit demands to 12 shillings a week, while the ITUC set no limit.

Firm Is Told To Pay Workers At NLRB Meet

Five workers laid off by the Superior Co., Piqua, Ohio, when they took time out to attend a National Labor Relations Board meeting will get their lost pay from the company. Isadore Greenberg, NLRB trial examiner, has recommended that the company, which makes underwear, make good the pay even though the workers were told they could not have the time off. All had been active in an organizational drive by the CIO Textile Workers.

That's No Donkey, That's Joe Stalin

That was no donkey, the editors of the Czech-Soviet Friendship Society magazine "Halo," declared in Prague recently.

It was Joe Stalin, they stoutly maintained.

Secret police, who raised the point, examined the photo with care. It showed Stalin against a background of massed flags. The flags had been touched up so that two of them looked like extensions of his ears. The cops confiscated the whole issue.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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She Said 'Strike Is The Only Answer'

HE WAS ONE of the city's leading merchants—a man who had some very definite ideas about the New Deal and trade unions.

The New Deal, he believed, never should have been and unions should be abolished.

His daughter, whom we shall call Mary, never knew the meaning of hard times. She had always had the clothes she wanted and all the spending money she needed.

Mary went to an exclusive women's college, learned to do the "right" things—and then something happened.

The United States went to war against the Axis.

AT FIRST MARY was content with the idea of helping entertain service men, but the contentment didn't last.

Her father became a high officer in the Army supply service and Mary accompanied him to a big military post. Before long, by pulling strings, she was helping put out the post newspaper.

Not long afterward she returned home, applied for a job on a daily newspaper and was hired. The paper badly needed replacements for staff members who had been drafted.

Guild officers expressed immediate anxiety over the effect the replacements were having on their union.

"This gal Mary's likely to give us a lot of trouble," one of them said. "Her old man's got a lot of dough, so it wouldn't surprise me if she tried to sell our replacements on the idea that they don't need a union."

DESPITE THE skepticism, a handful of printed material relating to the Guild was placed atop Mary's typewriter.

She read it, walked over to the desk of the Guild president and asked, "How much does it cost for me to join?"

He told her. She wrote out a check.

A few days later she approached the president again and said, "I've been reading about the Political Action Committee and I'd like to make a contribution."

He referred her to the PAC chairman and she gave him a couple of dollars.

Despite this, you could have gotten a bet with big odds that Mary wouldn't show up for Guild meetings.

But she did—and before long she was taking an active part in floor discussions.

MARY READ ALL of the union publications she could obtain and discussed unions and politics with anybody who knew anything about them.

Before long she had become an ardent New Dealer and took an active part in the Roosevelt re-election campaign.

This alienated many of her social acquaintances and caused a rift between her and members of her family. So she began developing a new circle of friends.

Eventually she moved from the family home into an apartment and quit discussing politics with her father because doing so always resulted in an argument.

Even so, some of the skeptics on the paper refused to buy the idea that Mary would cling to liberalism if the chips were down.

FINALLY THE chips were down. Management kept saying "no" to Guild contract proposals and members began to talk about striking.

Guild leaders decided that what was needed right then was a strong strike threat—but not a strike.

An actual walkout, they decided, was at least a month or six weeks in the future.

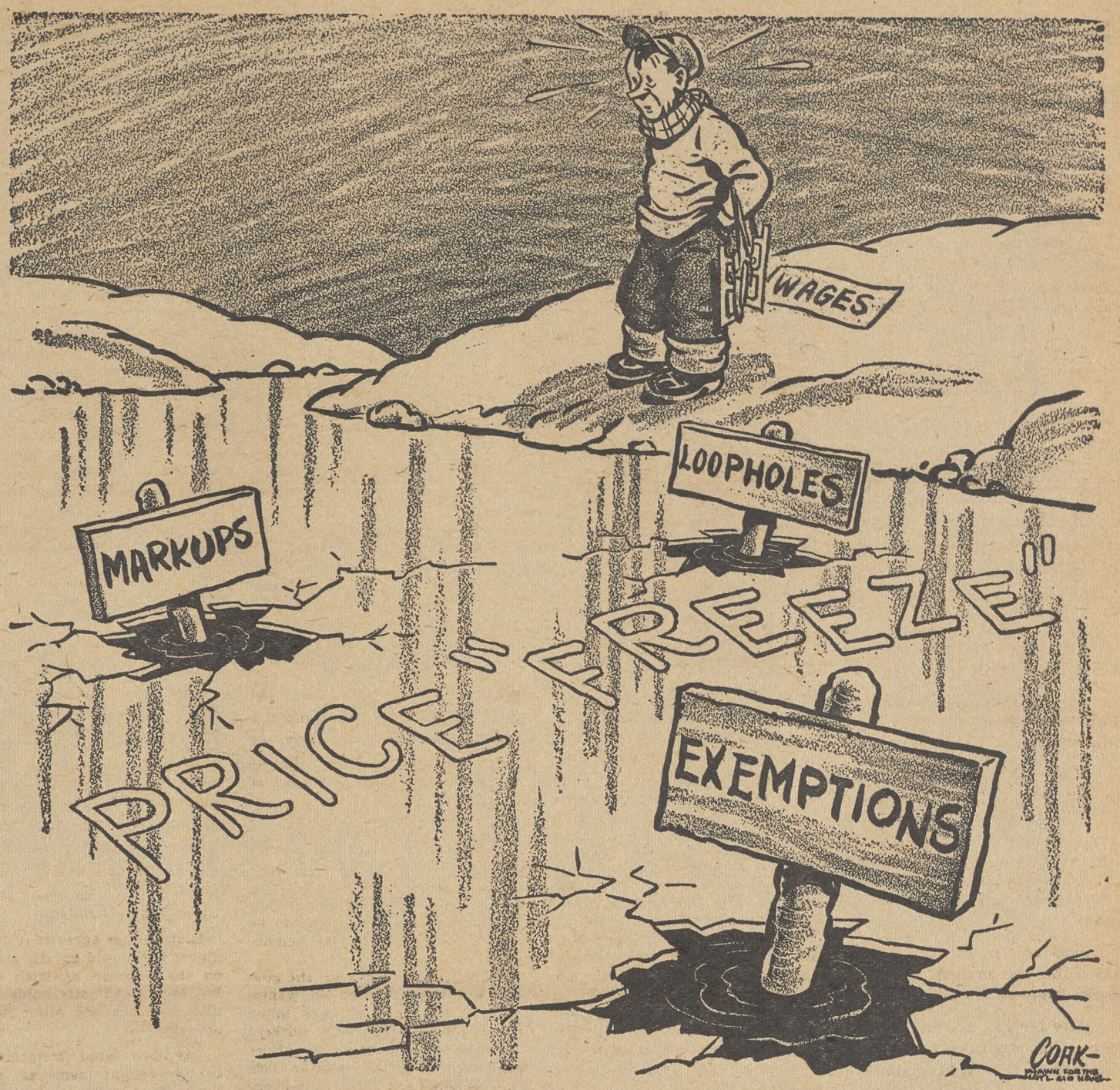
A well-attended Guild meeting was held. A report on negotiations was made. The president said it was time to "begin getting tough."

Somebody proposed adoption of a resolution setting up a "strike preparation committee" but not calling a strike.

At this point Mary jumped to her feet, told the men in the union they were a "bunch of sissies," and proposed a strike within a week unless a satisfactory contract was obtained.

It took the best oratory of the skeptics to keep Mary from stampeding the group into an immediate strike vote—and from then on they referred to her as "a real unionist—despite her old man." **A. L. S.**

THIN ICE!



Irwin Ross On CP: 'Civil Liberties For Us—Not For You'

THE POSITION—if it can be called that—of American Communists on the question of civil liberties is examined by Irwin Ross, author of Strategy For Liberals and well-known writer on politics and economics, in a new pamphlet published by the American Jewish Committee.

It boils down, he finds, to this:

"Civil liberties for US . . . but not for YOU!"

The "professed passion of American Communists for our traditional freedoms," he feels, is responsible for much of the confusion with which some liberals view the CP.

He explains by going into life under the Smith Act, which outlaws advocacy of the overthrow of the government by violence.

He recalls how it was first used against a small group of Trotskyites in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1941, and how the Communists, "mortal enemies of the Trotskyites . . . gleefully applauded the government's action," which resulted in jail sentences for 18 people. Again in 1943, he recalled, they "fervently supported the strong arm of the law" when it was used against a band of die-hard isolationists and more or less hidden fascists.

But in 1948 the act was used against the Communists.

"Suddenly the Communists discovered that the Smith Act was a grave threat to American liberties," he writes. "The act, they now argued, penalized opinions as well as deeds; it violated the constitutional guarantee of free speech and free press; it subverted democracy and was little short of totalitarian.

"In their righteous wrath the Communists neglected to explain why the Smith Act had possessed none of these disabilities when applied to others."

The Communist record on civil liberties is throughout "as shabby a performance as their oscillations on the Smith Act," he writes.

"THE COMMUNISTS have long been capable of the most fulsome rhetoric in favor of the Bill of Rights," he goes on. "When they get down to cases, however, they are as eager to suppress their opponents' freedoms as they are to protect their own."

As an example he cites their record during the days of the so-called popular front, between 1935 and 1939, when they fervently demanded that Nazis and their sympathizers be barred from holding meetings and distributing propaganda, "eminently legal enterprises, even when their purposes are obnoxious."

"The Communists, however, cared not a whit for these distinctions," he continues. "In their view, fascists were without the pale of the law because they sought to subvert the law. The fact that the same logic might apply to them apparently never occurred to the Communists."

He recounted the Communist "defense" of the rights of minorities and their long but unsuccessful campaign to win the allegiance of Negroes as "the prime example of Communist deceit and inconsistency," during which they "have blown hot and blown cold." He also recalled how they exploited the Scottsboro case for party ends with no regard for the rights, civil or legal, of the defendants themselves.

While they give lip service to civil liberties and protest their devotion to the Bill of Rights, Ross says, "they are not at all distressed that in the Soviet Union there is neither freedom of speech, press or assembly; that these rights have never existed, despite the guarantees in the 1936 Soviet constitution, since the early months after the October Revolution."

The same type of inconsistency that characterizes the Red record on civil liberties "has distinguished every aspect of Communist policy down through the years," he says. By now, however, most American liberals are immune to the Communists' appeal, realizing "first of all, the sheer illogicality of cooperating with Communism."

AN EFFECTIVE program to combat Communist influence in U.S. life, Ross claims, might be built around a three-point approach: safeguarding fundamental civil liberties; exposure of Communists in and their elimination from private organizations, and vigorous government action to counter Communist intrigue, the action to be "selective and scrupulous" in its regard for basic liberties.

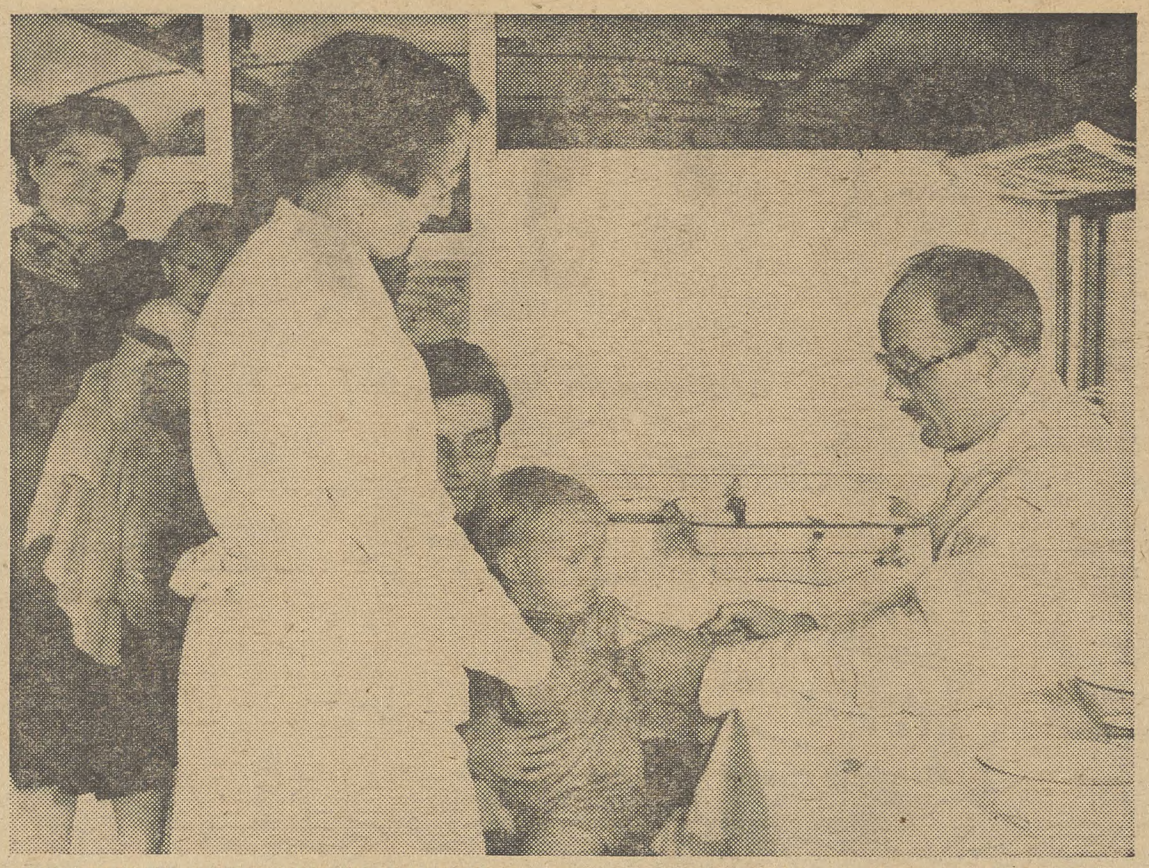
"Although we uphold the civil liberties of Communists—and of KKers and anti-Semites and fascists of every description—we must never be deluded by the Communists' pose as civil libertarians," he concludes.

"The Communists are about as devoted to the Bill of Rights as Hitler was to the Brotherhood of Man. They must be exposed and fought at every turn. The true believer in civil rights combats the Communists with one hand while he shores up the Bill of Rights with the other. Both tasks are equally crucial if American democracy is to be preserved."

Two American Patients Like British Health Plan

By EUGENE MARTINSON

(Eugene Martinson, who wrote the following article, recently returned from Great Britain where for 15 months he studied at the London School of Economics on a scholarship. He was a member of the CIO Auto Workers, and his wife, Gene Lurie Martinson, was one-time secretary to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther. The Martinsons are in-laws of Lawrence Rogin, publicity and educational director of the CIO Textile Workers, Mrs. Martinson being Mrs. Rogin's sister.)



THIS MAY BE PART OF THE REASON that Eugene Martinson in the accompanying articles comments: "British babies are beautiful and healthy looking." As part of the British Health Plan, a physician in this mobile clinic is immunizing children from diphtheria.

MY WIFE Gwen and I are enthusiastic boosters of the British national health service. It isn't just the idea we like. We were both patients in British hospitals operating under the scheme.

I had an emergency appendectomy. Gwen gave birth to our little boy. Neither operation nor the medicines or services we used cost us a cent and we received the very best of care, even though we are Americans and do not pay taxes in Britain.

Did we have to wait in long lines to see the doctor? Did the doctors rush us through? Were we made to feel uncomfortable about utilizing the service? The answer is "no" in each case.

When I got an attack, which seemed like appendicitis to me, I went to see a London doctor whose name I found listed in my local post office as a member of the plan.

Though I had not yet registered under the health scheme, it took all of two minutes to get my card filled out and another five minutes to see the doctor. He examined me thoroughly, diagnosed the case as a possible emergency appendicitis and gave me a letter to a surgeon in a nearby hospital clinic.

It was lunch time when I arrived at the clinic, so I waited till after lunch. If I had presented the doctor's letter, I learned later, I would have been examined on th spot.

Before long I was wrapped in a blanket, whisked into a wheel chair and prepared for surgery. The only question I was asked was whom to notify about the operation. At 6 p. m. my appendix was out. No fuss, no embarrassment, no bill.

THE SERVICE was excellent. The ward which housed me and 18 other chaps was spotlessly clean. The food? Well, if you like lots of rabbit and savory porridge . . . (Savory porridge, by the way, is just oatmeal flavored with sage or thyme.)

There was tea first thing in the morning. There was a bed radio attachment with earphones. My fellow patients were an interesting lot.

When I got out of the hospital I went back to my original doctor during his office hours and he gave me excellent treatment. And no waiting. All the drugs he prescribed were free, too. I could have had free house calls.

I should have registered for the service beforehand. But since I had not, and it was an emergency, no one raised any objections or red tape. My health came first.

I would have gladly paid for the operation and treatments if I had been working. Persons who are working pay a small payroll tax (14c a week). It was taken for granted I shouldn't pay.

The British feel every resident of England, whether a citizen or not, is entitled to health care. And not paying, I got the same service that I would have expected under our American fee system.

My wife and I are very grateful for the excellent care provided for the birth of our son, Keir. When Gwen found she was pregnant, she called on a doctor and arrangements were immediately made for her confinement.

Extra food rations were authorized right away. Gwen received an extra half ration of meat, milk at 1½c a pint, free vitamins and concentrated orange juice at 5c a bottle.

The majority of British babies are delivered in nursing homes staffed by midwives. But since this was Gwen's first child and she was over 35, she was accepted in one of the "finest hospitals in London.

An almoner (medical social worker) interviewed Gwen to find out about our home situation and whether we needed free household help after the baby arrived. Gwen made regular monthly visits to the hospital to be weighed and examined.

The closest tabs were kept on her progress. It was a friendly atmosphere. Tea was served in the waiting room and the women chatted quietly, read or knitted as they waited their turn. There was some waiting. But no longer nor more tedious than it would have been in any doctor's office here in America.

Gwen had the baby in a ward containing six beds. There were midwives in attendance—patient, understanding, well-trained women who made Gwen feel perfectly at home. There were doctors available if you needed them.

Gwen stayed in the hospital 10 days. The British don't rush things at the hospital. One little premature baby and his mother were there a month. Babies, by the way, are kept in the same room with their mothers in this hospital, unless they get an exceptional crying jag.

GWEN WENT to the hospital in an ambulance at 4 a.m. That was free, too. She had classes in relaxation provided free by the hospital's physio-therapy department. As part of the health service, she took our baby to a child welfare clinic.

She could have gone to see her original practitioner if she'd wanted to. If she were a British working mother she would have had a family allowance—a cash maternity benefit to compensate for loss of earnings.

Nurses work hard in the British hospitals. Due to the manpower shortage, orderlies are hard to find. So the nurses help out with the cooking and cleaning. But they don't complain and they're genuinely interested in their patients.

I found out that the mortality rate in Britain has dropped astonishingly since everyone can have free medical care. British babies are a beautiful, healthy looking lot. Everyone is very proud, after all these years of rationing and deprivation, to be the parent of a bouncing well-fed child.

JUST WHAT the health plan has meant to the British worker was dramatically described to us by our weekly charwoman. She told us her husband had suffered for years from arthritis and heart trouble which kept him bedridden.

When the health plan went into effect, he went for free treatment which cured his arthritis so markedly that he could get around again. Then he was given occupational therapy on a carpet-weaving machine and was sent to a convalescent home where the treatment surpassed his wildest dreams.

At first he had felt somewhat humiliated about receiving free treatment. How could he have ever expected care like this without the humiliation of a means test or an investigation? It was hard for him to understand for a long time that he could accept the treatment with pride, that it was his right as a British citizen.

The health service is being expanded as fast as doctors come in to the plan (it's voluntary for them). Though many doctors still oppose the plan, they're coming in. To the doctor who had a rich practice before, the plan means more work for the same money.

BUTS IT'S A boon for the young man who is getting started and it's helping to equalize doctors' income. Each doctor can carry up to 4000 patients and he is paid a set amount by the government for each patient he accepts.

The health plan is in Britain to stay. Even the Conservatives wouldn't dream of abolishing it. They just say they could administer it better.

Even the doctors will be for the plans as the years pass. Many of the next generation of doctors will know they never could have a diploma without the free medical education provided by the government.

British Health Plan Socialism

The British Health Plan, under which Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Martinson receive free medical care, is socialism. The government pays specialists on the basis of a salary scale for special services and the general practitioners on a per capita basis with extra fees for certain services.

The government also runs the hospitals and clinics. Furthermore, the entire operation is almost entirely financed out of general taxes.

On the other hand, President Truman's Health Program, which is falsely labelled "socialism" by the American Medical Association, would be financed like social security, with the employe and the employer sharing the cost. Physicians would have a voice in determining how much they would be paid by the government for their services. Hospitals and clinics, which would continue to be privately operated, would bill the government for their services.

Medic Assails Fee Splitters

Fee kickbacks from one doctor to another tend "to reduce surgery to the level of the confidence game and the surgeon to the level of the lowest fee splitter, the racetrack tout." So declared Dr. Paul R. Hawley, director of the American College of Surgeons, at a college sectional meeting at St. Louis, Mo.

"The college has never compromised in its opposition to fee splitting," he said, "but there still are too many cities and too many hospitals where it exists."

Charging that some surgeons remove "healthy organs," Dr. C. E. Burford, of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, said unnecessary operations are the frequent result of "an unholy alliance employing a method, unknown to the patient, of dividing the spoils or fees."

"He has his father's looks—and my sympathy!"

Papers 'Loaded' For Nixon, Biased On Douglas

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

STANFORD University, Palo Alto, Cal., has just released the results of its research into newspaper coverage of the political campaign which resulted in the election to the U.S. Senate of former Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R), who defeated former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D).

The study was made under a $1000 research grant given by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) and its California locals. Result: it has been found that the press was on Nixon's side!

The study was done so "scientifically," with such obvious gaps in its approach to the measurement of the effects of bias or the lack of it, as to approach the ridiculous—and yet this very fact makes the findings on California press performance doubly damning.

THE SURVEY made no attempt, for instance, to give more weight to a statement at the top of page one than to one buried at the end of a yarn about something else and located back among the want ads. It measured merely "statements," deciding whether they were for or against Douglas or Nixon, or neutral, regardless of placement in the paper.

The researchers gave no weight to the fact that some of the papers surveyed had 10 times as much circulation as others, with the big ones favoring Nixon, or that neither of the two (small) papers which editorially favored Mrs. Douglas had a Sunday edition.

They counted headlines as "statements" but gave no more importance to a big, black three-column head than to a little, buried, one-column one.

They did not take into account the fact that some of the papers they studied were the only ones published in their town. . . . They made no attempt to find out how many press releases from campaign headquarters had hit the wastebaskets, merely counting those that actually got into print.

They gave equal weight, in measuring "statements" favorable to either candidate, to ideas of unequal emotional appeal.

(For instance, if a story about Mrs. Douglas said she was attractive but also said she was pro-Communist, the researchers simply chalked one up on each side of her "score".)

—And yet, with all this to its discredit, and with only the sober and "scientific" measurement of statement against statement, the researchers found that a dozen California newspapers had come out in favor of Nixon by an average of 29.2 points. In other words, after adding up all the favorable statements made about either candidate, subtracting all the unfavorable ones, and then finding out the difference in the total favorable and unfavorable score, Nixon came out far ahead.

To put it in another way, the survey found—using the same figures—that while Nixon had only a slight edge on the number of favorable statements, Douglas drew almost 70% of all the unfavorable ones made about either candidate.

Considering all the important factors the survey did not measure, the CIO News can be pardoned for being surprised that the pro-Nixon bias showed up as clearly as it did.

And it shows up even more closely when the individual papers are studied.

THE TWO editorially pro-Douglas papers were: the Ventura Star—Free Press (circulation 14,165 daily; no Sunday edition; only paper in Ventura) and the Los Angeles News (circulation 251,232 daily; no Sunday edition; next-to-smallest of Los Angeles' five daily papers; its publisher, Manchester Boddy, was Douglas' opponent in the Democratic primaries and fought her vigorously, mainly on the Communist issue.) These had a pro-Douglas score of 63.1 and 75.7 respectively.

The one paper supporting neither candidate editorially was the Sacramento Bee (daily circulation 111,047; no Sunday edition; one of two papers in Sacramento), which came out with a pro-Douglas score of 7.9—in other words, was just about neutral, by the "scientific" test. The other Sacramento paper favored Nixon.

Supporting Nixon were: The Bakersfield Californian (daily circulation 30,286; no Sunday edition, only paper in town); the San Francisco News (daily circulation 132,476; no Sunday edition; one of four papers in San Francisco.) These two actually came out with slight pro-Douglas scores: 5.5 and 2.0, respectively.

—The Marysville-Yuba City Appeal Democrat (circulation 10,950 daily—no Sunday edition; only paper in the area), which favored Nixon by only 1.6.

—The San Diego Union (morning half of two papers published by same owner. Its combined daily circulation with the Tribune, its evening twin, is 140,395 daily and 193,065 Sunday.) The Union's pro-Nixon score was 16.9.

—The Sacramento Union (circulation 29,434 daily and 35,697 Sunday), which gave Nixon 27.8.

—The Los Angeles Times (circulation 385,582 daily, 782,953 Sunday), which gave him 93.5.

—The Los Angeles Examiner (circulation 357,453 daily, 827,051 Sunday), which gave him 118.9.

—The San Francisco Chronicle (circulation 160,477 daily and 267,318 Sunday; the favorite newspaper of West Coast intellectuals), which gave Nixon 68.4.

—The San Francisco Call-Bulletin (circulation 154,593 daily; a Hearst paper), which gave him 96.2.

THUS, THE survey shows — if you take the trouble to look up circulation data and other information in the Editor and Publisher Yearbook—that Douglas' outright support came from papers with a combined circulation of only 265,397, none of it on Sundays, and that Nixon's outright support came from papers with a combined daily circulation of at least 1,238,885, not counting the ones whose pro-Nixon score was slight, and a Sunday circulation of 2,106,084.

In other words, papers favoring Nixon reached between four and five times as many readers, six days a week, as did papers favoring Douglas—and he had the field to himself weekends.

And then, look at the big-town story. In Los Angeles, a five-paper town, the survey covered three papers—two, with combined daily circulation of 743,036, favored Nixon with scores of 93.5 and 118.9, respectively, while one, with a daily circulation of 251,232, favored Douglas with 75.7. In San Francisco, no paper favored Douglas at all.

Nixon carried Los Angeles county by 931,803 to Douglas' 612,510. He carried San Francisco by 165,631 to Douglas' 122,207—and in the same area, two Democratic candidates for the House were victorious.

In San Diego, where there was no pro-Douglas press, Nixon won by 115,119 to Douglas' 72,433—and again, a Democratic Congressional candidate won.

In Sacramento, where the Bee was neutral and the Union pro-Nixon, he won by 49,798 to 47,689.

THE SURVEY made a conscientious attempt to pin the statements for and against candidates down by source—and in so doing, brought out without any particular emphasis another angle of the newspaper campaign which disturbed and disgusted Douglas supporters right up to election day.

CIO Political Action Committee observers accused the papers of using pro-Nixon propaganda as "news." The researchers soberly found that 23.9 of all the statements favorable to Nixon came from "reporter or political writer"—half of them writing without bylines. *In other words, 23.9% of the material favoring Nixon in all papers appeared in the so-called "news" columns. On the other hand, the researchers, who examined over 8000 statements in all, found not one unfavorable comment about Nixon in "news" stories without a reporter's name attached, and only 9.9% in "news" columns with the writer identified.*

(Amusing sidelight: the main source of statements favoring Nixon was Nixon himself. He supplied 41% of his own praises. Douglas supplied a modest 28.5% of hers.)

CIO-PAC also reported it had extreme difficulty in getting anything in the papers at all, under its own steam—and this seems borne out by the researchers' findings that "labor leader or organization" is cited as the source for only 3.3% of all statements favoring Douglas, and only .6% of statements unfavorable to Nixon.

THE importance of the Communist theme in the election actually is underplayed two ways in the survey—first because the researchers made no attempt to weigh its emotional value and second because, in discussing the various themes used, they broke the question down into several sub-sections. Again, however, the fact shines through the fog—the theme was used, heavily and often, against Douglas. How viciously, the survey does not show.

Here are seven headings, for instance, in the list of propaganda themes used against Douglas, all of which clearly add up to one big issue—the Communist problem. The seven are: "National Security," "Comprehension of Communist Threat," "Control of Subversives," "Guilt by Association with Communists," "Americanism," "Welfare State, Socialism," and "Other Communist Themes."

The total percentage for all of these is 35.5—making it far and away the most popular theme of attack on her. The next biggest — 14.9% — is something called "Strength-Weakness"—the bandwagon stuff, in which speakers prate about her certain defeat, desertion by members of her own party, etc.

AND THE third biggest—14.1% — is "Political Morality" — which the researchers define as follows: "Statements which charge, that the candidate or his supporters were political opportunists who did not give the whole and the true picture . . . Most of these statements were to the effect that the opponents misrepresent and falsify and dodge the real issue."

Editor and Publisher, the industry trade magazine, makes little of the bias uncovered by the survey, but pats the California papers on the back because the survey found that by and large the 12 papers gave equal space to both candidates—with no mention of where the space was, of course.

The survey covered the period from Sept. 1 to Nov. 7, and the papers were alerted beforehand to the fact that they would be under observation.

GORILLA ASSOCIATES WITH McCARTHY! The beast should be thrown out of the zoo: he's let Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) right into his cage. 'Taint so, of course, but this is the kind of picture that McCarthy's aides used to help defeat ex-Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) by "proving" he associated with Communists. Such a vicious fake was circulated in Maryland.

PAC Endorsement Story Is 'Buried'

Here is an example of the kind of treatment PAC got from the "impartial" California press during the Nixon-Douglas campaign:

The Los Angeles Times received a press release giving the list of PAC endorsements. The story made the paper, all right: buried way back among the obituaries was a little two-inch story, beginning: "If anybody cares, here is the list of endorsements made by the CIO Political Action Committee."

This kind of thing apparently does not show up in the survey at all, since it was not directly about either Senatorial candidate.

Some Distortions Aren't Measured

The effect of misleading headlines was not measured, either. For instance, when Sen. Dennis Chavez (D. N.M.) went to Los Angeles to speak on Helen Douglas' behalf, he commented in passing: "Now, Nixon is a nice enough young man, I suppose—I don't know much about him, but I do know Helen Douglas . . ." He then launched into a series of tributes to Mrs. Douglas.

This story appeared in the Los Angeles Times under the headline: "Chavez Praises Nixon."

Presumably the statements in the body of the story were duly counted as favoring Mrs. Douglas, subtracting by that amount from the headline's pro-Nixon slant. But how many newspaper "readers" get past the headline?

Alien Workers Help British War Machine

GREAT BRITAIN, short of workers to man an industrial machine that has jumped production 50% since the end of World War II, is admitting foreign workers to take up the slack at the rate of 30,000 a year.

Further production boosts and employment opportunities are in sight as defense production expands.

Approximately 350,000 workers from continental Europe have worked in British industry since the war ended, and about 200,000 of them are now making their homes in Britain permanently—the remainder have gone out to other countries of the British Commonwealth.

The government and the British trade unions combined forces to see to it that the foreign workers were not exploited by industry or used by employers to force down wages and debase working conditions. At the unions' insistence, they cannot be employed except at the same rates of pay and under the same conditions as native-born workers. In some industries such as mining, the immigrants had to become union members.

The continued high flow of workers into the country—which has had virtually no unemployment for the last five years—is now taking place without government-sponsored planning. Many of those from Western Europe are engaged in domestic work, but many others are employed in industry.

Prospective employers applying for permits now have to show that qualified permanent residents of the community to be affected are all employed, and that wages and working conditions will be not less favorable than those given to British employes for similar work.

Former Local C. Of C. Head, Ex-Wallaceite Identified As Taft Labor League Leaders

By AL ZACK

YOO hoo, Senator Taft. Your slip is showing. One of your high-priced press agents pulled a boner and the best-kept secret of the 1950 elections campaign is a secret no longer.

Remember how carefully you concealed the identity of the real brains behind your so-called "Labor League for Taft"?

Remember how hard you worked to perpetuate the fiction that his leaders were real labor men?

Well, the cat is out of the bag now.

The last time your alleged labor organization met in Columbus your press agent issued a yarn saying they wanted you to run for President of the United States.

AND the press agent said, "J. Eugene Carr of Canton will call the next meeting." He also reported Carr was your best organizer. In fact, he said, Carr "led in organization of local league units last year."

Sounds like Carr's a mighty fine labor organizer, doesn't it?

But the fact is, Carr has been an official of the Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., which owns a big string of daily papers in Ohio. As a matter of fact, he had the title of "Director of Radio" for the Brush-Moore Newspapers, which also owns a string of radio stations.

Around 1947, Carr was also president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, serving two terms in that office.

That's a labor leader, Mr. Taft?

Funny thing about that "Labor League for Taft" meeting, Senator. Your press agent also reported you sent a recorded message to Carr and company, thanking them for, in your words, "standing up against the self-appointed labor bosses."

By the way, who elected Carr a labor leader? Was it the Canton Chamber of Commerce or the Brush-Moore Newspapers?

ALSO, who paid Carr for his services? His name didn't appear on the official report filed by the "Taft for Senator Committee." That was the report which showed how much your committee gave the other "leaders" of the so-called "Labor League for Taft."

That report shows your committee gave $650 to Willis O. Hall, who was identified in your publicity as chairman of the Labor League for Taft.

It also shows your committee gave $1256.25 to Marion Patten, who was identified as the Montgomery County chairman of the Labor League for Taft. Patten, you will recall, was active in the Wallace campaign in 1948 and also fought for the United Electrical Workers when that union was expelled from CIO because of its Communist domination.

That same report, Mr. Taft, shows your committee gave $1750 to Bryan Garber of Toledo, $900 to Fred Ross of Cincinnati and $268 to Otto Lyman of Warren, who got his name in the paper because he quit a minor post in the Trumbull CIO Council to join your organization. Your publicity referred to these men as "labor men."

INCIDENTALLY, Senator, your press agent quoted Howard Reynolds of Delaware, whom he identified as a field representative, as saying, "We've started a job in 1950 that I hope we can finish in 1952."

Just to refresh your recollection, your committee gave Reynolds $2098.13 for working from May 4 to Nov. 6. Maybe he wants to be on your contribution list for two more years.

Sounds like a funny labor outfit you're running, Senator. Its top organizer is a past president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce. It agrees to meet on call from a man who was a big wheel in a big newspaper chain. It names ex-Wallaceitis who support Communist-dominated organizations as county chairmen and gives them money, too.

Sure you don't have the labor movement mixed up with the National Association of Manufacturers?

Heaven protect workers from your kind of a labor organization.

CIO Endorses Drafting Of 18-Year-Olds

CIO SECY.-Treas. James B. Carey gave CIO endorsement to proposals for drafting 18-year-olds in testimony Jan. 29 on amendments to the Selective Service Act before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

"We believe that lowering the induction age," he said, "would prove least disruptive to our way of life and at the same time serve as a great source of strength to our armed forces.

"We are somewhat more reluctant to endorse the request of the Dept. of Defense to extend the period of training and service from 21 to 27 months. Nevertheless, we do not oppose this provision because of the urgency with which our top military leaders have insisted that the additional period is necessary to adequately train men for the various armed services.

"At the same time this committee should recognize that by so doing we are buying increased security for all of us at the expense of a relatively small group of men who will be required to serve an additional six months in the armed forces. This can be justified only on the grounds of military expediency.

"THIS EXTENSION should not, however serve as a precedent for further requests to lengthen the period of training and service at some later date solely because it is easier to keep men in the service than to extend the draft to new groups.

"In the future, if there is need for further strengthening of our armed forces during peacetime, it would appear more equitable to broaden the base of those subject to induction rather than to increase further the burden on those already in service."

Carey strongly opposed a proviso in the bill which would authorize the President to cut the basic pay of trainees from the regular $75 a month to $30.

Carey registered objection to changing the title of the law to the "Universal Military Service and Training Act."

"The concept of 'universal military training' has generally been associated with the draft into military service of all citizens without regard to physical condition, sex, occupational skills and other special considerations," he said.

"THERE IS nothing in the proposed bill which is inconsistent with the present title. . . . Certainly this bill, as it now stands . . . presents no rational excuse for amending the title. We believe that the proposed change in the title will leave the door open to the drafting of individuals not qualified for military duty to perform functions normally carried on by civilians.

"To this we are unalterably opposed. It smacks of national service legislation which not one of us would want to see replace the voluntary free labor which has so successfully served the nation in previous periods of peace and war."

Carey urged complete equality of treatment for Negroes and other minority group members in all branches of the armed services, and praised the Air Force for demonstrating "the practicability and favorable results that flow from a policy of complete integration."

Stand Against Communist Aggression Leads To Purge Of Local UE Officers

BECAUSE they said 'the union should support American troops fighting aggression in Korea, four officers of Local 1227, United Electrical Workers, have been expelled. The result has been a revolt of the membership against Communist discipline.

(The UE was expelled from the CIO at the 1949 convention for following the Communist Party line.)

The story goes back to last October, when the members were told that the UE convention declaration on foreign policy did not mean support for the U. S. and UN in Korea. James Prenz. business agent, disagreed, demanded a firm pro-UN stand. He was purged in the local's election in December, being succeeded by Vince Perillo.

Bruno Andrews was elected president; Robert Blume, vice president; James DiSena, sergeant-arms. All three are anti-Communists, were under constant attack by the party-liners, and told "to get back in line or get out."

The test was due at the membership meeting Jan. 24 at Long Island City, N. Y. At a hurried executive meeting that afternoon, all four were expelled for "voting wrong," and "opposing the policy of UE." Blume, in addition, was accused of dual unionism, for having joined the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers under orders to learn what he could about IUE activities.

Three hours after the expulsion, more than 1000 members of the local showed up for the January meeting. All were screened by a group including members of the Fur and Furniture Workers' locals.

(The Fur and Leather Workers were expelled by the CIO for following the CP line, but the Furniture Workers, which also were slated for trial by a CIO board, were saved from expulsion by purging themselves at their convention last year.)

The four expelled officers were barred from the hall. Fistfights broke out during the meeting, and police had to be called.

Andrews, Blume DiSena and Prenz called an open-air meeting across the street and pledged "to continue to fight for an honest and patriotic union. If we can't have it in UE, then we'll look elsewhere because our members want a decent union, not one run by Party members." **LPA**

NY Guild In Drive For CBS Workers

The New York CIO Newspaper Guild has begun a campaign to organize radio and television office workers of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The New York Guild claims jurisdiction over the workers because of a clause in the union's constitution which covers "radio company and television broadcasting company" employes. Some local Guilds outside New York have contracts with radio stations. The number of eligible employes at CBS is between 650 and 700.

CBS recently declined to negotiate a new contract with the left-wing Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, contending that the independent union did not represent a majority of the workers. The AFL Office Employes Intl. Union also is seeking to organize the CBS workers.

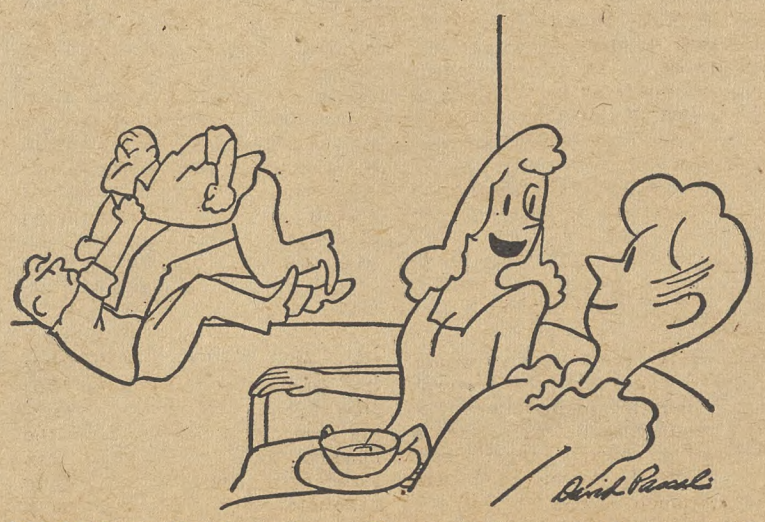
Strike Barely Averted

A strike on the Aliquippa & Southern Railroad—a feeder line owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.—was averted last week 15 minutes before a deadline set by the CIO United Railroad Workers when the management agreed to arbitrate the size of a wage increase. The raise will be retroactive.

Free Transport Unions To Aid Democracies

Arms necessary for the defense of the democracies will reach their destinations in spite of everything the Communists can do to block them, representatives of free unions of Mediterranean transport workers pledged recently at a conference in Marseilles, France, under the auspices of the Intl. Transportworkers' Federation.

A committee was set up to carry out the pledge. Represented on it are the unions of transport workers in France, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.



"I told Harry that he and your Jim would have a lot in common."

Free Press

Commonweal: T-H Subs For Goons

★ ★ ★

Call Sees No Socialism In Our Time

★ ★ ★

Phony Labor Paper Blasts Truman

"THE SOUTHERN industrialists no longer need the goon squad in white sheets, the tar-and-feathers, the free ride out of town on fence rail that were so popular a few years back," says John C. Cort on Unions in the South, in the Feb. 2 issue of Commonweal, Catholic weekly.

"They use them, too, occasionally even now, but today the better class of people doesn't soil its fingers with such vulgarity," says Cort. "Today they hire a high-priced lawyer and strangle the union to death with red-tape and delay, to which homicide the Taft-Hartley Act lends itself with glad abandon."

Based on a study of Taft-Hartleyism in Southern textiles prepared by the CIO Textile Workers' attorney, Isadore Katz, Cort's article discusses what's wrong with the South's attitude on labor and what can be done about it.

But Northerners shouldn't "give way to self-righteous feelings of superiority toward the South," says Cort. "It is only that up here, thanks to circumstances, and no credit of our own, some of these sins are not as fashionable as they remain in the South."

Much can be done by Southerners themselves, to change things, Cort believes. For one thing, more Christian missionaries are needed "to help teach the Southerners something about Christianity." Cort says he can "think of no better place for missionaries to go than into the Southern mills."

* * *

PROSPECTS for a socialist revival in this country appear at present to be rather dim, in the opinion of Max Nomad whose article, "Will American Workers Go Socialist?" appears in the Jan. 26 issue of the Socialist Call.

"Yet circumstances might arise which might break the deadlock, just as half a century ago a number of objective circumstances led in England to the formation of what was to become a trade-union-supported Labor Party," writes Nomand.

A writer and teacher who lectures at New York Univ. and the New School for Social Research, Nomad is the author of "Rebels and Renegades" and "Apostles of Revolution." The Call article is one of a series of New Roads to Socialism.

Looking the question straight in the face, Nomad says, "So far all roads have led only to sectarian isolation." He finds many reasons for the indifference of American workers to socialism in the past. They include the traditional "American dream" of great opportunities for the poor man, early establishment of political democracy in the U.S. at a time when Europeans were still waging revolutionary struggles against remnants of feudalism and absolutism, the development of American unionism along the lines of improving wages and hours, with little influence exerted by middle-class malcontent intellectuals.

"It has been pointed out time and again that, left to their own devices, the manual workers never go beyond the concept of better wages and shorter hours," according to Nomad.

Many things have changed today but "the democratic socialism movement is as weak and even weaker than ever," Nomad writes. One reason for this is the enormous cleavage between the standard of living of the skilled and well organized workers on the one hand and the unskilled and semi-skilled on the other, which rules out class solidarity, one of the foundations of the socialist outlook. Another is that the New Deal Democrats have "stolen much of the Socialist thunder."

On the other hand, Nomad believes that a defeat of the Democratic Party followed by an ultra-reactionary Republican administration, and increased employer resistance to workers' demands for higher living standards, are some of the things that might work in the direction of socialism.

* * *

SOME OF THE heaviest strains on the freedom of the press in this country are being exerted by a screwball anti-labor sheet published monthly in Indianapolis, Ind. Whoever named the paper probably did not mean to be funny, only sly, in calling it The Labor Digest. The masthead gives the editor's name as Norman A. Zolezzi and states that the paper was founded in December 1927, "pledged to the cause of labor all the time."

It's a curious little eight-page paper that may get away with a lot because it isn't taken seriously. It regularly slings mud and slime against both CIO and AFL unions and leaders, as well as government officials and bureaus, but the February issue really outdoes itself. It gives the whole front page to an attack on President Truman which sounds like the rantings of a maniac at times. For instance:

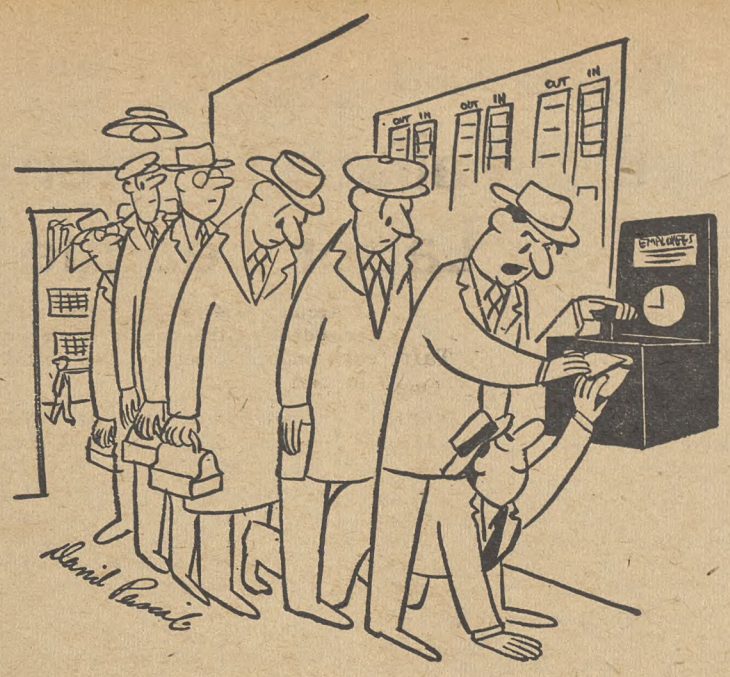
"What has happened to the soul of Harry Truman? What sorceries have been practiced on the man? They must have been potent to transform a Missouri county judge (county commissioner), who loved to boast of his economies and tender regard for the tax dollar, into the most insanely wasteful head of a state the world ever knew. . . .

"Standing glassy-eyed, like Trilby under Svengali's spell, President Truman read his recent message to the Congress and a frightened nation. . . . He spoke as a Socialist, though obviously the words were not his but belonged to his 'controls'. Sentences were long and cumbrous and he mispronounced many words." And on and on for a whole page.

Then finally this one: "It would be grand if devil-possessed Harry Truman could be impeached. And treated for his derangement before he really does kick someone who isn't 'wearing a support below,' or before he gives his hero, 'good old Joe,' who looks like Tom Pendergast, the key to Fort Knox."

Sex Hormone Probe Asked

Women who are unable to have children may be able to trace their troubles to artificial fattening processes used by meat packers, according to Rep. James J. Delaney (D. N.Y.) Delaney wants Congress to let him head a seven-man committee to investigate reports that synthetic sex hormones injected in chickens, pigs, sheep, and cattle to fatten them can make women barren.



"Okay, Hennessy. Get in line like the rest of us."

Hayes Of Machinists Named Mrs. Rosenberg's Assistant

ALBERT J. HAYES, president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, has been named special assistant on manpower to Assistant Secy. of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg. He is the first special assistant in the history of the national military establishment to come from the ranks of organized labor, the Defense Dept. said.

It was announced that Hayes would continue to serve as president of the Machinists while performing his duties with the Defense Dept. on a regular basis. He will also be available for consultation on other matters.

Hayes is a member of the United Labor Policy Committee which represents the CIO, AFL and Railway Labor Executives Association. He is also a member of the Labor Department's Management-Labor Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower and of the advisory committee to the Director of the Defense Mobilization Board.

The Machinists recently voted to rejoin the AFL on terms which eliminated the causes of a jurisdictional dispute leading to disaffiliation several years ago. **LPA**

CIO Members Bar Enemy Ship Work

Members of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers refused point-blank last week to do repair work on the Polish passenger liner Batory.

Terming the vessel "a Communist enemy ship" and a "potential threat to the lives of Americans fighting in Korea," the workers declared they would rather go on relief than work on the boat.

The vessel put into the Todd Shipbuilding Corp. in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a hull scraping, painting and repair of her propellers. IUMSW Reg. Dir. Alfred W. Myers declared that shipyard workers from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico would refuse to touch it.

"When our contract was signed," he said, "there was no provision in it for handling enemy ships. Our men won't repair the Batory and that's all there is to it."

U. S. Blacklist Stands Against Defense Bidder

A firm put on the statutory three-year blacklist for violating the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act can't get off merely because it has a chance to work on a defense job, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has ruled.

The act requires payment of the prevailing wage in the area by employers who win federal contracts of $10,000 or more. Tobin's ruling came on an appeal by the Quality Manufacturing Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., a hat-making firm, to be removed from the blacklist because it had been asked by a government agency to negotiate for defense contracts.

Buffalo CIO Hits Use Of FBI Circular

The Greater Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Council has protested the Buffalo school board's authorization of the distribution at schools of a circular calling on children to report all persons or organizations considered "subversive" to the FBI.

The circular was distributed by an otherwise unidentified "Seven Point Committee." It contained a statement by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, listing seven steps to follow "in reporting information pertaining to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities."

The Buffalo Council said in a resolution that the use of children "to report" upon families, neighbors and friends is the method of the totalitarian police state and is completely foreign to American ideals.

Those 'Jewels' Are Only Sucker-Bait

If you run out of ready cash due to the high cost of living, don't make the mistake of trying to hock one of the "floating jewel sapphire" phonograph needles made by the Electrovox Co. of East Orange, N. J., says the Federal Trade Commission.

According to an FTC trial examiner, the needles which the company claims are tipped with sapphires and rubies are actually made of synthetic materials.

Furthermore, the company has been ordered to stop claiming that the needles are good for 4000, 6000 or 10,000 playings or any specified number because such claims "are grossly exaggerated, speculative, and have no basis of fact."

Plans To Use Mexicans On Farms Flayed

WHILE a delegation of labor leaders was protesting U. S. plans to import Mexican farm workers, thousands of the latter were reported heading for the border.

A delegation representing the CIO, AFL, Railway Labor Executives Association, and social welfare organizations called on Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin Jan. 30. They protested plans to import 500,000 foreign workers to be used on the nation's farms, railways and in processing industries.

The delegation urged that pools of unemployed and partially employed American citizens be utilized before any foreign workers are imported. In a memorandum they left with Tobin, they pointed out that sufficient labor can be mobilized in the U. S. and its possessions to meet any present manpower needs on the nation's farms.

THE potential sources they cited included: 1,540,000 seasonal workers, mostly in the South, harvesting the cotton crops, who are idle at least seven months a year; 226,000 Puerto Ricans working in the sugar cane fields less than five months a year; 3 million sub-marginal farm operators who barely scratch out a living and often have to take other work to make ends meet.

The protest was filed while agents of the U. S. State and Labor Depts. were negotiating in Mexico City with the Mexican government on an agreement to import as many as 300,000 Mexicans. Meanwhile Mexican laborers were heading for Brownsville, Mexicali and El Paso, hoping to cross the border illegally, as "wetbacks" (those who wade or swim across to elude the border patrol).

The big farm operators, who run what is known as "factories in the field," prefer Mexicans because they work for less, and thus depress the wage scale for the entire area, and put up with miserable conditions.

THE memorandum left with Tobin called for legislation to provide for a program of recruitment and transportation; standards of wages, working and other conditions; adequate housing, educational and recreational facilities, emergency medical care, accident insurance and social service.

"We urge you to use your influence to develop a realistic program to supply American farms with American labor before you give your approval to a plan for the importation of any foreign nationals," the memorandum read.

Those in the delegation comprised Lewis G. Hines, special representative of AFL President Green; Paul Sifton of the CIO United Auto Workers; Ernest Benson of the Railway Labor Executives Association; H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL National Farm Labor Union; Mrs. Veniette Weil, secretary of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor. **LPA**

Island Pay Boosts Add $21.6 Million Per Year

Seventeen orders on minimum wages issued during 1950 by the Insular Minimum Wage Board of Puerto Rico will add an estimated $21.5 million to the annual income of 79,000 workers, according to the board's computations, or an average of $5.23 per week.

Legislatures Move On Labor-Backed Bills

STATE legislatures are devoting much attention to the problems of working men, a survey shows. Here is the latest roundup showing action taken on wages and hours, unemployment and workmen's compensation, FEPC and other matters directly affecting union members.

Arizona: Bill introduced to abolish Dept. of Labor operated by the Arizona Industrial Commission and appoint a labor commissioner at $4500 a year. The appointment would be by the Governor subject to Senate confirmation. The commissioner would handle wage disputes. Another bill would raise the limit on unemployment benefits from 12 to 20 weeks while lowering rates for small employers.

California: A State Labor Relations Board has been proposed to govern collective bargaining among intrastate employes. Closed shops and picketing for organizational purposes would be outlawed by a bill introduced by Harold Levering, of Los Angeles.

Colorado: Gov. Dan Thornton wants "a reasonable and enforceable" FEPC because he is convinced that "right-thinking Americans firmly believe in equal and non-discriminatory work opportunities regardless of race, color or religion." Another bill would raise the minimum wage to $1 an hour.

Connecticut: Bills to establish a 75c minimum wage and give equal pay to women are before the Legislature. Another would increase workmen's compensation to a maximum of $32 a week and provide that widows or widowers of workers killed on the job be given compensation for life or until remarried.

Delaware: Time-and-a-half after 40 hours is provided in a bill sponsored by Sen. Frederick Klair. It would also set a 75c minimum wage now, increasing to $1 in two years. Unemployment benefits for workers on strike or involved in any sort of labor dispute would be paid under a bill by Rep. Joseph A. Bruno. It would increase maximum benefits from $26 to $30 weekly and raise minimum benefits from $8 to $15.

Georgia: A bill would outlaw secondary boycotts under penalty of $1000 fine, 12 months in jail or both.

Indiana: Proposals to strengthen the FEPC law and provide $50,000 for enforcement are before the Legislature along with a bill to found a State Labor Relations Board. The board would investigate, hold hearings, and fine FEPC violators.

Maine: Hopes for a state minimum wage law faded as the Legislative Research Committee found Maine workers "under no hardship a minimum wage could correct."

Minnesota: The Legislature is considering FEPC, unemployment compensation and child labor bills. The FEPC bill would create a nine-man commission to eliminate unfair employment practices. Minimum age for child labor would be raised from 14 to 16 and limit 16 and 17-year-olds to eight hours a day by another bill.

Missouri: Rep. Donnell R. Perryman (D.) has introduced a bill to repeal the King-Thompson law, which forbids strikes against public utilities.

Montana: The Public Utilities and State Commissions Committee of the House has reported adversely on an FEPC bill. A bill is being pressed by Rep. J. S. Brenner to boost workmen's compensation payments $1.50 a week.

New Hampshire: Employes of "hotels, restaurants, inns and cabins" who were excluded from the state minimum wage law two years ago are covered in a bill which would establish a new 50c minimum.

New Jersey: Speeding up of appeals under the Workmen's Compensation Act will be possible under a bill sponsored by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

New York: Democrats are backing a bill to repeal the Condor-Wadlin Act, outlawing strikes by state employes. Representatives from both parties are behind proposals to give labor a say in "all emergency manpower, production and control boards on both the policy and operational level." Bills also are up to improve workmen's and unemployment compensation laws.

North Carolina: Rep. Clyde A. Shreve is fighting to repeal the anti-closed shop law and to establish a minimum wage law with a 75c floor and time-and-a-half for overtime. Amendment of workmen's compensation laws is asked to raise benefits from a $24 to $35 weekly maximum, and death or permanent disability payments from $6000 to $7500.

Ohio: Two FEPC bills have been introduced which would have a commission to enforce fair employment standards. Sen. David M. Ferguson wants a joint investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Oregon: Workmen's compensation under the "hazardous occupations" section would be extended to bus and cab drivers under one new bill, and another would extend coverage of unemployment insurance to 30,000 employes of small firms.

Rhode Island: About 3000 workers in laundry and dry cleaning plants who are now covered by a 12-year-old minimum wage of 30c an hour may get relief soon. A nine-man board has been appointed to recommend revisions.

Tennessee: The administration is backing plans to increase maximum unemployment compensation benefits to $24 for 20 weeks. It is now $20 for 20 weeks.

Utah: A State-administered occupational disease fund is asked of the Legislature here along with a $10 weekly increase to $25 in benefits for occupational diseases and workmen's compensation injuries.

Wisconsin: A new minimum wage law is in the works that will cover all workers instead of just women and children as at present. It would be 65c the first year it was enacted, 70c the second and 75c the third. **LPA**

Union Shop Vote Asked At Chrysler

The CIO Auto Workers have filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for a union shop election among approximately 90,000 employes of the Chrysler Corp.

The petition was buttressed by more than 52,000 signatures of eligible workers, about 25,000 more than the 30% required under the Taft-Hartley Act. The signatures were collected in one week, although many workers were not at their jobs because of a model change-over, according to Norman Matthews, director of the UAW Chrysler Dept.

Postum Admits Coffee Is Not Divorce Grounds

If your wife divorces you on the grounds that you have a disposition like a wounded water buffalo or that you stay out all night playing poker with the boys, it's perfectly all right with the Federal Trade Commission.

However, when the manufacturers of Postum recently inferred in advertisements that drinking coffee tends to increase the nation's divorce rate, the federal agency decided such claims were somewhat off base and stepped into the picture.

As a result, General Foods, which makes the coffee substitute, has promised in a stipulation filed with FTC that in the future Postum ads will not suggest that coffee drinking will cause the little woman to take a walk, or any of the following disasters:

Business failures, factory accidents, juvenile deliquency, traffic accidents, fires or home foreclosures.

Alvano Honored For Aid To Italy

VICE PRES. Vincent Alvano of the CIO Clothing Workers, was honored recently at a dinner in New York by the Italian Rehabilitation Fund for raising funds to build an olive oil refinery in Amantea, Calabria, Italy, where he was born.

Alvano rounded up $250,000 in voluntary contributions from union members and employers in the shirt, pajama and allied industries of Greater New York. The refinery gives employment to 500 persons, helps nearby olive growers and has rescued Amantea from virtual poverty. It was hailed at the dinner as a bulwark against the spread of Communist imperialism.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, described the venture—which was viewed in a documentary film by the 1000 diners who paid tribute to Alvano—as a demonstration of what democratic American trade unionism can do to rehabilitate war-torn economy abroad and turn back the red tide. The refinery project, he declared, is more than equal to "a dozen so-called diplomatic victories by the enemies of democracy."

Potofsky Co-Leader Of Brotherhood Week Unit

Pres. Jacob Potofsky, of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been named a co-chairman of the national Labor-Management Organizations Committee for Brotherhood Week, it was announced Feb. 3 by Eric Johnston, general chairman of Brotherhood Week. Pres. Dwight R. G. Palmer of the General Cable Corp. was named the other co-chairman.

The co-chairmen will head the effort for mobilizing the cooperation of industry and labor in the national observance which will be held Feb. 18-25 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. President Truman is honorary chairman of the week-long observance.

More Gains Asked

More than 6000 employes of Electric Auto-Lite at Toledo, Ohio, have turned down an escalator clause and told CIO Auto Workers negotiators to go back for higher gains.

FPC Delays Hearings On Natural Gas Boost

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THERE'S MORE than one way to skin a consumer, the big utilities know.

Take the Phillips Petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Okla., owner of 12% of the nation's natural gas reserves. For a couple of years, Phillips has been dodging an investigation of its pricing practices asked by Wisconsin and Detroit.

Kansas City, Mo., has also filed a complaint against the company. As a result the Federal Power Commission, supposedly the protector of the public interest, is very much on the spot.

Back in November, 1948, the FPC ordered an inquiry when Detroit and Wisconsin charged that Phillips wanted excessive prices for delivering natural gas to the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Co., serving Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Iowa.

YOU KNOW how investigations drag on. By Dec. 19, 1950, FPC staffers had completed field surveys and the stage was set for public hearings. On that date, the commission deferred the investigation until at least Jan. 8.

Later, further delay was ordered. There were rumors that on Feb. 6 the commission might decide whether to conduct hearings at all, but a spokesman for the agency has refused to confirm the date.

And what has all the delay been about? You'd guess if you thought for a moment. In a period of international crisis the Phillips Petroleum Co. discovered the flag and began waving it. Too busy with defense business to be bothered with hearings, the company said.

The firm chattered about new processes it's experimenting with for the government and claimed airing of the price charges might lead to "disclosure of classified information which would give aid and comfort to the enemy and violate respondent's security agreement with the government."

Just what do these alleged secrets have to do with Wisconsin's charge that Phillips raised the price of its natural gas five times before a cubic foot of the stuff ever crossed the state line?

Wisconsin contends that the price hikes raise the annual bill the pipeline company owes Phillips by about $5 million—an extra fee Wisconsin consumers will have to pay if Phillips gets away with its "secret process" talk. The company argument is "pure hokum," according to the Milwaukee Journal.

Remember the Kerr Natural Gas Bill which Congress enacted last year but which died under President Truman's veto? Phillips along with other oil and gas companies lobbied that bill through.

If it had become law, the FPC's power to regulate "independent" natural gas companies would have been abolished. In fact, there would have been no basis for the complaints filed by Wisconsin, Detroit and Kansas City.

The rates charged by gas producers just wouldn't have been subject to regulation. Phillips could have upped its bill to the pipeline company by $10 million if it wanted to and Wisconsin consumers would have had to dig deeper into their pockets if they wanted to cook with gas.

BUT IF THE FPC refuses to take a hand in the dispute, the effects of the Kerr bill will have been achieved without legislation—and without much national publicity.

What about the Federal Power Commission? Why doesn't it jump into the fight? To get the answers you have to remember some more recent history.

About the time the fight on the Kerr bill was reaching a climax, FPC Member Leland Olds was up for re-appointment. And the gas and oil companies lobbied just as hard to eliminate Olds as they did to shove the Kerr bill through. What's more, they succeeded.

The President re-appointed Olds, an outstanding liberal who battled for the public interest at every turn. But the Senate turned him down, although he already had served a couple of terms.

PRESIDENT Truman then appointed his old friend Mon C. Wallgren, a political hanger-on, formerly Governor of the state of Washington and a Senator to boot. Wallgren, now FPC chairman, actually is on the spot.

Leland Olds used to give consumers a three-to-two majority on the five-man FPC. Last December, the commission voted three to one to defer investigation of the charges against Phillips. The lone vote for plunging into the matter was cast by Thomas C. Buchanan. One commissioner, Claude L. Draper, was absent but probably would have voted Buchanan's way, the guess is. Thus, in a showdown, Mon Wallgren is the key man.

Wallgren voted wrong in December, but liberal members of the Senate are reportedly asking him to change his mind. If he doesn't, the oil and gas lobby will score a tremendous victory and consumers will suffer a crushing defeat.

"Okay, Jones, stop being economical. Hitch it up and get it out of here."

Aid For Trenton Six Asked By N. J. CIO

ALL CIO unions in New Jersey have been urged to give moral and financial support for the case of the "Trenton Six," the group of Negro defendants whose new trial on a murder charge opens Feb. 5.

The New Jersey CIO Council, which issued the appeal for support for the defendants in their "fight for a fair trial," has named Arthur Chapin, its civil rights director, as chairman of the labor committee for the defense of the men.

Origin of the case goes back to 1947 when William Horne, a second-hand store proprietor, was murdered. Police rounded up and arrested a number of Negroes, six of whom were subsequently convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed, despite conflicting testimony of witnesses, suppression of evidence and alibis showing that most of the accused men were working at the time of the slaying, according to the council.

LATER the State Superior Court threw out the conviction and a new trial was ordered. In the decision, the court rebuked the trial judge for his handling of the case and stated that the police, in their desire to secure a conviction, had denied the defendants their full rights.

The Civil Rights Congress, listed as a subversive organization by Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath, withdrew from the case after CRC exploited the trial for propaganda purposes.

The defendants now will be represented by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union. Arthur Garfield Hays will be the ACLU counsel, and Raymond Pace Alexander, J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford Moore will represent NAACP.

Georgia Protests 'Honor Of Schools'

Georgia schools are going to get twice the money from the state that they ever got before, but none of it will go to any school that accepts both white and Negro pupils.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has approved a bill appropriating $189 million for state aid. The bill bars aid to "any school system that does not provide separate schools for the white and colored races."

(In Washington, Clarence Mitchell, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said his organization would take the bill to the courts as soon as it became law.)

Oklahoma CIO Asks Better State Laws

R. J. THOMAS, assistant director of organization, told the delegates to the ninth annual Oklahoma CIO Council convention at Oklahoma City that the American working man "is infinitely better off" than the average Russian worker.

Thomas leveled a blast at the steady stream of propaganda coming from the Kremlin which pictures Russian workers as being well fed, well housed and supremely happy. The convention was held Jan. 28 and 29.

When he visited Russia in 1945, Thomas said, the workers in an auto factory he went through appeared "extremely dejected and undernourished" and acted "as though their spirits were broken."

"While I was there," he declared, "I saw few workers over 65 years of age but I attributed it to the fact that most of them who should have been that old were probably dead from overwork."

ANTHONY W. SMITH, assistant CIO councils director, pointed out that this country has a very definite stake in the development of the backward nations of the world and said that only by giving these nations our vigorous and permanent support can be certain that they will be our allies during critical periods of the future.

Jim Hughes, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor, who is held in the highest esteem by labor unions throughout the state, outlined better state compensation laws.

His views on such matters are completely in accord with those held by state CIO officials. He reminded the delegates that Oklahoma is the only state in the Southwest without a single anti-labor law on the books.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay of Oklahoma highlighted the progress made by the CIO in the state. He declared that until just a few years ago the CIO was either wholly unwelcome or had to elbow its way into various civic, business and social organizations. It is now consistently bombarded with invitations and is welcome and warmly received in the state, he said.

THE CONVENTION called for enactment of a liberal state law to protect the widows and children of workers killed in industry. Another resolution favored tighter restrictions and state control over insurance companies. A third resolution advocated a graduated land tax, better farm-to-market roads and no further school consolidations without approval of people affected.

Other resolutions favored federal aid to education; elimination of segregation and discrimination; closer relations and cooperation between labor organizations and churches; and full support of ECA.

Albert Mitchell was re-elected to his fifth term as council president, Paul Copeland and Lena Kountz were renamed to the posts of vice president and secretary respectively.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer went to El Centro, Cal., to address the pre-election rally of Local Industrial Union 78, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers, CIO. The election took place on January 31, and resulted in one of the greatest victories for CIO over the FTA-DPO (dying-puny outfit). The election results show a complete rout of the Cominform boys, reflecting the attitude of the workers in repudiating those leaders who adhere to the Communist line. The overwhelming results were as follows: Voting 2181; Local 78 1249; FTA 640; no union 40; void 7; challenged 245. Congratulations to CIO Natl. Rep. Dick Leonard, who, along with his staff, worked tirelessly to achieve such a smashing victory.

Allan Haywood

Congratulations to the workers themselves for voting so strongly in favoring the CIO over the "dying-puny outfit." Congratulations to Reg. Dirs. Irwin DeShetler and Tim Flynn, and staff members of internationals who gave assistance on a job well done. This completes the campaign in California among these vegetable and fruit packers. On to Arizona to eliminate FTA-DPO.

Another blow at the Comiform boys came at a recent meeting of the Portland, Ore., Local of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards when the members moved to pull out of the union and rejoin the CIO after denouncing all but its own port agent for "fanatical adherence to the Communist Party line." A resolution was passed that called for withdrawal, warned that the local would resist any attempt at violence or intimidation and called on all non-Communist members to sign cards for membership in the CIO National Maritime Union.

As an example of Communistic conduct, the following incident occurred when the S. S. Lurline docked recently on the West Coast. As NMU representatives approached the docked vessel, an attempt was made to slug them by a strong-armed squad of the Marine Cooks and Stewards. Such strong-armed squads can and will be handled. The crew of the S. S. Lurline are all in favor of a true bona-fide trade union. The CIO has that union in the NMU.

At their recent convention in Boston, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers elected the following officers: John Grogan, president; Andrew Pettis, vice president; and Ross Blood, secretary-treasurer. A great deal of unity was displayed and through this unity a bigger and stronger organization will be built.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers reports the following representation election victories by the UFWA-CIO in recent weeks: C. William Wall Co., Thomasville, N. C., UFWA 101, no union 24; Intl. Rep. Ed Waller and Bus. Agent Clete Smith of UFWA-CIO Local 266 in charge. William Woodcrafters, Tell City, Ind., UFWA 43, no union 30, Intl. Rep. Joe Hood in charge; Staffin-John Co., Chicago, Ill., UFWA 32, no union 11, Reg. Rep. Sam Sloan in charge; Arrowmills Co., Los Angeles, Cal., UFWA 100, independent union 60, no union 28, Intl. Rep. William Gilbert in charge, assisted by UFWA Organizers William Bell, Frank Grille and the leadership of UFWA Local 1010.

The following union shop elections were also won by UFWA: Davidson-Martin Co., Gardner, Mass., for 57, against 9; Arlington Chair Co., Gardner, Mass., for 105, against 16; Burns Case Goods Co., Jamestown, N. Y., for 21, against 0.

Al Hartnett, Secretary-Treasurer, IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election held at the Hampden Specialty Products, Inc., Easthampton, Mass., the workers cast 198 ballots for IUE, 75 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation election victories in Illinois: Lafayette Steel Corp., Chicago, Ill., Steelworkers 11, against 4; Solar Steel Corp., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 25, against 1; Otten Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 38, against 1. The CIO also was victorious in the following union security elections: Reynolds Metals Co., La Grange, Ill., USA 116, against 4; Minneapolis-Moline Co., Moline, Ill., IUE 408, against 70; Houdaille-Hershey Corp., North Chicago, UWA-CIO 24, against 11.

The Newspaper Guild of New York reports that in a representation election held at the Consumers Union, the workers voted in favor of the Guild over the Distributive and Office Workers Union by a vote of 66 to 57.

Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a union shop election held at the Ross Heater and Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Industrial Union 897 won by the following vote: 199 for, 20 against, 3 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Utility Workers won a representation election at the Minneapolis Honeywell Co., Los Angeles, Cal., by a margin of 2 to 1. Intl. Rep. Clem Lewis was in charge of this campaign.

The CIO Rubber Workers was named bargaining agent for workers in the Mundet Cork and Insulation Co., Toronto, Ont., plant. The union was certified by the Ontario Labour Relations Board. The Mundet factory is the first Canadian cork plant organized by the URW.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election held at the Denver, Colorado, warehouse of the Firestone Rubber Co., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Rubber Workers by a vote of 10 to 4 for no union. The organizational work in this plant was done by Pres. Edward Hester, URW Local 154, and URW Dist. Dir. Bill Gartrell.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the Progressive Metal Works Council, now affiliated with UAW-CIO, won a representation election at the Seth Thomas Clock Shop, Thomaston, Conn., by a vote of 360 to 90 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the American Laundry Machine Co., Norwood, O. The results were as follows: Eligible 466, Steelworkers 225, no union 187, challenged 15. USA Reps. Joe Davis and Glen Hess handled the campaign.

The CIO Communications Workers reports that in a representation election conducted by the Canadian Labour Relations Board, CWA won a smashing victory at the Northern Telephone Co. by the following vote: eligible 409, CWA 219, against 127.

Acting Reg. Dir. C. A. McPeak reports that in a representation election at the Luscombe Airplane Corp., Garland, Tex., the workers voted in favor of the UAW-CIO by a vote of 154 to 8 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following USA-CIO election victories: Security Engineering Co., Whittier, Calif., USA 133, AFL 1, no union 108, Intl. Reps. Bob Ratner and Scotty Allison in charge; Dar Howell-Manng, Los Angeles, Cal., USA-CIO 46, no union 4, Rep. Balt Yanez in charge.

USA Dist. Dir. William Donovan reports that in a union shop election held at the plant of the Weldon Tool Co., Cleveland, O., the workers voted in favor of the USA by the following vote: eligible 288, USA 234, no union 34, void 1, failed to vote 19. Staff Reps. Jack Ferline and Michael Yanak made preparations for the election.

Nazi Slayers Of 142 GIs Escape Death

SIX NAZI war criminals, who led the massacre of 142 GIs trapped at Malmedy, Belgium, in the Battle of the Bulge, will not have to die for the crime.

U.S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy not only commuted their sentences and granted clemency to 54 others sentenced at the Nuerenberg and Dachau trials, but he also freed Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Nazi Germany's biggest steel manufacturer. McCloy also reversed the 1949 Nuerenberg confiscation of the gigantic Krupp empire. Krupp had been sentenced to 12 years for helping build Hitler's war machine.

In addition, 28 others, including the head of the Krupp munitions works, were freed outright, and the sentences of 33 others reduced.

Meanwhile the coal and steel big shots of Europe, including Krupp, in an effort to save their cartels, have protested to six governments negotiating the Schuman plan draft treaty to pool Europe's coal and steel facilities and create a common European market for coal and steel.

AT BONN the federal cabinet approved the bill giving labor new rights to take part in the management of coal and steel mills in Western Germany. Passed by the Bundestag (lower house of the parliament) the measure now goes to the Bundesrat (upper house). The labor-management agreement averted a strike of 800,000 coal and steel workers.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray a few weeks ago cabled McCloy, asking that the steel and coal dispute be mediated and emphasizing that the demand for co-determination was legitimate LPA

France Demands WFTU Dissolve

The French government has ordered the dissolution of the Communst-backed World Federation of Trade Unions, headquarters of which are in Paris.

Two other pro-Communist organizations were ordered dissolved at the same time. They are the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Democratic Federation of Women. The drastic actions were looked upon as a continuation of the French government's "get-tough" policy with respect to Communists.

Rehiring 83 Strikers Urged By Examiner

A MEDIUM-SIZED industrial empire with a long anti-union record has been called upon, for the second time, to pay back wages to a large group of striking employes it refused to rehire because of union activities.

Hamilton Gardner, National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, in an intermediate report made public Feb. 3, recommended that the Textile Machine Works, Inc., of Wyomissing, a suburb of Reading, Pa., be ordered to offer reinstatement to 83 employes of its machine shop and foundry who walked out in a strike called by the CIO Steelworkers in 1947.

They were refused their jobs when they applied for them at various times during the following year and thereafter. The firm also would be directed, under the recommendation, to make up any pay they have lost since they first applied.

THE TEXTILE Machine Works is owned by the Thun-Janssen-Oberlander interests. They also own the giant Berkshire Knitting Mills, largest hosiery mill in the world, in adjacent Reading. There they have fought unions since the early National Recovery Act days.

Some years back, after a legal fight of years, the NLRB ordered Berkshire to reinstate a large number of members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, at that time a CIO affiliate through the Textile Workers but now independent, and to give them back pay which amounted to approximately $750,000.

In the Textile Machine Works case, the 83 ordered reinstated were among 85 on whose behalf complaints were filed with the NLRB after they had been "discharged" when they tried to go back to work after the strike, and who later were denied employment.

Testimony at hearings before Gardner showed conclusively that management representatives in most cases flatly told the workers they would not be considered favorably because they joined the strike and went on the picket line. Additional testimony showed the company tried to get the 83 fired when other employers hired them.

THE TRIAL examiner also recommended that the NLRB order the company to stop discouraging membership in the Steelworkers by discriminatory discharges, refusing to reinstate, or discriminating in regard to hiring and keeping jobs; and to stop questioning employes about their union membership, activities and sympathies, and interfering otherwise in union affairs.

In another case a three-member NLRB panel ruled that a threat to "close the shop if the union gets in" is not a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, so long as it is made to a supervisor.

The complaint was filed by the Steelworkers against the Chatauqua Hardware Co., Jamestown, N. Y. The threat was made by Alan Jones, company president, to Albert DeMeyer. Trial Examiner George Bokat had ruled DeMeyer was only a "straw boss" and that Jones had violated T-H, but the board panel reversed him and decided the man is a supervisor. The board also ordered the re-hiring of two other men discharged for union activity.

The "featherbedding" section of T-H is aimed only at employes who are paid for doing no work at all, the board ruled in another decision. The ruling grew out of a complaint filed by the Palace Theater, Akron, O., against Local 24, AFL Musicians Union.

BEFORE T-H, the union furnished a standby orchestra when name bands played the theater. The company refused to pay for it any longer when T-H was passed. Two name bands cancelled engagements under a clause in their contracts permitting them to do so unless the local union approved the conditions under which they appeared.

Local 24 offered to approve the name bands if work was given its members at a later and non-conflicting date, but the theater refused. The board majority, pointing out that the union wanted its members to work for their money, ruled there was no feather-bedding and dismissed the complaint.

Furniture Workers Launch Label Drive In Their Industry

THE CIO Furniture Workers has started a campaign to have its label placed on all the products turned out by the shops it has under union contract, Secy.-Treas. Fred Fulford announced Jan. 31.

At the same time, he said, the union is calling for the cooperation of all union members and the general public in the purchase of products made by the UFWA.

These include, he said, not only furniture and bedding products, but a variety of other products such as radio and television cabinets, kitchen cabinets, clothes closets, bathroom fixtures, juvenile furniture, baby carriages, bicycles, cleaning utensils, hammocks, display cabinets, hope chests, sashes and doors, office furniture and pianos.

It even includes guitars, made in a plant the union recently organized, Fulford said. Union musicians, it is expected, will want to play the union-made instruments.

"The union label," Fulford said, "means that the workers receive an American standard of living, that speed-up and sweatshop conditions have been overcome, and that the workers have recourse through their union grievance procedure against unfair treatment."

The UFWA plans to cooperate wiith the CIO Clothing Workers in its union label drive, as well as with the CIO Union Label Committee.

West Coast 'Fruit Tramps' Again Reject FTA For CIO

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

IT SOUNDED like the chant of an auctioneer: "CIO-CIO-CIO-CIO." That's the way it went as National Labor Relations Board tellers pealed of the ballots in a vote-count.

And when it was over, the CIO again had defeated the Communist-dominated Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

This time, it was an election held Jan. 31 among packing-shed workers in the Imperial Valley, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz., areas. About 4500 workers were eligible to vote but some sheds had closed.

When the tally was in, it read: 1249 for the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local 78, CIO; 640 for the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local 78, FTA-DPO; 245 votes challenged, seven void, and 40 for no union.

IT WAS THE second defeat in the fresh fruit and vegetable packing industry handed the rapidly-crumbling FTA by the CIO. Last October, about 3500 shed workers in the Salinas Valley. Calif., voted CIO by a strong majority.

CIO has petitioned for a third such election among shed workers in the Phoenix, Ariz., area, and expects it to be held next spring. Victory in that election would complete the destruction of the Red-led FTA, which has been battered hard ever since shed workers opened their drive a year ago to stay in the CIO after the FTA had been expelled because of its Communist domination.

THE CAMPAIGN was highlighted by a visit of Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, who made the chief address at a rally in El Centro, Calif., and a letter from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the shed workers. In an election victory statement, Haywood said:

"The election has demonstrated again that the workers of America reject communism and all of its evil intrigues. They are loyal to the democratic principles contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

"Now, together, shed workers can build a strong, great CIO union in this great and vital industry. The CIO is proud of them."

Richard T. Leonard, national CIO representative and director of the drive, said:

"THE ISSUE in this campaign, as it was in the Salinas Valley, was communism. Once again, American workers have demonstrated their loyalty to Democracy. The CIO charged—and proved—that FTA was Communist-dominated.

"The workers were presented the facts; the results show how they made up their minds. Shed workers can now move forward to continue to build their own, democratic CIO union."

Leonard announced the CIO immediately will petition for a union shop election.

Amalgamated Bank Elects

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the CIO Clothing Workers, has been elected president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the largest labor bank in the United States.

At the same time CIO Pres. Philip Murray was elected a member of the board of directors. Potofsky, who will continue to serve as chairman of the board, succeeds Michael M. Nisselson, who resigned to take an executive post with the United Jewish Appeal. Nisselson will continue as a director.

Cerebral Palsy Not Inherited, Says FSA

Cerebral palsy is not inherited, is not contagious, and victims are not necessaily feeble-minded, according to "The Child with Cerebral Palsy," issued by the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education, both of the Federal Security Agency.

The 10c booklet, obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., says the outlook for the nation's 175,000 sufferers from the disease is brighter than ever before. Many towns are establishing public health clinics and special facilities for children with cerebral palsy and schools are bringing them additional care. Parents are cautioned by the booklet to encourage palsied children to mingle with others their own age as they learn by imitation, as do other children.

N. Y. State Directory Of Unions Issued

About 85% of all national unions, including 4200 of New York State's total of 5000 local unions, operate in the Empire State according to a new Directory of Labor Organizations issued last week by the state's Labor Dept.

The directory may be obtained for 50c from the Bureau of Administrative Finance, Room 651, 80 Center St., New York City, and from the Bureau of Printing, New York State Dept. of Labor, Room 912, Gov. Alfred E. Smith Office Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

S. Carolina Contractors Fight Union Scales At H-Bomb Plant

SOME South Carolina contractors, asked to help in the war against Communism, are carrying on a private little war all their own against American workers and American wage scales.

Trouble started when the U. S. directed DuPont Co. to erect a huge new H-bomb plant at Aiken. More than 30,000 skilled and unskilled craftsmen will be imported and, in line with past policy established under the Bacon-Davis Act, the union wage scale must be paid.

Both the government and DuPont are willing, but local plant owners and building contractors are pulling more wires than a troupe of puppeteers in an effort to make the U. S. force workers who go to Aiken to work for non-union wages.

(The CIO News last week said that local residents were engaging in wild speculation in residential buildings lots after the Atomic Energy Commission, which is in charge of the operation, decided against building any more "government towns.")

R. E. Fulmer, of Columbia, S. C., is head of a contractors' group leading the fight, and C. P. Street of the Charlotte Contractors' Association declared that freezing construction in other parts of the country would force workers to go there.

Joker is that most of the actual construction work will go to big out-of-state construction concerns with the know-how to get the job done. Local industry groups, however, are apprehensive as to what would happen if local workers "get a taste" of real wages. They also fear the wiping out of the Negro-white differential because union rates just don't take color into account.

Communists—Pardon—'Americans' Planning 'Crusade' For Peace

They're at it again—the Commies, that is.

Now they've dreamed up something they call—so help us—the "American Peace Crusade." Its first order of business was a summons for a "Peace Pilgrimage on Washington" on Mar. 1. The phony Stockholm Petition, it is confidently predicted, will get a good workout.

The sponsors include all the old party hacks and party liners who are used to getting together on this sort of thing. Among them are Paul Robeson, the singer; Ernest DeMaio, vice president of the pro-Communist United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Ben Gold, president of the Fur Workers, like the UE a CIO union until both were expelled because of Communist domination; Rockwell Kent, the artist; former Gov. Elmer Benson, of Minnesota, chairman of the so-called Progressive Party, and Howard Fast, author.

Salt Firm Fresh, Must Pay $40,000

The Morton Salt Co. of Chicago can profit by wallowing in its own product, it appeared last week when a judgment for $40,000 was entered against it for getting fresh with the Federal Trade Commission.

The company was one of 19 salt producers investigated by the FTC to see if they were complying with a 1943 order against an admitted combination and conspiracy to fix and maintain the price of salt and regulate its production or sale. In September, 1947, the FTC directed all the companies to file special supplemental reports on compliance. The Morton company refused. The Federal District Court and the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld it when the FTC sued for the statutory penalty of $100 a day, but the U. S. Supreme Court reversed them in January, 1950.

The judgment was pursuant to the Supreme Court rule. And Morton must still file the report.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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CIO Asks REAL Stabilization Program NOW

"Workers should not be compelled to pay, in reduced living standards, for the business profiteering and speculation which has been largely responsible for skyrocketing prices. The stabilization program should permit wage adjustments based on increased living costs."

That's what Emil Rieve, CIO member of the Wage Stabilization Board, said in a report filed with the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Rieve charged that there could be no effective stabilization program unless food prices and rents are controlled. And he added present laws will not effectively control them.

Rieve, on behalf of CIO, made specific recommendations for meeting the present emergency. For details see Page 3.

ECHOES OF TAFT ISOLATIONISM: Communist papers throughout the world are giving a big play to isolationist attacks on American foreign policy and on United Nations which Senator Taft has been making on the floor of the American Congress. Pravda — official paper of the Soviet Communist Party—gave the Ohio Senator a three-column spread and more than 40 inches of space for a Tass account of Taft's attacks on Truman, the Atlantic Pact, the United Nations and other aspects of American foreign policy. Similar build-up was given the Ohio Senator by "La Vie Ouvriere," organ of the French Communist labor organization. Under headline "The Atlantic Pact is war—or the admissions of Mr. Taft," the French paper devoted two full pages to Taft's Senate speeches. Gist of the Communist propaganda was that Taft's statements fully supported the paper's own reckless charges against American policy. Once upon a time Commies didn't like Taft!

ICFTU Affiliate Hits Peron

The Peron government has charged 49 Argentine railroad workers with "crimes against the state" because they struck last January. Read on Page 8 why the Inter-American organization of the ICFTU has protested.

Tax Plan Hits Poor Hardest

Secy. of the Treasury Snyder has recommended a new taxation program which would place a heavy burden on those least able to carry it—those at the low end of the economic scale. See details on Page 2.

Model For Labor Daily Makes Appearance

A NATIONAL daily newspaper for labor became a reality last week—for one issue only. It was the National Reporter, printed as "a rough expression of an idea" by the Newspaper Unions Publishing Co., which published the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter when dailies in that city locked out their employes for six weeks.

There will be no further editions of the sample of what a labor daily might look like and what it might contain.

The National Reporter was written and edited by volunteers who did the work in addition to their regular jobs in support of their conviction that "a national labor daily can be done, if we want it." Sam Eubanks, executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was coordinator. Copies were sent to labor union officials and others who had previously expressed interest.

The story of the paper was printed in a two-column box on Page 1.

"Because a national daily newspaper for labor has long been a subject of conversation among trade unionists," it said, "the Pittsburgh unions are making their report a dual purpose—taking advantage of a unique opportunity to give physical form to a long-discussed proposal.

"The concept of a labor daily presented here is not a substitute for the daily newspaper of general circulation any more than the Wall Street Journal is a business executive's substitute for other newspapers. It is a supplemental source of information in which general news is treated only in capsule form.

"National and international news of particular interest to labor would be presented from labor's viewpoint. Experts in the fields of economics and politics would interpret and analyze news developments in labor terms. The activities of government at all levels and in all areas that affect labor would be reported in detail—sufficient to provide a substitute for various weekly and daily 'reporting services' now largely patronized by trade unions for lack of other sources.

"The general news of labor from every state in the union and from the nations throughout the world where free trade unions exist would be covered thoroughly."

The volunteers who produced the trial issue believe a daily is practical.

"Twenty-five thousand annual subscriptions at $20 would launch it," they feel, "without subsidy and without advertising revenue.

"The National Reporter is not setting up as a business. The Pittsburgh newspaper unions have made a contribution to the advancement of the idea. Those who see merit in such a publication should carry it forward."

TEMPORARY headquarters have been established in the office of the Daily Reporter at 512 Commonwealth Annex Building, Pittsburgh.

A section of the one-issue daily was devoted to the story of how the Pittsburgh newspaper unions, AFL and CIO published the Daily Reporter during the walkout—and emerged with $50,000 in profits that went into the production of the National Reporter.

The sample edition also carried Washington news on wage and price stabilization, articles relating to various unions, strike news, stories on farm labor and a review of the many efforts to establish citywide labor dailies that have ended in failure. It also had departments on reports from the National Labor Relations Board and developments in labor education, reports on legislative activities in states, cartoons and charts, and stories on unions in other countries.

Astronomers Please Note

U. S. Steel Corp. did about 30% better in profits in 1950 than in 1949. Net income (profits after taxes) was $215,337,655, against $165,908,829 in 1949. Sales were $2,955,235,391. Previous high was $2,418,500,000 in 1948. The 1949 figure was $2,301,685,689.

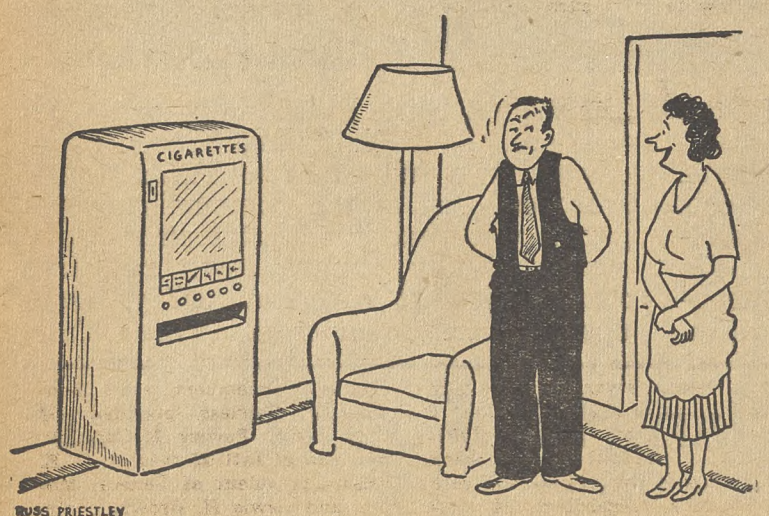
To celebrate, the directors declared a dividend of 75c a share on common stock, the same as the last quarter of 1950 and 10c higher than a year ago. making total dividends for 1950 on common stock of $90,078,658.

Non-Union Stronghold Tottering In Detroit

The 4500 employes of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., largest non-union employer in the Detroit area, may soon be members of the CIO Auto Workers.

The union petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election after the company had refused a request for recognition.

The NLRB probably will set an election date in the near future.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"I got it just for you, dear. You know how you're always running out of cigarettes."

Administration Tax Plans Would Hit The Poor Hardest

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE BURDEN of paying for the war will fall upon those who can least afford it—the people at the low end of the economic scale — if Congress adopts the $10 billion tax program Secy. of the Treasury Snyder recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee on Feb. 8.

As had been previously disclosed, the program calls for $4 billion in additional individual income taxes, $3 billion in higher corporation taxes and $3 billion more in federal excise levies.

As broken down by Snyder, it means that individuals of low and moderate income and corporations in the same classification would pay the bulk of the $10 billion.

Snyder recommended:

Individual income taxes: An increase of four percentage points in each bracket. This would mean a 20% increase on the first $2000 of taxable income, the lowest bracket, and smaller proportionate increases in each succeeding bracket.

He explained that a married person with a net income of $3000 and two dependents who now pays $488 (after a deduction of $2400 for exemptions) would pay $584 under the new schedule. That's an increase of 19.67%, which he didn't mention. On the other hand, he said, a married man with two children, earning $25,000 net, would find his tax boosted from $9796 at present to $10,772. The increase, which again he neglected to mention, would be but 9.76%.

Corporation taxes: An increase of eight percentage points to 33% on the first $25,000 of income and to 55% on all over that amount. This means that small corporations making modest profits would have their taxes increased at the same ratio as those with swollen profits. The excess profits tax rate would go up the same, from 77% to 85%.

Excise taxes: Again the individual of low and moderate income would pay the bulk of the boost by higher levies on his necessities and the things he commonly buys for amusement or recreation. Among specific increases Snyder suggested were:

Automobiles, from 7% to 20%; radio and television sets, gas and oil appliances, refrigerators, phonographs, other electrical appliances and other consumer durable goods, from 10% to 25%; whisky, from $9 to $12 a gallon (this would make the tax on a fifth of 100 proof whisky $2.40 instead of the present $1.80); cigarets, from 7c to 10c a pack; gasoline, from 1.5% to 3% (doubled); beer, from $8 to $12 a barrel.

Capital gains tax: Increase from 25% to 37½% (capital gains are the profits on sale of real estate or securities).

Excess profits tax: "Possible revision."

Snyder also asked the committee to close a trifle tighter the widest loopholes in the present tax structure, the special allowances for oil and gas producers. At present they are allowed a 27.5% deduction for depletion on their gross income; Snyder proposed that the deduction be cut to 15% and that a corresponding slash be made for producers of minerals.

He also proposed increases in many miscellaneous items of taxation, and some new levies. Among them he listed gift and estate taxes, taxation of state and municipal bonds now tax exempt, and a better and more equitable manner of taxing the business earnings of life insurance companies. In addition, he suggested that Congress devise a withholding system for the collection of taxes on dividend payments.

SNYDER admitted that the new tax load would fall most heavily on those at the lower end of the economic scale, even though no decrease was proposed in the $600 personal exemption. The greater part of the burden will fall on them, he said, because there are more taxpayers and more income down there. He estimated that 83% of all taxpayers and 58% of all income come in the less-than-$5000-a-year classification.

"This concentration of income must be tapped," he maintained, "if the tax is to raise enough revenue."

He neglected to mention that the income is a lot more concentrated in the upper brackets, or that a married man with two kids can get by a lot better on the $14,288 he would have left out of $25,000 a year than another man with two children can get by on the $4416 he would have left out of $5000 a year.

UAW Hopes Gambling Probe Will Solve Reuther Shootings

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A GAMBLING syndicate is said to have lost a quarter of a million dollars in Detroit during a three-week strike which shut down the Ford Motor Company's huge River Rouge plant employing some 65,000 workers.

Organized gambling in the city's auto plants alone is estimated to be a $25 million a year business.

In April, 1948, Walter Reuther, the CIO Auto Workers' president, was shot through the kitchen window of his home in a murderous attempt on his life which left him with a permanently injured arm.

His brother, Victor Reuther, the union's education director, lost an eye 13 months later in a similar attempt on his life. Rewards totaling more than $200,000 announced by the union have so far failed to bring forth any information leading to the identity of the would-be killer or killers.

IS THERE any connection between the multi-million dollar gambling racket in Detroit and the shooting of the Reuther brothers? There is some reason to believe there might be, and that's why the union has long been pressing to have the Senate Crime Investigating Committee include Detroit among the cities where hearings on the nation-wide gambling network have been held.

The committee opened hearings in the motor city beginning Feb. 8, and subpenas for dozens of witnesses had been issued.

One of these was for Edward Hester, former UAW member employed at the Rouge plant, who was kicked out of the union and his job for his gambling activities. He is said to have been arrested two years ago as a leader of a $5 million gambling ring in the Rouge plant, but he has never been brought to trial.

UAW officials, who have been pressing the Detroit police for more activity in trying to find out who was responsible for the Reuther shootings, hope that the Senate investigating committee may unearth some information that will help solve the mystery.

One theory is that gangsters may have ordered the Reuthers "rubbed out" because they were known to be incorruptible union officials, devoted to reform for the benefit of the auto workers, who would do everything possible to stamp out the gambling racket.

ALTHOUGH THEY never gave much publicity to the matter, UAW leaders have long been aware that gambling interests have tried, in some cases successfully, to plant their stooges in the union, or to corrupt shop stewards and committeemen, who could act as collecting agents for numbers and other gambling rackets.

In some cases, shop stewards who were discovered to be using their positions to benefit gambling rackets have been ousted and replaced by Reuther supporters.

The UAW administration also has been aware that racketeers have tried to influence union elections in the interests of their gambling setup. Plagued by the gambling menace in numerous known ways, aside from the possibility of undercover violence against unionists who might stand in the way of gambling racketeers, the union has sought cooperation with management in an effort to wipe out plant gambling, with little success.

ANY LEADS opened by the U. S. crime investigators at the hearings in Detroit will be watched carefully by the union. Harry Bennett, former strong-arm aid of the late Henry Ford in his fight to destroy the union a decade ago, testified Feb. 8.

Bennett's career with the company came to an end in 1946 when he was let out by the young Henry Ford.

Bennett was questioned about his underworld connections. Among other things he was asked what he knows concerning a New Jersey trucking company allegedly controlled by racketeers, which has done business with the Ford plant at Edgewater, N. J., for 15 years.

During his years with Ford, Bennett hired ex-convicts and other shady characters to help build up a private police force which was used to fight the union.

Was Taft Hungry?

The pictures all showed "Mr. Republican," Sen. Taft (R. O.) posing with a hunk of chicken at the GOP "box luncheon" rally in Washington last week.

But the report was that before going to the shindig, Taft visited the Senate restaurant and ate an order of ham and eggs.

Rieve Says:

Time Is NOW For Real Stabilization Plans

EMIL RIEVE, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, last week coupled criticism of lop-sided plans for economic stabilization with a request that Congress act to insure increased production and equality of sacrifice.

Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers and a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, characterized the steps taken by the administration to stabilize the economy as "half-hearted, haphazard and inequitable."

In a statement filed with the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, Rieve called for adoption of administration policies backed by congressional action where necessary, to accomplish the following:

1. Increase production of defense-essential goods and services now, instead of later, with the government issuing contracts promptly and building plants itself, if necessary.

2. Establish rigid price and rent controls now, instead of later, in order to hold down the price of the defense program and balance the consumer economy. He quoted from the recent "price freeze" order:

"Every 2% increase in the price level means that the cost of the present security program goes up 1 billion dollars per annum. Every 1% rise in the cost of living means that consumers are called upon to spend an additional 2 billion dollars annually for the same goods and services." He said prices at all levels should be rolled back, and strong enforcement machinery set up.

3. Adopt a flexible wage stabilization policy after these two steps have been taken. Freezing and controlling wages now, Rieve commented, "forces workers into the role of society's step-children." He continued:

"Workers should not be compelled to pay, in reduced living standards, for the business profiteering and speculation that has largely been responsible for skyrocketing prices. The stabilization program should permit wage adjustments based on increased living costs.

". . . No effective action has been taken to control the two main items in the cost of living—food prices and rents. Without such controls, there can be no stabilization program worthy of the name.

"Yet there are those who have been crying loudly these many months for rigid wage controls. Such controls over wages alone, without any over-all stabilization policy, could only deepen the cut into workers' living standards.

"The failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to determine its policy to replace the wage freeze is a disrupting factor in labor-management relations. It is breeding unrest and disruption. For while price levels continue upward, wages have been rather solidly frozen.

"The inequity of this condition is readily apparent to all, especially to the workers who are compelled to live on frozen earnings.

"As far as the American people are concerned, there is no stabilization program in effect—except wage stabilization. Wages have been selected for control, while other areas of the economy have sufficient freedom to go their merry way.

"Stabilization cannot be achieved by controlling only one group in the population. It cannot be done piecemeal.

"Let us not be tempted to place iron-clad controls on wages because of the relative ease with which it can be done. Wage stabilization policy should be considered only as one part of an over-all stabilization program. . ."

4. Increase taxes on an equitable basis, based on ability to pay. "As of early 1950," he said, "the highest income fifth of our families held 83% of total liquid assets," yet taxes for these families were still below World War II levels while those of the lower-and-middle income groups were already at the wartime peak.

Corporation taxes should be stepped up on the same basis, he said, since while total compensation of employes from 1939 to the fourth quarter of 1950 had increased 241%, corporate profits in the same period jumped 642% before taxes and 390% after taxes.

"It is unthinkable, under such circumstances," he said, "to compel low and middle income families to pay greater taxes that can only cut into their basic living standards."

5. Set up a federal savings program akin to the World War II bond drives, since income is not inflationary until goods are bought with it, and bond purchases are a powerful anti-inflationary force.

6. Soften the newly adopted consumer credit regulations, which have "made it almost impossible for the low income groups to purchase homes, automobiles or household appliances, while allowing those with ample cash reserves to buy as much as they choose."

"Seven long months have passed since the Communist invasion of the Korean Republic," he commented. "We cannot afford to waste any more valuable time."

Rieve proposed a series of amendments to the stabilization law, all aimed at making price control more effective.

Meanwhile, the CIO Auto Workers' executive board issued a statement terming the recent price "freeze" an "outright fraud."

"The price control order, freezing prices at their highest level, simply legalizes the scandalous profits of speculators and war profiteers," the UAW said.

"It also increases the costs of the defense effort by billions of dollars, thereby increasing the already inequitable tax load of most middle and lower income American families. . . . It is absolute folly to try to find some formula for wage controls so long as the country remains without any over-all system of inflation controls."

THERE WERE several developments on the wage stabilization front last week, which CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg summed up and analyzed on Feb. 8 for CIO attorneys.

The main WSB regulations issued to date are the following:

1. The wage freeze itself, which was issued Jan. 26 and froze "wages, salaries and other compensation" as of Jan. 25.

2. Exemption from the wage freeze of increases agreed to or announced on or before Jan. 25 and effective not later than Feb. 9.

3. Permission to employers to adjust wages to conform with Wages and Hours laws without asking permission of the Wage Stabilization Board.

4. Exemption of civil service employes — although state, county, municipal and other non-federal governmental agencies must conform with overall stabilization policies.

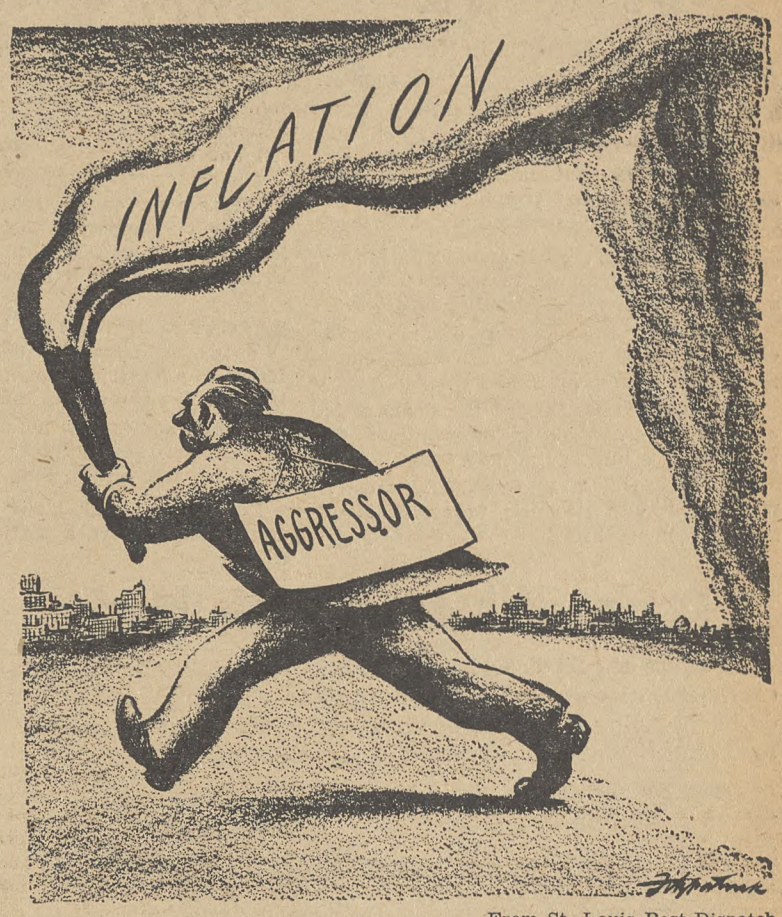
5. Approval of normal merit increases, wage progression increases and incentive payments called for by contracts, and approval of promotions or transfers to higher paying jobs at rates specified for the new job. New employes must be hired at rates applicable Jan. 25.

Wholesale Food Index At It Again

Wholesale food prices have only 2% to go before they equal the all-time, purse-busting record hit July 13, 1948, according to the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale price index for Feb. 6.

Already, prices are higher than any previous record except that one.

The index, which represents the total wholesale prices of a "market basket" of 31 commonly used foods, moved up 4c in just one week to $7.21. It's now 24.3% above a year ago and 21% over the week before the Korean outburst. Wholesale prices inevitably are reflected in later retail advances.



From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Number One At Home

Local Volunteer Aid Requested By DiSalle

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR DiSalle, on Feb. 3, quietly took a hopeful step towards straightening out the economic stabilization mess.

He wired the mayors of 1253 cities and towns, asking them to set up volunteer citizens' committees to help federal authorities make price controls effective.

The committees, DiSalle said, should be composed of a cross-section of representative community groups, specifically including representatives of labor unions, local merchants, employers, churches and women's organizations.

There should be a nine-man committee, DiSalle said, with the task of seeing to it that the law is understood and publicized. They can do much to see that it is also enforced.

The committees would not, of course, have the same function as did local price and rationing boards under OPA. No authority exists in the present unsatisfactory law to start such an operation.

However, they could perform a most useful service—not only in rallying all elements of the community back of the law, but in channelling to Washington the suggestions that come from the community leadership.

THE LOCAL volunteer groups under OPA did this most effectively, and in the opinion of many experienced persons the community operations were the real "heart and soul" of OPA.

One immediately practical step that could be taken by local committees, for instance, is the securing of agreements from all local merchants, through their trade organizations, that they will post lists of "freeze" prices of their goods as a guide to shoppers.

Weak as the "freeze" order is, it was made even weaker by the lack of any provision for such notification of the public.

Johnston Names Murray Adviser

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has been named a member of a labor-management advisory committee to work on stabilization problems by Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston.

Other labor members are Pres. William Green of the AFL, Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists.

Industry members are: Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel; Fowler McCormick, chairman of Intl. Harvester; C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, and Lewis H. Brown, chairman of Johns-Manville.

Administration To Seek Stronger Rent Control Law

AT LONG LAST, the Administration is getting ready to ask Congress, in no uncertain terms, for a new and much stronger rent control bill.

Defense Mobilizer Wilson, after three weeks' consideration, has approved the draft legislation submitted to him by Housing Expediter Woods.

One relatively minor point is up for further discussion, but Wilson and the White House are ready to ask the House Banking Committee to start hearings Feb. 19—almost as soon as that group can possibly finish reporting out the defense housing bill.

The portions which have been approval would allow OHE to re-control any area, abolish all local option provisions, apply rent ceilings to new construction, and restore criminal penalties for violation of rent ceilings.

Implicit in the order also would be the power to roll back rents to any desired level. It would be at least as strong as the World War II law.

As drafted, the legislation would keep OHE separate from the rest of the mobilization set-up. The proposals are expected to go up to Capital Hill separately from the proposed amendments to the stabilization law, and there would be no administrative tie-in. The full pressure of administration support, however, including that all top mobilization officials, would be back of the proposals.

It was deemed likely that the main case for the stronger rent law would be presented by Economic Stabilizer Johnston.

The present law extends rent controls—along with the much criticized local option provision—only until March 31. After that, only those incorporated communities which already voted to continue under controls would retain federal rent ceilings.

The entire law expires June 30. The local option provision states that the local governing body may remove controls at any time it chooses to do so. If this is done, OHE may not put controls back on, nor may the community vote itself back, regardless of new developments.

It's Going To Be Tough In Days Ahead

Living Costs And Taxes Will Go Higher, Shortages Will Become More Acute—And Now Is A Good Time To Face The Unpleasant Facts

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AMERICAN TROOPS in Korea were advancing slowly over frozen ground which they had already won and lost since the fighting began.

In Nevada bright flashes lit up the sky and the ground trembled as experimental atomic explosions occurred.

In Washington the Economic Stabilization Agency attempted to work out rules and regulations for combatting inflation.

Throughout the country draft boards were busy with the job of selecting young men for our armed forces.

Over in Western Europe the democratic countries were making preparations to step up their military preparedness.

How did it start? What did it all mean? How much was it going to cost? How long will it continue?

Those were among the questions which most Americans were asking. It was easy to ask, but difficult to find some of the answers.

It all started because the men who rule Russia decided to expand their influence and control to other parts of the world—perhaps to the whole world.

We as a nation got into actual fighting because we supported the United Nations idea that aggression should be halted whenever and wherever it reared its ugly head.

WHAT IS INVOLVED is a struggle between the forces of democracy and the forces of totalitarianism, the latter parading this time under a Communist banner.

Nobody knows how much it will cost because nobody—except perhaps the men of the Kremlin—knows how long it will continue.

But it is plain that our country is moving rapidly toward a partial wartime footing and that the burden is going to be a heavy one.

IT IS OBVIOUS, too, that there is much disagreement over the methods which should be used in combatting communism abroad and inflation at home.

Despite the disagreement, it is plain that the months—and perhaps years—ahead will be tough ones.

Taxes will be increased again. Nobody knows yet how much. The cost of living will increase, too, unless something unforeseen happens.

The housing shortage will become more acute. There will be shortages of products to which we've become accustomed.

The chiselers are likely to establish black markets and the profiteers are likely to grow fat.

It isn't a pleasant picture because what it adds up to is a lower standard of living for the nation as a whole.

There are certain things which we could and should do about the situation in which we find ourselves.

We should, first of all, insist that there be as much equality of sacrifice as possible. This is extremely important. And there hasn't been such sacrifice up to this point.

We should produce as much civilian goods as possible—after military requirements are met—so that inflationary pressure of shortages will not be so great.

WE SHOULD REALIZE that there is a real crisis at hand and demand an end to business as usual, politics as usual and leisure as usual.

We should tell our lawmakers in no uncertain terms that we expect them to toss partisanship out the window whenever it interferes with our campaign against international communism.

And we should try to conduct our affairs at home in such a manner that nations abroad will want to follow our leadership.

Taxing Where It Hurts Most

"Taxes should bear heaviest on individuals with high incomes and corporations with large profits. They must not drive down the living standards of lower and middle income families, to the detriment of their health and well-being."

There's nothing particularly new in that statement (it was tucked away in a long CIO economic statement filed with Congress last week); it has been the basic idea in progressive tax thinking for a long time.

But the fact is that neither President Truman's recent tax message nor the proposal for heavier excise taxes requested by Secy. of the Treasury Snyder follows those principles.

If those recommendations are adopted, people in the lower and middle income groups are going to find themselves bearing a heavy share of the tax burden.

The President's proposals suggest a standard increase on income tax rates; but while the increase of four percentage points would represent a 20% increase in the lower income brackets, it would be far less of a burden on those toward the top of the income scale.

In fact, the Treasury's own charts tell the story. Families with a $3000 net income would be paying an annual income tax that comes within shouting distance of the peak taxes of World War II. But a $25,000-a-year family would pay $2600 a year less than in 1944; and a $50,000 family would be paying $6000 less.

On top of this, sales taxes proposed by Secy. Snyder would hurt lower income groups most heavily—as sales taxes always do.

The pack-a-day cigarette smoker, for instance, would have to pay out an additional $5 a year. The average motorist would be forced to pay an additional gasoline tax of $20 or more a year. Excises on other consumer goods would also dig deeply into family finances.

But while the wealthy have reserves, the lower income groups would have to scrape hard—on essential living items—to pay for these tax boosts.

The President has suggested closing of loopholes by which the wealthy get out of many of their taxes, and a somewhat higher tax on corporation profits. Congress should act quickly on these problems.

There is danger, however, that Congress will do almost nothing about removing inequities from the tax system unless the public hollers a lot more than it has so far.

This is one certain case where a penny's prevention is worth a dollar's cure.

★ ★ ★

OUT-TAFTING TAFT-HARTLEY

The Dixiegop-controlled 82nd Congress has given some dangerous signals that it may try to out-do the record rolled up by the "awful Eightieth" in 1947-48.

Now comes Rep. Richard Vail (R., Ill.) with a proposal to out-Taft the Taft-Hartley Act. Vail, who rolled up an almost unblemished string of "wrong" votes in the 80th Congress, wants to put a knife in the CIO American Newspaper Guild.

He proposes that T-H be amended to forbid any benefits obtainable through the National Labor Relations Boards from being enjoyed by any union composed of men and women "directly involved in the gathering or presentation of news."

This goes even beyond Taft-Hartley. Further, Vail's thesis is based on the absurd falsehood that reporters who are union members write "slanted" news copy. Even the most conservative publishers have abandoned that argument.

We hope Congress gives Vail's bill the heave-ho treatment it deserves.

McCarthy To Help Pass On State Dept. Funds

By IRVING FAGAN
And CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THE WORK of Congress is done by committees, and assignments to committees are usually in the order of seniority. The Democrats decide who of their members will serve on certain committees when there are vacancies, and the Republicans do likewise.

There was a place open, on the Republican side, on the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that passes on funds for the State Dept. among other things. You may not have noticed whom the Republicans picked for the spot, but it was Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Smile, if you wish. Call it just playing politics and brush it off. But if you think a minute, your smile will fade. For this is the man who charged, on the floor of the Senate, that there were more than 200 Communists, or Communist sympathizers, in the State Dept.

Challenged, he cut down the number, successively, until finally he pinned all his charges on one man—who was not a member of the State Department. And despite his bluster, he never dared repeat those charges off the Senate floor, where he could be held to account, and sued for libel.

IF ANY DECENT men in the Republican party protested the McCarthy appointment they did so in private. But one Democrat had the courage to protest in public. That was Sen. Benton (Conn.), who on the Senate floor Feb. 1 declared that McCarthy's appointment "added measurably to the chaos and the unspeakable danger of today's world." He went on:

"We could question, even in normal times, a procedure which would give the potential power for life and death over any government department—the power to grant or withhold funds, and allot them in detail—to any Senator who had proved himself an implacable and—in this case I may add—irresponsible enemy of that department.

"We must question, in these days of chaos and unspeakable danger, an appointment which gives over to a ruthless propagandist such enormous potential control over the destiny of the government department which has the major task of attempting to steer us safely through the chaos and save us from the unspeakable danger."

McCarthy conducted "guerilla warfare" and "sneak attacks" on the State Dept., Benton said. He summed up McCarthy's tactics as "if you can't make one libel stick, try another." Benton noted that the members of the State Dept. are helpless against the "false and irresponsible charges" of McCarthy, and McCarthy can now torment the department, "be the judge, jury and prosecutor" and he "becomes his own kangaroo court."

Said Benton: "If the public understood the significance of this appointment, a quiver of revulsion would run from one end of the country to another. Decent people everywhere would experience shock, wonder, perplexity and distress." He called the appointment "the most important and significant of the year," and warned of "the new and worse seige of irresponsibility which lies ahead of us."

BENTON CALLED upon "the responsible leaders of the Republican party to re-examine this appointment in terms of the national interest in a time of crisis." In addition, he asked for the privilege of meeting with the Republican Committee of Committees.

What was the response?

Sen. Butler (Neb.), chairman of the GOP Committee on Committees, said he was willing to meet Benton "but I don't know of a thing he could tell us that would change the appointment of Senator McCarthy." Sen. Bricker (Ohio) said "the appointment will stick, and I think it's a good one." William Jenner, of Indiana, said "the committee will take no advice from Benton."

SEN. WHERRY (Neb.), the minority leader, said McCarthy "has done more to establish confidence in the hearts of Americans than any man I know. He is giving the American people new heart in cleaning out infiltration of communism in the United States."

Other Republicans said McCarthy was entitled to the appointment as a matter of seniority.

If you still want to write off McCarthy as just a regrettable accident of American politics, think this one over: McCarthy managed to get Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R. Me.) removed from a key Senate investigating committee, to make way for freshman Sen. Nixon (R. Cal.). Nixon, while in the House, was co-author of a "thought control" bill.

Why was Mrs. Smith thrown off the committee?

Mrs. Smith, you may recall, was one of the handful of brave Republican souls who in the Senate last year signed "a declaration of conscience" because she could not stomach the kind of wild charges McCarthy throws around. But the GOP has now given McCarthy a brand new opportunity to fling his mud.

Philadelphia Unions Join In Defense Move

Representatives of the AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods in Philadelphia are planning a joint committee to present labor's side in disputes arising out of the new price, wage, and manpower regulations.

The first meeting was exporatory and representatives were to report back to their central bodies before issuing a joint policy statement.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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He Said He Would Serve Another's Sentence

GETTING recognition for their union was tough—but getting a contract with the textile mill was even tougher.

About the only thing the company said was "no." And after it was said a large number of times the workers went on strike.

Because they had little financial reserve, most of the strikers were in need of assistance within a week or 10 days.

The Textile Workers established a commissary, where food was given out to members once a week and requests for fuel and other necessities were received.

This went on week after week until the big climax came.

IT BECAME OBVIOUS early in the strike that the company, an independent, was going to operate on the "wait and starve them out" theory.

Before long the company learned this plan wouldn't work.

Then several foremen were given the assignment of starting a back-to-work movement. They called on worker after worker, made strong charges against the union and urged the strikers to return to their jobs.

A few went back early in the strike but after a short time they rejoined the strikers.

Then company officials got business men of the town to "turn on the heat."

STRIKERS WERE TOLD that if they tore up their union cards and went back to work the company would give them everything the union had asked for.

"And you won't have to pay dues to those outsiders, either," they were told.

This didn't bring results.

Neither did the line that the company had "taken good care of" not only the strikers but, in many cases, their fathers, who had worked at the mill in years gone by.

Then a rumor was circulated around town. It said that the company had definitely decided to shut down and move its machinery to South America unless the strike ended promptly.

This didn't cause workers to return to their jobs.

FINALLY THE company decided to go into court in an effort to bring the strike to an end.

An injunction limiting the number of pickets was secured—and before long arrests were being made on flimsy and trumped-up charges.

Among those arrested was the father of five children. He was sentenced to 30 days at hard labor.

A hurried conference among union leaders and strikers was held in the courtroom.

".....really was on a spot," one of the strikers reported later. "He had five children and another on the way—so we decided to ask the judge if one of us couldn't go to jail for him."

BEFORE ANY OF THE strikers could volunteer as a substitute, the organizer who had established the union stepped before the startled judge and asked, "What would be wrong with serving ————'s time?" he asked.

The judge lost his judicial composure. Then he regained it and suspended the sentence.

"I believed the labor organizer was sincere, so I decided I wouldn't send either of them to jail," the judge said later.

Realizing that it had lost its campaign, the company signed a contract within a short time.

And when called upon to make a speech to members after the strike ended, the organizer said, "Don't try to make a hero out of me!"

A. L. S.

An Equal Load?

59% Of Europe's Unionists Affiliated With ICFTU

MORE than 21 million of Europe's 35 million trade unionists are members of unions affiliated with the anti-Communist Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, according to a report made to the recent meeting of the ICFTU's European Regional Conference.

"Even on the basis of their own (undoubtedly exaggerated) claims," said an ICFTU statement, "the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions has less than 8 million, or 22%; the Christian Intl. about 2.5 million, or 6%, while the remaining 13% (about 4.5 million) belong to non-affiliated trade unions."

The 21 million ICFTU members constitute 59% of the European total.

C. J. Geddes of the British Trades Union Council was elected president of the regional council.

The full report of the ICFTU delegation which visited Austria was approved by the council. It was decided to give it the widest possible publicity, emphasizing the Russian responsibility for that country's economic plight.

Reports also were received on the work of the ICFTU in the Schuman Plan, on relations with the European offices of specialized agencies of the United Nations, and on the assumption of responsibility by the ICFTU for the work of the European Recovery Plan Trade Union Advisory Committee. In connection with the latter, it was agreed to consider further the question of continued association of the Christion trade union centers.

Among proposals considered was one for the pooling of technical and material resources to help solve the European housing shortage. A sub-committee will consult with the Intl. Federation of Building and Wood Workers and will explore the possibility of aid from the Office of European Economic Cooperation and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

A sub-committee for European economic affairs was set up with representation from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Saar and Switzerland.

It Took A Miracle (Drug) To Make Him Respect Negroes

Silas Judson is not his name, but the man we are about to refer to is as human in the flesh as any of us.

We met him first in Memphis, Tenn. That was years ago. Judson was quite intelligent; was an active member of our organization; took part in civic enterprises and boasted he was 100% American—except that he had a feeling the Negro should be "kept in his place."

He could never believe they should be allowed to sit in the union meeting nor to attend schools with whites. In fact, he openly contended the Negro is an "inferior type" and that "God never intended him to be equal of the white man."

Some years later we met Silas Judson again. He was not as active as formerly. Said he had the rheumatism which was keeping him from getting good jobs in meat shops. He thought it was a shame "Niggers" were being hired in Memphis in some shops while white members were loafing.

We made another trip to Memphis later and met Silas Judson again. He was in a wheel chair. His hands looked cramped and twisted. His face showed signs of excruciating pain. Rheumatoid arthritis was taking its horrible toll.

"Why can't someone do something for the millions of arthritis sufferers like me?" he asked. "There ought to be someone somewhere who can develop a remedy that would be helpful—if only to ease the pain." We told Judson to have hope and courage and a remedy would be found. He said he would kiss the hand of that man.

A short time ago we visited Memphis and saw Silas Judson again. He was out of his wheel chair. His pain had disappeared and he expected to go back to work "very shortly."

Judson told us that his doctors had treated him with Cortisone, the new miracle drug, for arthritis. We asked him if he would still kiss the hand of the man who discovered Cortisone. "I sure would!" Silas Judson replied.

It so happened on that very day we had a newspaper in our pocket. On the front page was the picture of Dr. Percy Julian, the great Negro chemist who discovered Cortisone. We showed it to Judson. He looked at it a moment in silence and said, "To me this Negro, next to Christ, is the greatest man that ever lived."

—Reprinted from The Butcher Workman

AMA Fights GOP Health Proposal, Too

THE AMERICAN Medical Association, which is opposed to President Truman's Health Program, also is fighting the substitute health plan introduced in Congress by liberal Republicans.

AMA says the GOP proposal "essentially amounts to a federal subsidy of voluntary health insurance, which would lead to federal control," and also "discriminates against commercial health insurance."

Of the nine bills dealing with health introduced so far at the 82nd session of Congress, AMA disapproves of six.

THE AMA looks with horror on bills which would:

Delegate to a civilian agency of the government the job of rehabilitating men rejected by the armed services for physical and mental defects.

Aid medical education.

Aid local public health units.

Provide hospital and medical care in armed service facilities for dependents of servicemen as is permitted in an 1874 law.

Helping to rehabilitate men rejected in the draft, according to AMA, is "a new medical proposal that surpasses, in the extent to which it nationalizes medicine, even the compulsory health insurance bills."

The AMA opposes care for the dependents of servicemen because it would be just awful to have "so many dependents as camp followers in areas adjacent to camps."

It has approved bills which deduct for income tax purposes premiums and dues payments to health insurance plans and companies, provide a study of air pollution, and boost grants for hospital construction to $150 million.

THERE WAS growing talk in both military and congressional circles last week of reviving the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program established for servicemen's dependents during the last war.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers asked the Senate Sub-committee on Health and Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.) to introduce and push legislation which would give dependents of military personnel the same advantages of health insurance they would have in private employment.

He called for legislation under which a worker covered by health or hospitalization insurance could elect to continue to pay his share of the cost if he enters the service, with his peacetime employer required to continue paying the company's share.

British Labour Govt. Wins Confidence Vote

The British Labour government won a vote of confidence on steel nationalization Feb. 7, by a vote of 308 to 298.

The motion of "no confidence" was introduced by Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative party, World War II prime minister and probable choice for that post again should his party return to power while he's still active.

The Conservatives have fought steel nationalization bitterly since it was first proposed by the Laborites. The Feb. 7 vote was a last-ditch effort to forestall the transfer of iron and steel company securities to a state corporation Feb. 15.

N. Y. Court Revokes Prison Terms Of 25 Bell Aircraft Strikers

TWENTY-FIVE union members fined and sentenced to jail on charges of violating an anti-picketing injunction during the 1949 strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the Bell Aircraft Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y., won't have to serve their prison terms.

Justice William H. Munson, of the New York State Supreme Court, modified the sentences at the joint request of attorneys for the union and the company, who said they acted "in the interest of national defense." The fines still stand.

Much disorder during the 19-week walkout was blamed by impartial observers on the company. It grew out of the injunction against picketing and company efforts to goad the strikers into violating it.

Ten of the defendants were fined $500 and sentenced to 60 days in jail. Among them were Edward Gray, UAW sub-regional director, and Robert Siegler, then president of the Bell local.

Fifteen others were given 30-day terms and fined $250 each. Among them was Clayton W. Fountain, of the staff of the United Automobile Worker, publication of the international union, and author of the novel, "Union Guy." Three additional pickets were fined $250 each.

Modification of the sentences have no effect on convictions of some of the defendants on additional charges. Gray also was accused of conspiracy, a misdemeanor. Joseph Ippolito, Joseph Blachowicz and Donald Fried were charged with rioting, a felony. All four have been convicted and have appealed to the State Court of Appeals. Blachowicz was one of those fined $500 and sentenced to 60 days on the picketing charge.

N. J. Council Takes Sides On Legislation

THE NEW Jersey CIO Council announced last week its support of 16 bills pending in the State Legislature and its opposition to four others.

Among those it favored were administration (Republican) measures raising the minimum salaries of teachers from $2200 to $2500 a year, and repealing the special restrictions on proof of and collection for silicosis and asbestosis under the workmen's compensation law.

Also supported were two bills establishing an eight-hour day and a five-day week for state, county and municipal employes, and others repealing the Public Utility Anti-Strike Act, and the 3c per pack cigaret sales tax.

Unemployment compensation bills endorsed by the CIO included measures increasing the benefits to $30 a week plus $3 for each dependent up to three; limiting the labor dispute disqualification to four weeks in strikes and eliminating it in lockouts; requiring $150 earnings in the base year instead of 25 times the weekly benefit amount, and extending coverage to employers of one or more workers.

Support also was given bills establishing a State Labor Relations Board, reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years, and memorializing Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

The bills opposed by the CIO would bar "subversives" from unemployment compensation benefits and direct relief; require a loyalty oath from each relief recipient; "wreck child labor standards by permitting employment of youths 14-16 years of age until 10 p.m. and those 16-18 years old until midnight during school vacations," and requiring a reimbursement agreement from all public assistance recipients.

Prosecutor Stricken, Trenton Trial Delayed

THE SECOND trial of the "Trenton Six" came to an abrupt end last week when the prosecutor, Mario Volpe, was taken to a hospital for an emergency operation for appendicitis.

Judge Ralph J. Smalley, of the Superior Court, declared a technical mistrial in the case of the six Negroes accused of murdering a shopkeeper in Trenton, N. J., three years ago, and set March 5 for reopening of the trial.

After widespread protests to the effect that the defendants were convicted on false and insufficient evidence at their first trial in 1948, the State Supreme Court in June, 1949, threw out a verdict under which all six men were sentenced to death, and ordered a new trial.

The New Jersey CIO Council, the big District 4 of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and other CIO groups representing many thousands of workers in the state are giving their financial and moral support to aid the accused Negroes in getting a fair trial.

"Prejudice and bigotry have no place in America," stated a resolution passed by IUE District 4. "We must fight for justice without regard to color, creed or national origin."

AFTER THE unexpected interruption of the trial, defense counsel announced they would seek a change of venue outside Mercer county on the basis that racial bias had cropped up in the questioning of prospective jurors. Only one juryman, John Muste, a worker at the General Electric plant in Trenton, had been chosen when the technical mistrial was declared. Judge Smalley ordered a new panel drawn for March 5.

The Negroes are being defended by a staff of attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headed by Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, and former Judge George Pellettieri of Trenton.

The defendants are Ralph Cooper, Collis English, John McKenzie, James Thorpe, all in their early twenties; McKinley Forrest, 35, and Horace Wilson, 37. All are residents of Trenton and vicinity, but a jail cell has been their home for three years.

Kleeb Is Named NLRB Legal Aide

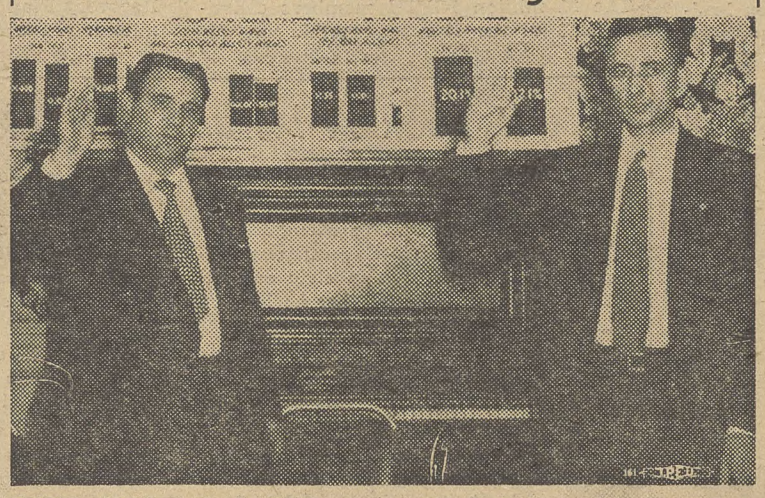
Howard W. Kleeb, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board at St. Louis, was appointed executive assistant to William O. Murdock, associate general counsel in charge of the board's operations division. He will be succeeded in St. Louis by Assistant General Counsel V. Lee McMahon.

Kleeb, a native of Pittsburgh, joined the NLRB staff as a field examiner in Detroit in 1937. He became examiner in charge of the Denver regional office in 1943, and five years later was named head of the St. Louis office.

McMahon was born in Bode, Ia., and was an assistant district attorney in Texas before joining the NLRB at Fort Worth.

After his discharge from the service, he was named chief law officer at Buffalo and later at St. Louis. He was appointed assistant general counsel in 1948.

IUE Set For Radio Wage Drive



PRES. JAMES B. CAREY of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (right) administers the oath of office to Daniel Arnold, chairman of the union's new Radio, Television and Parts Conference, at the board's first meeting in Erie, Pa. IUE is seeking a 12 to 15c hourly wage increase for production workers in the radio and television industries.

IUE To Seek Pay Raises In RadioIndustry

A DRIVE for wage increases of 12 to 15c an hour for workers in radio and television has been announced by Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The announcement was made at the first meeting at Erie, Pa., of the newly formed IUE Radio, Television and Parts Conference, attended by 52 delegates from plants throughout the nation. Daniel Arnold, from the RCA plant at Camden, N. J., was elected Conference Board chairman, Mary Callahan, from the International Resistance Co. plant, Philadelphia, was elected secretary.

The wage increases can be granted "through the enormous profits of the industry and without raising prices," a report to the conference declared. Carey said the industry profits went up 120% between 1949 and 1950.

He pointed out that the industry, through a loophole in the excess profits tax law, is exempt from a large part of the excess profits taxes on the ground that it is a "growth" industry. The language did not fit Philco, so a special provision was put in so Philco could qualify to keep its profits, Carey said.

Carey said the average worker in the industry with three in the family had $50.34 left in January, 1950, after federal income and social security taxes; by November, 1950, he had only $49.70 left. Thus, after an increase of nearly 7% in hourly wages, he had less money left for his family than in January, 1950. **LPA**

Five Miners Slain By Franco Killers

ASSASSINATION OF five Spanish coal miners for democratic trade union activities has been reported to the CIO by the exiled General Union of Spanish Workers.

Writing from Toulouse, France, near the Spanish border, Pascual Tomas of the exiled union group said reports from the Asturian mine area of Spain indicate a "fierce and systematic persecution of the working miners" by members of General Franco's fascist Falange movement.

The report said that on Dec. 19, five miners in the Villoria Valley district were "detained and later assassinated" by anti-union Falangists.

At about the same time, the head of the Basque government-in-exile, with headquarters in Paris, charged that "Franco is playing Stalin's game by providing him with ready arguments and with fifth columns of desperate and disillusioned men."

Pres. Don Jose Antonio de Aguirre, of the free Basques, said that the people of Spain "have their natural place" in the western alliance of democracy, but added that Franco's dictatorship "is the obstacle in the way of the efficient and complete cooperation of these peoples with the western world."

"Franco's Spain is an obstruction to the defense of western ideals," he asserted.

Query: Who Got Hit?

Congress, whose members live in Washington most of the year, is considering a bill by Rep. Klein (D. N.Y.) to continue rent controls there "for the duration of the emergency."

Rating System Blocks Fairchild Settlement

STRIKING members of Local 842, CIO Auto Workers, opened their picket lines last week to permit two U. S. Army trucks to enter the plant of the Fairchild Aircraft Division at Hagerstown, Md., to pick up 36 parts vitally needed by the U. S. Air Force.

The union also authorized enough employes to enter the plant to tag and prepare for shipping parts which union officials were informed are badly needed to keep in the air several C-119 Packet cargo planes in Korea and this country.

Chief stumbling block to settlement of the strike of almost 4000 workers, which began Jan. 8, is the company's insistence on retaining a rating system which the employes charge was used to cut wages. On Feb. 2, the workers in a secret ballot voted 2144 for rejection to 141 for acceptance of the company's latest offer of 15c an hour increase as long as the firm insists on keeping the rating system.

WHEN THE request for the parts came from Lt. Col. S. E. Cleveland, of the Air Force, attached to the local Fairchild plant, union officials cheerfully agreed. The men assigned to the job of boxing the equipment were chosen by seniority.

As the union members walked into the plant to comply with the Air Force request, the company, in a full-page ad in the local newspapers, continued its campaign of name-calling. It quoted an article by a W. H. Graham in the Journal of Commerce in which Graham undertakes to label the strike as "sabotage" and one that is influenced "possibly outside the United States."

This has been in line with the campaign maintained by Fairchild throughout the strike to confuse the issues and to brand the employes, many of whom are World War II veterans, as unpatriotic.

Time and again, management sought to fall back on the war in Korea and decry the fact that production of the C-119 Packets had stopped, but it failed to note that there would have been no strike, if it had agreed to abandon the rating system.

ONE REASON for the rejection of the company's offer on Feb. 2, was the fear of the strikers that it was another attempt to start a back-to-work movement.

The company's claim that its rating system is a "merit" system is overwhelmingly denied by the employes, who charge that it can be so manipulated that it can, in effect, be used to cut wages.

The walkout occurred after a long period of fruitless negotiations. Before the plant was struck the company raised its wage offer from a 3c to a 12c an hour increase.

Britain To Let Miners In Army Return To Pits

The British Government, with 5000 miners in the armed forces, offered to release any who would go back to work in the pits. The announcement was made by Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Fuel, as a debate on the coal shortage opened in Commons.

Board Endorses Reuther Aid Plan

The CIO Auto Workers executive board has voted unanimous support of Pres. Walter P. Reuther's proposal for federal legislation to provide funds to supplement unemployment compensation for workers laid off as a result of shifts from civilian production.

Reuther had asked President Truman to urge Congress to provide money to pay such workers an amount which, with regular unemployment compensation, would be equal to what they would earn at their regular wages in a 40-hour week.

"Helping workers and their families during the conversion period must be considered a normal part of our national mobilization program," Reuther declared. "Failure to provide security for workers during the conversion period will be highly discriminatory and will work undue hardships upon many workers and seriously affect their morale."

Judges Are Named For Hillman Contest

Entries in the Sidney Hillman Foundation contests will be judged by a board composed of Lewis Gannett, book editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; Columnist Thomas L. Stokes, and William L. Shirer, former foreign correspondent and radio commentator, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers announced Feb. 6.

The foundation will distribute $4000 in prizes in the fields of general, periodical and labor journalism, radio and television, fiction, drama and motion pictures dealing with the general subjects of trade union development, race relations and peace. The contest closed Feb. 1.

"—and in the future, let's just ask the customer to 'sit down' rather than 'take a chair'."

ECA Aide Foils Red Plot To Discredit Marshall Plan

COMMUNISTS stacked a recent meeting at Neath, Wales, but their plot to discredit the Marshall Plan was foiled by William C. Gausmann, labor information officer of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to Great Britain.

The meeting was arranged by the British National Council of Labor Colleges. Gausmann appeared to answer charges by Idris Cox, Communist Party secretary in South Wales, that the Marshall Plan "has meant the domination of Britain by America."

The debate raged hot and heavy for five hours. At its conclusion Gausmann had demonstrated that Communist speakers had not produced "a shred of evidence to indicate that there has been improper American interference in British affairs."

HE DECLARED that the 1950 general elections and the meetings of Trades Union Congress showed that the Reds and their charges had been completely discredited by British workers. He rebutted Communist charges that the Marshall Plan was a scheme to get rid of surplus American goods and capital, to rebuild Germany as a war base, to weaken Britain in world markets and to secure American domination of Western Europe in preparation for a war against Russia.

Gaussmann, who is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, reminded the Reds that the Marsall Plan did not become a weapon in the cold war until the European countries participating in it and the United States all realized that they must rearm against the threat of Russian aggression.

Pacts Extended InWoolen-Worsted

The CIO Textile Workers' wage and policy committee has extended contracts covering 70,000 woolen-worsted workers until Feb. 15.

John Chupka, TWUA woolen-worsted director, said that notification of the action has been sent to all TWUA locals affected by the expiration of contracts Feb. 1.

He declared that at the same time, the committee had notified the Wage Stabilization Board that a wage policy must be established which will permit woolen and worsted wage levels to rise to a parity with other major industry groups, such as auto and steel. The committee had proposed that pensions and other benefits generally existing in mass production industries be established in woolen-worsted, Chupka said.

He also asked that the wage stabilization policy permit wage increases based upon increases in the cost of living in view of the impossibility of controlling prices under present legislation.

PICKETS at the Fairchild Aircraft Division plant at Hagerstown, Md., permit an Army truck to pick up parts which the U. S. Air Force says are needed to maintain C-119 Packet cargo planes. Strikers tagged and prepared the parts for shipment.

Measure Would Jail Person Accepting Labor Spy Report

A BILL AIMED at ending labor espionage in interstate commerce was introduced in Congress on Feb. 5 by six liberal Senators.

The measure would impose a $5000 fine and a two-year prison sentence to anyone accepting "any verbal or written report" intended to "coerce" an employe in regard to his right to join a union of his own choosing.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and Sen. Morse (R., Ore.), all members of the Senate Labor Committee.

Murray, who is now chairman of the committee, in the last term was chairman of a sub-committee on labor-management relations which surveyed several industries to find out how the Taft-Hartley Act was working. It came as a "great surprise and shock," he said in a floor speech on the new bill, to find out during the sub-committee's hearings that such legislation is needed.

"Most decent employers," he said, "have long since abandoned it for the loathsome thing it is, but in some of our industrial byways, it still sprouts and poisons labor-management relations.

"We have found it in the textile industry, in the furniture industry and elsewhere. The most shocking system of labor espionage we discovered in the marine divisions of some of our great oil tanker companies."

Testimony before his sub-committee last September indicated that the Cities Service Oil Co.'s marine division had a spy system operated by former Coast Guard officers in order to keep the AFL Seafarers' Union off its ships. The union forced the company into a contract in spite of the spies.

Peron's Recent Assault On Union Draws Protests

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

PROTESTS against a new move by the Argentine government to break any show of independence by the country's unions have been voiced in the last week throughout many parts of Latin America.

Forty-nine Argentine railway workers have been charged with "crimes against the state" by the dictatorial Peron government for their part in a nationwide strike late in January.

In addition, thousands of railroad workers have been fired from their jobs for taking part in the three-day walkout. The strike was called to get higher wages and to force action from the government on their demands.

Leaders of the union, in most cases appointed by the Peron regime for loyalty to Peron's party and for service to the dictator's wife—onetime actress Eva, who now leads the government's powerful Ministry of Social Affairs—denounced the strike as "unauthorized."

Peron's henchmen broke the protest by placing the rail lines under military control and drafting the workers into "civilian service of national defense."

THE GOVERNMENT'S action brought forth a vigorous protest from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. ORIT early in January refused to permit the Peron-controlled union apparatus to affiliate with it.

ORIT scoffed at Peronista charges that the Argentine rail union is Communist-controlled and at the "false accusation that they obey Communist orders. In reality, the movement is exclusively one for justified union demands, initiated a long time ago by these workers . . .

"The members of the railroad workers union are democratic, and they only seek to prevent the loss of improvements for which they had fought under tremendous sacrifices."

ORIT called on all democratic groups "to protest against the assaults on labor of the Peron government. It asks them at the same time to make a determined display of solidarity with the valiant Argentine workers, and to lend them effective help to save the freedom of their people, which has been taken away by the Peronist regime."

In New York, meanwhile, Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee made public a long report on Argentine workers' conditions. The writer was described as "an outstanding Argentine and friend of labor whose name, for obvious reasons cannot be revealed."

The writer praised the action of the CIO delegation, headed by Potofsky, which led the fight against seating the Argentine General Confederation of Labor (CGT) at the ICFTU conference in Mexico early in January.

"The Argentine CGT is an entity which has ceased to be a free labor institution and has become nothing but a political instrument of Peron," the letter said. "It has capitulated to him unconditionally and unabashedly, and has allowed itself to be used for his demagogic purposes.

"I can assure you honestly that there is now no worker in the direction of the Argentine unions who is not a 'Peronist', in spite of the fact that among the rank and file, though in a hidden way, there are still thousands and thousands of liberals, socialists and conservatives."

THE REPORT said that throughout the country, union freedoms are being trampled, and that pre-Peron unions have been "extinguished or dissolved."

At present, the writer added, "Argentine unionism is nothing but a theatrical comedy under the dictatorship of Peron, and the hierarchs of the CGT are his unconditional stooges and mute puppets, who never discuss his orders because of the rich gifts and privileges they receive at his hands.

"The leaders of the unions are imposed on the latter by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (the domain of Eva Peron), which is the biggest political set-up in the Argentine Republic."

Mrs. Peron, in daily radio speeches, insists that any worker who does not subscribe to her husband's version of the totalitarian state is "unworthy" of calling himself an Argentine.

She also calls for the denunciation, as "traitors" of all workers who oppose Peron's policies, and adds the comment that such men should be "extinguished."

According to the report to the CIO, "the worker who does not believe in the Peronist doctrines—and these workers in general are the most able and responsible—lives in silence and fear. He does not dare express his thoughts and convictions . . .

"These conditions force the Argentine workers into display of their Peronist 'faith', for fear that otherwise they may lose their jobs and find it impossible to get other work—for the police will refuse them certificates of good conduct, necessary and required for obtaining new positions."

EFFECTIVENESS of the thought control mechanism devised by Peron husband-and-wife team is illustrated in the case of Cypriano Reyes, a packinghouse worker who had been elected to the national Congress.

The report said that "because he fought for union liberty, they forged an indictment against him for 'subversive acts.' Then he was deprived of his parliamentary immunity, and for the last two years he has been kept as an illegal prisoner at a Buenos Aires jail.

"No judge—for fear of dismissal—has yet dared to give him back his freedom.

"Another case: Antonio Aguirre, a leader of the food workers union, was treacherously murdered by a policeman in the city of Tocuman, after he had been held a prisoner by the police for eight days. He, too, was a great defender of union freedom.

". . . Argentine justice has unfortunately lost its dignity and independence. There are thousands of cases like those of Reyes and Aguirre, and of workers who disappeared for the same reasons. They cannot be found, despite incessant search by their families."

ALTHOUGH some Peron-controlled unions are occasionally permitted to strike and to win wage increases, the government also permits prices to rise much higher.

A pair of shoes, which cost 12 pesos in 1943, now sells for 90. A shirt selling for 8 pesos in 1943, now is priced at 40.

Bread, meat, coffee, milk, cheese and butter have all risen anywhere from 3½ to 6 times their 1943 price levels, and rents have jumped almost seven times.

Industrial workers or school teachers, with a monthly income of about 500 pesos, must spend about three-quarters of it for their meager food supply. By doubling up on living space, in order to cut rent, workers can squeeze out a few pesos for limited supplies of clothing.

The writer of the letter to Chairman Potofsky of the CIO International Committee described as "misguided" the efforts of Mexican labor officials to gain admittance for the Argentine unions to the ICFTU American regional organization.

If observers for the Mexican unions could "do the impossible"—talk with Argentine workers without being seen and heard by the secret police and the CGT—"I am convinced that these men would return to Mexico profoundly disillusioned and sorry to have defended an unjust cause, for the defense of something unworthy and foul," the writer said.

A Story Of Fear, Force And Repression

Last month the CIO and AFL led a successful fight to keep the Argentine General Confederation of Labor from affiliation with the new American hemisphere organization of democratic labor unions.

This story—based on news reports and eye-witness observations by a leading Argentine citizen—explains the CIO's objection to the Peron-controlled Argentine unions.

It is a story of fear, force and repression—through which a dictatorial regime "keeps the unions in line," while denying them basic freedoms or the right to choose democratically their own union leaders.

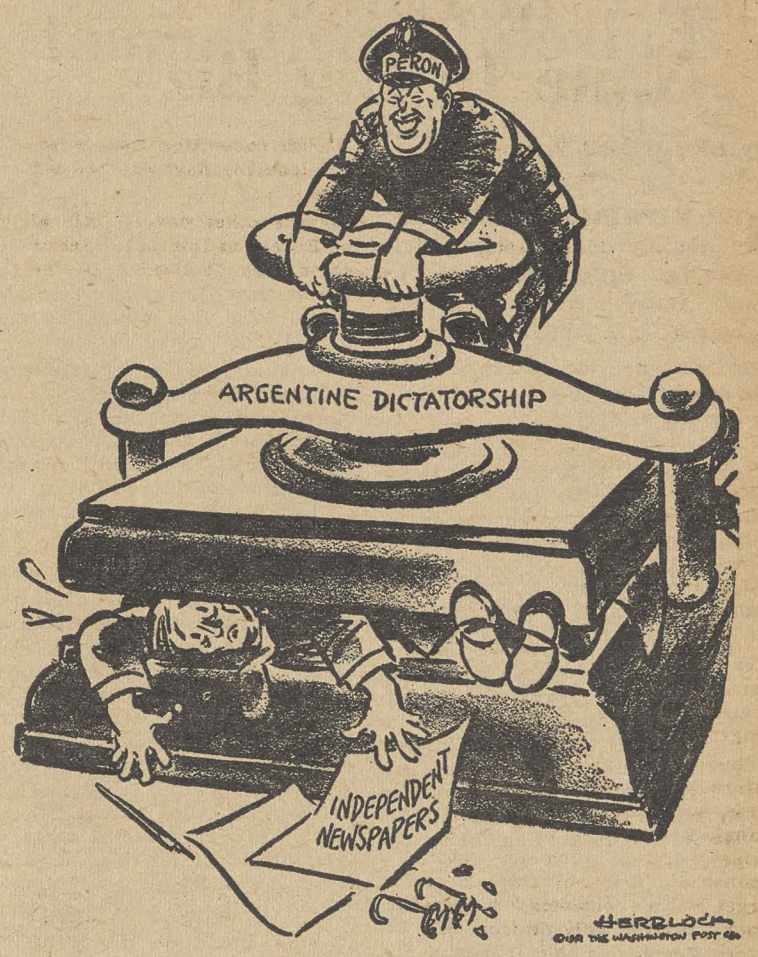
Peron 'Union' Closes Democratic Paper

La Prensa, Buenos Aires daily paper with a worldwide reputation, is apparently losing its long battle against the Peron regime in Argentine.

The paper, often quoted for its democratic views, has been harassed by the Peron machine for many years. Censorship, restriction of newsprint supplies, super-enforcement of technical regulations have all been used.

Last week, however, the Peron-controlled news dealers' "union" demanded that a heavy proportion of La Prensa's classified advertising revenue be turned over to the organization. When the paper declined—on grounds the demand would quickly bankrupt it—the vendors refused to handle the paper's sales, and the paper stopped printing.

Despite heavy protests from the democratic world, the Peron regime is continuing its tactics of shutting down the paper.



—From Washington Post

'Sure—I'm In Favor Of A Free Press'

Potofsky Asks Two Million Tons Of Grain For India

TWO MILLION tons of grain should be promptly donated to the government of India, where threats of famine are growing, Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Intl. Committee said last week.

"Such a gift would be in the best American tradition of humanitarianism and generosity to the unfortunate," he said, at a press conference in Providence, R. I.

"Free of any political strings, such a helping hand to the poor people of India would be a concrete demonstration of American friendship and good neighborliness," Potofsky commented.

"Such a gift would constitute a demonstration of international good will that would go far to offset the preposterous claims of the Kremlin propaganda mill that only the Communists are the friends of the unfortunate."

Potofsky repeated his requests in wires to Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and to Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.), head of a subcommittee considering the matter.

Meanwhile, a group of GOP and Democratic Senators led by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) said they would introduce emergency legislation on the subject, and they asked for a conference with Pres. Truman on the subject.

In a letter to the White House, Benton said that a series of misfortunes, "including earthquakes, floods and locusts," has cut India's grain production six million tons below minimum requirements.

The Indian government has arranged to buy four million tons but does not have the foreign exchange with which to buy the additional two million tons that are needed, Benton told the President.

HE ALSO HAILED the Point Four program—for aiding under-developed areas of the world—as "performing a similar service for this country and for democratic forces."

Potofsky—who represents CIO on the Point Four advisory committee— said "our national defense will be strengthened by Point Four—by parallel programs of military protection and investments in lasting peace."

Under such a program, he pointed out, people in underdeveloped areas will get a chance to "use their own resources—human, industrial and natural—to improve their own living conditions. It's really a process of democracy at work."

"The cost of such a program is comparatively small, yet it will permit tremendous benefits from each dollar we spend," Potofsky added, predicting that it may become "perhaps the most important and beneficial long-range foreign policy on which our country has ever embarked."

Head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Potofsky urged an effective anti-inflation program that would bring "real control of living costs" and an "equitable tax program." He charged that wage stabilization policy must be set up so as "not to penalize working men and women because of rises in the cost of living."

On the manpower issue, Potofsky referred to efforts of Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilization head, to bring manpower problems under his organization, with these words:

"Organized labor views with alarm any attempt by any other government agency to usurp these functions now being handled in the Labor Dept.

"It is clear that the Dept. of Labor is the government agency best equipped by experience and understanding to handle our emergency manpower problems."

Ben Fairless Sees Mote In Labor's Eye, None In Big Biz's

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

BEN F. FAIRLESS, head of gigantic U.S. Steel, got something called "the Applause Award" from the Sales Executive Club in New York.

He won it "for outstanding salesmanship and public service." He made a speech, entitled "Target for Termites," and thereby joined the Hysteria Brigade.

Moscow, said Ben, has in the U.S. a "Red Army of Trained Termites," which he estimates at from "50,000 to 100,000 troops," which have "infiltrated into virtually every branch of the American economy."

They are, he said, trained in espionage, but their "principal weapon is a lie, or—still more dangerous—a half truth."

These termites, Ben said, "will naturally seek to fill the labor press with savage attacks upon management," will help foment strikes, try to turn one class against another, but their main target is "big business," because "they must not only destroy public confidence in big business; they must create positive public hatred of it."

THAT'S A LOT of territory. For labor leaders who have proven their hatred of Communism have attacked big business—and with good cause. The sober economists of the Twentieth Century Fund have put out two fat volumes dealing with the sins of big business.

The anti-trust division of the Dept. of Justice has brought some—all too few—big business combinations to book. The other day a Senate committee report complained that in the defense effort the small businesses face extinction while the giants of big business get the gravy.

Congressional investigations time without number have exposed the sins of big business. The Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the House committee that investigated lobbying have exposed big business.

Only the other day an official of the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclosed that it's the big income boys who cheat Uncle Sam on income taxes.

And the debates on the excess profits tax, and the current debates on new taxes, have once more highlighted the scandalous loopholes that enable big business to evade taxes—and not pennies, but millions upon millions of dollars.

Big business has fought the New Deal, and then the Fair Deal, for almost 20 years. And before that, big business fought virtually every social welfare measure ever advocated, beginning with its fight against trade unions.

Those battles date back long before there was a Soviet Union, long before there was a "Red Army of Trained Termites."

Just one little example of why labor people see "red," without being what you call "Red Termites:"

Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, economist for the National Industrial Conference Board, in discussing wage stabilization, has no objection to wages being under such control. When it comes to salaries of executives, he wails in anguish, as follows:

". . . it would appear that there is strong sentiment in management circles for removing the salaries of executive personnel from the wage stabilization agency. The reason is that the Wage Stabilization Board is a tripartite organization, but executive personnel are not union members.

"Hence, if the WSB were charged with controlling executive salaries, an anomalous situation would result: representatives of the employes would be fixing the salaries of management. Moreover, executives frequently do not care to have salaries of the management team made matters of common knowledge. And the tripartite setup is ill suited to handling confidential data."

Big Shots Are Chiselers, House Tax Committee Learns

THE MAN WAS polite, and spoke of "margin of error." But in the plain terms, what he was talking about was that it's the big boys who gyp the government on taxes.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue George J. Schoeneman told the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 6 that: Seven out of every 10 tax returns in the $25,000 a year or more class do not show the correct amount of taxes owed; those reporting income from business operations are wrong five out of 10 times; that he expects his office to collect about $1.9 billion this fiscal year from persons and business concerns who didn't pay all they should have paid, and $2 billion next year.

The margin of error was not so great in the returns of individuals and business groups under $25,000 a year, Schoeneman said.

Hereafter, he disclosed, his office will audit every return in this group at least once every two years, and at the same time, the return for the previous year will be examined. More, his office is now segregating all business returns "to permit a more careful scrutiny."

Of the more than 90 million tax returns filed in the last year, only 4,326,886 were examined, he said, in urging that his enforcement staff be increased to get the chisellers.

"We are not anywhere near the point at which additional audits cease to be highly profitable," he said.

LPA

WFTU Retreating Behind 'Curtain'

Headquarters of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions are being moved back behind the Iron Curtain.

The WFTU announced its offices will henceforth be in Warsaw, Poland. They are being moved from Paris, where the French government recently ordered that the office be disbanded within the next month.

Danish Trade Unionists Say U. S. Lags On Social Progress

THE AMERICAN workingman, who believes he enenjoys the highest standard of living in the world, might be a trifle shocked at the report made by seven Danish trade unionists after a month in the U. S.

The seven, who toured industrial plants in the U. S. under the auspices of the ECA, were much impressed with U. S. production, but found America lagging far behind Europe in many respects.

Visiting a steel plant in Cleveland during a strike, they "found it somewhat strange to see that American labor unions had to go on strike to bring to a successful issue claims for such social conditions as have been considered a matter of course in this country for more than 30 years, and which are the birthright of every Dane."

THEY REPORTED taxes on normal incomes "about the same as Denmark," that U. S. rents are higher, and sickness and medical aid very high because "there is no National Health Insurance scheme in the United States corresponding to ours."

American production evoked unstinted admiration, but the group said, "American industrial superiority is not followed by a corresponding superiority in other fields, for example, agriculture and transportation."

One aspect of production did not get their praise—the speed at which Americans work. They noted that the U. S. worker has shorter hours and more machine power to help him, but that "the working pace is much tougher than is customary in Denmark."

After a visit to the Ford plant, they groggily reported that "from a Danish point of view it is not very inspiring to watch the very monotonous work performed by most of the workers . . . techniques should help the worker, not lead to a situation where he becomes a mere tool controlled by a conveyor belt."

The visiting Danes found much to praise in America. They said it was "remarkable that so many different nationalities have been able to blend into one people and then develop the most industrialized community in the world."

THE WORK of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, particularly pertaining to productivity, was something entirely new to the team and they came away armed with many facts.

For example: U. S. output increased 55% from 1940 to 1944; output per man is approximately 2.2 times as high in America as Britain; American coal miners load eight times more coal than their English counterparts.

American trade unions were given a large part of the credit of speeding the industrialization of the country and gaining higher wages and shorter hours for workers. The wages and hours made higher production costs which necesitated the introduction of better machinery, they noted.

While speaking highly of the cooperation between some employers and unions on problems, the team said there was still much antagonism from one group of employers "who undoubtedly believe that the American labor movement may again be reduced to a negligible quantity."

The visitors noted that the great spurt of unions in America has been made in recent years and that much of the progress was made in pitched battles between unions and management.

"The means employed in the fight against American labor unions in the 30's were callous and not very democratic," they said. The group thought it would take many years to wipe out the animosity developed in the 30's but a real foundation is being laid for peaceful bargaining.

THEY POINTED up this thesis by telling of the cooperation between employers and the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers', AFL and the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

They said both unions had taken over when the trades were at the mercy of sweatshop operators, and by organization and cooperation with legitimate employers had driven the chiselers to adopt fair working standards and wages.

The group went into detail concerning the much-vaunted American standard of living and found it ahead of European standards in many things, but just about the same as far as the cost of food is concerned.

"An American worker can buy a radio set for two or three days wages whereas a worker in this country will have to spend at least three weeks' wages to buy a similar set," they reported.

"It is well-known that automobiles are also relatively cheap in America. One of the new models costs $1400 or $1500 all told. On the other hand, the American workers' wages will not buy much more food than those of Danish worker."

AVC Backs Raises For U.S. Employes

The National Planning Committee of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) at a recent meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., endorsed two House bills increasing the pay rates of federal classified and postal employes by 17%.

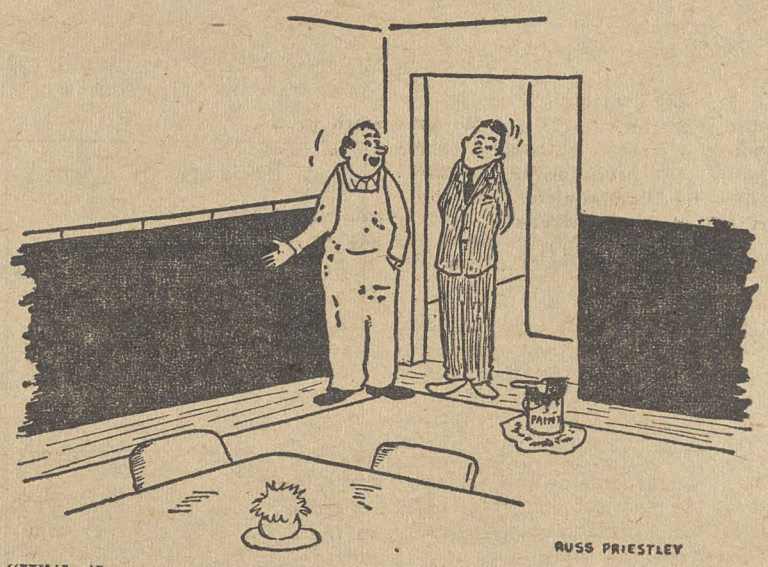
One of the bills also would eliminate some of the lower grades of postal employes, a provision of special concern to the AVC since many veterans lack seniority because of their World War II service and thus are in the lower pay grades. The CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee looks with favor on both measures, H.R. 241 and H.R. 244.

Ohio CIO Seeks State FEPC Law

The reorganized and augmented Civil Rights Committee of the Ohio CIO Council has opened a campaign to put an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Commission law on the state's statute books.

The 10 members of the committee, headed by James Culver, of Warren, vice president of the council, met recently at Columbus and also held a joint session with the Ohio Commission for Fair Employment Practices.

The committee asked the state council executive board to ask all local councils and local unions in the state to set up civil rights committees, and agreed to a program of action to "give courage and guidance and know-how to Ohio CIO members in our continuing crusade for human rights."



"With three small boys we decided to give up the idea of white walls in the kitchen."

GCEOC Asks City Raise N.Y. Bonus

The New York City Joint Board of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee has called on the city's Board of Estimate to increase to $500 the $250 temporary bonus voted recently for city employes.

The board has received "almost unanimous denunciation for its penurious gesture," GCEOC officials said. They quote the New York Times as saying the raise is "inadequate."

A statement by the Joint Board said union members "are beginning to wonder whether the Board of Estimate, individually or collectively, has any conscience at all."

Court Ends 7-Day Week Of A Child Acrobat

The Illinois Dept. of Labor has proved a stumbling block to the acrobatic team billed as the "Garltons" at the Oriental Theatre, Chicago.

Nine-year-old Tommy Acker, a partner in the act with his father, has been doing four turns a day, seven days a week and taking his schooling by mail.

Tommy can take it easy from now on—at least in Illinois—because labor dept. charges were upheld by a Municipal Court Judge who fined the father $25 and let him go with a promise not to use the lad in the act again.

Haywood Hits Bridges Rail 'Raid' Charge

CIO VICE PRES. Allan S. Haywood hit back hard last week at reports that Harry Bridges, head of the CIO-expelled Intl. Longshoremen's & Warhousemen's Union, had accused the CIO of conducting "raids" among railroad workers who were staying off the job.

"If Bridges is quoted correctly, he knows he hasn't told the truth," Haywood said. "Bridges' statement could result only in injuring the righteous cause of the railroad workers.

"I know what Bridges' motive was. It was to camouflage his own party-line activities, by putting up straw men and false issues, in an effort to buttress his own waning control among honest, trade union longshormen."

The Bridges statement followed by only a few days a similar attack in the Daily Worker, Communist paper.

HAYWOOD pointed out that the CIO has been engaged in railroad union activities for many years, and that the railroad division of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers was recently given a charter as the United Railroad Workers of America. He added:

"The United Railroad Workers of America, CIO, has not and will never act in such a way as to impair other railroad workers from gaining their just demands. Anybody who makes such a charge is telling an unmitigated falsehood."

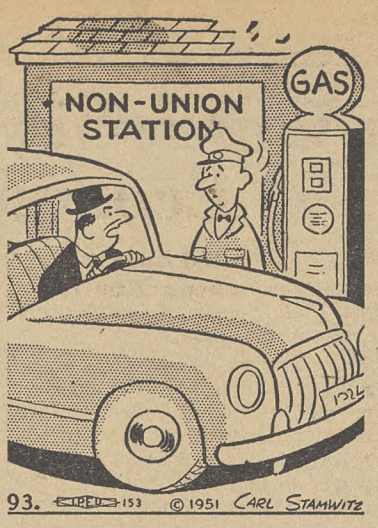
John Green, head of the United Railroad Workers, pointed out that the CIO is not organizing operating railroad men. And, he said, the union had instructed its members to give full cooperation to members of the brotherhoods in their effort to win better wages and conditions.

Bridges' Local Calls His Bluff

THE CIO National Maritime Union's drive to organize the rank-and-filers of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, which was bounced out of the CIO last year for following the Communist Party line, is running into typical left-wing trickery, as expected.

Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's Union, which also was kicked out on the same charges, promised his union's support to the MCS in its fight against NMU "raiding." Bridges was immediately "called" on this by the vice president of his home local, San Francisco Local 10, who said the longshoremen had not gone on record in support of MCS and would not do so.

MCS representatives took two different lines in two different places without telling one left hand what the other left hand was doing. In San Francisco, stewards of the Lurline—biggest ship under MCS contract—were shown leaflets issued by MCS calling on the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific to "join us" against NMU—while in Los Angeles, stewards of the Cleveland heard MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson decry "raids" by this same AFL union as well as NMU.



"I'm outta gas. Will you push me to a 'fair' station?"

Beichman To Be ICFTU Public Relations Man

Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek, of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has announced the appointment of Arnold Beichman as public relations representative for the ICFTU in the United States and Canada. Beichman will be attached to the ICFTU North American Office at 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Beichman is a journalist with experience in the daily newspaper and trade union press field. At present New York correspondent for the American Federation of Labor News Service and public relations director of the New York musicians and electricians local unions, he was formerly assistant managing editor of the newspaper PM.

Puerto Rico Unionists Acquire New Quarters

The Confederation General de Trabajadores (CGT-CIO) has moved to Fortaleza No. 263, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Perlis Briefs Midwest CIO On Role In Civilian Defense

"THE MAIN target in any possible bombing of this country would be the factories in which CIO people work. That shows you how close the job of civil defense is to us."

Leo Perlis, director of the CIO National Community Services and Civil Defense Committee, struck this urgent note in speaking at the committee's two-day regional staff conference at Chicago.

"We can't wait," he said. "We've got to get busy right away, so that we'll be ready if any atom bombs start falling."

About 40 community service workers from seven Midwestern states got a briefing on what they could do in civil defense on the plant and community level.

PERLIS AND other speakers urged that union-management committees be established in each plant to handle the job of preparing for a possible bombing attack and other war emergencies.

"These committees," said Perlis, "should be something apart from the collective bargaining process, so that they can operate without the friction that comes from other issues."

An employer and civil defense chief agreed with Perlis that civil defense on the plant level shouldn't be handled by management alone.

"Unions and management should have equal representation on committees to handle this problem," said Frank V. Martinek, assistant vice president of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and chairman of the plant protection committee of the Chicago Civil Defense Corps.

Perlis urged that CIO unions in every area check their civil defense organization to see what help they can give.

"THERE'S ROOM for labor people not only on top committees, but on various subcommittees such as those on communications, public affairs, transportation, welfare, medical services," he asserted.

Newman Jeffrey, staff member of the CIO Auto Workers' education department, warned:

"It's not enough that we should scream for representation on this and that board and committee. We've got to be sure to pick men who have the time to give to the work and the skill to handle it."

As a step to getting this skill, Jeffrey said that unions should send members to various civil defense training schools that are being planned for every part of the country.

"And we should go into these courses right at the start," he added, "so that we can hear just what they're dishing out."

JEFFREY REPORTED that he attended the civil defense college at the Univ. of Maryland during World War II and found some anti-labor undertones which were hard to correct in their later stages.

According to Perlis, the CIO in many localities has already woven civil defense training into its regular union counsellor program. The pioneers in this are CIO locals in Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Detroit and Chester, Pa.

Perlis said that international unions ought to be giving thought to bargaining for war casualty insurance.

"Not just for servicemen, but those on the home-front should be protected by insurance," Perlis said.

A similar conference for community service workers on the East Coast is scheduled for Feb. 20 and 21 at the Statler Hotel, New York City.

N.J. CIO Protests WSB State Division

NEW JERSEY CIO Pres. Carl Holderman last week protested to Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Cyrus Ching against a proposal to split New Jersey into two areas—with administrative offices in New York and Philadelphia—for wage stabilization purposes.

The proposal is reportedly being considered by Ching. In a letter to the WSB chairman, Holderman declared:

"It has come to my attention that the Wage Stabilization Administration is planning to split New Jersey into two districts for purposes of wage stabilization—with part of the state in the New York district and part of the state in the Philadelphia district.

"On behalf of the 200,000 CIO members in New Jersey, I want to record our protests against this proposal and to suggest very strongly that the state be administered as one unit under WSA.

"New Jersey is an economic unit. The small size of the state makes the problems of North Jersey similar to the problems of South Jersey. One district for the entire state will greatly simplify the administrative problems of the agency in charge of wage stabilization.

"WHILE THE state is small in size, it nevertheless has the greatest industrial concentration per square mile of any state in the nation. Its great importance as a prime producer of materials for the armed forces and the civilian economy justifies its unified administration by one agency in wage matters.

"It is bad enough that New Jersey is not now a separate district for wage stabilization, but is included in the New York office. It would be far worse, however, if the state were split into two areas, with principal offices in two neighboring states."

UAW Slaps FTC On Failure To Act On Natural Gas Price Rise

THE Federal Power Commission's failure to act on charges of price-gouging by the Phillips Petroleum Co. "authorizes" oil companies to continue the "outrageous profiteering" they hoped to legalize through the Kerr Natural Gas Bill last year.

That's what Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told FPC Chairman Wallgren in a telegram Feb. 6. The UAW leader said seven postponements of action by the FPC on complaints filed by Detroit and Wisconsin resulted in "continued extortion from the public" by Phillips.

The oil company keeps raising the price of natural gas, Wisconsin and Detroit contend. As a result, local regulatory agencies have no alternative to raising the price to consumers. The FPC is authorized to regulate the prices charged by producers of natural gas.

LAST YEAR, through the Kerr Bill, the oil and gas companies tried to strip the FPC of the power to regulate the prices charged by "independent" gas producers. The bill was lobbied through Congress but was killed by a Truman veto.

However, the companies were able to block a reappointment of FPC Member Olds, who had a long record of acting in the consumer interest.

In his telegram to Wallgren, Reuther charged that the FPC was flying in the face of Truman's "courageous veto of the Kerr Bill."

"On behalf of the UAW-CIO I demand that the commission act now, and act fast, to regulate the gas prices charged by these oil companies," he wired.

PHILLIPS has obtained a delay in the consideration of the original complaints on the ground that it is heavily involved in defense work, including secret processes which might be revealed if pricing methods were aired in public hearings.

Observers in Washington have questioned the alleged connection between secret processes and the company's price for natural gas in Detroit and Wisconsin.

Big Brokerage Firm's Profits Rise 421%

The largest brokerage firm in the world, which luxuriates in the impressive name of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, revelled in unprecedented profits in 1950, its annual report showed last week.

Its take for buying and selling for the accounts of traders in many fields jumped from $2,404,170 in 1949 to an impressive $12,544,091 last year—a mere 421.7%. The company has 100 brokerage offices scattered across the country, four sales offices, 86 partners and 3389 employes.

"We understand that there is a motion picture being shown here—can you direct us to it!"

AP Guildsmen Obtain Raise, New Minimums

GENERAL wage increases of $3 to $5.50 a week and new minimums ranging from $95 to $120 a week were awarded 1500 members of the CIO Newspaper Guild employed by the Associated Press in an arbitration decision handed down last week.

The award affects only those earning less than $145 a week.

The top minimum, for newsmen of at least six years' experience, was increased from $110 to $120 a week in New York, Chicago and Washington; from $105 to $115 in Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco; from $100 to $110 in Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul; from $92.50 to $102.50 in 19 other bureaus, and from $85 to $95 in 67 addition bureaus.

Starting minimums in all bureaus were jumped from $45 to $50 a week. AP employes not increased through the boosts in minimums were awarded raises of $3 for those earning up to $60, to $5.50 for those earning at least $120 but less than $145.

The award covered 24 other categories of employes ranging down to office boys. Their new rates were set at $32.50 to start, $37.50 after a year, and in the two top groups of bureaus, to $40 after two years.

The Guild and the AP agreed to arbitration last November after several months of fruitless efforts to carve out a new wage schedule. Other articles of the contract were negotiated, including a wage reopener next November.

William E. Simkin, of Philadelphia, was chairman of the arbitration board. The Guild was represented by Joseph G. Colangelo, director for wire services, and Leonard Milliman, on leave from the AP cable desk in San Francisco. Personnel Chief L. H. Thomason and Traffic Executive Harry Montgomery served for the AP. Both Guild and management members filed sharp dissents from parts of the award, which is subject to action by the Wage Stabilization Board.

We Often Wondered About Our Coat, Too

Your mink coat cost so much because of "conspiracy to suppress competition," says the Federal Trade Commission, which has issued a complaint against the Mink Traders Association and its 70 members.

The association, says the FTC, used boycotts and threats to boycott and thus "persuaded, threatened, coerced and compelled" the various segments of the mink fur trade to go along. As a result, "the purchasing public has been deprived of the advantage of competitive prices, terms and conditions in the purchase of mink furs," it added.

The association, says the FTC, dictated and imposed methods, terms and conditions for ranchers, breeder associations and auction companies, with the net result that your mink coat costs more than it should.

Steps Taken On World Unit Of Newsmen

UNOFFICIAL representatives of newspaper unions in six countries took preliminary steps toward formation of a new international organization of journalists in the free nations at a recent meeting in Brussels, Belgium, under the sponsorship of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

None of those participating was for a position to commit his organization, but all agreed to present the idea to their own national bodies with a recommendation that a preliminary organization meeting be held in mid-April in Paris if enough interest is shown. The new group would replace the Intl. Organization of Journalists, which is affiliated with the Red-led World Federation of Trade Unions and has degenerated into a sounding-board for Russia and her satellites.

The executive bodies of most of the unions represented at the Brussels meeting, meet within the next six weeks. The CIO Newspaper Guild is committed to aid in the formation of a new world congress of journalists by action of its 1950 convention.

Harry Martin, ANG president and chief of labor information in Europe for the Marshall Plan, presided at the Brussels meeting. Others attending were:

Richard Kurfurst, vice president of the Austrian Journalists Union; C. J. Bundock, secretary, and John Taylor, vice president, of the British National Union of Journalists; Andre Viot, secretary-general of the French Force Ouvriere Syndicat des Journalistes, Wilhelm Endrulat, German Union of Journalists; Claudio Rocchi, of the Union of Italian Workers, and Oscar de Swaef, of the Belgian General Trade Union Federation Union of Journalists.

"I wish we had a union agreement so we could rotate this damned graveyard shift!"

Raise, Union Shop Won At Can Firm

The CIO Steelworkers recently signed a new contract with the Continental Can Co. which gives 10,000 workers in 15 cities wage increases averaging more than 16c an hour.

The company also agreed to the union shop.

The Continental pact followed by six weeks an agreement with the American Can Co. in which a wage increase and union shop were won. The two firms dominate the industry.

Hourly increases at Continental run as high as 30½c and will tend to help cut down rate differentials existing in different parts of the country, according to USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes. Other important gains won in the new contract shove the average hourly increase even higher. For example, shift differentials were increased from 8c on the afternoon and night shifts to 10c and 12½c hourly, respectively.

U. S. Lacks Schools At Economic Peak

THE FEDERAL Security Administration's 1950 report shows that in a year when wages, production and employment reached an all-time high, 2 million children failed to attend school.

FSA Chief Oscar Ewing attributes this failure to the lack of sufficient schools, the teacher shortage and illegal employment of minors.

He pointed out that 275,000 children were charged with delinquency during the year and that one out of 20 will spend time in mental institutions in the future unless constructive action is taken.

Almost 200,000 crippled and handicapped youngsters received Federal-state aid, but 30,000 more remained on state waiting lists and many others who required care had not yet been brought to the attention of state authorities.

On the brighter side of the picture, Ewing called the development of industrial pension plans won by many unions in collective bargaining sessions, and the amendment to the social security act, the biggest advances of the year.

"Old age and survivors insurance payments were almost doubled for persons already receiving benefits and more than doubled for future beneficiaries," he declared. "Nearly 10 million more people were brought into the program, including agricultural wage earners, domestic workers and such self-employed workers as small shop owners."

On the debit side, Ewing called attention to the fact that such issues as national health insurance and federal aid to education were vigorously argued during the year without receiving Congressional approval.

He also cited a Congressional report issued last March, showing that 38 million Americans were still members of families having a total income of $2,000 in 1948. This low-income group, the study showed, had more illness than any other group and their children got the worst education.

"Excellent" was the term used by Ewing to describe the team work of Federal and state agencies in vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped. "During the past year," he said, "60,000 disabled workers were returned to paying jobs—a record high for the 30 years the service has been in operation."

But, the report said: "Even in the field of social security, the year's great progress still left significant gaps. What does having a social security account mean to a man too young to retire and too disabled to ever work again—who has no insurance protection that will provide a substitute income for his wife and children?"

IUMSWA Rejects Bethlehem Offer

The CIO Shipbuilders on Feb. 7 rejected an offer of an 11.5% wage increase for 17,000 workers in eight Bethlehem Steel Co. yards on the Atlantic Coast.

The proposal was to raise first class mechanics by 18c an hour, or from $1.57 to $1.75, with other hourly rates increased by the same percentage.

Pres. John J. Grogan, head of the union negotiators, said it was turned down because it leaves the hourly rate too low to support the workers and their families, or to attract men for the defense effort.

The union is asking a 43c increase, which would raise the top journeyman rate to $2.

Indiana CIO Sets Up Civil Defense Group

A Civil Defense Committee has been set up by the Indiana CIO Council. Members are representatives of international unions and industrial union councils throughout Indiana. National CIO recently urged its member groups to form such committees.

Pres. Neal W. Edwards of the Indiana council said the 300,000 members in his state are "ready and willing to cooperate to the fullest extent" whenever the proper authorities set up machinery for an official Civil Defense Organization.

Court Rules School Janitors May Strike

Janitors and janitor-engineers in the schools of Minneapolis, Minn., have a perfectly legal right to strike, the Minnesota Court has ruled.

The school employes went on strike Jan. 23, the day after a temporary restraining order obtained by the Minneapolis Board of Education was vacated by Judge John A. Weeks in Hennepin County District Court. They are asking wage increases of $50 a month for men and $30 for women, on top of present salaries ranging from $2370 a year ($45.57 a week) to $4140 a year ($79.61 a week). The walkout has kept 68,000 children from their classes.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Intl. Rep. John J. O'Connell of the Auto Workers, CIO, in Boston reports a great victory won by Local 901, UAW-CIO, in the unemployment compensation case of the Ford Motor Co., Somerville, Mass., plant. These workers had been denied unemployment compensation during a work stoppage. CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, who is also an attorney, carried this case all the way up to the Massachusetts State Supreme Court. Brother Carmichael rendered great service in securing a favorable decision. The Supreme Court dismissed the Ford petition and affirmed the union's position. Congratulations to Frank, John and the members of Local 901 for a job well done.

Allan Haywood

The operation of setting up manpower regions is just about completed. It seems as though in some government circles a man must be a big industrialist in order to qualify on various emergency boards. Labor will fight and continue to fight for more and more participation in all affairs that affect the people of our country, their jobs and the welfare of our great nation.

Reg. Dir. William Smith reports that in a representation election at the American Can Co., Tampa, Fla., the workers voted in favor of the United Steelworkers, CIO, by the following vote: eligible 699, USA-CIO 337, no union 313, challenged 6. This campaign was handled by Smith with splendid support from Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee, and the USA-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the United Rubber Workers, CIO, had a union shop election at the Firestone plant at Noblesville, Ind., with the following results: 780 yes, 25 no, 6 void. This campaign was conducted by H. C. Anthony, URW-CIO representative.

Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson reports that in a representation election in Wilmington, Del., Delaware agents of the Quaker City Life Insurance Co. voted in favor of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, by 21 to 0 for no union. IAWOC Reps. Paul McDonald and Ben Stahl conducted the campaign.

Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports that in a consent representation election, conducted by a neutral party in the office of the Jewell Dairy and Ice Cream Co., Mt. Vernon, O., the workers voted: eligible 35, yes (CIO) 29, no 5. The campaign was conducted by Gerald A. Hughes, Ohio director of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes Union, CIO.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers, CIO, reports that in a representation election at Jeffries & Smith Lumber Co., Washington, N. C., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by the following: eligible 30, IWA-CIO 23, no union 3, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the United Steelworkers, CIO, won representation rights for employes of the Metalcraft Mfg. and Sales Corp., Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of USA-CIO 30, no union 15. Intl. Rep. Horace Brock conducted the organizing campaign. In a representation election at the Schatz Distributing Co., Kansas City, Kan., the workers voted in favor of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers, CIO, by UBW-CIO 8, no union 4. Intl. Rep. Mel Greenthal conducted the organizational campaign.

A. T. Stephens, vice president of the Packinghouse Workers, CIO, reports representation election victories at the Wilson Wholesale Market, Chicago, Ill., UPWA-CIO 59, against 15; and Marshall Canning Co., Sugarland, Tex., UPWA 55, FTA 34.

Week's Nifty: Bill To Deny Law To Guild

THE OUTSTANDING example of profound thinking in Congress last week came from Rep. Vail (R. Ill.), a lawyer and steel products manufacturer, who introduced a bill which would deny the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board to the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Vail said a reporter who belongs to a labor organization cannot deal with it impartially, a fear publishers dismissed in the middle 1930s. He also told reporters—most of whom would be affected if the proposal becomes law—that his bill would "avoid a suspicion of slant in the mind of the reader" and avoid "the possible slanting of news by reason of alliance with a labor organization."

He said the bill would apply only to the Guild or a similar union of persons "directly involved in the gathering or presentation of news" and would not apply to mechanical unions.

It would prohibit the NLRB from holding collective bargaining elections for any union which includes writers, reporters, correspondents or commentators, or from issuing unfair labor practice complaints at the behest of any such union.

2-12

Defense Housing Bill Condemned By CIO

LEO GOODMAN, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, told the House Banking and Currency Committee last week that the pending defense housing bill was unsatisfactory and would result in waste of government funds, without getting production of essential military and civilian housing.

The bill provides additional federal mortgage insurance for private home builders who undertake to meet government specifications. In part, it is an extension of the Wherry Bill, which was enacted on Aug. 8, 1949.

Goodman said that as of Feb. 1, 1950, only eight projects for housing military families near defense posts had been started under this law; by Nov. 30, 1950, 1727 dwelling units had been completed and approximately 46,000 were under construction. This was less than one-tenth of the total number needed, according to conservative estimates.

CIO favors giving top priority to military housing at this juncture, Goodman explained, but does not favor the "false economy" of issuing mortgage guarantees rather than paying outright for construction and then renting to military personnel. Under the pending bill, the builders would own and rent out the homes, or sell them to other private owners for renting.

The false economy is demonstrated in two ways, Goodman said. First, unsatisfactory housing for military personnel results, as has been proven over and over again, in a serious drop in the re-enlistment rates, which in turn means high expense for training new personnel.

(The Secretary of the Air Force, Goodman reminded the committee, testified recently that where the military establishments have provided decent housing, re-enlistment rates for jet engine experts, for instance, have been as high as 75%. But at those bases where housing shortages exist, the rate was as low as 7%. It cost the government over $20,000 to train each of these experts.)

Second, Goodman pointed out, the government has profited, rather than lost, wherever it has built housing and rented it out. This excess of income over outgo is reflected in the 1952 budget estimate to the tune of $432 million.

Goodman also asked that the direct approach be used for housing for defense plant workers. He detailed some of the chaotic conditions surrounding defense plants and predicted that manpower problems, already serious in some localities, would multiply unless a direct, planned approach were undertaken at once. The issuance of additional mortgage guarantees is not the answer, he emphasized.

"These programs cost tremendous amounts of money," he said. "But failure to undertake them will cost even greater sums."

FTC Acts To Police Unfair Practices In Auto Financing

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission is getting set to crack down on auto dealers and finance companies who indulge in deceptive practices in installment selling of motor vehicles in interstate trade.

The commission said that, subject to jurisdictional requirements, "appropriate proceedings in the public interest will be taken to prevent automobile dealers and financing institutions from engaging in any unfair trade practice as defined in the following set of rules:"

1) Misrepresentation by the seller of insurance coverage or financing rates.

2) Failure to furnish the buyer with a written itemization which discloses the delivered price of the motor vehicle, including extras.

3) Having the buyer sign an installment sales contract or receipt in blank with the intention of deceiving the purchaser.

4) Use, by the seller, of financing rate charts which mislead the buyer as to the amount required to finance the unpaid balance of the contract.

5) Requirement by the seller that the installment sale of an auto be conditioned on the purchase of an insurance policy from a particular company when the purchaser desires to purchase a policy from another company.

Proceedings leading to establishment of the rules were instituted by the commission on its own motion. Commissioner Lowell B. Mason was put in charge of enforcement of the rules.

Work Injuries In '50 Are 4% Over '49

Work injuries in 1950 were 4% over 1949, the 1,952,000 total being 82,000 over 1949. The 1950 figure was below 1948, and was the second lowest since 1940.

Of the 1950 total, 15,500 persons died as a result of work injuries; 84,000 suffered some permanent impairment, including 1600 who will never work again. About 95% of the injuries were minor.

Lost through injuries were about 40 million man-days, equivalent to a year's full-time employment for 134,000 workers.

Senate Unit Says NPA Ignores Small Business

THE NATIONAL Production Authority is making the same mess of its relations with small businesses that World War II mobilizers made, the Senate Small Business Committee reported last week.

And because officials are making the same mistakes they made a decade ago, the report asserted, "thousands of small manufacturing establishments are today facing extinction."

The committee, headed by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), accused the NPA of "insensitiveness" to the problems of small companies at a time when "a large segment of American small business is in imminent danger of bankruptcy through the shortage of basic materials." Under one NPA order, the report said, "some 14,000 aluminum fabricators are going to be forced out of their present business." The committee charged the NPA with "lack of both energy and imagination."

The NPA has done a poor job of explaining to businessmen the need for restrictions on the use of critical defense materials, the committee charged, adding that the "squeeze was tightened further when a slumbering Munitions Board stirred tardily to increase stockpile holdings which should have been augmented at a gradual rate since 1947." Secy. of Commerce Sawyer also was rapped for his indifference to the plight of the little fellow.

Chances of small business getting the materials it has to have in order to stay in business, whether it produces for civilians or the armed services, don't look very good. Charles E. Wilson, the mobilization boss and former president of General Electric, has said he doesn't think small firms can fill big contracts, but that they can get by on sub-contracts. He has the power of veto over NPA decisions.

REP. PATMAN (D. Tex.), chairman of the House Small Business Committee, said his group wants to make certain that "the small guy gets a chance," and that it will supplement and cooperate with the Senate committee on shortages, priorities and allocations.

The Senate committee rapped the NPA for not working closely enough with the Defense Dept. to ease the effects of cutbacks in production.

"Perhaps the greatest single disillusion shared by small manufacturers," its report said, "is the absence of a sufficient volume of war contracts to take up the slack created by material shortages and curtailed civilian production."

It recommended that the NPA establish quickly a controlled materials program, "including the allocation of steel to specific end uses, along with other critical materials, to insure that the quantities of such materials not required for defense and stockpiling purposes will be reserved for the most essential civilian purposes."

Disloyalty Charges A Flop, Negro Captain Wins Apology

CAPT. CHARLES A. Hill, Jr., 25-year-old Negro army reserve captain, was personally cleared of disloyalty charges—with an apology—last week by Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force.

An inquiry scheduled to be held in Detroit was called off, and Hill's service record, which the Air Force said was "outstanding," was cleared once and for all.

Hill, who is an auto plant worker, a law student and the father of two children, was ordered Jan. 29 either to resign or to face a board of inquiry on a disloyalty charge. Stunned, he told reporters that as far as he knew, the principal charge against him was that his father, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, had run unsuccessfully for a position on the Detroit City Council in 1949 and that he allegedly had had the support of the Communist Party. Also, the Captain said, he had been accused of "being seen reading the Daily Worker."

Hill decided to fight the charges rather than resign. The case was brought to Finletter's attention by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Finletter then personally reviewed the file on Capt. Hill and ordered the charges dismissed, with regrets.

MEANWHILE, Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP attorney, conferred with Gen. MacArthur in Japan on the as yet unannounced results of his personal investigation into the facts behind conviction of members of the 24th Infantry division on charges that they had disobeyed orders under fire. Marshall talked with the convicted men and officers, and with the chief of staff, the inspector general, and the judge advocate general.

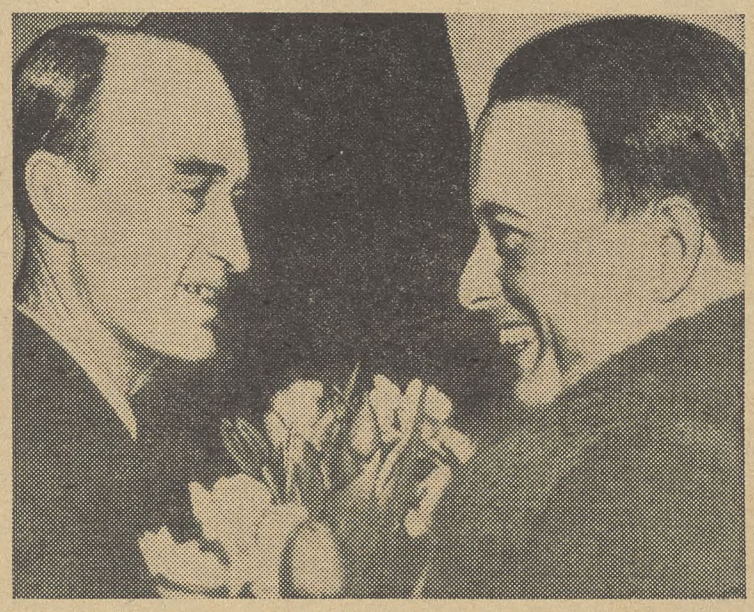
As a result of his report, Marshall was given clearance to go to Korea and talk to other members of the 24th Infantry, providing they were not "actually engaged with the enemy" at the time.

The NAACP recently wired President Truman asking appointment of "a qualified Negro civilian to the position of judge of the Court of Military Appeals, in view of the disproportionate number of court martial cases involving Negro members of the armed forces in World War II and the present action in Korea."

Greeting For Mayor

A committee has been formed to welcome Mayor Ernest Reuter of West Berlin when he comes to Detroit Feb. 26 for a speaking engagement. Organizations cooperating in the committee include the CIO Auto Workers, the Michigan and the Wayne County CIO Councils.

Dr. Reuter was a leader of Berliners in their resistance to Russian pressure during the Soviet blockade. He also will visit Cleveland and Chicago.



FREEDOM, flowers and industrial empire were given Alfred Krupp (left), wartime German munitions maker, promoter of Nazism, and business associate of high financiers all over the world, when he left war crimes prison at Landsberg, Germany, to resume career as big shot in cartels. Flowers came from brother Berthold (right). Freedom and property came from U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy, a former Wall St. lawyer.

Death Of 8 Children Laid To Antihistamine

At least eight children under two years old have died as the result of an overdose of antihistamine cold tablets. So two doctors declared in an article in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Treatment of convulsions caused by overdoses has been "none too successful," reported Drs. James B. Wyngaarden and Maurice H. Severs, both of the Univ. of Michigan medical school.

Until the Federal Trade Commission made them stop, the makers of the antihistamines had advertised that their products would cure colds. Doctors have warned that this claim is false, and that there is no known cure for colds.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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EXecutive 5581

February 16, 1951

TO: ALL CIO AFFILIATES AND MEMBERS

The 82nd Congress, in session for almost two months, has not yet come to grips with vital domestic problems seriously disturbing the American people. Weaknesses in defense mobilization laws are playing into the hands of representatives of Big Business holding key positions in the defense program.

Four basic issues affecting everyday living standards require quick Congressional action. These are:

1) PRICES. Living costs have sky-rocketed. The so-called "price freeze" is a fantastic mockery. The Director of Price Stabilization admits that prices will rise even more. Wages always lag behind exorbitant price increases. Congress must amend and improve the Defense Production Act at once, to stop this runaway inflation.

2) RENT CONTROL. The Federal Rent Control Act expires March 31. Rents continue to zoom because controls have been removed in many areas, yet Congress has taken no step to provide effective rent control. Unless Congressional action is taken before March 31, we will be faced with tremendous increases in rent.

3) TAXES. Congress has received tax recommendations from Secretary of Treasury Snyder which would place an unfairly heavy part of the burden of defense program costs on lower and middle-income groups. Congress shows no inclination to close the loopholes by which the wealthy escape fair taxation, nor to adopt an adequate excess profits tax. Instead, many Congressmen urge cutting the exemptions on lower incomes, and imposing an inequitable federal sales tax.

4) HOUSING. Congress shows little concern for the housing needs of the families of those in the Armed Services, defense workers, and others in the lower-income group. Meanwhile, the real estate lobby is seeking to guarantee increasing profits for private builders.

Congress will not legislate on an "equality of sacrifice" basis unless people demand it clearly and forcefully Now! Continue to write to Senators and Representatives, to insist on prompt and effective action on these four issues. Tell your Senators and Representatives how inflation has hit you - how your grocery bill has risen; how increased housing costs are proving intolerable; how unfair tax burdens will hurt your family welfare.

Such letters will help win passage of an effective anti-inflation program that will help our families and will help America best defend itself.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Allan S. Haywood

Allan S. Haywood, Vice-President and Director of Organization and Councils

Nathan E. Cowan

Nathan E. Cowan, Director CIO Legislative Department

Defense Brings Lush Days For Business, Phony Price "Freeze" For Housewives

By GERVASE N. LOVE

WASHINGTON hotels are crowded again, just as they were in the early days of the World War II defense program.

In some of them the patrons are limited to five-day stays. The restaurants, especially the better ones, are jammed. Cocktail parties are so numerous that even the free loaders get in without much question, and the character of the night club entertainment is leaning toward the more expensive side.

Business, its badge of office the brief case, is fighting another war and has come to Washington to do it. Firmly entrenched in key emergency offices, thanks to the pulling power of Economic Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, it is thronging the corridors of the buildings where his appointees hold forth.

It is in its usual pursuit of the dollar, which it doesn't find quite so elusive as the workers do. It is seeking contracts, information on priorities and allocations—or the customary 5%.

THE WORKERS, though, and the great army of the nation's consumers, have to stay home. They have no corporations to finance luxury trips to Washington. The best they can do is write letters. They're writing them, too. Mostly to Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle.

They don't like the way the so-called price "freeze" is working. They'll like it even less after what went on last week, because some of the "frozen" prices — which really should be red hot after the way they've gone up in the last few months—have been melted at the edges, and the prices of a number of foods which have not been selling at parity are going to go still higher.

Most of the consumers who write in their often bitter plaints are housewives. A lot of them blame the Truman Administration for high prices. This isn't completely fair in view of the blatantly ineffective Defense Production Act Congress passed last summer and which the President signed with the utmost reluctance.

(Item: The Dept. of Agriculture reported that the middle man in the meat industry is getting twice as much of the housewife's dollar as he did during World War II. His share on a pound of meat while OPA regulations were in force was 9.3c. The spread jumped to 22.3c by Dec. 1, when the average price per pound to the consumer was 59.1c. Where the department found meat at that price was something of a mystery. The consumer couldn't.)

DiSalle himself is refreshingly frank about the price freeze. In an interview printed in the weekly magazine, United States News and World Report, he said:

"I'd be tickled to death if by June or July we would begin to see some results of stability but I'm no optimist about what's going to happen.

"I'm in complete disagreement with some of the economists who say that maybe in five months we'll have a three-point rise. I think it's going to be more than that."

By "more than that" he said he meant 5% or 6%, "or even more."

(Item: The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that on the basis of a spot check of 50 foods in eight cities, retail food prices soared to an all-time high in the last two weeks of January —the freeze was effective as of Jan. 25—to an index figure of 221, which it said was about 8% above the pre-Korean war level.)

The Office of Price Stabilization marked Lincoln's Birthday by removing from the "freeze" sugar and all unprocessed farm products selling, at the farm, at prices below parity. These include fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butter fats, sugar beets, wheat, corn, oats, hay, maple syrup and sugar and some types of tobacco.

When they are in processed form, the higher price paid to the producer can be tacked on to the present prices all down the line.

(Item: The United Press made its own spot check of grocers in 26 cities across the country and found out that nine representative foods which cost an average of $7.01 last June 24, when the Communists invaded South Korea, rose to $7.87 by Jan. 25, the price "freeze" date, and to $8 in the next 19 days.)

That's nearly 15% since June 24, or about twice the BLS estimate, and—what's more important—1.7% in less than three weeks. If the rate of increase after the "freeze" were to continue for a year, it would mean a jump of about 30% in that time.

Secy. of Agriculture Brannan issued a report on "Farm Prices in the Price Control Picture." In it he denied that farmers have been given special or privileged treatment, or that agricultural commodity prices are disproportionately high. Farm prices have gone up 21% since the Korean war started, he said, compared to 138% for tin, 78% for aluminum, 50% for lead, 27% for chemicals and 32% for textiles.

If all farm prices now below the apparently unattainable parity level would reach that status, consumer food costs would jump another 5% and the over-all cost of living about 2%, he said

He didn't say that parity is based on the price of the things the farmer has to pay for what he produces, and that there often is an inter-relationship which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for parity ever to be reached. For instance, hogs, which are often referred to as "corn on feet," have been below parity. But corn also has been below parity. And when the price of corn goes up, the parity price for hogs also will go up. Sometimes it seems as if the consumer just can't win.

(Item: The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index plodded up another 4c in the week ended Feb. 13 to $7.25, highest since it reached $7.30 on July 20, 1948, and only 11c below the all-time high of $7.36 on July 13, 1948. The rise was the ninth in as many consecutive weeks. It was caused by increases in 14 of the 31 commonly used foods included in the index, which now stands 21.6% above the pre-Korean level and 23.7% higher than the $5.86 it registered a year ago.)

Housewives' letters and the problem of melting the edges of "frozen" prices weren't the only things harrying DiSalle. He was running into difficulties on enforcement of whatever ceiling prices there may be. F. Joseph Donohue, the lawyer who won conviction of Harry Bridges on a charge of perjuring himself when he swore he wasn't a Communist, resigned as chief enforcement officer when President Truman appointed him a commissioner of the District of Columbia.

DiSalle also became involved in a dispute with the Dept. of Justice over the enforcement of price edicts and the prosecution of violators. This one was settled by the intervention of Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston.

Under the plan, the OPS will nominate special attorneys to the staffs of all U.S. Attorneys in the 96 federal judicial districts. As special assistant U.S. attorneys under the Dept. of Justice, they will handle all civil and criminal cases growing out of both price and wage control violations.

(Item: The cost of living jumped 1.3% between December and January to an all-time high, the National Industrial Conference Board, an industry organization, reported on Feb. 15. Food, the major component of the index, increased 2.1% from mid-month to mid-month, the board said.)

DiSalle took one commendable step to head off a black market in meat. He froze the number of slaughterhouses at their Feb. 9 figure until April 1, and also their output. Those who do not register by Mar. 15 will have to go out of business after April 1. Hundreds of new slaughterhouses were established during World War II and did a flourishing business. So did black markets.

On Feb. 15 he took another good step, ordering many big packers to cut prices to wholesale and retail outlets by setting up local ceiling prices. Some big packers had set their ceilings for the whole U.S. at the highest they had charged in any place in the country. This resulted in some sharp post-"freeze" increases on both coasts.

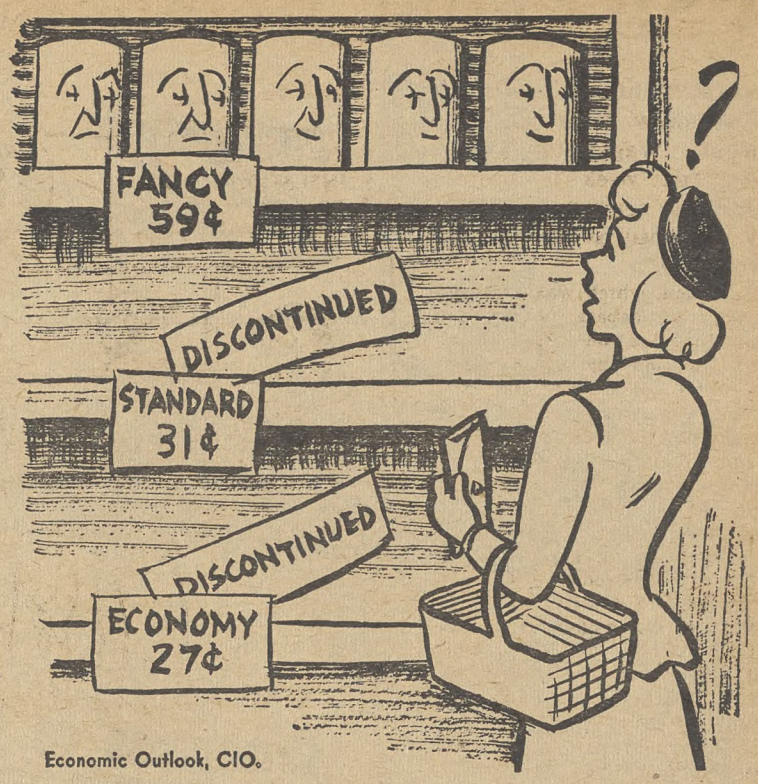
So Long As It's Not Stillborn, Emil

Reporters gathered outside the offices of the Wage-Stabilization Board members on Feb. 14 to check a rumor that the board had reached agreement on a "catch-up formula" for granting wage increases.

Emil Rieve, CIO member of the board, heard the footsteps and looked out his door.

"How about the formula, Emil?" he was asked.

"The child will not be born today," Rieve said, "Stop walking up and down like expectant fathers."



Economic Outlook, CIO.

Country's Burning Up Now Because Congress Fiddled Last Summer

(The following article on the Defense Production Act was written for the CIO News by a member of the staff of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research who has closely observed the workings of the law since it was passed last summer.)

IF YOU want to know one of the major reasons for rising prices, take a look at the Defense Production Act of 1950. This law was passed last summer and was supposed to curb inflationary pressures.

You don't have to be a statistician or an economist to know that it has failed as an anti-inflationary weapon. For while the expert is figuring out what happened to prices last week, the cost of food at the corner store continues to rise. Skyrocketing prices are moving upward so fast that the government's price experts are in the rear, trying hard to catch up with the changing facts.

The act has served to weaken the mobilization effort by tying the hands of the government's price stabilizers. It makes effective stabilization an impossibilty.

With the best intentions in the world, you can't hold down the rising cost of living under this law. It's so rigged as to make real price control impossible.

CIO can say—"We told you so." For CIO pointed out the weaknesses of the law when it was passed. The CIO Convention last November requested amendments to the law. But nothing was done.

NOW, IT'S apparent to all, the price control section of the law is a flop, and the consumer is getting it in the neck. Living standards of working people are being undermined.

The new Congress, which started its session about six weeks ago, has not seen the urgency of this matter. Congress has failed to do anything to make effective price controls possible.

Under the law, no ceiling below the parity price can be placed on farm products. The parity price is a sliding scale and it's sliding upward.

The prices of some 50% of the food purchases of the average family are now below parity. These prices cannot be controlled until they reach parity. So they continue to rise. And the parity price moves up, too. It's a race the consumer can't win. The buying power of the pay envelope continues to shrink week by week.

THE DEFENSE Production Act could be amended to allow food price subsidies which would permit effective controls over retail food prices and at the same time assure fair returns to the farmers. The subsidy would make up the difference between the parity support price the farmer gets and the controlled ceiling price.

That's the way they controlled food prices during World War II. It worked fairly well then. It can work again. But it can't be done under the present law.

One reason for skyrocketing prices is speculation on the commodity markets. The speculators moved in as soon as the Korean war started. Prices of 28 raw materials on the commodity exchanges jumped 12% in the first month following the Communist invasion of South Korea.

The speculation continues. Commodity prices continue upward. Yet there's nothing you can do about it under the Defense Production Act.

The CIO thinks this law should be amended to permit the government to regulate trading and margins on the commodity exchanges.

The Defense Production Act makes it impossible to impose effective grade labelling requirements. This permits manufacturers and retailers to gyp the public through the deterioration of quality.

AND IT prohibits the effective placement of quantity ceilings on higher priced items produced or sold. Already low-priced goods are disappearing. Manufacturers and merchants are shifting to high-price, high-profit materials.

Rents, which comprise about 25% of the living costs of an average family, are specifically exempt from controls under the Defense Production Act.

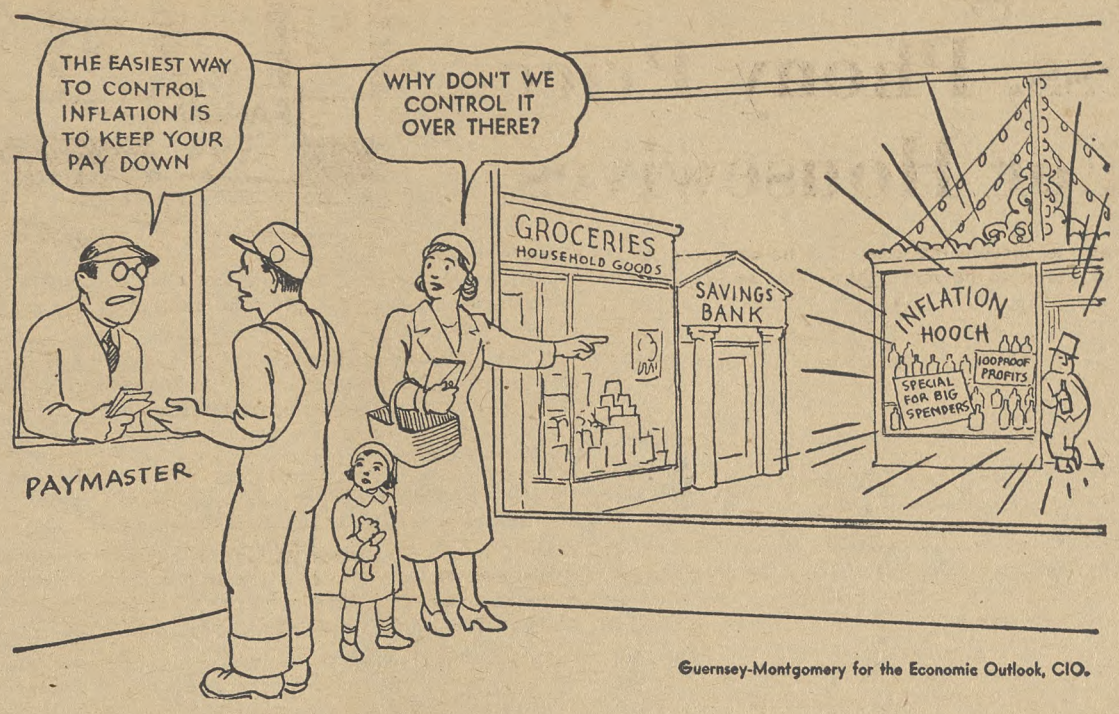
WSB Labor Members Quit Over Unfair Wage Plan

LABOR'S three members withdrew from the government's Wage Stabilization Board last week in protest against a new wage policy they described as "unfair and unworkable."

The action, which was preceded by days of debate within the Wage Stabilization Board, followed adoption—by a 6-3 vote—of a wage policy that will permit wage increases of only 10% over the pay received by a worker on Jan. 15, 1950, and will freeze present inequities.

The labor members of the board described the formula as "an attempt to do a great injustice to all Americans who work for wages and salaries."

The three union spokesmen who withdrew from the WSB were Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union; John Murphy, of the AFL Bricklayers; and Elmer Walker, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Machinists.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

IN LEAVING the board, they followed instructions from the United Labor Policy Committee, which had convened in emergency session a few hours before the final vote in the WSB.

Just before the board meeting, committee members conferred with Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston, to whom the board reports. But they failed to win a commitment from him against the formula proposed by the board's three public and three industry members.

The action came at 12:15 A.M. Friday, when the three labor members left the conference room in the government "temporary" building where the board has offices.

Another meeting of the committee was held Friday morning and it issued a lengthy statement of its reasons for opposing the wage stabilization policy and its complaints against big-business control of the defense mobilization program.

UNDER THE 10% formula adopted by the board, welfare and pension programs and other "fringe" benefits won by unions in the past would be approved, but all future fringe benefits would be counted as part of 10% "quota" to which the board's policy and industry members gave their approval.

Labor observers pointed out that the 10% allowance might rule out future productivity efficiency increases provided in many cost-of-living contracts signed by the auto union and other CIO unions.

While the board majority's formula provided that the 10% figure may be edged upward from time to time as the government's consumer price index figure rises, it would still bar satisfactory increases to hundreds of thousands of union workers.

The future of the board remained in doubt after the labor members walked out. The board was set up by President Truman as a tri-partite body and there was question whether it could continue to function with one-third of its members no longer participating.

The formula adopted by the board must be approved by Johnston. His decision was expected soon.

Several days earlier the committee had sent two letters to Defense Mobilizer C. E. Wilson. One repeated its request for appointment of a representative of organized labor to the first flight of his advisors, the second asked him to reconsider his position on the appointment of Dr. Arthur S. Flemming as chairman of an office of Defense Mobilization Manpower Policy Committee, a move which stripped Secy. of Labor Tobin of his jurisdiction over civilian manpower.

"Our committee believes that labor participation is essential to insure the effectiveness of the country's national defense effort," the first letter said.

"The appointment of a leading figure from our trade union organizations as a member of your top policy staff would immediately lead to significant and desirable strengthening of the operation of the mobilization program. Such a step would also assure the widest measure of public support and cooperation for the defense effort.

"The United Policy Committee stands ready to suggest to you the name of a trade union leader for such appointment. We can assure you that the man so selected by this committee will have the full endorsement and cooperation of every group affiliated with the United Labor Policy Committee.

"We recognize that any individual so selected from the ranks of labor would of course serve the broad public interest. In such a position, he would be able to bring the weight of his experience, skill and union background to the complex problems now facing the nation.

"We believe the appointment of a leader of American labor to such a position is long overdue."

Wilson made no move to satisfy the committee in either instance.

However, Pres. George M. Harrison, of the AFL Railway Clerks, a member of the committee, the next day was named special assistant to Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston. In a letter to the board of his union, Harrison wrote he accepted the appointment in the belief he could speak effectively for organized labor in vital economic matters, and would continue to press for larger roles for union spokesmen in the defense setup.

Rubber Workers Win 17c At Miss. Plant

The CIO Rubber Workers and the Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co. plant at Natchez, Miss., have negotiated a new contract giving 800 workers wage increases up to 17c an hour.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said tentative agreement was reached late last month between Local 303 and the company, and that the contract, first negotiated by the union since the wage freeze, would be signed last week. Incentive workers will receive 12c an hour, with hourly-rated employes getting the higher amounts. The increases, which are retroactive to Dec. 1, will raise the plant average wage to more than $2 an hour.

3000 See Medal Given Parents Of Negro Hero

Nearly 3000 persons, white and Negro, crowded the auditorium of Booker T. Washington High School at Memphis, Tenn., recently to witness posthumous presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to the late Pvt. Edward O. Cleaborn, 18, killed in Korea.

A Negro, Cleaborn single-handed held a ridge last Aug. 15 while members of his platoon, including wounded, escaped entrapment by Communist machine guns and almost certain death. Before being killed himself, Cleaborn wiped out the enemy crews.

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge presented the DSC to the parents, Everett and Florence Cleaborn,

Petty Role In Defense Irks Labor

AMERICAN labor last week voiced its deep discontent with the operations of the nation's mobilization program.

The United Labor Policy Committee—representing CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the Machinists—charged that:

1. No real effort has been made to hold down the cost of living.

2. Only wages are facing sharp controls—while prices, rents, taxes and other economic factors are being given little real attention.

3. Big business has taken over the operation of the defense program; no adequate voice for labor—or any other public group—has been provided.

The Policy Committee gave full endorsement to the withdrawal of labor spokesmen on the Wage Stabilization Board.

Its statement — supported by each group on the committee—warned that "loopholes and deficiencies" in the Defense Production Act "rule out any chance of its effectiveness as a barrier to inflation.

"The Act must be changed," it said.

NOTING THAT prices were "frozen" at the highest level in history, the committee added: "The Price Stabilization Program is a cynical hoax on the American people."

The committee declared the formula—permitting increases of only 10% over the level of Jan. 15, 1950, and doing nothing to remedy basic inequities—"was dictated by the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization," Charles E. Wilson.

It added that the proposal presented to the labor members of the board had already been shown to the three industry members.

"From the beginning, the major effort of the public members has been directed at winning the approval of industry representatives in complete disregard of the interests of labor," members said.

THE FORMULA, they added, "fails to consider the serious and legitimate economic needs of America's wage earners . . . It is, in fact, a series of penalties and restrictions—imposed at a time when prices are continuing their upward rise.

"The wage formula is inflexible, inequitable and unworkable . . ."

And, the unions said, it threatens thousands of present union-company contracts.

Labor's departure from the Wage Board, the statement said, was not an isolated incident—but the wage formula "culminated a whole series of shocking developments which we consider insupportable."

The statement cited an unfair tax program, placing heavier burdens on low income families; failure to move for extension of rent control; the loophole-ridden price control law; the failure to give labor participation in top defense agencies; the neglect of small business in awarding of defense contracts, and the recent switch of manpower policy direction from the Dept. of Labor to Wilson's Office of Defense Mobilization.

'Withdrawal Of Labor Representatives Calls Public Attention To The Dangers'

The following is the introduction of a statement by the United Labor Policy Committee on the withdrawl of the labor members from the Wage Stabilization Board:

There is no group in America more alert to the dangers of Communist aggression against the free world than the 15 million American wage earners we represent. There is no mass group in the nation more definitely committed to all-out resistance against Communism than the members of our free trade union movement.

We have offered our full support to the defense program. We have accepted in advance our responsibility for making all necessary sacrifices. We have willingly volunteered to bear our fair share of the burden because our hearts are in this fight.

From the very beginning of the national emergency, American labor has led the fight for effective control of the cost of living and other measures necessary to insure economic stabilization.

We had hoped that our Government would take advantage of our earnest determination to cooperate to the fullest extent in advancing the national defense program. Instead, our offers of cooperation have been rejected.

This is not a question of an isolated incident. Our decision here cannot and must not be interpreted merely as a protest against an unfair and unworkable wage formula which is now being imposed. That formula culminated a whole series of shocking developments which we find insupportable.

These developments add up to nothing less than a crisis in our defense mobilization program.

That crisis must be quickly resolved if America's mobilization program is to move ahead with the speed which our national skills, techniques and resources make possible.

The crisis has developed because the men who are in control of the mobilization program have ignored the necessity for "equality of sacrifice" by all the people. Only through such equality of sacrifice can we fully and effectively win the voluntary cooperation and the intense will to win of every American citizen.

The unworkable and unfair wage formula adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board is both a symbol and a symptom of this crisis in our domestic affairs.

It is a symptom of unconcern for the needs and welfare of the plain people of this country. It is a symbol of ill-considered action, lacking an understanding of the problems and viewpoints of wage earners.

The withdrawal of the labor representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board did not create the crisis; it merely called public attention to the dangers which confront us.

That problem affects not only wages but prices, taxes, rent control, manpower and housing, and the general management of the defense program.

It Isn't Equitable And It Isn't Fair

Labor Has Justifiable Complaints Against Stabilization Program And Proposals For New And Higher Federal 'Mobilization' Taxes

By ALLAN L. SWIM

LABOR HAS been taking a pushing-around since the war started in Korea late last June.

It was penny stuff at first—a penny more for this item and a penny more for that. Soon it was a nickel more—then a dime—then a quarter.

Before long the average worker was beginning to feel the pinch. The grocery bill was a dollar or two more a week. Clothing cost more. The rent was higher.

Profits rose as prices increased. In some cases they skyrocketed.

Labor began saying that something should be done about the situation—something that would prevent inflation.

President Truman asked for authority to stabilize the economy—and Congress enacted legislation.

But the legislation was poorly drawn and it wasn't designed to give wage earners an even break.

Many persons didn't realize until after prices and wages were "frozen" that the "freeze" wouldn't halt the increase in the cost of living.

It wouldn't halt the increase because the cost of two important items—food and rent—weren't frozen tight.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, summed the matter up this way:

"The first steps toward stabilization have been . . . haphazard, inequitable and half-hearted. An over-all approach to the problem, based on equality of sacrifice, is still lacking.

". . . No effective action has been taken to control the two main items in the cost of living—food prices and rents. Without such controls, there can be no stabilization program worthy of the name."

THEN THERE'S the matter of taxation, which should be causing every wage earner much concern.

Rieve, in testimony presented to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, declared that our present tax program goes contrary to the principal that "taxes should bear heaviest on individuals with high incomes and corporations with large profits."

Low-income families, he said, are now paying taxes at the World War II rate but high-profit corporations and persons with large incomes aren't.

And Rieve charged that "the President's recent proposals would continue this inequitable policy."

What he means was, simply, that the administration's proposals for increased taxes would place the heaviest burden on those least able economically to bear it—on those with low incomes.

THERE'S ANOTHER matter, too, which relates directly to the well being of wage earners.

It's a matter of representation on the various agencies set up to handle the nation's mobilization and stabilization programs.

Labor's position, stated months ago, was that every important segment of our population should have a voice in making the policy decisions that would determine how these agencies operated.

Up to now, however, the show has been run largely by those with a "big business" viewpoint.

And labor isn't the only group complaining about this. Representatives of small business have charged that those for whom they speak have been taking a shoving-around.

LABOR GROUPS in various parts of the country are beginning to complain—and complain bitterly—about what has been happening.

They are not squawking because they haven't been able to lap up "economic gravy" like some of the big corporations.

They aren't complaining because the world situation is going to mean greater hardships for wage earners.

Their complaint—a justified one—is that there has not been equality of sacrifice up to this point and that there is nothing specific "in the works" which would provide such equality.

THE 'GREAT DEBATE'

One of history's great word battles is now going on but—frankly—we can't tell just yet who's winning and who's losing.

Furthermore, we can't tell exactly who's lined up behind whom and why.

It's all very confusing.

Take, for example, the case of Herbert Hoover and those who are preaching what used to be known as "isolationism." Well, it isn't isolationism now—or so they say. But they don't say exactly what it is.

Then take the case of Robert A. Taft. In several speeches he has appeared to agree with several leaders who express opposing views. Every time we figure we know where he stands he moves.

Yes, very confusing.

But a couple of things appear to be clear:

The Republican Party is badly split over foreign affairs and has no clear-cut policy regarding what we should do overseas.

The longer the debate goes on the more confused our allies will become—and that's not good.

It might be worth pointing out here that Secy. Dean Acheson must be getting a bit of personal satisfaction out of hearing the GOP big-wigs throw verbal brickbats at each other.

But Acheson must also be a bit perturbed by the silence of Democratic leaders.

Perhaps it's amusing but it isn't funny—not really.

Men chosen to lead us through a real emergency have listened to a lot of advice—both good and bad—from their colleagues and from political figures outside Congress.

It's time for them to get together behind a policy which represents the majority and is designed to carry us through future difficulties.

★ ★ ★

TALK VERY GOOD, BUT—

Don't misunderstand us, please. We think wide discussion of important issues is necessary—but there comes a time when action must be substituted for talk if we're to make any progress.

And we've reached that point.

Nothing which has happened around Washington during the "great debate" has indicated Congress will make any radical changes in the Truman foreign policy.

There has been no indication that Congress will go along with the idea that we should not work closely with the democratic countries of the world in the campaign against the spread of communism.

But indications are not enough for our allies. They deserve to know whether we are planning a shift in policy. They deserve to know the exact direction in foreign affairs that we intend to take.

We're a partner in a gigantic undertaking. We have made commitments. We have given indications that we're going to be a full participant in the team fighting the Reds.

So it seems to us that Congress can ill afford to let talk go on and on without taking specific action which will show everybody the road we intend to travel.

Taft 'Labor Leader' Shows True Colors

THE TOP management official who operates the so-called "Labor League for Taft," J. Eugene Carr, provided fresh evidence last week that the Taft outfit was a phony.

Two weeks ago, the Ohio CIO Council exposed Carr's connections with the Taft front group and the "fraud it had perpetrated on the people of Ohio."

Until that time, the "Labor League for Taft" had operated under the guise of being a legitimate organization of labor people backing the candidacy of Senator Taft.

In its expose, the Ohio CIO revealed that Carr, self-styled top organizer for the Taft Labor League, was in reality a high management official for the Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., which owns a string of Ohio daily newspapers.

The Ohio CIO also revealed the sums given by the Taft Labor League to people carrying union membership cards who had allowed their names to be used by the Taft outfit.

LAST WEEK, Carr was back in the news, this time as a big-wig in the Canton Chamber of Commerce, which he served as president for two years.

Presently Carr is chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce national affairs committee. In that capacity he has reorganized a "Committee of One Hundred" from the Chamber of Commerce. This committee is charged with writing regular letters to U. S. senators and representatives, attempting to influence their thinking along conservative lines.

At the same time, Carr let the Canton Advertising Club in on the secrets of the huge propaganda campaign conducted by the Taft forces during the last campaign.

In a nutshell, Carr's speech to the professional advertisers disclosed how the Taft propaganda was sold just like industry sells soap.

According to the Canton Repository, owned by the Brush-Moore chain which Carr serves as Director of Radio, he revealed that the Taft "sales organization" had been set up 22 months before election day.

GOP, Look Again At Lincoln

Another Lincoln's Birthday has come and gone amid the usual oratory. Some facts about the Civil War President that either were glossed over or not mentioned in the hundreds of speeches were pointed up in a radio script prepared by the Ohio CIO Council Radio Dept., excerpts from which follow:

LINCOLN, who was the first successful presidential candidate of the Republican Party, started his political career as a member of a party now long since dead. He had been a Whig, and he bluntly and forthrightly pointed out why he had changed his party affiliation.

He became a Republican, he said, because "Republicans are for both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar."

I seriously doubt that anyone would truthfully make that statement about the party today. For, in the intervening years, it has come to reflect almost entirely the thinking of those who do place the dollar before the man.

* * *

What about labor activity in the political field? Well, Lincoln had some words to say on that subject, too.

Speaking of workers, he said, "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all liberty shall be lost."

Can you picture the man who spoke those words condoning those who wear his party label today when they seek to bar labor unions from the political arena?

Can you picture this man saying that the entry of labor organizations into political campaigns is evil . . . that it means workers are trying to seize control of their government? Can you imagine Mr. Lincoln saying that?

* * *

He was a man who hated war . . . hated it vehemently. But he also knew that even war was preferable to a loss of freedom . . . and he risked war because he was convinced this nation could not permanently endure half slave and half free.

Can you imagine him heeding the counsel of despair and the counsel of fear, being voiced by some present-day leaders of his party? Can you see him saying to the rest of the world:

"We are so afraid of war that we don't care what happens to you. We don't care if this world becomes half slave. We'll only take care of ourselves."

No, I don't think Abraham Lincoln would have stood in that camp today. The man who was certain a house divided against itself must fall, would certainly not allow the other free peoples of the world to march into the bondage of slavery while he huddled fearfully in some dark corner.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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She Put Blame On Her Brother's Union

AN ATTRACTIVE young woman strolled into the CIO News office one day and was ushered into the office of one of the editors.

She gave her name, told about the organization she represented and said she'd like to have the CIO News among her clients.

The editor said he doubted that he could use the service her organization supplied —and he stuck to his point even when she turned on her charm.

She soon realized that charm alone wouldn't work, so she decided to display her knowledge of unions.

Names of important union people rolled off her tongue rapidly but the editor got the impression that she knew none of them.

AFTER LISTENING politely for a few minutes, the editor asked rather bluntly, "Do you really know anything about unions as a result of your own personal contact with them?"

She hesitated, then replied, "Well, I've never belonged to a union but my brother did once and what happened to him has always made me wonder whether unions are really any good."

"That's interesting," said the editor. "Suppose you tell me the story."

She began by telling of the low pay and bad working conditions on a certain large newspaper for which her brother went to work after finishing college.

"He had an awful time even getting them to give him a job—and then he had to work three weeks for nothing just to make sure he had the stuff required for a reporter," she said.

"He worked for about three months for $18 a week and then he was raised to $20."

THE YOUNG woman then told how her brother, after several years, worked himself up to a job that paid $25 weekly.

"He was pretty fed up by that time—and, so, when he heard about the Newspaper Guild being formed he got interested," she said.

"He made a couple of trips to other towns to talk with reporters who were setting up the Guild and went back home convinced he and his colleagues should have a union.

"He started talking up the idea with the fellows on his paper and a couple of them seemed interested. Most of them said he'd better be careful or he'd get in trouble.

"He went right on plugging for the Guild.

"One day his city editor called him aside and told him he was 'heading for trouble' unless he quit trying to establish a union."

THIS THREAT, the young woman said, made her brother more determined than ever to establish a local newspaper workers' union.

"He got about half the fellows signed up and then the managing editor started putting on the pressure," she said.

"Still my brother didn't stop.

"Then one payday there was a discharge slip in his pay envelope. He was fired without explanation but he knew why."

Her brother, she said, did everything he could to get reinstated but failed.

"He appealed to national Guild headquarters but they couldn't get his job back either although they tried."

From that time on, she added, she had been skeptical of unions—"and I don't think they're any good when they let members get fired like my brother was."

"Don't you blame the newspaper for firing him?" the editor asked.

"No!" she snapped. "An employer has a right to fire anybody who makes trouble. I couldn't convince my brother of that and I don't suppose I can convince you either."

A few minutes later the young woman, who said she knew "a lot about unions," left the editor's office without having made a sale.

A.L.S.

NOT THE RIGHT HATTITUDE!

'From Gallery Wall Stalin Looks Down On Us'

The following story was printed in the Arbeiter Zeitung, principal Social Democratic newspaper of Austria. It was written by a Hungarian coal miner and tells how he made himself into a Stachanovite worker by challenging a stronger miner, called Karli, to a working contest. Originally published in the daily Szabad Nep, Hungarian Communist Party organ, it illustrates the absurdity of Communist claims to good working conditions.

EVEN the very first day was hard. I recognized that I mostly used only my two arms; my shoulder blades, the small of my back, and my legs had no sufficient share in my work. I changed my position. I chose a higher place for my feet, and from above I urged the whole weight of my body on to the work.

I was content, but only until the evening. I had figured I should outdo Karli on the very first day, but it came out different. His was the greater achievement. I learned that he, too, had altered his working method. In turn, he put more stress on the right arm, then on the left.

On the following day I tried out something new. I did not change the previous day's position of my body, but I had another idea. Formerly I used to take five minutes' rest after every hour of severe effort. When I felt my muscles growing tired, I smoked a cigarette and then, after this rest, I worked on for another hour until I was again tired out.

Having once been a long-distance runner, I knew that after some time one gets so tired that one thinks it impossible to go on. The heart is thumping, the lungs are near bursting, and the legs are filled with lead. But if one forces oneself to go on, the exhaustion gradually disappears, and one can run on for an unlimited period.

I now tried to utilize this experience. It was hard. My arms were dropping with fatigue, and the sweat dropped from my face. But I did not stop working, for all that. The cigarette be damned.

My satisfaction only lasted until evening. Karli had again been victorious. The next day I resolved further to increase my speed. I felt disgruntled.

I went home with old Varju. On the way I told him everything. The old man walked along in silence. I began to think that he had not listened to me at all. Then he said abruptly:

"Who is looking at you from the wall?"

"From what wall?" I asked, not having understood him.

"From the gallery wall. Where you are working. You know very well what I mean. Somebody always looks down on the pickman from the wall of the gallery."

What the old man says is true, indeed. Don't think that the black coal wall in front of the miner is a dull, smooth sheet. The pickman, when looking up during his work, sees many things there. I often saw my mother's image there. She was looking down calmly, observant of my work. But now I no longer saw her, but Karli. But—damn—how did old Varju know? I had never told him.

I OFFERED to shake hands with him when I left him, but he did not take my hand. "Come along with me," he invited me to his lodgings. "Sit down at the table; just wait, I am going to show you something."

He fumbled in the table drawer, then his hand reappeared with a red book. It was the life-story of Stalin.

"Have you read this?" asked old Varju.

"Yes."

"Did you understand it?"

"Surely."

"It is him you must bear in mind. He has been victorious, not with his physical strength, but with his will power. Somebody is always looking down at the pickman from the gallery wall. That is no invention of yours. He, and nobody else is to look at you there. He loves you, he loves us all. You will see you will get on wonderfully with your work."

That night I never slept a wink. Until morning, I read Stalin's life-story. But the following morning, when I went to work, I was neither sleepy nor tired. We started working. From the gallery wall he was looking down at us. He stood there upright in his blue uniform, as I had seen him in so many pictures.

When I got tired, he remonstrated with me. If the work was progressing well at high speed, he said nothing but was just looking on. His smiling face showed me his great love for us and his joy at seeing us working.

IN THE WORKING contest, I was victorious. Then Karli asked me at the Cultural House to let him in on the secret of my working method. I told him everything, down to the merest trifle.

"And there is one other thing," I told him. I turned to the wall, to the image of Stalin. "Think of him when you are working.

"HE is to look down at you from the wall of the gallery . . . Surely, his work was harder than ours is."

In this way both Karli and I became Stachanov adherents.

(In spite of the hectic working rage in the Communist story, there still is a coal crisis in Hungary, pointed out Arbeiter Zeitung.)

Unions Get 75% Of Votes In NLRB Polls

THREE OUT OF four workers who voted in National Labor Relations Board representation elections during the final quarter of 1950 cast their votes for a union.

The NLRB quarterly summary shows that 1648 elections were held involving 168,717 employes—89% of whom voted. Of the resulting 150,010 valid votes, 74.2%, or 111,364, cast their ballots for union representation. The AFL won 635 out of 970 elections, the CIO 334 out of 544 and independents 228 out of 380.

The board has been handing down decisions at the rate of 12 a day, 60 a week, a total of 790 for the quarter. It managed to cut the number of cases pending at the quarter's end to 407, compared to 425 at the end of September.

IN UNION shop authorization votes, a majority of employes in 96.8%, or 1489 of 1540 elections, voted for unions. Of the total, 723 were won by AFL affiliates, 539 by CIO unions, and 227 by independents.

There were 1280 charges of unfair labor practice filed in the period; 257 by individuals, 384 by AFL, 230 by CIO, and 153 by independents. Employers filed 83 suits against unions, individuals filed 143; the AFL and the CIO both filed 11 times against other unions, and independents filed six times.

The board need not worry about work for the future—6463 cases are pending disposition at various levels. Unfair labor practices account for 3111 cases and elections for the remaining 3352.

LPA

Congressional Equality Asked

CHAIRMAN Celler (D. N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee has introduced a measure which would guarantee each U. S. citizen equal representation in Congress—and it's political dynamite.

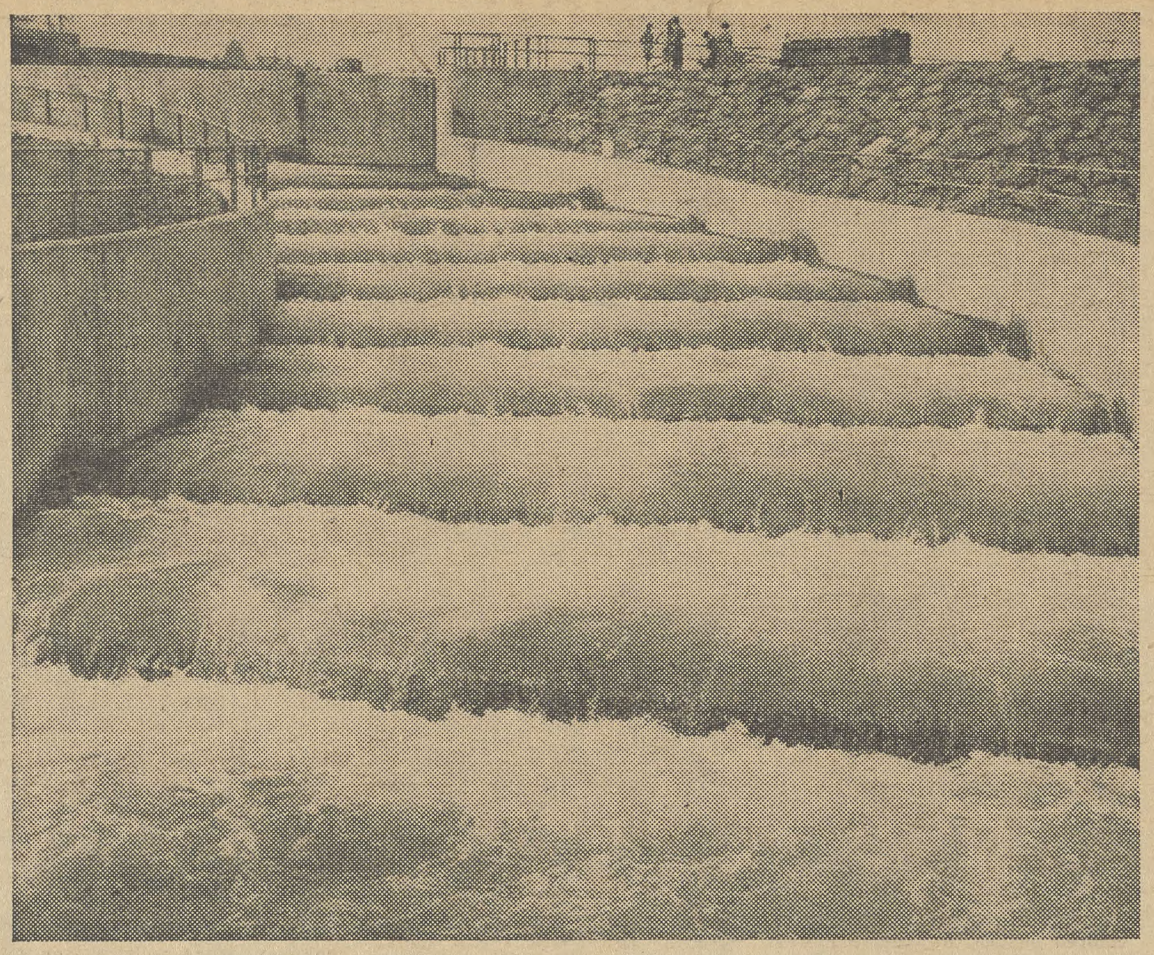
The bill simply says that the Clerk of the House would refuse to give the oath of office to anyone elected from a district not conforming to census-based standards of fair representation and not composed of "contiguous and compact" territory. (Congress can't draw up new districts, but it can set standards.)

If it becomes law, a lot of familiar faces will be missing from the next Congress, unless the state legislatures get busy and redistrict according to proposed federal standards. The bill embodies, in rough form, the recommendations recently made by President Truman.

It may come as a surprise to a lot of people that Congress should be asked to pass a law carrying out what the Constitution clearly intended—and yet here are a few of the facts about the size of present House districts which led the President to make the proposals:

The variation in population between the largest and smallest districts in 24 states exceeds 200,000; in 12 of these, 300,000; in six of these, 400,000. The extreme example is the contrast between the second district of South Dakota, with 148,147 persons, and the 22nd district of Ohio, with 903,403. The Ohio representative (Mrs. Frances Bolton, R.) thus represents 750,256 more persons than the South Dakota representative.

Bonneville Salmon Ladder



3 Proposed Columbia River Valley Dams Would Endanger Salmon Runs, Says CIO

STRENUOUS objection to construction of three proposed dams in the Columbia River Valley was registered last week by the CIO on the ground that they would destroy some migratory fish resources and damage others.

The objections were registered by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation in a letter signed by Allan S. Haywood, committee chairman and CIO vice president, to Clifford B. McManus, administrator of the Defense Electric Power Administration.

The letter applied to the Dalles Dam at Celillo Falls on the Columbia not far above Bonneville Dam, Priest Rapids Dam on the Columbia above its confluence with the Snake River, and the Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake just above the point where it meets the Columbia. The effect of the proposed Priest Rapids Dam should be the worst, the CIO said.

HAYWOOD pointed out that the CIO is greatly interested in the development of hydropower resources, but considers that "such development must take place within the framework of a sound regional plan and with respect not only for the other resources of the region, but above all for the welfare of the people who live there and make productive use of those resources."

"In the Columbia Basin we have insisted that the hydroelectric potential be developed at a pace and in a manner which will make it possible to preserve the migratory fish resources which are of fundamental importance in the economy of the Pacific Northwest," he wrote.

"The government has invested millions of dollars in re-establishing on the Columbia River, above its confluence with the Snake, the salmon runs which formerly originated north of Grand Coulee Dam. The only place in the entire Pacific Northwest where blue-back salmon can be produced is in the lakes and at the hatcheries on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains in this area.

"The construction of the Priest Rapids Dam as presently planned, or in anything like its present elevation, will cut off these runs again, and unquestionably destroy them."

Construction of the other two dams, in addition to McNary Dam, under construction on the Columbia just below the Snake, Haywood wrote, "will go a long way toward the extermination of the salmon resources on the middle Columbia River, and on the Snake." As an alternative, Haywood advanced suggestions contained in the committee's pamphlet, CVA: An Over-all Plan for the Valley.

"IT SEEMS to us," he wrote, "to be absolutely inexcusable to endanger an entire industry, the life of whole communities, the jobs of thousands of men, and an important resource, by failing to undertake the necessary scientific investigations and make suitable investments in fish ladders and other protective devices when construction is undertaken.

"WE BELIEVE that the government should have clearly in mind the fact that Communist agitators are using the argument among workers in the fishing industry that the government is going ahead with this construction on the Columbia River and its tributaries without regard to the interests of the people who earn their living in the fishing industry, and without regard to the welfare of the people in the region who are dependent on that industry and on the fish resources.

"Any public policy which plays into the hands of this kind of agitation is poorly conceived, particularly so when a little foresight and sound planning would make it possible to protect the working people involved, and at the same time provide electric power for defense and peace-time purposes."

We're Near Bottom Of Barrel—Chapman

The bottom of this country's barrel of natural resources is in sight Secy. of the Interior Chapman warned last week.

Recalling that the country grew strong by exploiting these resources, he maintained that their use in view of increased defense demands must be careful, if we are to retain our position of world leadership.

"These resources up to now have met our major needs in peace and war," he said. "But we can never again afford to gorge and waste. Our remaining resources can serve most of our needs adequately, but only if we direct their development and exploitation wisely."

Need Is Seen For Water Resources Plan

The federal government has no over-all policy covering comprehensive development of water and land resources, the Water Resources Policy Commission advised President Truman last week in the third volume of its report, which analyzed water resources law.

The volume discussed constitutional bases for federal action in the field of water resources and surveyed the law relating to navigation, flood control, irrigation, hydro-electric development, related land uses and other public purposes.

It points out that some statutes of national application separately control various phases of water resources development, while others approach the problem comprehensively but focus attention on individual projects, specific areas or single rivers, but that an over-all policy has never been drawn up.

D. C. Schools Alter Policy On Speakers

THE DISTRICT of Columbia Board of Education, which decides what shall be fed into the eager but segregated minds of voteless Washington's school children, has taken its courage into its two hands.

It has decided it won't just turn down speakers because they are listed in the House Unamerican Activities Committee's unevaluated files.

The board, or rather its superintendent, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, discovered belatedly that the committee files contain the names of about one million persons, and that the committee itself attaches no significance to the mere existence of a name in its files.

UNTIL RECENTLY, Corning has been quietly turning down anyone whose name appears in the files. That such a policy could ever have been adopted at all is tribute to the hysteria that has gripped the nation's capital. It started four years ago when a lady of Russian background gave a simple high school assembly talk explaining what it was like behind the Iron Curtain.

Four adolescent girls decided the lady had not damned her homeland loudly enough, and paraded up to Capitol Hill to complain to the Unamerican Committee. The students basked in the resulting publicity, and Corning apparently got scared.

What caused the change of heart after all this time was that Corning finally made the inevitable blunder—he refused to clear two well known and unquestionably patriotic persons who had been invited to make school addresses, and who, unlike many others similarly refused, decided to protest. One was newspaper columnist Marquis Childs, and the other novelist Pearl Buck. When the two announced that Corning had turned them down, a fury of protest was aroused, and even the hyper-sensitive Unamerican Committee hastened to assure Corning that the listings meant nothing in themselves.

TYPICAL of the letters received by Corning was one from the Rev. A. Powell Davies, pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington, who had been cleared as a speaker himself. He said:

"This is so preposterous an exclusion that it reduces your clearance system—which already was bordering on the ridiculous—to complete absurdity. Mr. Childs is a forthright, vigorous, and highly intelligent champion of democracy. To doubt his patriotism is not merely fantastic: It is thoroughly alarming.

"The present cowardly hysteria, which the Communists have succeeded in producing in this country, is scoring victory after victory. How much further is this thing going to go before we call a halt and find the courage to restore our democratic values?"

So now, a committee of school officers will pass on each prospective speaker, consulting the Unamerican Committee only if there is "uncertainty and doubt." A listing in the files will "not in itself be regarded as sufficient reason for preventing a person from speaking." And "if a person is well known and favorably regarded there will be no necessity to check with the files." And "if references are found in the files, they will be related in importance with other known facts about the individual."

CIO Locals, Councils Tackle Legislation

LOCAL AND state CIO councils and many local unions were busy last week lining up support or opposition to new bills dropped in the hoppers of state legislatures in all parts of the country. Among bills of interest to organized labor being considered in 23 states are those outlined below.

Arizona—One bill would take control of the Workmen's Compensation Fund away from the State Industrial Commission, give it to a new five-man board. Another would allow "merit rating" so that employers with better industrial safety records would pay less to the compensation fund.

Arkansas—The words "any employer" would be inserted in the 1943 anti-violence law which is aimed at threats and force during strikes. Labor alone has been subject to the law.

California—The State Dept. of Industrial Relations is backing a bill to raise state minimum wage for women to 80c an hour. A department survey recently showed a single working girl needs $2003.98 to get along.

Delaware—The House has passed and sent to the Senate bills raising the unemployment compensation maximum from $25 to $30 and the minimum from $8 to $15. Another bill would set up a State Dept. of Labor and Industry to mediate differences between labor and management and develop a code to cover industrial accidents and diseases.

Georgia—Three representatives jointly introduced utility anti-strike proposals which would empower the Governor to seize any public utility during a strike or lockout. There are three bills directed at Atlanta's two daily newspapers, always critical of Gov. Herman Talmadge (and his father, Ol' Gene, before him), which would make the newspapers "subject to regulation by the State."

A bill was introduced to turn state-owned schools over to private operation if courts rule Negroes must be admitted to them. The private owners could then legally exclude Negroes.

Idaho—A child labor code is sought in a bill which would bar mines, smelters, foundries and other hazardous types of work to those under 18. None under 16 could be employed in regular factories or bowling alleys, and those between 12 and 14 would only be allowed to work during school vacation as messengers in stores and offices.

Illinois—A fair employment practices bill, similar to proposals unsuccessfully introduced in every regular session of the Legislature since 1943, has the backing of 25 representatives.

Indiana—Repeal of the public utility anti-strike law is asked in a bill which would substitute voluntary arbitration.

Kansas—Maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefits would go from $20 to $30 under proposals which would also write new definitions of permanent injury. A compromise of $25 may be passed.

Maryland—Big news here was the record $159 million budget proposed by Gov. McKeldin, newly elected Republican. Weary voters looked with a bleary eye at the figures and wondered about McKendin's charges that Democrats had been spending too much.

Massachusetts—The State Federation of Labor has begun a fight against bills which seek to make workers pay up to half the unemployment tax.

Missouri—An FEPC bill to prevent racial and religious discrimination in public and private employment has been introduced. A House committee has approved a bill enabling St. Louis to levy a tax on earnings of ½ of 1%.

Montana—The House has unanimously passed a bill setting up a "second injury" fund. The fund helps encourage the employment of disabled persons by protecting the employer against additional payments to disabled workers who are injured a second time.

New Jersey—Gov. Driscoll (R.) has sent a $180 million budget to the Legislature, but has not asked a tax increase. Driscoll has also asked the setting aside of a reserve fund for wage increases for state employes when the uncertainty of the Federal Wage Stabilization law is cleared up.

New York—A test vote on rents apparently assured passage of a 15% rent boost. A tax of one or two cents has been proposed on colored margarine and the AFL won its point on civil defense by getting conscription provisions toned down. The CIO also clashed with Dewey on unemployment compensation plans with the Governor plugging for a "merit rating" plan.

North Dakota—The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill increasing maximum workmen's compensation benefits from $20 to $25 a week. Five dollars additional would be paid for a wife and $2 for each child up to six.

Ohio—A bill would make unemployment benefits $35 instead of $25, increase benefits from 26 to 32 weeks, make those not directly involved in a labor dispute eligible, and raise dependency allowances from $2.50 to $3 a week.

Pennsylvania—An FEPC commission of three members would be created by a bill introduced in the House. It would apply to all companies employing more than six people and provide fines up to $1000 for violation. AFL, CIO and UMW officials are opposing the death penalty in a proposed sabotage law as "too extreme.

Tennessee—The Joint Labor Legislative Council, representing the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods, is supporting a measure to legalize the union shop and repeal an open shop law.

Other measures supported would provide compulsory time off without pay for voting, a referendum on a limited constitutional convention, uniform voting hours at all polling places, permanent prepayment of poll tax for all veterans, and permanent registration.

Vermont—A bill was introduced to broaden the state unemployment compensation law to include employers of one or more persons. Now the figure is eight.

West Virginia—An anti-injunction bill, patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia Act, is in the House. It would limit the jurisdiction of courts and forbid courts to issue injunctions without an open hearing.

Wisconsin—Democrats promised amendments to the public utility anti-strike law, but Sen. Casimir Kendziorski, Milwaukee Democrat, has introduced a bill asking repeal.

Wyoming—A wage-hour act, which would have provided a minimum wage of 75c and overtime after eight hours in a day, has been defeated. **LPA**

Senate Labor Group Blasts Bell System, Cities Service

A CIO UNION, the Communications Workers, has maintained for years that poor labor-management relations exist in the Bell Telephone System and that associated Bell companies have no real authority to bargain with the union.

The Senate Labor and Public Affairs Committee said substantially the same thing in a blistering 62-page report it issued last week covering an inquiry last year into Bell's employe relations.

The committee not only termed the relations "bad," but said they "appear to be getting worse." Strikes and threats of strikes are becoming more frequent, it added.

It recommended that the parent American Telephone & Telegraph Co., instead of its local affiliates, bargain with CWA "on national issues such as wages and pensions which extend beyond any departmental or associated company bargaining unit."

THAT HAD BEEN the chief recommendation of an earlier 34-page report prepared by a subcommittee and adopted as its own by a majority of the full Labor Committee. A minority report is being prepared by Sen. Taft (R. O.).

The Democratic majority of the full committee also recommended repeal of several provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. One was the so-called "free speech" section which permits employers to hold "captive audience" sessions.

Another would "eliminate the present loophole through which collective bargaining requirements are being circumvented."

A third recommended change, suggested by CWA during the hearings last year, would re-define the term "employer" to include any person who controls the labor policies of a company through stock ownership.

THE CLAIM OF Bell management that affiliated companies are independent of AT&T was dismissed by the committee.

"The basic cause for bad labor-management relations in the Bell System revolves around the collective bargaining process and the inability of unions to bargain at a level of management which possesses the responsibility and authority to make final decisions," the report said.

In further criticism of Bell's methods of bargaining, the report stated:

"One of the greatest contributing factors to the existence of bad labor-management relations was shown at the hearings to be frustration that has resulted on the part of the union from the long drawn-out bargaining sessions that now take place in the system.

"Management negotiators will confer and discuss union demands for months without getting down to serious bargaining."

IT WAS POINTED OUT that before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, the National Labor Relations Board could investigate these situations and determine whether the parties were bargaining in good faith. But under Section 8 (d) of T-H, neither party has to make any concession during bargaining sessions.

"The result," the report continued, "is that employers such as the Bell System management are taking advantage of the provisions of Section 8 (d) to come to the bargaining conference without any intention of actually participating, but rather merely to satisfy the formalities of the Act by being present."

Regarding the structure of the Bell System itself, the committee found that AT&T gives "active support, suggestion and advice to its subsidiaries," all of which are equivalent to a command.

THIS SENSITIVENESS to AT&T suggestion and advice takes on particular significance in the administration of licensed contracts which AT&T has with each of the operating associated companies, according to the committee.

"These contracts serve as the medium through which AT&T ties together the Bell System into one complete operating whole," it declared.

The story of Bell's fight against the development of an integrated national union within the industry was outlined at length by the committee.

"With each step CWA has taken to strengthen its internal structure the struggle between the union and the Bell System management has become more intensified," it said.

In regard to the wage level problem in the industry, the report said the Bell System "has demonstrated that while the community wage level theory may have been adopted by the Bell System companies as their basic wage policy, that policy has not been actively applied since at least prior to World War II, and in view of the nature of the wage structure, could not be applied without seriously disrupting the present balance of that structure."

IN ANOTHER subcommittee report, the term "shocking" was used to describe the four-year war waged by the marine division of the Cities Service Oil Corp. of Pennsylvania to keep the AFL Seafarers Union off its tankers.

Nine of the 13 members of the full Labor Committee subsequently approved the report, which condemned the company for its campaign to prevent the AFL union from organizing the firm's East Coast tanker fleet in the late 40's.

As a result of its survey of the Cities Service Co.'s relations with the SIU, the subcommittee said it believes further investigation should be made into the following subjects:

Procedures under the law for determining bargaining agents; labor espionage in the oil tanker industry; waterfront "crimps," still used by some shipping companies as hiring agents; and company unionism in the tanker industry.

THE COMMITTEE also charged that the corporation had tried to prevent NLRB elections on its 22 tankers and went to what were termed "fantastic lengths" to avoid hiring union members or sympathizers.

The majority recommended legislation which would make labor espionage a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also asked an investigation of alleged labor espionage in other segments of American industry and of company unionism and employment practices in the maritime industry.

The report was signed by nine members of the full Labor Committee of which Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) is chairman. A minority of four Republicans, headed by Taft, while condemning past activities of the company, declared that the company's labor relations are now "on a satisfactory basis."

Bill Seeks State Exploration Of Minn. Iron Ore Deposits

STATE REP. Joe Karth of Minnesota, who also is president of Local 75 of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers in St. Paul, is preparing to introduce a bill in the Legislature authorizing the state to conduct iron ore explorations.

Minnesota for many years has provided the bulk of the iron ore on which this country's steel industry rests. The state is prohibited by law from doing exploratory work and must accept, for tax purposes, whatever figures the mining companies see fit to give it. Considerable doubt exists in the state that the figures are anywhere near accurate—or that the iron ranges are anywhere near as depleted as the owners make out.

Karth noted that as the ore companies are taxed only on the amount of ore they report in the ground, the state may well not be getting what it has coming to it.

"This means," he said, "that the manufacturing companies, small businessmen and wage and salary earners in Minnesota are being forced to pay substantially higher taxes than they should. We will not know how much higher until the state is permitted to check on how much unreported ore is still going untaxed."

He charged the ore companies are "constantly hoodwinking the people by propaganda reports of seriously depleted iron ore reserves, and by threats of moving from Minnesota if taxes are increased."

"OUR STATE, one of the wealthiest in the United States in terms of natural resources," he said, "is being slowly bled to death by eastern steel trusts and corporation bankers."

Karth declared the time has come for "the long-suffering farmers and businessmen to call the outrageous bluff of the highly-financed steel lobby that it will pull its mining subsidiaries out of the state if the state is permitted exploratory rights and if taxes are increased fairly upon ore that is removed forever from the state."

TV Hurts Attendance At Union Meetings

Television is hurting the attendance at union meetings, according to a survey made in the Chicago area by the Midwest edition of Steel Labor, official organ of the CIO Steelworkers.

No statistics were included in the report, but some local leaders were quoted as feeling that the situation may get worse. Ray Pasnick, editor of the Midwest Edition, is making a study to determine what locals are doing to fight the attraction of the TV screen.

Italian Communist Split On Nationalism Widens

STALIN, THE Politburo, the Kremlin, the Comintern and Palmiro Togliatti are in a dither of increasing intensity.

For the Communist Party in Italy, which Togliatti heads and which is the largest in the world outside Russia, is splitting apart. A sizable and expanding faction is deserting the party and leaning more and more toward the National Communism that is flourishing across the Adriatic Sea in Marshall Tito's Jugoslavia.

The split started a few weeks ago in Reggio Emilia province, north of Rome, when Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi, provincial party leaders and members of the Chamber of Deputies, resigned from the party and proclaimed their loyalty to Italy, rather than Russia.

A general strike scheduled for Reggio Emilia on Feb. 7 was called off, but defections continued. By the middle of last week nearly a score of party leaders had followed the pair, along with an undetermined but substantial number of party card holders.

The strike was held Feb. 12 and lasted 24 hours. It was pretty much of a flop. Called to support demands for higher wages and to protest layoffs in industry, it was effective among only about 30% of the workers. Previous strikes in this once-powerful red stronghold were nearly 100% effective.

THE SPLIT started when some party leaders were rebuked for declaring that Italians were bound to fight for Italy if she were invaded, regardless of whom the invader might be. This is regarded as rank hersy in orthodox Communist circles. The parade started by Magnani and Cucchi grew as word of their change in philosophy was spread.

Virtually the whole of the party machinery in Reggio Emilia has resigned. So have most of the leaders at Capaccio, including Mayor Salvatore Paolino, and in Salerno.

The Italian Partisans, an organization of underground veterans that had been taken over as a party agency, expelled Magnani and Cucchi. Within two weeks, however, the honorary president of the association and many of the officers had resigned not only from the Partisans but from the party as well.

Togliatti, meantime, has been in Russia for several months recovering from a brain operation. He was reported to have received (a) frantic pleas to get back home and whip the boys into line and (b) a tongue-lashing from Russian party leaders for not having rooted out "Titoism" before it began to flourish.

SOME observers in Italy warned against taking too much comfort from the defections. They concede that the party is losing strength in the industrial centers of the north, where it has always been at its most powerful, but say it is gaining among the agricultural workers of the south, where it has been weakest.

Meantime, the Comintern Communists are continuing their campaign to keep the fear of war at a fever pitch, to sabotage the Marshall Plan and Italian rearmament, and to spread disaffection in the armed forces.

The rebels, other observers remind the Italian people, are still Communists, just as Tito is, and continue to stick to basic Marxist beliefs and policies. Many Italians feel the chances of a Communist revolution, which all right-wing parties fear, will be increased rather than lessened if the rebellion continues to gather strength.

Barkley Honored By Histadrut

Vice-President Alben W. Barkley has received the 1950 Histadrut Humanitarian Award. Histadrut is the trade union organization of Israel. Joseph Schlossberg, chairman of the National Israel Labor Committee, presented a bronze plaque to Barkley in a ceremony at the Vice-President's office.

The Veep described the founding of Israel as a "miracle of our time . . . Whatever I have done in behalf of freedom for Israel and the people who found a haven there is because I believe in democracy and in the right of people to find happiness in its free institutions."

ECA Aid Relocates Jena Lens Factory

The famous Jena lens, regarded as the world's best by a lot of camera fans, is no longer made in Jena, Germany. Reason: Jena is in the Russian zone.

The factory has relocated at Zwiesel, in the western zone, with the aid of about $200,000 in Marshall Plan funds. Many of the 780 employes formerly worked in the Jena plant and risked death to slip across the border to freedom and jobs. The firm makes about 200 different types of optical glass.

Organizing Ability Of Volunteer Interpreter Impresses Perrine

FLEET PERRINE, organization director of the CIO Rubber Workers, spoke recently at an organizational meeting for employes of a rubber firm in a large eastern city.

At the end of the meeting, a middle-aged woman who worked in the shop and was a respected member asked him if workers who could not write, speak or understand English would be permitted to vote in a bargaining election soon to be set up by the National Labor Relations Board.

Perrine assured her they would be allowed to vote, and explained the procedure the board uses. But his interest was aroused, and he asked her who it was that couldn't speak English but wanted to vote for the URW.

She explained to him that six DP's, who had attended every organizational meeting even though they couldn't understand a word of what was being said, wanted to be able to cast their ballots for the URW. She had been acting as interpreter for them even since they started working in the plant, she added.

"Sister," said Perrine, "I'd like you to act as an interpreter for some people I know who CAN speak English."

"VICTORY!" shout the members of Local 842, CIO Auto Workers, as they vote to accept the offer of the Fairchild Aviation Division, Hagerstown, Md., to increase their pay 15c an hour and eliminate the "merit" rating system, the chief bone of contention.

Fairchild Strikers Obtain 15c, End 'Merit' Rating

THE 37-DAY strike of employes of Fairchild Aircraft Division at Hagerstown, Md., was terminated Feb. 13, when more than 3000 members of Local 842, CIO Auto Workers voted unanimously to accept an agreement which eliminated the company's "merit" rating system in favor of the union's automatic progression wage increase method.

The strikers were dead-set against the company's system.

The pickets were promptly recalled, and a group of maintenance employes entered the plants of the company the same day. The main force of workers returned to work Feb. 14.

It was a complete victory for the strikers, who stood solidly against every effort of the company to break their ranks and to conduct a back-to-work movement.

Abolition of the company's system of rating employes was the principal issue in dispute. Eventually it provoked the strike on Jan. 8. The employes claimed that the company's system is open to abuse and favoritism and that its operation caused dissatisfaction and dissension.

The agreement also provides for increases of 12c an hour retroactive to Oct. 30, the reopening date of the contract, and an increase of 15c an hour effective Feb. 19, all subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Agency.

All of the strikers were to be returned to work without prejudice, and time of strike will be included in the computation of their seniority and vacations.

CAPITULATION of management was dramatic. On Feb. 10, management negotiators refused to budge from their position at a Washington meeting with the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service, which was attended by the union's negotiating committee.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who addressed the strikers at a mass meeting, invited Pres. Richard S. Boutelle, of Fairchild, to meet him at the bargaining table.

On Feb. 12 management negotiators requested a meeting with the union committee. Shortly after the meeting started, management, in a radio broadcast, announced it would yield on the issue of rating employes in favor of the union's plan "for the duration of the national emergency." The conferees spent the best part of the night ironing out the technical angles, the agreement was finally reached at 4:13 a.m.

Radio Moscow Praises UE

UNITED Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, ousted from the CIO for their Communist leanings, have received a great big pat on the back from Radio Moscow.

In a broadcast monitored by the U. S. Government, a report was read from Pravda official newspaper of the Communists, telling of a visit to the UE meeting in Chicago by two Russian writers—American newsmen were barred.

UE Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak was lauded for a speech attacking the U. S. as the aggressor in Korea and Harold Ward, financial secretary of UE local 108, got praise for his "appeal to workers to fight for peace in a more active and energetic way."

The CIO was denounced for "attempting to liquidate the progressive UE. The CIO created a new trade union of the workers of the electrical and technical industry, appointing as its head James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, an inveterate traitor to the working classes. These agents of disruption succeeded in leading astray only the backward part of the electrical industry workers. The majority remain in the old trade union."

And one final laurel for the UE from Radio Moscow, which said the union "succeeds in foiling the attacks of the reactionary elements because it proceeds firmly along the path of class struggle."

LPA

RUSS PRIESTLEY

"Okay, okay, you win! Tomorrow we buy a garbage disposal unit!

Gullible Still Seek HealthThrough"Magic"

MORE DEATHS, injuries, broken homes, human derelicts and other tragedies were caused by illegal sales of prescription drugs during 1950 than by all other violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act put together, according to the annual report of the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency.

The report reveals that "the search for a 'magic cure' still persists among the gullible, hypochondriacs and sufferers of chronic ailments, all willing to 'try anything' even at exhorbitant cost."

Remedies seized because of false claims for curing nervous upsets were greatest in number. They were followed by preparations for stomach and internal disorders, arthritis and rheumatism, skin and scalp afflictions, glandular disturbances, respitatory ailments and occasional nostrums.

NUMEROUS devices falsely claiming to diagnose and treat diseased conditions were also seized during the year. Two criminal cases led to jail sentences for the promoters of worthless devices exploiting the public's interest in advances from atomic research.

Fines totaling $195,056 were assessed in federal courts as the result of 363 criminal actions brought by Food and Drug Administration. In 60 cases the fines were $1000 or more. Jail sentences were handed out to 22 individuals, with 14 sentences being later suspended and the defendants put on probation.

DANGEROUS drugs were recalled from the market 17 times during the year, the administration reports. In 16 cases, the manufacturers, assisted by federal and state authorities, were able to remove the suspect batches without issuing public warnings. The other required a press and radio warning because the manufacturer could not account for 18,000 tablets containing excessive amounts of boric acid.

Condemned or discarded foods were carefully watched to prevent illegal salvage. In one instance, the owner of a hog farm bought some rancid fruit cake to feed his porkers but decided to make a fast buck by selling them to grocers at reduced prices. FDA agents put a stop to the practice.

Another enterprising operator began selling 25c-a-pound horsemeat to butchers as $1 to $1.50 a pound choice cuts of beef. Agents also curtailed his activity.

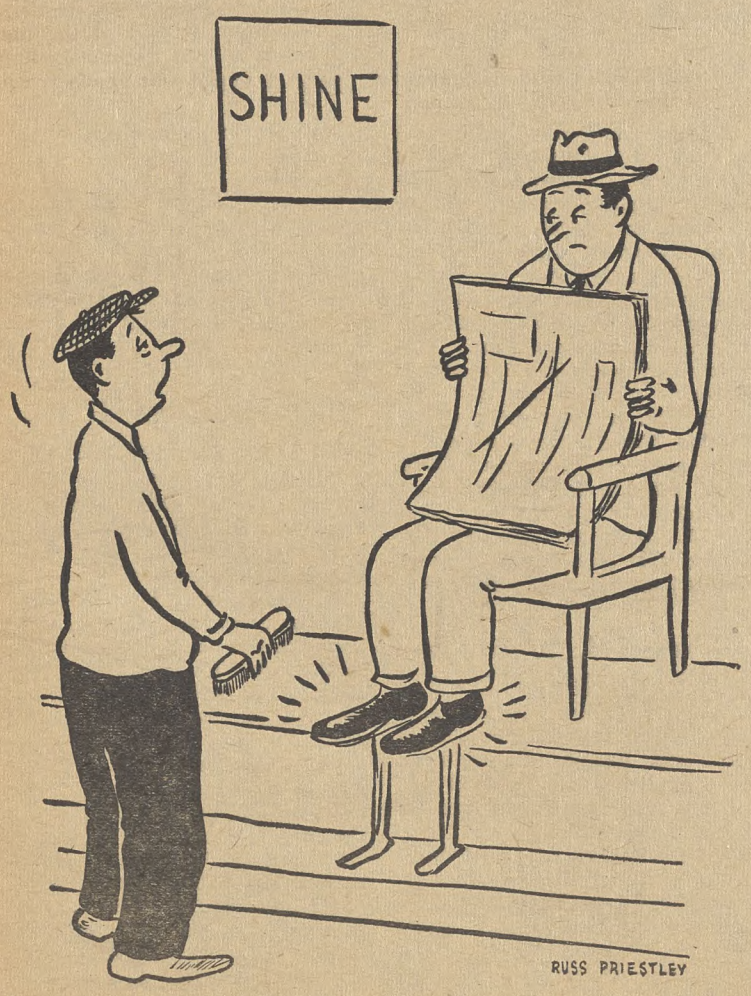
Dr. Paul Dunbar, commissioner of Food and Drugs, noted progress during the year in factory sanitation as the result of long-range industry programs which are bringing cleaner food to the consumer.

Federal judges, in imposing penalties in criminal actions, showed little sympathy for the minority who refused to keep up with sanitation practices. Three food plant managers were sentenced to jail for unsanitary operations and others received substantial fines.

Sicilians To Honor Marshall For Aid

The people of Sicily, grateful for the aid given them by the Marshall Plan, are giving an unusual gift to its sponsor, U. S. Secy. of Defense George Marshall.

It is a hand-painted Sicilian donkey cart, on its panels the story of the Marshall Plan and its help in the reconstruction of Sicily. The Sicilian cart is traditionally made of beech and mountain ash, with intricate carvings, primitive painting and beautiful ornamental ironwork, but no frills such as brakes or springs.



". . . something else? . . . shoe laces, inner soles, heel plates, corn plasters, foot powder . . . ?"

A Year Of McCarthyism Fails To Unearth Reds In State Dept.

One year ago last Lincoln's Birthday—on Feb. 12, 1950—Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) declared "war" on the State Dept. by charging in a speech at Wheeling, W. Va., that it was loaded with Communists.

Sen. Kilgore (D. W.Va.) and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) marked the anniversary last week with appropriate speeches in the Senate. McCarthy wasn't there.

Kilgore noted that in his first onset, McCarthy alleged that the State Dept. harbored 205 Reds. Later he scaled it down, in steps, to 57.

"It doesn't really matter," Kilgore observed, "whether he meant 205 or 57. But for the past year, these whirlpools of charges have spread a flood tide of confusion across the nation. What are the names of these individuals who were Communists a year ago?"

In answer to a question by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), Kilgore recalled that a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which had investigated the charges wasn't able to find a single Red on the department's payroll.

"We must have confidence in the State Dept.," he said, "or our entire efforts to achieve world peace will fail."

Humphrey told the Senate that fear and suspicion have been spread throughout the country by McCarthy's attacks.

"The greatest tragedy to befall this nation," he said, "would be to undermine the faith of the people in the representative form of government."

McCarthy 'Hit' By Malmedy Survivor

A STATEMENT by a survivor of the Malmedy massacre, Virgil P. Lary, has led the American Veterans Committee to renew its demand for the unseating of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) for the part he played in saving the lives of Nazi soldiers convicted of murdering 150 GIs.

McCarthy charged at a Senate hearing in 1949 that Germans were tortured into confessing the murders.

At a press conference in Washington last week, Lary charged that McCarthy got his "propaganda" about Nazis being tortured from "James Finucane of the National Council for the Prevention of War," who got it from "one German Communist named Aschenauer."

The AVC and Lary both approved a proposed congressional resolution calling for an investigation by a five-man congressional committee into the causes and the reasons for the commutation of the death penalties of the Malmedy killers. National Secy. Joseph A. Clorety, Jr., of the AVC, said:

"We believe such an investigation will support our call for the creation of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crime. We believe it will expose Sen. McCarthy as the not-too-innocent dupe of the German Communist agent Aschenauer, who fed Communist lies to McCarthy through James Finucane of the National Council for the Prevention of War."

LARY told how he and 11 other American soldiers survived the massacre of some 150 GIs by German SS Elite Guard troops near Malmedy, Belgium, on Dec. 1, 1944, by playing dead.

Clorety said McCarthy "has committed many crimes against American principles of honesty, decency and justice."

"He turned his Wisconsin court into a divorce mill," he said. "He ran for public office while still occupying his position on the bench; he evaded payment of his income taxes and he lied about loyal public servants from the Senate floor under the cloak of congressional immunity. These are matters of public record."

Both AVC and Lary warned that the Malmedy case sets a precedent for release of Korean war criminals.

Put Back On Their Feet, They'll Repay $10 For $1

CRIPPLED, maimed and otherwise handicapped persons who have been put on their feet and placed in jobs through the federal-state rehabilitation program will repay, during their working lives, $10 in taxes for every federal dollar spent on them, and will also be paying state and local taxes, the Federal Security Agency reported last week.

The statement came as the result of a study of the earnings, before and after rehabilitation, of 71,543 individuals trained and placed in jobs from July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1950—a peak number, incidentally.

It was found that, before the services started, the individuals were earning at the rate of $17 million a year, on which they paid little or no taxes. After rehabilitation training, they were earning at the rate of $93 million—more than five times as much—and on this figure they would pay some $5.5 million in withholding taxes at present rates, or more than enough to repay indirectly within four years the entire federal outlay on the program during the year in which they received training.

The report also showed that 85% of those placed during the same one-year period were doing their jobs completely to their own and their employers' satisfaction at the year's end—so their cases were closed, since they were considered permanently employed. The remaining 15% "were working on jobs for which they had been fully prepared, but were still under observation to assure their complete adjustment, since many of them were retrained for entirely new jobs and others had never worked before."

The number helped is only a small fraction of those needing it. The total is estimated at 2 million. These people, the report said, "constitute one of the few sources at hand to supply ever-growing manpower requirements."

Organized Labor Urges Home Rule For Washington

ORGANIZED labor groups in the District of Columbia, including the CIO, urged the Senate District Committee to work for passage of the Kefauver Bill giving home rule to the voteless residents of Washington.

Glenn Watts, representing the Washington CIO Council, told Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), committee chairman, that CIO members favored the bill. He also told Neely, who earlier had chided Washington residents for their lethargy in the fight for home rule, that CIO members would renew their drive for enactment of the Kefauver Bill.

C. F. Preller, president of the AFL Central Labor Union, also called for approval of the Kefauver Bill. He and Watts likewise called for creation of a department of labor in the District government to bring together the various agencies administering labor laws which "are scattered all over the structure of the District government."

In addition, they asked for the creation of a housing relocation service, pointing out that there is now no central place where families displaced from their homes can get help in finding other housing.

James Marks, of the Mine Workers, joined in demanding home rule for the District.

Neely congratulated the labor representatives for their support of District suffrage and their interest in District problems.

S.C. Assembly OKs Ban On Poll Tax

The South Carolina General Assembly has ratified a constitutional amendment approved last year, discarding the poll tax as a requirement for voting in general elections.

The Tennessee House has unanimously approved a bill killing that state's poll tax. That leaves only five states with poll taxes—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

North Carolina acted in 1921, Louisiana in 1934, Florida in 1937, and Georgia in 1946. The Tennessee Legislature a few years ago passed a repealer, but its state Supreme Court ruled the action unconstitutional.

The current Tennessee bill provides that a voter would have to pay the poll tax assessed against him in 1871, the year after the constitution was adopted. Such a bill would apply only to voters now 101 years old. Also, there was no poll tax in 1871.

Carey Asks Marshall Plan For Southeast Asia

A VIGOROUS demand for the "immediate creation of a Marshall Plan for the nations of Southeast Asia" was voiced last week by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey in an address prepared for the 13th annual National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa.

On moral, military and economic grounds the Western democracies place their survival in jeopardy if they lose the 560,000,000 inhabitants of Southeast Asia together with that area's natural resources to Russia's continuing aggressions, Carey warned.

"I am wholly convinced," Carey said, "that if we had developed the Marshall Plan fairly and directed a $20 billion program to the far East in the beginning, we would be considerably ahead today." He pointed out that "this year's U.S. military expenditures will come close to $70 billion, and, mind you, that is for one year alone. We would clearly have saved money had we decided to spend $5 billion a year for four years on an ECA program in the Far East."

The U.S. made a major mistake in 1947 when it decided to confine ECA assistance to Europe, Carey said. "When we had thus limited ourselves, we had taken a calculated risk and we are now reaping the results of that risk in China and Korea and in the present threat to all the nations of Southeast Asia," he said.

Carey expressed approval of the Administration's Point 4 program but pointed out, "We appropriated $25 million and patted ourselves on the back. This appropriation represents not quite 22½c as an investment in each of the 560,000,000 people whom we are pretending to help in Southeast Asia."

Cable CIOLABOR

The world-wide interests of CIO have become so extensive that Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey has obtained a cable address for the organization—CIOLABOR.

CAREY ALSO told the meeting: "We will be told, of course, by the alarmists and the greedy that if we help these people of Southeast Asia build their own economies and raise the standard of living for all their people we will be destroying one of our greatest potential markets.

"Such propaganda is vicious because it is nonsensical. The assumption is that the needs of the people will remain very simple despite their development.

"The concrete proof that such propaganda is vicious and wrong lies in the simple fact that our trade with foreign countries is highest where productive capacity is the highest. And so, if anyone wants to look at this proposal from a point of narrow self-interest, let him keep in mind that a raise in the standard of living of all the world and an increase in the productivity of all nations will call for more and more of American goods of every description."

Carey also called for closer understanding and joint action between labor and farmers. Both groups are being victimized by higher prices and lowered incomes, he declared. Farmers, he said, are now getting less for nine of their most important crops than they were three years ago. The farmer's share of each dollar spent by the consumer for food was only 53% in 1946 and has slumped to 48% today, he added.

"It isn't difficult for unionists to educate themselves on these matters," he continued.

"Our people know that food prices soared 14% in the short period between last June and last January. So while farm income has stood still or decreased, the prices workers pay at their grocery stores jumped 14%. In organized labor's opinion the profiteering that occurs in the area between farm prices and the prices we pay at our stores is vicious and outrageous.

"Labor would like to see—and I imagine farmers would like to see also—" said Carey, "a complete Congressional investigation of the reasons why both our groups have been so unbelievably gouged and gypped."

Businessmen In 'Control' Posts Belie 'War Socialism' Cry

By **BRADFORD V. CARTER**
For Labor Press Association

JUST HOW phony is the shrieking of the business boys is revealed in their failure to agree even on what they don't like about the way things are going in Washington, D. C.

In the same week Herb ("Democracy Stinks") Nelson, sneered at "the caliphs on the Potomac," and at "the bureaucrats" in Washington while U. S. News & World Report was blazoning to the world that "Businessmen Take Over Job of Running U. S. War Economy: Each Industry to Deal with a Man Who Knows Its Problems."

Nelson is the Washington lobbyist for the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB), the super-duper patriots whose vision of a beautiful world is the world of President McKinley; who have fought, with fang and claw, every measure designed to make life a little better for the millions of plain Americans.

In the NAREB view, health insurance is socialism; so is any kind of rent control; so is federal aid to education; so is public housing, or housing aid to middle-income families, or any other welfare measure.

They are against government interference except the handouts they have received by the millions in the form of government-insured loans for housing, whereby Uncle Sam takes all the risks, the realty boys take none, and the latter take all the profits.

WAILS NELSON, in the current issue of Headlines, the NAREB's weekly sheet: "The last war certainly proved the futility of government meddling and planning, and still the same old faces are coming back to play the same old phonograph record."

The beef in World War II was that New Deal politicians, lawyers and economists were in the saddle—men "who had never met a payroll." They were "planners and theorists." Well, for the record, let's see who is running the show this time.

Top man is Charles E. Wilson, as Director of Defense Mobilization. He's the former head of the General Electric Co., where his salary was reported to be $3500 a week—yes, a week. He's essentially a production expert. No theorist is Wilson.

Wilson's No. 1 aide is Sidney J. Weinberg, a top partner in Goldman, Sachs & Co., a New York investment and banking house. The No. 2 aide is Gen. Lucius D. Clay, an army veteran, also an authority on production, and until recently chairman of the board of Continental Can Co.

Heading the stabilization agency is Eric A. Johnston, electrical manufacturer and distributor, for several terms president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and now on leave as president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Under him, the price boss is Michael V. DiSalle, lawyer, until recently mayor of Toledo. DiSalle's assistant is Edward W. Phelps, Jr., formerly vice president of a hefty food manufacturing and wholesale firm in the southwest.

Running the show for consumer soft goods for DiSalle is Joseph N. Kallick, merchandise manager for Spiegel, Inc., large Chicago mail-order firm. Another aide is Richard L. Bowditch, head of a steamship line, a large coal firm, and former head of the New England Council, a businessmen's group. He runs transportation, public utilities, fuel, service and imports and exports. Handling food and restaurant prices is J. B. Hutson, recently head of Tobacco Associates, Inc., an export trade outfit.

Heading the wage board is Cyrus S. Ching, for many years labor relations director for the U. S. Rubber Co.

CHIEF ON production is William H. Harrison, president of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. His aide is Manly Fleischman, a lawyer, who for two years as receiver handled the Sterling Engine Co. of Buffalo.

His aides include David B. Carson, vice president of Sharon Steel; Melvin W. Cole, a sales executive for Bethlehem Steel; Nigel H. Bell, a vice president of Sterling Windows, Inc., Whiteman W. Hopton, an executive of an Illinois zinc firm; Marshall M. Smith, formerly with Worthington Pump; and W. Walter Watts, an RCA vice president.

Assistant deputy petroleum administrator is Alfred P. Frame, a vice president of Cities Service Oil Co. Directing foreign oil operations is C. Stribling Snodgrass, a vice president of the Bechtel Corp. Oh, yes, there are a few from government departments, but it's business executives, and not "theorists or planners," who are running the show.

But Herb Nelson is still not happy. Here's his bleat: "Make no mistake. Socialism is in the saddle now in Washington. They call it wartime socialism to soften the blow. They intend, however, this time it is to last."

So Wilson, and Johnston, and Harrison, and the others, are now pushing us into "socialism."

Old man Carter thinks Nelson and Dave Lawrence, who puts out the U. S. News & World Report, should get together and decide who they're neutral against. So far, their footwork is pretty sloppy.

Bill Would Give U. S. Seized Plants' Profits

Rep. J. Saylor (R. Pa.) wants any profits to go to the government any time the U. S. has to seize a plant in a labor dispute.

He offered such a bill Feb. 14, saying his bill might make rail management, for example, more willing to reach an agreement. Under his bill the government also would foot any loss incurred during federal operation, and would forbid retroactive contracts.

Unions have often complained that U. S. seizure is a mockery, because a corporation's profits go on during such operation, and management can just sit back and relax.

FTC's Spicy Ruling

The makers of B.F.M. Soluble Seasonings can no longer falsely disparage competing products in the sale of seasoning and spices. The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the firm to stop representing that its products cause less gastric distress than natural spices, and that ground natural spices are "filthy," unsanitary, and deleterious to health.

"I figured it all out last night—with the cost of living so high and my wages and pension so small, I'll be 108 years old before I can retire with enough money to live on."

Union Must Abide By Own Waiver

A union can voluntarily waive or agree to a limitation upon its right to be represented in collective bargaining by any person or group, the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week, but the Taft-Hartley Act forbids an employer to insist upon such a waiver or limitation as a condition to reaching an agreement.

However, once a union agrees to waive or limit its right, the board said, it must stick to its decision. The ruling was handed down in a case involving Local 367 of the CIO Oil Workers, and the Shell Oil Co. and Shell Chemical Co., both of Houston, Tex. Employes of both plants are represented by the local. Under separate contracts, it was agreed that plant committees would settle grievances.

When the employer refused to permit a union official and other non-committee members to be present at grievance sessions, the local filed charges of unfair labor practices. The NLRB dismissed them.

DeNucci Returns To CIO Regional Post

George DeNucci, who has been representing the CIO in Puerto Rico, has completed his work there and has returned to his original post as regional director at Columbus, Ohio.

Walter Harris, who had been acting regional director in Columbus, has been named CIO national representative in the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizating Committee election campaign among agents of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co.

Pay Hearings Listed In 3 P. R. Industries

Hearings will be held in Washington next month on proposed higher minimum wage rates under the Wage-Hour Act for three Puerto Rico industries.

A hearing will be held Mar. 13 on a recommendation of 40c an hour instead of the present 25c in the china industry. Two hearings will be held Mar. 19, one for the leaf tobacco industry, where the proposal is to boost the present 27c minimum to 35c, the other for the cigar and cigarette industry, with a proposed 36c instead of the present 30c.

On Feb. 10, Wage-Hour Administrator McComb announced a proposed increase from 15c to 25c an hour for the handicrafts products industry. Interested parties have 15 days from that date to submit written data and comments on the proposed order.

9c Packing Pay Raise Is Up To Wage Board

"WE CAN smell that 9c, but can't touch it." That was said by the CIO Packinghouse Workers at a nation-wide conference in Chicago Feb. 11 that approved the 9c-an-hour wage boosts negotiated with the leading meat packing companies.

Representing some 250 local unions, the conference aimed its sights at the Wage Stabilization Board, which has to approve the increase before it can become effective.

Since the pay hike agreement expires Mar. 25 unless approved by the stabilization board, the UPWA conference cautioned: "We still are faced with the possible necessity of resuming on that date our struggle with the meat packing companies for a decent wage."

The conference voted the UPWA international executive board "full authority and power to take strike action if and when necessary."

The 9c agreement, which includes adjustments in the wage brackets of semi-skilled and skilled workers, has been reached with Swift, Armour, Cudahy and many of the leading independent meat packing companies. Other companies are signing for the same terms as soon as they are reached by UPWA representatives.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, together with officials from the AFL Meat Cutters Union, went to Washington to seek WSB approval of the raise.

THE AFL union also had signed 9c agreements with the packing companies it represents. Together the two unions represent more than 90% of the nation's packinghouse workers.

The CIO and AFL unions worked closely throughout the bargaining period, which started last December when the unions notified the packing companies that they were reopening current contracts for wage negotiations.

The new increase, if given WSB approval, is effective Feb. 9.

Directing their attention to the stabilization board, the UPWA conference charged they are "presently denied the benefits of their collective bargaining agreements because of the wage freeze imposed by the order of Jan. 26."

"Now having successfully secured an increase from their own industry's leaders, the packinghouse workers are faced with another hurdle: big business' seizure of government," it added.

The UPWA delegates asserted that they find the "functioning of our defense and mobilization machinery overrun by representatives of big business. . . . Virtually nowhere do they (packinghouse workers) find labor recognized in anything more than token capacities."

TERMING THE Jan. 26 wage-price order a "monumental fraud," the conference said, "housewives, even in this short time, are shocked to find that prices are continuing upwards despite the freeze, and that prices on most food products are not even controlled by the order.

"The fraud of the supposed price freeze is evidenced in the astronomical profits of American industry, including the packers, secured under the prices which are now sanctified. The profits for the packing industry make clear that the industry can well absorb the increases that they have now agreed to give to their employes.

"Moreover, the leading packing companies themselves have frankly stated that these wage adjustments are fair, reasonable and justified."

Norman Thomas Receives Award

Socialist Leader Norman Thomas was honored by labor and liberals last week at a luncheon in Washington at which he was presented the Workers Defense League's David L. Clendenin award for distinguished service to the cause of labor, minority rights and civil liberties.

Messages of high praise came from, among others, Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO; Pres. O. A. Knight, CIO Oil Workers; Executive Vice Pres. Sam Eubanks, CIO Newspaper Guild; Pres. William Green of the AFL; Pres. Alex Rose, AFL Hatters; Pres. Sal B. Hoffman, AFL Upholsterers; Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) and former Sen. Graham (D. N. C.).

In accepting the award, Thomas said forces which speak of a cold war for 15 or 20 years are "exploiting" the situation and fighting communism the wrong way and for the wrong reasons. He expressed himself as "profoundly disquieted" because liberals have lost their "power and drive" in this country, blaming Republican successes in 1950 on this more than any other factor.

70,000 TWUA Members Out In 160 Mills

AS THE result of the refusal of the American Woolen Co., largest firm in the industry, to make a "reasonable wage offer" in negotiations, 70,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers in woolen and worsted mills went out on strike Feb. 16.

Approximately 160 woolen mills throughout the country were shut down as the result of the walkout. Other textile companies in New England and the mid-Atlantic states were likely to feel the effect indirectly.

The union had proposed a 15c an hour raise, which would have brought the average hourly wage in the industry to $1.57 and the minimum to $1.32. The company argued that price ceilings must be lifted before a wage increase could be granted.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve charged the industry had forced the strike on the union "as a weapon to use in demanding price increases." He said he had been told that "the woolen industry is meeting with government price administrators Feb. 21" to discuss possible price boosts.

During negotiations with the company, he added, he had repeatedly stressed the fact that there was nothing in the federal wage freeze to prevent an employer from granting a wage increase.

American Woolen employs only some 15,000 workers, but occupies a key position as a wage pacesetter in the industry.

Loyalty Board Asks More Rigid Rules

THE GOVERNMENT'S Loyalty Review Board, which is the court of appeals of civil servants dismissed for disloyalty to the U.S. government, has asked President Truman to issue a new executive order,, which, in effect, would require the government to fire any employe considered a "borderline case."

This order would greatly tighten up the present standards, and might result in the discharge of some 500 persons previously cleared by the board. The board had been resolving doubts in favor of the employe, if it could find no ground for believing that, regardless of his actions and beliefs in the past, he was disloyal right now.

Or, to put it another way, it apparently would mean the almost automatic dismissal of anyone who at any time held beliefs or belonged to organizations now considered subversive, even though he may have changed his mind years ago. It would do away with a sort of invisible statute of limitations on the admissability into evidence of events, beliefs, documents, allegations or gossip from the remote past, which up to now has operated in favor of the civil servant.

The board asked President Truman to issue a wartime executive order issued by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942, in which he demanded dismissal of any government employe about whose loyalty there existed "reasonable doubt."

Hiram Bingham, former Republican Senator from Connecticut and now chairman of the board, announced the decision after two full days of discussion with 20 of the 26 members of the board. He said it was a majority decision, and explained:

"With the Communist Party now 'undegrground,' it is very difficult to find that a person 'now' is disloyal."

He added, however, that the "reasonable doubt" standard would be used in its strictest legal sense, ruling out doubts arising through "whim or fancy or any ground without proper cause."

Bosses Not Always Smart

THE ST. LOUIS Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers has concluded that the bosses are not so smart when they ask for decertification elections. The board tells why in its publication, Tex-Tales:

Every once in awhile an employer gets the idea that his workers desire to get out of the "big, bad union," and then applies to the National Labor Relations Board for a decertification election.

The Joint Board has had two such elections in the past few months. In each case the vote was a clear indication of what workers want in protection and security.

After several years of organization the people in the factory voted by a greater majority to keep the union than when they voted to have a union.

So the bosses were not as smart as they thought they were and were badly fooled in their estimate of what an organized group would do.

The most recent election was at the General Waste Trading Corp. An overwhelming defeat was given the company by the workers, who, the company said, "didn't want the union any more." The vote was 79 to keep the union with 5 voting against it. One of the five said he was for it but didn't understand the ballot.

Most of these workers were being paid around 40c per hour before an increase in the minimum wage took effect in January, 1950. They know what they had and what has happened since organization, voted as they knew was best.

Negotiations for new contracts are in progress at both firms now.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer along with Assistant Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas was called into New York in connection with the Eagle Pencil Co. strike, and succeeded in bringing about settlement of the strike by getting a 12c an hour increase in wages and improvement in hospitalization, sickness and accident and death benefits. The writer was assisted by Reg. Dir. Pete Moselle, local Pres. Weitz, and his committee. Every one of the workers in the Eagle plant is a CIO member and CIO is proud of that membership.

Allan Haywood

Pres. Ralph Helstein, of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, advises the writer that the Packinghouse Workers recently concluded negotiations on behalf of their Local 580 with the National Sugar Refining Co. in New York. For the first time a guaranteed work week in the sugar industry has been established. This represents a tremendous forward stride in the sugar industry. Congratulations to all.

Labor continues to be a step-child in representation in Washington on various government boards. The CIO and other labor organizations are protesting being relegated to a secondary position. The latest stunt by certain industrial representatives in Washington is to grant meager wage increases to labor, while the cost of living, prices and profits are still skyrocketing. Labor is entitled to increases that measure up to existing conditions of cost.

It should be evident to all of the workers of our nation that they must organize into strong industrial unions.

To depend upon "pro-employer" public representatives will get us nowhere. We must continue to intensify our organizing activities everywhere.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation at the U. S. Envelope Co., Hartford, Conn., the workers voted in favor of the United Paperworkers-CIO by 107 to 78 for no union.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election at the I. L. G. O. Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted for the United Rubber Workers-CIO by a vote of 41 to 5 against. Intl. Rep. John Horn was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the United Steelworkers-CIO won a representation election at the Drayer-Hanson Co., Los Angeles, by a vote of 43 to 2 for the AFL. Intl. Rep. Balt Yane was in charge of the campaign. In another representative election at Universal Ryers, Los Angeles, the vote was CIO 17, no union 7. Intl. Rep. Pat Nall was in charge. The Oil Workers-CIO retained the right to bargain for Richfield Oil Co. employees throughout California by a vote of 911 OWIU-CIO, 283 AFL. The entire staff of OWIU Dir. Charles Armin participated in this challenge by AFL.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers-CIO reports that URW Local 138, Noblesville, Ind., won a union authorization election by a 780 to 25 tally among workers in the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. plant. Employees in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plant at Topeka, Kan., represented by URW Local 307, voted 613 to 82 in favor of a union shop. The URW-CIO has also been certified by the Ontario Labour Relations Board as sole bargaining agent for the office workers in the Goodyear plant in Bowmanville, Ont.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in a representation election at the Pacific Northwest Alloys Corp., Spokane, Wash., the United Steelworkers-CIO won a smashing victory over the AFL by a vote of 178 to 69 AFL, 1 no union. All of those eligible to vote cast ballots.

Reg. Dir. William Smith reports that in a representation election among employes of the Apopka Fruit Co., Apopka, Fla., the workers voted in favor of the United Food Workers LIU 1758 by the following vote: eligible 62, CIO 27, against 21.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election, employees of the Anderson Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo., voted in favor of the Steelworkers-CIO by a vote of 16 to 8 against, with 2 challenged. Intl. Rep. Frank Richmond was in charge of this campaign.

Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Photoswitch Co., Cambridge, Mass., the workers voted for IUE-CIO by a vote of 62 to 24 for no union.

Census Bureau Finds Rents Up 62% Since '40

City dwellers are forking out 62% more for rent than they did in 1940. The Census Bureau reports the average rent paid by non-farm dwellers was $24 in 1940 and was $39 in 1950.

These changes do not necessarily apply to the same rental unit because some apartments and homes have been built, and others taken off the market, since 1940. The average for city housing which was vacant and for rent in 1950 was nearer $60 than $39, according to the report.

Of the 15,400,000 rental units reporting on rent, about 13,100,000 were in urban areas and nearly 2,400,000 in rural non-farm areas.

U.S. Warned Of Danger Of Aiding Aluminum Cartel

By IRVING FAGAN
And CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

ONE OF THE key materials in the defense program is aluminum. Without it, you can't build air power, for they make airplanes of aluminum. In addition, a lot of aluminum goes into other military equipment and supplies.

So you'd better watch the aluminum situation, because the "white metal" is in tight supply. They've already cut civilian consumption by 25%, will cut it further in April. Meanwhile, they've got to virtually double the capacity to produce the stuff. And aluminum is the most monopolized of our domestic industries.

Now aluminum doesn't come from the mine in metallic form. They dig a gravelly substance called bauxite out of the ground and transform it into aluminum by a process consuming incredible amounts of electric power. Most of the bauxite in our aluminum comes from the northeastern coast of South America, although some is dug in Arkansas and a couple of other places. But the stuff is brought to the U. S. for processing.

2-19

In discussing aluminum there are two things to keep in mind—the present monopoly character of the industry, and the industry's need for vast amounts of cheap electricity.

Before the discussion proceeds too far, you'd better listen to Dewey Anderson, director of the union-supported Public Affairs Institute and a man who's given a great deal of scholarly attention to the aluminum problem. He reviewed the whole aluminum story the other day for the benefit of the House Committee on Monopoly Power.

ANDERSON submitted 50 pages of testimony, too much for us to tell you about in a column. But we can pick some of the highlights.

There used to be only one company making aluminum. Now there are three, but the big company still dominates the show, turning out about 50% of all the aluminum made in America. It sets the price, and can do about as it pleases with some 17,000 "independent" fabricators of aluminum products.

The big company is the Aluminum Co. of America (ALCOA). The other two are Reynolds Metals and Kaiser, who bought government built plants cheap right after the war. There won't be any more primary producers unless the government subsidizes them. The original investment is too great, and there's the power question.

But, says Anderson: "It is my belief, from years of study of the aluminum industry, that the 'light metals age' will be ushered in really when there are a half dozen or more medium to large sized non-integrated aluminum-making companies in the United States. Real competition will not be present in the industry until this happens . . .

"Some of us who had something to do with the postwar disposal pattern thought that real competition would be furthered by having three strong integrated aluminum companies. I, for one, am now convinced that this way leads to no real competition, that we should seek to establish such conditions as will provide a big source of raw materials for a large number of companies that are competing with each other in the market place, all assured of a common source of dependable raw material upon which to base their attempts to win public favor."

ALCOA doesn't see things quite the same way—and ALCOA has powerful friends in Washington where the agents of big business are taking hold of the defense program. Nor does the Aluminum Co. of Canada (ALCAN) which is owned by an outfit called Aluminum Ltd. whose ownership we'll tell you about further on.

Here's what ALCAN — a Canadian company — thinks the U. S. ought to do: buy aluminum which ALCAN proposes to make in a huge system of plants still to be built up in British Columbia some 80 miles from the Alaska line. It would take about five years to complete the plan.

ALCAN would have to build a city, docks, dams to generate power, bring bauxite from South America by ship through the Panama Canal and build rail connections to take out the finished aluminum. Meanwhile, ALCOA wants to develop a project of its own in Alaska not far from the ALCAN site. In the end, American taxes would pay for either project or both. So Americans had better be sure of what they want.

Now, take a lesson in monoply. ALCOA isn't pressing its own project very hard—and isn't opposing ALCAN's very hard, either. But this is no surprise to people who know the aluminum business, for ALCOA and ALCAN are virtually the same company.

ELEVEN persons who own upward of 50% of ALCOA also own upward of 50% of Aulminum Ltd. which owns ALCAN outright. (A recently announced court plan breaking up this dual ownership will take 10 years to complete and is viewed with suspicion.)

Secy. of Commerce Sawyer thinks we ought to consider the British Columbia idea that ALCAN has been trying to peddle here, although mobilization chief Charles E. Wilson appears to have been warned off. Anderson also thinks we ought to consider it—sometime in the 1960's.

For the present, says Anderson, we'd better expand the domestic industry unless we want to feed a world monopoly that eventually will drive U. S. aluminum makers out of business. He proposes "that we proceed with the utmost dispatch consistent with sound planning to expand the number of American producers and the size of the American aluminum-making plant, always keeping in mind that its survival value is vitally important.

"THEN if and when we find that circumstances and powers beyond our control determine that the ALCAN project is to be completed, we will have a healthy large-sized competitive American aluminum industry capable of meeting most of our own needs and of demonstrating what a competitive economy can contribute to economic stability and growth."

To do this, the government will have to make it attractive for new producers to enter the industry. New sources of power must be developed in the river valleys despite the protests of the private utilities (who probably would prefer to see the British Columbia plan adopted).

If the U. S. doesn't, ALCAN, which is a legal monopoly in Canada, will become the dominant producer in a world cartel which will be able to destroy any chance of a competitive aluminum industry in the U. S. —or anywhere else.

CWA Recommends 100% Excess Profits Tax

THE CIO Communications Workers, in a 17-page domestic policy statement, last week urged a number of tax law changes including a 100% tax on profits above the 1946-1950 average. In the statement which was approved by the CWA's nine-man executive board the union said that "our national leadership must recognize that the present struggle is not a fight to enhance the profits of Standard Oil, of American Telephone and Telegraph, of U. S. Steel and of other corporate giants that dominate our economic world." The statement recommended:

Congress modify or junk and replace the Defense Production Act with a workable system of wage-price controls based on experiences of World War II with appropriate modifications to meet changing conditions.

A system of rationing and ceiling prices at the end product rather than the present system of mark-ups and profit margins. Rationing should include effective use of priorities, quality controls, and limitation on the manufacture of luxury items.

Wage stabilization give full weight to increased living costs, wage inequities, sub-standard wages, productivity increases and other factors.

Insurance and pension plans being non-inflationary, not be included in computing living cost increases.

Manpower be utilized to the maximum point, thus encouraging women to reenter defense industries and training and utilizing fully the capabilities of physically handicapped workers and workers from minority groups.

The disparity between large and small incomes be corrected by skimming off a large part of the excessively high incomes.

Commenting on the policy statement, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said:

"We in America must hammer out a domestic policy that will promote the maximum welfare of the ordinary working man and woman. By doing this we will show to the world that democracy can be made to work.

"That can't be done with big business in the saddle in Washington. They've taken over our defense efforts and have snafu'd the entire program. The situation can't be corrected until labor and other representative groups are given positions of real responsibility at policy-making and administrative levels in the defense effort."

C. Of C. Riles Sen. Maybank

THE sanctimonious chanting of a dirge of delay by a witness from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce so riled Chairman Maybank of the Senate Banking Committee that the South Carolina Democrat jumped to his feet shouting that the C. of C. was playing into Stalin's hands.

Norman P. Mason, chairman of the C. of C.'s Construction Committee, opposed the proposed $3 billion housing program for defense workers on the grounds that it is not needed now. He didn't think this the time to rush into any public building program.

It was Mason's repeated suggestions to take things easy that ruffled Maybank. "I wish that when the Chamber of Commerce comes before this committee it sometimes would suggest something advantageous for the good of the country and not always delay, delay, delay," the Senator shouted.

"We've delayed and delayed and delayed. Every time we delay we help one person and that's the fellow who lives in Moscow."

Much Unemployment In Michigan Foreseen

A prediction that 200,000 Michigan workers will undergo unemployment before defense production hits full stride was made last week by Harry Merkle, executive director of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Joblessness will reach its peak in the fall, he warned, and then will decline so rapidly that by 1952 most employes in industry will be working a 48-hour week.

Senate Banking Unit To Probe Proposed Rent Increase At AEC's Oak Ridge

THE SENATE Banking Committee is going to investigate the Atomic Energy Commission's housing and rent policies at the request of CIO.

The inhabitants of the AEC's town at Oak Ridge, Tenn., have been informed that, effective Aug. 1, their rents will be increased, in some cases as much as 30%. They were not consulted in advance.

This comes on top of heavy increases imposed in 1949, about which the inhabitants also were not consulted. And it comes, apparently, at the recommendation of the AEC's peculiarly set up Oak Ridge Community Panel, established in 1950 to "make recommendations about the disposition of AEC-owned towns." The panel is composed of four real estate minded persons, none of whom is a resident of Oak Ridge.

FOR THESE reasons, the CIO Cas Coke & Chemical Workers and the CIO Housing Committee are more than a little suspicious that AEC, also at the recommendation of this panel, has quietly decided to "sell" its towns—not only Oak Ridge, but at Hanford, Wash.—to private interests.

These CIO groups therefore suspect that the purpose of the proposed rent increases is to increase the "take" and thus make the outright purchase of the communities more attractive to profit-minded investors.

(The Wall Street Journal reported last week that in Aiken, N. C., where Du Pont is building an AEC plant, housing plans "call for accommodating 70,000 in one trailer community.")

IF THE CIO suspicions, widely shared among Oak Ridge and Hanford residents, are borne out, it will fit right in with AEC's already announced policy of refusing to build any more government towns—a policy which already has resulted in wild land speculation in South Carolina, where the next big AEC plant is due to be constructed.

UGCCW Pres. Martin Wagner asked the commission to appoint four additional representatives to the Oak Ridge panel, all of them to be residents of the area and at least two of them to be union representatives.

He also hit the AEC policy of not consulting the persons involved when such decisions are made.

'No House, No Manpower, No Plane: Stalin In Command'—Calif. Mayor

Mayor Harley M. Knox of San Diego, Cal., who last Sept. 1, signed the city council's rent decontrol resolution, now wants the emergency housing bill passed in the worst way. CIO protested strongly when he signed the resolution and predicted the acute housing shortage, which Knox acknowledges now exists in San Diego.

He wired the House Banking Committee that the community, which contains important airplane factories and is the site of the largest southern Pacific naval base, was "unbelievably impacted" by the mobilization effort, and that the housing situation was worse now than in World War II.

He said that new employes of an aircraft company were sleeping in their automobiles, that rents had skyrocketed, that 260 persons had quit out of 750 hired at one plant in the past 60 days, because of the housing situation.. He added that the Navy alone needed 9,165 housing units immediately and that the entire community must have at least 20,000 units right away.

"This city builds airplanes," he wound up. "Airplanes require manpower. Manpower requires houses. No house, no manpower, no airplane. Joe Stalin in command."

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Labor's Mobilization Role Snafued

(See Pages 2 and 3)

THE UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE takes its case to President Truman: AFL Pres. William Green makes a point after ULPC members leave the White House Feb. 19. They saw President Truman on his invitation after the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board had resigned in protest over a proposed wage formula. Besides Green others are, left to right, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, one of those who resigned from WSB; Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, and Chairman George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executive Association. Labor's attitude is that big business domination of the defense scene means that labor is making all the the sacrifices. (See Pages 2 and 3.)

CIO Routs ILWU In Oregon

Cannery workers in Astoria, Ore., area chose CIO over the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union by a vote of 789 to 291 in a National Labor Relations Board election. (See Page 6 for story and Page 11 for comment in the column of Allan S. Haywood.)

America Facing Housing Crisis

Proposals for defense housing now before Congress would help perpetuate a critical situation in housing for military personnel, defense workers, and middle and lower income groups. Such was the testimony of CIO housing experts, who also offered a solution for the crisis. (Page 7.)

United Labor Policy Committee's Statement

The following is the complete statement issued Feb. 16 by the United Labor Policy Committee which ordered the withdrawal of the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board:

THERE IS NO group in America more alert to the dangers of Communist aggression against the free world than the 15 million American wage earners we represent. There is no mass group in the nation more definitely committed to all-out resistance against Communism than the members of our free trade union movement.

We have offered our full support to the defense program. We have accepted in advance our responsibility for making all necessary sacrifices. We have willingly volunteered to bear our fair share of the burden because our hearts are in this fight.

From the very beginning of the national emergency, American labor has led the fight for effective control of the cost of living and other measures necessary to insure economic stabilization.

We had hoped that our Government would take advantage of our earnest determination to cooperate to the fullest extent in advancing the national defense program. Instead, our offers of cooperation have been rejected.

This is not a question of an isolated incident. Our decision here cannot and must not be interpreted merely as a protest against an unfair and unworkable wage formula which is now being imposed. That formula culminated a whole series of shocking developments which we find insupportable.

These developments add up to nothing less than a crisis in our defense mobilization program.

That crisis must be quickly resolved if America's mobilization program is to move ahead with the speed which our national skills, techniques and resources make possible.

The crisis has developed because the men who are in control of the mobilization program have ignored the necessity for "equality of sacrifice" by all the people. Only through such equality of sacrifice can we fully and effectively win the voluntary cooperation and the intense will to win of every American citizen.

The unworkable and unfair formula adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board is both a symbol and a symptom of this crisis in our domestic affairs.

It is a symptom of unconcern for the needs and welfare of the plain people of this country. It is a symbol of ill-considered action, lacking an understanding of the problems and viewpoints of wage earners.

The withdrawal of the labor representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board did not create the crisis; it merely called public attention to the dangers which confront us.

That problem affects not only wages but prices, taxes, rent control, manpower and housing, and the general management of the defense program.

Wages

We insist, as we have always insisted, that wage stabilization must rest upon effective control of the cost of living.

The only aspect of the defense mobilization program in which representatives of labor have been in a position to influence policy has been in the wage stabilization program. But the marriage between public members and industry members on the WSB is complete.

Last night, our representatives on that Board were called into a meeting and presented with a proposal. Industry members had already been consulted and their approval obtained before the meeting.

From the beginning, the major effort of the public members has been directed at winning the approval of industry representatives in complete disregard of the interests of labor.

The wage stabilization formula adopted by the industry and public members of the Wage Stabilization Board manifestly fails to consider the serious and legitimate economic needs of America's wage earners.

It is, in effect, a formula to un-stabilize peaceful labor-management relations throughout American industry. Rank and file workers in industry—the men and women who produce and transport the equipment for our defense needs—will recognize it as a blow to their living standards and security.

The formula for wage control approved by the Wage Stabilization Board is not a means of securing economic justice for millions of American wage earners. It is, in fact, a series of penalties and restrictions—imposed at a time when prices are continuing their upward rise. The wage formula is inflexible, inequitable and unworkable.

More than that, it constitutes a repudiation of a pledge by the Government that the wage stabilization program would not result in the abrogation of union-management collective bargaining contracts.

Contracts between management and labor—many of them containing express provisions for cost of living increases or productivity improvement benefits and other provisions that contribute to stability—are threatened.

Any order that will deprive millions of workers of benefits accruing to them under existing contracts will create instability and will impose unequal burdens of sacrifice not only on union members but on the overwhelming majority of wage earners—white collar and industrial workers alike—who compose the great proportion of our lower and middle income groups.

The results of this wage policy can only be dissatisfaction and serious unrest in industry.

The formula blocks any fair adjustment of wage inequities now and in the future affecting millions of employees in the low income brackets. It freezes such injustice.

We are convinced that the wage order of the WSB was dictated by the Director of Defense Mobilization. The people, the Congress, and the President must act quickly to repair this damage before it ruins the entire defense production program.

Prices

In the past, the United Labor Policy Committee has repeatedly pointed to the serious shortcomings of the Defense Production Act, which serves as the basis for our anti-inflation program.

We warned that loopholes and deficiencies in the Act rule out any chance of its effectiveness as a barrier to inflation. The Act must be changed. Until it is changed, we can expect no fundamental improvement in our anti-inflation program.

The price stabilization program is a cynical hoax on the American people. A so-called freeze on prices was announced at a moment when prices were higher than ever before in history.

Although "frozen" prices are rising steadily, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston and Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle have both announced that nothing they can or will do under the Defense Production Act will stop the cost of living from rising another 6% by next summer. We point out that from Mar. 15, 1950, to Dec. 15, 1950, living costs also rose 6%—without any freeze.

Profit margins are being guaranteed. Every consideration possible is being given by Government price agencies to enhance the position of business and to protect fat profits. Flexibility, which has been denied in the wage stabilization order, is being guaranteed by the price stabilization orders.

Rent Control

The present Federal Rent Control Act expires on Mar. 31. Large sections of the nation have already been exempted from rent control. No authority exists to permit the Government to control rents in defense areas. Instead of moving quickly to extend and to tighten the rent control law, the Government is moving placidly toward the Mar. 31 deadline, when all rent controls expire.

Taxes

Individuals already have received a stiff increase in their taxes. The Congress is now considering a program to raise all taxes in such a manner that people in the lower income brackets will be forced to bear a still heavier share of the tax burden.

In 1943, individuals and corporations paid an almost equal share of the expenses of Government. Today, individuals are asked to bear 68% of the expenses of rearmament. Among individuals, the Congress is considering raising income taxes another 20% on low income groups while the increase to families with incomes of $25,000 a year would be only 14%.

This proposal would lift tax rates on low income families 45% over pre-Korean rates. The increase on the highest incomes would be almost nil. Many industries are escaping their taxation through special privilege loopholes in the law. No serious attempt is being made to plug these loopholes.

Manpower

The utter lack of concern with the viewpoints and experience of American labor was clearly shown in the arbitrary decision of Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to transfer control of manpower policies from the Department of Labor to his own agency.

There was no need for such a move. The Department of Labor, with its expert knowledge of manpower problems and its deep-seated belief in traditional American policies of voluntary cooperation, is ideally equipped to formulate and direct the nation's manpower policies.

There can be no justification for Mr. Wilson's transfer of the manpower functions to the Office of Defense Mobilization other than a desire for monopoly power in preparation for the possible imposition of compulsory job controls upon the workers of this nation.

Small Business

Small business, whose facilities played an important part in the success of armament production in the last war is being frozen out of rearmament contracts this time. No attempt has been made to revive the smaller war plants corporation which enlisted small business so successfully in World War II.

Participation in Government

So far, virtually the entire defense mobilization program has been entrusted to the hands of a few men recruited from big business who believe they have a monopoly on experience, good ideas and patriotism. Not a single policy decision so far has reflected in any way the recommendations of labor or any other group except big business. In many decisions, the considered recommendations of labor have been totally and arbitrarily disregarded.

Our defense program cannot succeed without the full and wholehearted participation of every group in the country. So far, it has succeeded only in disaffecting and disillusioning men and women who must do the real work and make the major sacrifices.

Let no one doubt that labor is willing to bear its share of sacrifice. But we cannot bear the whole load. We cannot be a party to any program so adverse to the interests of the plain people.

Questions And Answers On Wage Freeze

THE FOLLOWING questions and answers on the 10% wage increase policy recommendation (Regulation No. 6) of the Wage Stabilization Board were adapted by the CIO News, with some additions, from official WSB releases.

Q. Is the 10% policy in effect?

A. No. It is a recommendation made by a majority of the Wage Stabilization Board—the industry and public members—**which must be approved by Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston before it has any effect whatsoever.** Meantime, all wages are frozen until some policy is approved, except for such increases as are permitted under other WSB regulations.

Q. What increases are permissible under this recommendation?

A. The workers in an "appropriate employe unit" are permitted general wage increases equal to 10% of the wage or salary level of such unit in January, 1950. The 10% is calculated on the basis of a "base pay period" which is the first regular payroll period ending on or after Jan. 15, 1950. General increases since January, 1950, must be subtracted from the 10% in computing any allowable increase in the future.

Q. What is an "appropriate employe unit?"

A. For changes in wage levels, a group composed of all employes in a bargaining unit, or in a company, or in an industry, whichever preserves contractual or historical relationships. For changes in salaries, each plant or major division of an employer, or each certified or recognized bargaining unit.

Q. How is the wage or salary level of an appropriate unit during the base period determined?

A. The level is the average straight time earnings received by the employes in the appropriate unit. It includes wages, salaries, incentives, commissions, bonuses and shift premiums. It does not include overtime premium payments or "fringe" items, such as employer contributions to pension, insurance or welfare funds, or vacation or holiday allowances. Nor does it include increases due to merit, promotion, reclassification, length of service and the like, which are permitted under General Regulation No. 5.

Q. What is included under the "general increases" permitted in the future?

A. Increases in wages, salaries or other forms of compensation including the so-called fringe items, such as vacations, holiday allowances, pensions and welfare plans, overtime, shift bonuses, etc.

(Note—Vacations, holiday allowances, pensions, etc., are **NOT** included in the 10% permitted if they were legally put into effect before Regulation No. 6 becomes effective. They ARE included in the 10% if they are put into effect after that date.)

Q. How about contracts signed in 1950 providing for wage increases after Jan. 25, 1951, such as in a cost-of-living escalator clause?

A. Such increases come within the definition of "general increase," and are permitted only within the 10% general increase allowable.

Q. Must an application for a general increase within the permissible limits be approved before it can be put into effect?

A. No. Prior authorization is **NOT** required. However, a report showing the essential facts and the method used to calculate the increase must be filed within 10 days after the increase becomes effective. Reports for most categories of workers, including those in industry, transportation, mercantile and commercial establishments, must be filed with the nearest office of the Wage-Hour Division. Reports covering executive, administrative, professional and outside sales personnel should be filed in accordance with instructions not yet drawn up.

Q. Why didn't the labor members of the WSB approve the recommended policy?

A. They refused to approve any formula that keeps wage movements within such a limited range while the cost of living is, to all practical intents and purposes, virtually uncontrolled. In protest, they tendered their resignations to President Truman.

Q. Have the resignations been accepted?

A. As this edition of the CIO News went to press, they had not.

Labor Mobilization Role Still Cloudy

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AMERICAN labor's angry protest against big business domination of the defense program and policies last week set off a chain reaction of comments and conferences.

In Washington, heads of the the United Labor Policy Committee plunged into a series of meetings.

On Monday, they met for 25 minutes with President Truman and with Charles Murphy, one of the President's top assistants.

On Tuesday, they met for a long talk with Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator. Johnston had on his desk the Wage Stabilization Board's recommended Regulation No. 6—in protest against which the three labor members resigned from the WSB.

On Wednesday, the union heads conferred in the office of George Harrison, head of the AFL Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, who was named about two weeks ago as Johnston's special assistant.

On Thursday, they met again with Johnston. And on Friday, as the CIO News was going to press, nine members of the policy group were in a long meeting with Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, with whom the unions had engaged in a heated exchange of letters. Johnston and Murphy also were present.

ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON (third from the left) gets labor's grievance concerning the proposed wage stabilization formula. Left to right, AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. George M. Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks and special assistant to Johnston; Johnston, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists and Chairman George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

TWO POSITIVE gains were noted from the action of the United Labor Policy Committee in blasting the conduct of the defense program and ordering its representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board to resign:

1. For the first time in weeks, labor was getting its message to the public. Earlier protests and statements had been ignored or played down by press, radio and defense officials.

2. Wilson finally offered to organized labor a top policy post in his defense set-up.

The United Labor Policy Committee—speaking for CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and the machinists union—had said in its Feb. 16 statement that the nation is faced with "nothing less than a crisis in our defense mobilization program" that "must be quickly resolved. . . ."

"The crisis has developed because the men who are in control of the mobilization program have ignored the necessity for 'equality of sacrifice' by all the people," they said.

"The unworkable and unfair wage formula adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board is both a symbol and a symptom of this crisis in our domestic affairs. . . . (but) that problem affects not only wages but prices, taxes, rent control, man-power and housing, and the general management of the defense program."

WHILE THE labor group was issuing its statement, Wilson's office was insisting to reporters that the former GE president was simply waiting for labor to nominate a man to his top staff.

A CIO spokesman told reporters that no such message had come from Wilson "either by personal conversation, mail, telephone, telegram, wig-wag or smoke-signal."

On Feb. 17, however, letters did arrive from Wilson (dated Feb. 15 and mailed at 5 p.m., Feb. 16), claiming that he was waiting for labor's nomination. Monday, after a meeting of the Labor Policy Committee, a letter was sent to Wilson which said that "you must know that this is not true."

Recalling that labor spokesmen had proposed workers' representation on the Wilson top staff at a meeting in January, the letter said that "you manifested a negative reaction at that time . . . and stated only that you would give this matter consideration."

"Your belated invitation has now been received and will be given careful consideration," it continued.

"We would be remiss, however, if we did not restate that the issue is not merely the appointment of an individual to your staff. The issue goes far deeper than that. It goes to the basic policies underlying the entire defense mobilization program.

"THE MILLIONS of American workers we represent are becoming increasingly concerned and disturbed by accumulating evidence that our defense mobilization program is not being built upon the principle of equality of sacrifice.

"Instead we find it reflects only the philosophy of big business."

At the White House meeting with President Truman, four leaders represented the United Labor Policy Committee. They were CIO Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve (Pres. Philip Murray is recuperating from a recent attack of virus influenza); AFL Pres. William Green; Machinists Pres. Al Hayes, and Chairman George Leighty of the Railroad Labor Executives Association.

After the talk with the President, Leighty said the Chief Executive had listened sympathetically. He added that time would tell what progress is being made.

THE UNION leaders' complaints covered a wide range of grievances. Here they are, in a nutshell, with the progress, if any, toward correcting them:

1. Wage controls—"inequitable and unworkable." Wages are frozen on a temporary basis, and the disputed stabilization order was still under consideration by Johnston late last week. Union representatives have resigned from the wage board.

2. Big business control of mobilization agency—Wilson has now offered labor a top policy level position, though without yet spelling out the detailed powers and responsibilities of the job.

3. Rent control—expires Mar. 31. So far, no new legislation has been introduced, though Washington gossip says the administration has a bill about ready to be given to Congress. It will bring strong opposition from the real estate lobby.

4. Price control—described by labor as a "cynical hoax." No effort has yet been made to improve the Defense Production Act, which is the basic anti-inflation law. Various proposals under consideration by the U. S. price control agency will have effect of letting prices go even higher than at present.

5. Manpower program—labor wants it continued in Dept. of labor. But ODM Boss Wilson insists top policy commission on manpower problems should be kept in his office under supervision of Arthur Flemming. Labor spokesmen complain that with big business domination of that agency, voluntary manpower measures—as in World War II—may be given the sack.

6. Tax proposals—unions say say they would place the heaviest share of the burden on lower-income groups. Tax proposals are now under study by House Ways and Means Committee, and the CIO has urged closing of loopholes, higher corporation taxes, fairer distribution of income tax increases.

Labor Members Tell Why They Don't Like WSB Wage Policy

IN 13 PAGES OF well-chosen words, the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board told last week why they had resigned rather than accept a wage formula which is "unjust, discriminatory and unworkable."

The document—formally described as the dissenting opinion of the labor members of the WSB to Regulation No. 6—was signed by all three labor representatives.

They are Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers Union; Pres. Harry Bates of the AFL Bricklayers, who had been represented on the WSB by John Murphy, the union's secretary-treasurer; and Elmer Walker, secretary of the Machinists.

The trio withdrew from the WSB in the early morning hours of Feb. 16. They prepared their dissent on Feb. 19, and then submitted their resignations to the White House.

Meanwhile the proposed Regulation No. 6—supported by the industry and public members of the board—is being studied, for approval or veto, by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. And the three resignations are presumably awaiting action by President Truman.

The dissent was based both on general and specific criticisms of the majority group's proposed regulation.

It noted that the Defense Production Act passed last year, and the Dec. 18 statement of the WSB, both emphasized that wage stabilization was "intended to be only one prong of a many-pronged attack on inflation . . . wage stabilization was listed as one of the eighteen types of action necessary."

But, the trio said, the regulation approved by the six industry and public members of the board "deliberately ignores these basic principles."

". . . The restrictive and harsh provisions of the Regulation, in effect, place the primary burden of sacrifice involved in the current mobilization effort only on one segment of the population, those who depend upon wages and salaries for their living," they said.

"There is no single provision in the Regulation which is responsible for this result. Rather, the entire tenor of the Regulation is one of harsh restriction.

"No arrangement is made for handling cases involving hardships, inequities or sub-standards."

ANOTHER BASIC weakness of the proposed order, the dissenting members said, is that it makes no provision for helping to settle labor-management disputes.

No wage board, the statement said, "can hope to set a wage policy and then remain aloof from the controversies which might develop over its application or interpretation." Other government mediation boards can't do the job, "since only the Board can interpret the meaning of its policy."

The 10% pay rise permit proposed in the board regulation, the dissent said, will upset important union contracts, which have brought stability to many industries.

This provision is weakened still more by a clause that in figuring future living cost increases, the "new and revised" Consumers Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be used.

Hundreds of contracts based on the "regular" Consumers Price Index will thus be abrogated, the dissent said, and industrial unrest will follow.

Wholesale Prices Are Stratospheric, Except That Of Unrefined Sugar

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index edged into the stratosphere in the week ended Feb. 20 with a rise of 6c to $7.31, the second highest point it has ever reached.

The new figure is but 5c below the all-time high of $7.36 chalked up on July 13, 1948. It is 22.7% above the pre-Korean level of $5.96 and 25.4% higher than a year ago, when it stood at $5.83. The index represents the total wholesale prices per pound of 31 commonly used foods and usually is a tipoff on future changes in retail prices.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index for the month ending Jan. 15, normally due last week, will be delayed until the first week in March because of a long-projected overhauling. This will add to the items covered such things as frozen and baby foods, hospitalization costs, rent boosts and television sets.

One of the anomolies in the present era of high prices, the Wall Street Journal pointed out on Feb. 19, is the cost of sugar. In the past the price of sugar has always been sent zooming and shortages have been created by scare buying—it went to 25c a pound in World War I, and the lack of it often created a problem for the housewife during World War II.

But now, the Journal reported, the price is going down. A unit of 100 pounds of unrefined sugar which cost $6.35 in New York early last month now brings only $5.90—a mere 5% above a year ago, the paper said.

"The trouble with sugar is there's so much of it around," the Journal commented.

Labor Got Fed Up So It Took A Walk

Union Members' Walk-Out On Wage Stabilization Board Was Much More Than Protest Against Unfair And Unworkable Wage Policy

By ALLAN L. SWIM

RESENTMENT had been boiling up in the labor movement for weeks before union members finally walked out on the Wage Stabilization Board.

It was aimed at those who expressed a "labor be damned" attitude and ignored the unions' pleas that there be equality of sacrifice in the nation's mobilization effort.

The walkout wasn't aimed alone at an unfair and unworkable wage policy worked out by the industry and "public" members of WSB. It was aimed also at those in the mobilization effort who have been pushing labor around.

The United Labor Policy Committee stated the matter in simple and understandable terms when it issued a statement saying:

"Our decision here (to leave WSB) cannot and must not be interpreted merely as a protest against an unfair and workable wage policy which is now being imposed. That formula culminated a whole series of shocking developments which we find insupportable.

"These developments add up to nothing less than a crisis in our defense mobilization program.

"The crisis must be quickly resolved if America's mobilization program is to move ahead with the speed which our national skills, techniques and resources make possible.

"The crisis has developed because the men who are in control of the mobilization program have ignored the necessity for 'equality of sacrifice' by all the people.

"Only through such equality of sacrifice can we fully and effectively win the voluntary cooperation and intense will to win of every American citizen."

THERE HAS BEEN no equality of sacrifice—or anything even approaching it—since the war started in Korea.

Prices and profits have been climbing steadily for nearly seven months. In some instances they have skyrocketed.

The purchasing power of the nation's wage earners has dropped with each price increase. Lowered purchasing power means a lower standard of living.

But that's only part of the picture:

No real effort has been made to establish effective rent control or to provide adequate housing for defense workers.

TAX LEGISLATION which has been proposed or enacted since the beginning of the crisis was designed to place an unfairly heavy burden on those least able to bear it.

And labor's participation in the whole mobilization program up to date has been little more than "window dressing." It has been given little voice in the making of decisions which really count.

Labor's complaint isn't merely that nearly all of the top jobs in the mobilization effort were given to men recruited from big business.

Labor is burned up because these men have been behaving as if they believed they had a monopoly on experience, good ideas and patriotism.

Policy decisions made up to date have reflected only a big business viewpoint.

Labor—and other groups—have been generally ignored. Recommendations of labor have been completely disregarded in many instances.

So, why shouldn't labor be hot under the collar? Why shouldn't it complain?

So there won't be misunderstanding on an important point—

LABOR DOESN'T want to run the mobilization show. It doesn't want all the top jobs for its men. It doesn't want to place big business completely on the sidelines.

Labor doesn't want to confiscate fair profits and it doesn't want to tax business out of existence.

It merely wants a mobilization program which will provide for the greatest possible equality of sacrifice and in which the important segments of our population will be given a real policy-making voice.

DANGEROUS TREND

It seems that nearly everybody wants to get into the act.

Trouble is, however, that many of the "amateurs" can't or won't differentiate between witch hunting and Red hunting.

There was a time—not so long ago—when we had only two big groups investigating the Commie situation. One was the FBI and the other was the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The latter frequently made a mess of things. It smeared innocent liberals and it fell into disrepute with those who believed in full exercise of civil rights.

But now there are "un-American activities" groups all over the place.

The Senate now has one—a Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator McCarran. It apparently intends to reopen a number of cases previously handled by the House "Red hunters."

A number of cities have enacted "anti-subversive" ordinances and several states are preparing to set up machinery to battle the Commies.

The federal government has a loyalty set-up for its own employes and the President recently appointed a group, headed by Admiral Nimitz, to investigate both loyalty and preservation of individual rights.

As the situation now stands, it's likely that sleuths—some of whom hardly know the difference between communism and rheumatism—will be falling all over each other.

And their antics surely will make more difficult the already hard FBI task of keeping tab on our real subversives.

THERE IS REAL DANGER IN IT

It might appear on the surface that all the probing in process or contemplated as a result of so many agencies would cause the Commies to go running lickety-split to their rat holes—or wherever they hide when the "heat" is on.

But such is not the case. Far from it..

Such a set-up can result only in the type of confusion which helps the Reds.

There is another danger with which everybody should be deeply concerned.

Politically-minded investigators, looking for headlines, already have demonstrated callous disregard for the rights of persons called before them.

Most "un-American" probe groups seem to think they have a perfect right to use the guilt-by-association theory and to deny the accused a fair opportunity to clear themselves.

To a number of persons who are checking on subversives there is no difference between extreme liberalism and communism. Yet many of the extreme liberals are among our most potent Commie fighters.

Real subversives should be dealt with sternly—but at the same time the civil rights of our people must be protected.

We cannot afford to drift toward police state methods in an effort to combat those who would impose a police state on us if they could.

Is Sen. Taft Eisenhower Or Napoleon?

THE WRITERS of PAC Pipeline often drive important points home by using only a few words—punchy, sometimes sarcastic, ones. For example, the following from a recent issue of Political Action of the Week.

The great debate in Washington is no longer on whether we should join Europe in preparing ourselves for possible aggression. It is whether Senator Taft thinks he's General Eisenhower or Napoleon.

The recent atomic bomb tests in Nevada shattered some windows in Las Vegas and, we hope, some delusions in Moscow.

Net income of U. S. Steel in 1950 was over $215 million, the highest since 1917. Sen. Mundt (R. S.D.) has called for Southern Democrats and Republicans to stand together in the battle against "the trend to socialism."

Rep. Katharine St. George (R. N.Y.) told the House of Representatives the other day, "There is no reason why a woman should not have maternity benefits any more than that a veteran should not have a bonus. She is doing just as much for her country as the soldier and in both instances they are each doing something the other could not do."

The line of women veterans forms at the right.

A New York firm is now producing a synthetic chamois skin said to wear three times longer and cost one-third as much as the real thing. Thus technological unemployment comes even to the goats.

Rep. Vail (R. Ill.) wants laws to hamstring the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), claiming union members cannot be unbiased in reporting news. Non-union members, of course, can be just as unbiased as Rep. Vail.

Rep. Brown (R. O.) is screaming because the House Un-American Activities Committee won't make public the "testimony" of an ex-inmate of a mental institution who has been convicted of crime and of giving false testimony under oath. Anything for a headline, is Brown's motto.

No Jim Crow, No School Funds

THE GEORGIA Legislature last week shook its fist at the growing tendency of federal courts to outlaw segregation in education and passed a law which can easily precipitate a real education crisis in the Peachtree State.

By a nearly unanimous vote, the Legislature said that if any court ordered a Negro admitted to a Georgia public school or college, and if the school followed the order, the school would stop receiving state support. And further, if the court said such withholding of funds was unconstitutional, then none of the schools in the entire public school system would receive any money.

Involved is a $93 million State education budget, every penny of which could be frozen, say, if the Univ. of Georgia were ordered to admit a Negro, refused because of the state law, and the law was declared unconstitutional.

This is the same Legislature which not so long ago passed one of the toughest laws against the Ku Klux Klan which is on the books anywhere.

John W. Popham, writing Feb. 18 in the New York Times, commented:

"TO THE seasoned observer of Georgia's politics, there was nothing strange or conflicting in these legislative developments. . . . When the (anti-Klan) law was passed, observers at the State House were convinced that the Talmadge forces had sensed that the Klan no longer was a political power, and that there was even ample evidence that reluctance to stand firm against masked bands was becoming a political liability in small towns where Talmadge strength always has centered. . . ."

(Gov. Herman Talmadge, son of "red-gallus" Gene, was elected on a white supremacy platform.)

"At the same time," Popham continued, "these political analysts held that the Talmadge forces were showing an equal alertness in respect to the white supremacy issues that could be developed in connection with the recent federal court ruling. . . . Some critics of the governor pointed out . . . that the Talmadge segment has in mind that the governor would stand to benefit in a political way in a campaign with a beclouded school issue marked by a crisis."

Ohio CIO Council Holds Institutes

The Ohio CIO Council has launched a series of Legislative Weekend Institutes aimed at acquainting CIO leaders with the mechanics of the legislative process and the major issues affecting labor which are due to get before the Legislature.

The first was held at Portsmouth. Others have been scheduled for Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati. Participants also get a refresher course in the techniques of getting accurate and timely information on legislative activities into the hands of CIO members, and a course in basic public relations for winning outside support for the CIO program.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Noisy Machinery Brought Wage Offer

THIS IS a story about a plant manager who kept saying "no" but changed his mind suddenly as an indirect result of some noisy machinery.

The machinery was in a small plant in the "deep" South, which employed about 50 men, all of whom were Negroes.

All of them belonged to a CIO union—and the man to whom the manager kept saying "no" was a CIO representative sent in from a nearby city to attempt to negotiate a contract.

Here is how it happened:

THE PLANT, in an area where there were few unions and considerable discrimination against Negroes, paid only the minimum required by the Wage-Hour Law.

The union wanted more and asked that a white man be sent in to negotiate a contract renewal which would include a wage increase.

The CIO man arrived on the scene, talked to local union officers about their situation and then called on the plant manager.

The company official was told his pay scale was substandard and that it should be increased under terms of a new contract.

He said "no" and he didn't budge a bit—no matter how long the CIO representative talked.

THE CIO representative didn't want a strike because he feared its consequences—and he felt that a majority of the workers didn't want to walk out on their jobs.

So he kept negotiating.

But, finally, he decided more drastic measures would be in order.

He called a meeting of the union and explained what had happened so far.

"All the boss has said up to this point is 'no' and I think he'll keep right on saying it unless you demonstrate that you mean business," he said.

After considerable discussion, the group voted to authorize a committee to call a strike whenever it considered such a move necessary.

THE CIO representative called on the plant manager a short time later and told him about the strike vote.

The company official, convinced that a strike would never materialize, said "no" again—and again.

The unionist argued—and then he said he guessed he'd just have to "pull the men off the job."

Still the plant manager said "no."

He obviously felt that the union representative was bluffing.

The union man didn't want a strike if one could be avoided—but he didn't know whether it could be avoided.

He decided as he left the company office that he should report quickly to the men in the plant—so he walked toward the place where the production men worked.

INSIDE THE PLANT he began talking—with difficulty—to a union officer. The machinery made so much noise they had difficulty talking.

"Call the men out on the sidewalk for a couple of minutes so I can report to them on what happened," the union representative said.

The men left their jobs and walked outside where it was quiet. The CIO negotiator made a brief report on his meeting with the manager.

And while this was happening the manager looked out his window and saw the men. He obviously thought the strike had started or certainly was not far away.

The next day the company official offered the union a pay raise of 5c an hour and an improved vacation clause. **A.L.S.**

'Enlightened' Soviet Program Blights Austrian Workers

FIFTY-THREE members of a Communist union in the Russian zone of Austria lost their jobs recently.

They made the mistake of criticizing their working conditions, and had the unmitigated gall to ask for their premium pay for dirty work—and squawked when they didn't get it. Every last one of them was fired, including 35 who were members and functionaries of the Communist Party.

The dispute and its result were aired in a recent issue of the Arbeiter Zeitung, the official organ of the Social Democratic party in Austria.

The paper reported that disgruntled workers at the "Bau und Montage," a Soviet-controlled mineral oil construction enterprise, complained of failure to collect extra pay for hard labor and dirty jobs.

One of the stop stewards said "heavy fights" were always necessary to make the Russian managers pay supplements for undesirable work.

THE WORKERS complained of toiling in oil up to their knees. One said his Communist manager writes down on the blackboard the names of workers who do not meet the scheduled output figure, and then threatens them with immediate discharge.

Still another victim of the Soviet-boasted "enlightened program for the world's workers" described how a group had been obliged to work on the construction of a dam, standing up to their stomachs in icy cold water with rain pouring down. The company had only two pairs of waterproof boots.

The reason given by Communist officials for the 53 dismissals was "reorganization of the plant."

WHEN the sacked workers complained to party functionaries at Communist Party headquarters, they were given the brush-off, according to the Arbeiter Zeitung.

The workers' delegation had no success in winning their jobs back from the Communist chieftains.

The charge still stands: 53 Austrian workers lost their jobs because they dared to open their mouths.

If You Beef Loudly About Job You're Likely To Succeed, University Survey Shows

Sneer at the foreman. Snap at the superintendent. Beard the big boss in his walnut-panelled den and wave your fist under his nose, with sound effects.

That's the way to get ahead. Or, at least, that's what can be concluded from the results of a four-year study at the Prudential Insurance Co. by the Institute of Social Research of the Univ. of Michigan. What the investigators found out boils down to this:

The man or woman who beefs longest and loudest about his job, his boss and his employer usually makes the best worker. And the guy who buzzes about his job happy as a bee in a clover patch doesn't produce as much as the man who grouses.

"While this type will often spend a lunch hour denouncing his job," the report said of the beefer, "the driving urge to succeed will send this same subject back to work fired with more productive energy."

The survey also disclosed that no visible increase in production can be traced to costly athletic and recreation programs some companies stage for their employes; that the prodding of slow workers by foremen isn't much help, and that the suggestion box is of little value.

The investigators found a good word for unorthodox foremen.

"The heads of the best working sections were highly critical of management," they said, "didn't keep a close check on the production of those under them, and, as a matter of fact, give their workers a free hand."

The Prudential Co. appeared slightly disconcerned by the results of the survey.

"On the basis of the study," said a spokesman, "it may be that instead of firing a guy who threatened to punch his boss in the nose we should have promoted him."

Murray Pays Tribute To German Union Leader

Pres. Philip Murray expressed the regret of the CIO to the German Federation of Trade Unions last week on the death of its president, Hans Boeckler.

A life-long Social Democrat who fought Nazi and Communist with equal vigor, Boeckler died in Cologne Feb. 16, a few days before his 76th birthday and just after winning the greatest victory of his career, the right of unions to a share equal to that of management in supervising the coal mining, iron and steel industries.

He was probably more responsible than any other individual for the rise of a unified democratic labor organization in Germany with no political or church affiliations.

CIO Routs Longshoremen In Oregon Fish Cannery Poll

By WILLIAM MILLIS

FISH CANNERY workers of the Pacific Northwest are sticking with CIO, joining in the nation-wide march of members of CIO-expelled Communist-dominated outfits who are returning to CIO.

First major election test came in the Astoria, Ore., area with CIO Columbia River Cannery and Allied Workers Local Industrial Union 1747 defeating a local of the Longshoremen's Fishermen's division by a two-and-a-half to one vote.

The NLRB representation election covered 1600 workers in Astoria and Warrenton-Hammond, Ore., and Ilwaco, Wash., biggest Northwest fishing center, on the lower Columbia River.

The ballot count was 789 for CIO LIU 1747 to 291 for ILWU Local 3-5, the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, with 74 challenged. Although several plants were closed, 1160 or 70% of the eligible workers voted.

The Feb. 15 balloting in the Astoria area was the first in the Northwest since CIO expelled the Longshoremen and Fishermen for putting Communist Party politics above U. S. trade unionism.

Since that expulsion, a number of former Fishermen's Union cannery locals have swung over to CIO—with the Aberdeen, Wash., local transferring 100%—and CIO petitions for representation elections are pending at Aberdeen, Bellingham and other points on Puget Sound.

(Earlier, two former IFAWA locals in Alaska, the United Trollers of Alaska and the Bristol Bay resident cannery workers, rejoined CIO and have established bargaining rights.)

OUTCOME of the Astoria election was hailed by Chester Dusten, CIO regional director for Oregon, who was in charge of the organizing campaign which reached a peak in the final week.

Dusten pledged full CIO assistance to the cannery workers' local in forthcoming negotiations. Low wage rates (the lowest in West Coast fish canneries) and failure to win health and welfare plans under the former ILWU organization were major issues in the campaign.

The Astoria CRFPU, including both cannery workers and fishermen, originally had voted 4-to-1 in referendum against merger of IFAWA and ILWU. After the merger was carried out, the cannery workers attempted to vote to quit ILWU, but were blocked by court action by the latter organization.

Formation of CIO Local 1747 came last summer after a quick card sign-up drive and filing of an election petition. But the NLRB delayed the election until last week, about six weeks before expiration of the old union's contract.

Officers of the new CIO union are Carl McCormack, president; Sophia Urell, secretary, and Florence Kruse, business agent.

Nearby locals of the CIO Woodworkers backed CIO Local 1747 in the campaign.

Assisting in the campaign were CIO Field Reps. John Brost, Portland; Barney Engelking, John Glenn. and Harry Tucker, Seattle; and George B. Roberts, CIO-PAC Western area director, of Los Angeles.

Is Winnipeg C. Of C. Drifting To Socialism?

The Chamber of Commerce is starting "a dangerous trend toward socialism," charged 600 insurance underwriters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Chamber's sin: sponsorship of an insurance scheme covering hundreds of small business firms in a city-wide group insurance plan. The Chamber intends to administer the plan, to be underwritten by the Great West Life Insurance Co.

The group plan has been adopted in many eastern Canadian cities, including Hamilton and Brantford, and the west coast city of New Westminster. Costs would be shared equally by employers and employes. The plan would provide life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment benefits, hospital and surgical benefits for employes and dependents, and weekly indemnities for accidents and illness. That's "socialized insurance," say the insurance men.

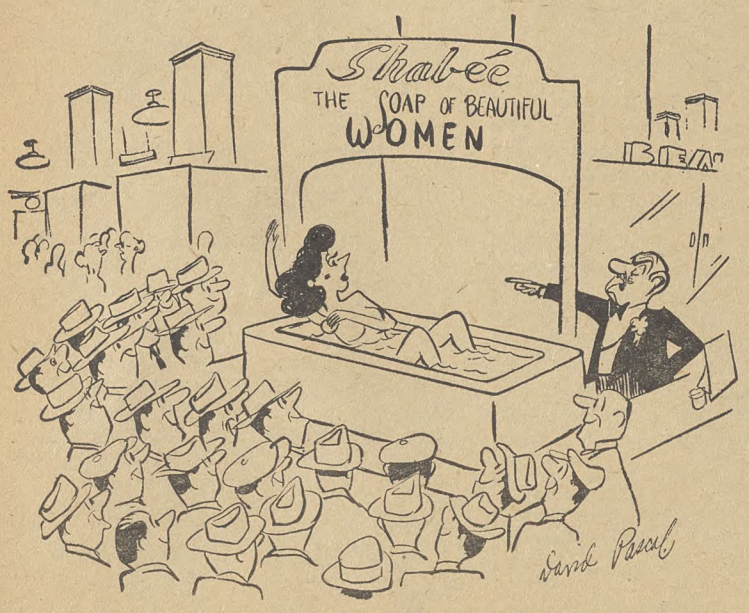
Weigh Lesser Nations' Need, Planning Association's Plea

ANY PROGRAM to help the lesser nations of the world must be patterned to the needs and aspirations of the countries to be helped if it is expected to succeed, according to a statement of principles drawn up by the steering committee of the National Planning Association.

The association is a non-profit, non-political organization formed for planning in agriculture, business, labor and the professions. Labor is represented on the steering committee by Clinton S. Golden, formerly vice president of the CIO Steelworkers and now consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Louis Stulberg, vice president of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers.

Paramount in the success of an aid program, the NPA group maintained, is its political acceptance and cooperation by the host government.

Other considerations necessary to determine the degree of success, it added, are proper balance among various types of activities that are undertaken, the extent and rapidity of the changes in cultural practices and patterns that may be required, and the methods used to make it effective.



"Your hands and face would have been sufficient for demonstration purposes, Miss Simpkins."

Arrest Of 2 Organizers Is Protested

THE ARREST and jailing of two CIO organizers during a meeting with a group of Negro lumber mill workers at Dublin, Ga., has been protested to U. S. Atty. Gen. McGrath.

Held incommunicado in a dirty jail for 22 hours and finally freed when their release was forced by a writ of habeas corpus were C. H. Gillman, Georgia director of the CIO Organizing Committee, and Clyde Brock.

The protest to McGrath was made by Robert S. Cahoon, attorney for the CIO Textile Workers. He pointed out that the incident was not an isolated one and "indicates that the laws relating to civil rights and to labor relations, and their enforcement, are shockingly inadequate."

Gillman and Brock were seized by Sheriff Carlos Gay during a meeting with 45 Negro workers at a store. Gay said he went to the establishment to execute a whisky search warrant.

"The first thing that come to my mind was that they might be Communists," Gay said later. "I didn't know who they were or what they were doing. I suspected communism and I arrested them and put them in jail until I could find out."

Until released through the habeas corpus procedure, Gillman and Brock were denied counsel, the use of a telephone and all contact with the outside. The two are citizens of Georgia and had identification papers, so Gay could have found out who they were and why they were there, had he wished, at the time he arrested them, Cahoon said.

Gay gave no excuse for driving away the Negro workers, who had joined the CIO and were being advised on collective bargaining by the organizers when Gay swooped down.

Irving Levy, Auto Workers Counsel, Dies

A GREAT friend of the labor movement and a fighter for civil rights was lost at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16 with the death of Irving J. Levy, general counsel of CIO Auto Workers. Levy, 46, plunged from a bridge in Washington.

"Irving Levy made a great contribution to our union during the three years he served it as our general counsel," said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. "During a long period of years prior to his association with UAW he had been a staunch and courageous fighter for labor and the cause of civil rights.

"He was a man of great integrity and sincere convictions. He had been ill for some time before his tragic death. UAW and the whole labor movement and the cause of democracy itself suffer a severe loss with his death."

AMONG THE causes in which Levy was most interested was the fight to end racial segregation. He was prominent in litigation for equal treatment of Negro railroad firemen, and in ending the segregation rules of the American Bowling Congress.

A graduate of City College of New York, Levy entered private practice in that city. In 1934 he went to Washington as an enforcement attorney for the NRA. Later he was with the Resettlement Administration and the Agriculture Dept., and was general counsel of the Farm Security Administration.

He joined the Labor Dept. in 1938 as assistant general counsel of the Wage & Hour Division. In 1940 he was named assistant solicitor of the Labor Dept. and later associate solicitor. In 1943 he joined the Justice Dept.'s War Claims Division and later participated in prosecution of war claims cases in Germany.

Levy left a wife and two children, John, 11, and Susan 15.

TV Reported Cutting Size Of Adult Classes

In 50 cities that have television facilities attendance at adult night schools has dropped, while in cities without TV adult education grew. Of TV set-owners, 58% read fewer books after they bought a set.

That's what Frieda B. Hennock, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, told the Adult Educational Council at Philadelphia in calling for establishment of more than 500 educational TV stations. The FCC has been urged by education groups to set aside for educational purposes a fourth of the 2000 TV channels available. Who opposed the move? You guessed it, the TV industry.

Leadership Institute Planned At FDR Center

The eighth annual CIO leadership training institute, sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council and the education departments of international unions, will be held in the FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich., from June 24 through July 20.

Dates for the school were moved ahead so as not to interfere with union participation in next fall's election campaigns. Classes will be held Sunday evenings through Friday evenings.

Leadership School Set For May 6-12

THE FIRST of the 1951 series of CIO summer leadership training schools, conducted by the CIO Department of Education and Research, will be held May 6 to 12 at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Cost per delegate to the one-week session will be $40, plus transportation. It will be the fifth summer school conducted for the South, and is jointly sponsored by the CIO Southern Organizing Committee.

Instruction will include legislative issues, labor history, economics, union-building, farm-labor relations, public speaking and parliamentary procedures.

The staff will consist of Stanley H. Ruttenberg and George Guernsey, of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research; Lucy Randolph Mason, Paul Christopher and John Ramsey of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee; Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers, and Lou Krainock of the Packinghouse Workers.

The Highlander school, high in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee, was founded some 20 years ago as a cooperative center for farmers and industrial workers. It is run on a non-discriminatory basis and has been a center for many CIO schools in the past.

THE SUMMER session will be precceded by a series of two-day conferences, held at different locations, at which the Education and Research Dept. will give briefings to local leaders on subjects of current importance such as the mobilization problem and international relations.

One was held at Roanoke, Va., Feb. 23-24. Others are scheduled as follows: Richmond, Va., March 16-17; Wilmington, Del., April 6-7; Norfolk, Va., April 13-14; for North and South Carolina, April 21-22; and at New Orleans, La., April 27-29. The three Virginia sessions are being jointly sponsored by the Virginia State CIO Committee on Education and Discrimination.

Further details may be obtained by writing to the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington, D. C.

Camden, N. J. Group Asks CIO Affiliation

Another advance was scored recently by CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee when employes of the Equitable Beneficial, Life, Health & Accident Co., Camden, N. J., decided to ask for affiliation with the committee.

This group has been represented by the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, which absorbed the discredited United Office & Professional Workers, who last May negotiated a contract containing neither pay increases nor other improvements.

Lithographers Union Issues Short History

The CIO Lithographers have issued a new booklet, "Thumbnail History," which describes the progress of the union from the time it was founded in 1882 until the present. The booklet, prepared by Secy.-Treas. Martin Grayson, may be obtained without charge by writing to the union at 143 West 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

CIO Gives Senate Group Facts Of Life On Housing

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

"THE SITUATION is so crucial that our organization feels that not a single day of a single construction worker who could be producing housing should go wasted because of the failure to provide an opportunity for employment of his skills to meet this critical need."

Thus Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, told the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 19—and the committee sat up and listened.

Jointly with John Edelman, legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers, Goodman presented testimony showing:

—That a sizable proportion of our population is paying 35% or more of its total income for shelter alone, and that this proportion comes from the middle and lower income groups.

—That the military housing situation is so snafu that the armed forces are wasting staggering amounts of money training new personnel because they cannot get trainees to re-enlist.

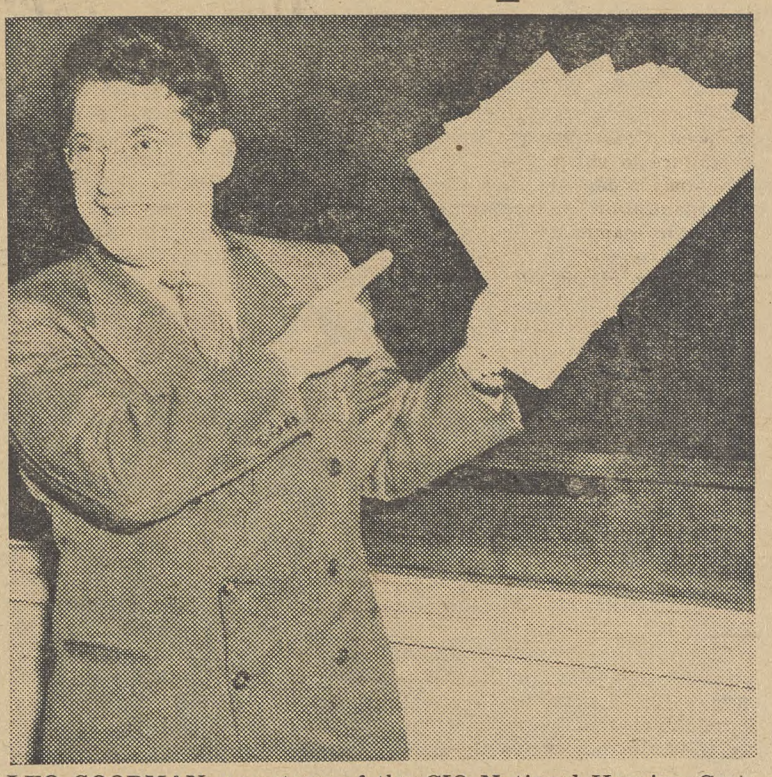
—That housing around defense plants is so unsatisfactory that the quit rate is alarming and that recruitment of skilled labor is getting more and more difficult.

—That the government, particularly the Atomic Energy Commission, is backing away from this problem instead of squaring up to it.

—That a truly impressive housing program could be started almost at once, at no additional expense to the taxpayer, if the government would simply sell some of the housing it now owns to the people who are now occupying that housing.

—That the credit restrictions recently put on purchases of new housing, far from being anti-inflationary in effect, have made it impossible for middle and lower income groups to buy housing. At the same time they do nothing to prevent the wealthy from bidding up prices on existing luxury housing.

—That the government's housing agencies have been complacent, if not worse, in the face of concerted pressure by the real estate lobby. They have consented to artificial limitation of upper-crust housing starts, in order to keep up the price; over-pricing of rental housing built under government-guaranteed mortgage plans; and almost complete lack of action in the lower-priced housing field where the need is worst.



LEO GOODMAN, secretary of the CIO National Housing Committee, holds aloft a sample of the evidence on the national housing crisis as he testifies before the Senate Banking Committee.

—That the result has been a bonanza to private builders, at public risk.

—That proposals for defense housing now before Congress seek to perpetuate this situation, since they merely call for further federal guaranteeing of mortgages issued by private builders.

"THE CONGRESS," Goodman declared, "should determine that the best possible use of materials and of the available manpower should be so channeled as to produce as many homes as possible in the places and at the prices where the need of the national defense shall dictate.

"If the materials do not flow to the areas of greatest need, an allocation program must correct the situation. We must produce at least 200,000 units of housing for military establishments, 100,000 units of public housing for low income groups who cannot afford an economic rent at their present frozen wages, and as many additional homes for those now doubled up or living in places distant from their work as the materials and manpower make possible."

Goodman and Edelman both told the committee they thought the present program amounted to no program at all.

ON THE MILITARY front, the Federal Housing Administration has made the already bad housing situation worse, Goodman charged, by refusing to approve mortgage insurance for privately built housing at or near military establishments.

One of FHA's excuses is that the government can't guarantee the risk to a builder if the defense establishment can't guarantee that the military base is permanently located where the building is needed.

Another variation of this excuse is that FHA policies forbid guaranteeing mortgages in "single-industry" areas, because the single industry might fold up and leave the government holding the bag on the housing.

The excuses seem reasonable. But the fact remains that because of this policy, and in the absence of a more sensible method of getting military housing built (such as just going ahead and spending some federal money to build it), the situation around defense establishments is truly desperate, and the FHA still refuses to approve much if any private building, even near permanent bases.

If Congress adopts the proposals now before it, Goodman and Edelman added, it will not break this bottleneck, since all that is proposed is to give FHA more money to refuse to use to guarantee mortgages near military bases!

THE SAME GOES, they pointed out, for housing now desperately needed in and near defense production areas. In this category, FHA has gone a step further than simply going very slowly on mortgages. In cooperation with the Federal Reserve Board, it has refused to relax the new and extraordinarily severe housing credit restrictions for these areas, although the law permits this to be done.

The effect is that, on top of holding down the building of new housing, the government is preventing most people from buying what already exists. And the rent situation comes right into this picture such new housing as has been built for rental is out of sight for most defense workers, because it is exempted from rent control if totally privately built, or the rent is too high in many instances if the government has guaranteed the mortgage and thereby approved the rental figures.

(The credit controls work this way: in order to buy a house, the purchaser must make a certain down payment and undertake to pay off the balance in a certain length of time. Recently these requirements were marked way up, as an "anti-inflation" move. Now, according to the Federal Reserve Board's own figures, roughly half the families with incomes of $5000 a year or less—which is 80% of all families—have liquid assets of $500 or less. And yet, these are the very families which now are required to make down payments of up to $3000 to buy a home.)

Three GI Families Pay $100 Rent For Shacks Near Camp

Here's an example of what Leo Goodman meant when he talked about the military housing situation as "the greatest failure in the housing field since World War II:"

Since Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., was reactivated with "upwards of 20,000 men" last fall, GIs have become prey for unscruplous owners of transit cabins, rundown homes and chicken coops.

John J. Spano, staff writer for the St. Louis Star-Times, found three GI families splitting the $100 rent on a shack seven miles west of Ft. Wood which has no hot water, toilet or sink and is heated with a wood-burning stove.

Army Chaplain Frank O. Vavrin pays $100 a month for a house with a leaky stove and broken furniture—and an additional $50 to heat his place and the landlord's place next door.

Sgt. Richard Price of Trenton, Mich., tramped the streets for two months before finding a two-room tourist cabin for his wife and two babies for $100 a month. He gets a total of $225 a month from the government.

Even people with trailers are stuck unless they are lucky enough to get government space at Ft. Wood for $5.80 a month or at Virgil Eads place for $15. Other camps charge $20 for trailers, plus $10 for electricity.

Some, like Cpl. Joseph Runyon of Eldon, Mo., rent drab rooms with the wallpaper hanging down in strings, for $10 a week and up. Runyon's wife and 20-month-old son share his room, which is warmed by a pot-bellied stove. Twelve other families share the toilet and an outdoor pump for water.

Millions Of Americans Pay Over 1/3 Of Income For Rent

Here are some of the figures, from the 1950 Housing Census, showing that millions of Americans pay one third or more of their total income for rent, instead of the one-fifth or so which most people think is "average."

The percentages given here show what proportion of the renters in the following cities pay 35% or more for rent.

15.6%	Norfolk, Va.	13.8%	Portsmouth, Va.
16.6%	Wilmington, Del.	13.1%	East St. Louis, Ill.
15.2%	Camden, N. J.	12.2%	Phoenix, Ariz.
16.1%	Dallas, Tex.	11.9%	Detroit, Mich.
14.8%	Hartford, Conn.	11.5%	Trenton, N. J.
14.5%	Savannah, Ga.	10.5%	New Orleans, La.
15%	Knoxville, Tenn.	10.3%	Cleveland, O.
14.3%	Benton Harbor, Mich.	9.2%	Louisville, Ky.
14.1%	Los Angeles, Cal.	7.5%	Sacramento, Cal.
14.1%	Boston, Mass.	6.9%	Jersey City, N. J.
14.1%	Huntington, W. Va.	6.7%	Aliquippa, Pa.
13.8%	Atlanta, Ga.		

If you stack these figures up against income levels, there is an almost exact relationship: the people paying that much out are the one who have the least money.

And if you go on making comparisons, you find that the people who pay out 35% or more of income for rent are the ones whose rents have increased the most sharply where rents have been decontrolled.

More Rubber Supplies To Cut Unemployment

FACED WITH unemployment in the rubber industry because of curtailed rubber supplies, the CIO Rubber Workers have received assurance from the government that by the end of 1951, synthetic and natural rubber exceeding last year's consumption will be available, according to URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

Meanwhile, unemployment was expected to rise. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., last week was planning to lay off 1500 of its 15,000 workers, and URW estimated that within the next two weeks as many as 10,000 may be temporarily out of work in the entire rubber industry.

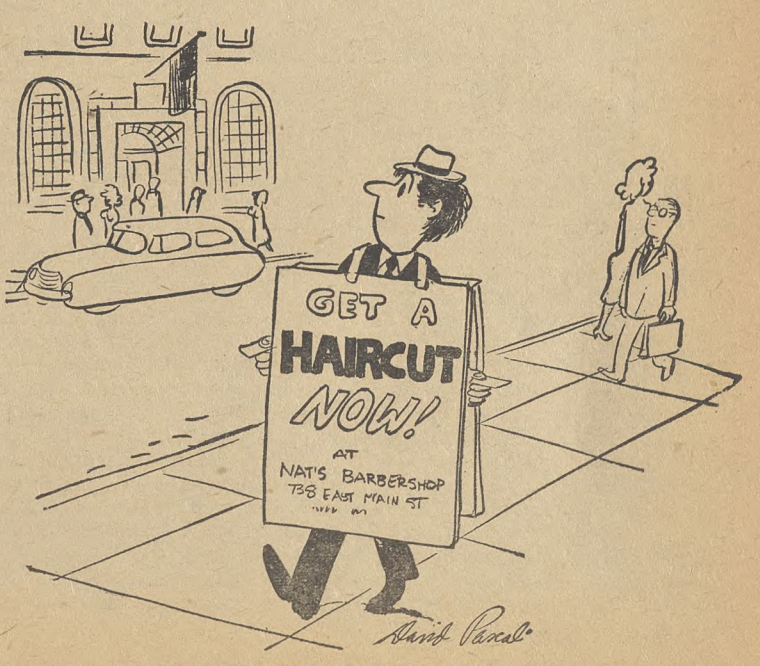
However, Firestone by agreement with URW will not lay off 2000 employes, as it had planned to do.

Employees of Akron rubber companies, who used to be employed six days a week, are sharing the work by working shorter weeks.

Buckmaster said that large synthetic plants, which are operated by rubber companies for the government, have not been in use since World War II, and some of them require extensive renovation before they can be fully operated.

Desperate Boss

Want ad in the Washington D. C., Post: Secretary wanted—cocktails at five; husband guaranteed in six months.



Court To Rule If Civil Rights Loss Is Suable

THE U. S. Supreme Court is expected to decide soon if private citizens can be sued for depriving other citizens of the civil rights accorded them in the Constitution.

The action grew out of an attack in 1947 on a meeting of the Democratic Party Club of Glendale, Calif., by members of the American Legion, who broke it up because of rival stands on the Marshall Plan. A discussion of the plan had been scheduled for the meeting, with the idea of sending a resolution to President Truman and Congress.

HUGH HARDYMAN, Mrs. Emerson Morse, Mrs. Tosca Cummings and Mrs. Mabel Price, the officers, said they were unable to carry through the discussion because of threats and assualts. Specifically they charged Orville Collins. H. D. Burkheimer, Stanley Lord, James E. Daggett and Ralph Baker with depriving them of their civil rights and asked damages.

The five were convicted and fined for breaking up the meeting. The damage suit was based on a law passed by Congress in 1871 which says, in part, that if "two or more persons in any state . . . conspire . . . for the purpose of depriving . . . any person . . . of equal privileges and immunities under the laws," and if the persons involved do or cause to be done any act "whereby another is . . deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen," then the persons so deprived "may have an action for the recovery of damages."

A U. S. DISTRICT Court ruled against the club leaders, claiming that the law applied only where state authorities—not individuals — interfered with federal rights. However, a Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the the lower court and found that the law applied to an attack by any person.

"The rights to assembly for the purpose of discussing the policies of the federal government and petitioning that government for redress or grievance," said the circuit court, "are within the narrow area of rights which Congress has constitutional power to protect from individual invasions."

The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Emancipated Women Are Miners, Bricklayers And Longshoremen

THE "emancipation" of women under Communism has given them "equal status" with men to perform some of the heavy physical labor that the western world has traditionally allotted to men, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions reveals in the current issue of its monthly publication, Spotlight.

"While their access to some professions may be easier than it was 30 years ago—as it is of course elsewhere—for most Russian women this theoretical equality entails the practical necessity of going out to work in order to supplement their husbands' inadequate earnings," says Spotlight, which gives data on economic and social affairs behind the iron curtain.

"AS A NON-MEMBER of the Intl. Labour Organization, Russia has never been bound by any international conventions on the employment of women in dangerous or unsuitable occupations. In Russia they have always been so employed, and the practice is now spreading to the satellite states."

In support of its contention that assignment of women to the heaviest work is spreading to Soviet satellite states, Spotlight cites a speech by Vice Premier Rakosi of Hungary, printed in the Workers Party Information Bulletin for November, 1950. Rakosi said that in the old days women weren't allowed in the mines because the capitalists "had enough men to exploit."

"But now women come forward, and we welcome them gladly," he is quoted as saying. "These women comrades complain that at first they were often sent back to the kitchen stove . . . It took some time before they won the place due them."

IN THE OCTOBER-November, 1950, issue of Building & Pottery Workers, a Polish trade union publication, the increased use of women in the building industry is described, according to Spotlight.

"Women have ceased to be an unusual spectacle on building sites," the article says. "They have shown that they know how to wield the trowel and the hammer. They have won praise for their hard work, skill, agility and efficiency."

An estimated 26,000 women were employed in manual work in building in August, 1950, an increase of 1000 in a year, according to the article. And if there were enough child care centers for their children under three years of age, it adds, there undoubtedly would have been more.

Spotlight also recounts the publication of figures last month by the German Social Democratic Party showing that more than 100 women are working underground in East Zone mines, and that at Wismar the number of women dock workers increased from 380 to 940 in a year.

WOMEN LONGSHORE workers have long been noted in Russian White Sea ports by seamen from other parts of the world. Spotlight prints extracts from the letter of a Norwegian sailor recently engaged in the timber trade which said in part:

"The longshore gangs consisted mainly of women. Work started at 6 a.m. and finished at 7 p.m. with one hour's break at 1 p.m. for lunch. No separate place was available where the workers could sit down and rest during their break. They simply sat on the cargo to take their meal—in most cases a few slices of dry, black bread. They rarely were seen to drink tea.

"Armed guards were posted along the quays, and as it was forbidden to speak to the workers it was impossible to find out what they were earning. In any case, it was observed that they hardly ever spoke to each other, even the women. The impression they created was more of 'automatic dolls' than ordinary human beings."

Army Reduces Sentences Of Negro GIs

THE SENTENCES imposed upon 21 Negro servicemen courtmartialed in Korea have been sharply reduced, the Army Judge Advocate General's Office last week advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lawyers for the association represented the soldiers, who were among 39 who had appealed for assistance.

Four men who had received 10-year sentences were exonerated, the one-year sentence given another was suspended, and the life term imposed upon another was cut to five years and suspended. Six life sentences were reduced to 20 years, another to 15 years and still another to 10 years. Two 25-year sentences were cut to 15 years each. Four men who had received 20-year sentences received reductions to 15 years, and another to 10 years. One 10-year sentence was upheld.

The cases were among those investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, on a trip to Korea and Japan which ended last week.

South Bend, Ind., Wins Award For Good Relations Among Racial Religious Groups

THE CITY of South Bend, Ind., was awarded the 1951 Community Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews as part of the observance last week of Brotherhood Week.

The award was instituted in 1949 and is presented annually to an American city "for outstanding improvement in relations among its religious and racial groups." The Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, shared it in 1949, and Portland, Ore., won it last year.

"The award is not given on a competitive basis," said Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, NCCJ president, "nor does it intend to overlook the high level of good will in many American communities. It recognizes, however, the noteworthy progress of a community toward a standard which is in keeping with the democratic ideals of the nation."

He described South Bend as a "heavily industrialized" city. The CIO Auto Workers have three large locals there, Studebaker Local 5, with about 22,000 members, and Bendix Local 9 with 10,000 members. The city is the home of Notre Dame Univ., and St. Mary's College, Catholic institutions which accept Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Negro students without discrimination.

Segregation is non-existent except in a dwindling number of restaurants, and may well have been ended there by the recent victory of a Negro who won a suit against one such place because he was denied service. Negro teachers have been employed in public schools since last September, and there is no segregation or apparent discrimination in any church or in the public health, welfare or hospital services.

The practical elimination of racial and religious tensions in South Bend is the result of six years of intergroup education in the public schools, and the wholehearted effort of the community along other lines, Dr. Clinchy said.

Jobless Problem

State employment offices at New Orleans, La., report 217 jobless gamblers have applied for unemployment insurance. The men complain they were thrown out of work "through no fault of their own" after a Senate Crime Investigating Committee directed Sheriff Frank J. (King) Clancy to close New Orleans' gambling houses.

Recreation Plan Aim Of Measure

Sen. Langer (D. N. D.) last week introduced a bill creating a federal corporation to operate a supervised recreation program for federal employes. It was introduced on behalf of himself and Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Sen. Morse (R. Ore.).

The measure is a revised version of a similar bill he introduced last year modified by suggestions made by Richard Shoemaker, legislative representative of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. The GCEOC also was instrumental in lining up bipartisan support for it. Similar bills have been introduced in the House by Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.), Rep. Klein (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.).

Bi-Racial Cooperative Formed To Build Homes In Maryland

FOURTEEN small homes erected cooperatively for Negro members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Morganza, in agricultural Southern Maryland, have attracted so much attention from white parishioners that a bi-racial cooperative to erect additional dwellings has been set up.

The original venture was inspired by the pastor, Rev. Michael F. Kavanaugh, S. J., in an effort to ease overcrowding among Negro parishioners which was so great young couples could not marry because they had no place to live.

He formed St. Joseph's Welfare Club to supply the need. The Negro families bought small plots of land, and helped each other build their dwellings from materials supplied through the club.

The club now has purchased a 115-acre farm for additional homes for both white and Negro parishioners. During the initial stages it will be operated as a cooperative to build up a cash reserve, with club members devoting evenings to clearing the land and planting it to corn and tobacco.

When enough money has been accumulated, the land will be divided into small plots on which dwellings will be erected, with the club members helping each other on construction.

The original experiment attracted considerable attention outside the community, which is about 100 miles from Washington. White neighbors and workers of different faiths, as well as Negroes, contributed materials and time to help it succeed.

FTC Serves People —Even Dead Ones

The Federal Trade Commission tries to protect the consumer not only in life but in death.

It induced the Ever-Lasting Products Co., of Chicago, to stop misrepresenting that the caskets it sells will last forever and assure perpetual protection, and dismissed its complaint against the firm without prejudice to its right to make new charges in the future should it feel them warranted. The commission's action was softened by the fact that the company advertised in publications circulated only to the "trade," and "did not cause the purchase of respondents' caskets by any of the members of the public ultimately buying the said casket."

". . . and the best part of it all is that it didn't cost us a cent! I paid for it with the odd pennies left over each week after buying groceries."

One Agency Should Set Phone Rates: CWA

THE EXECUTIVE board of the CIO Communications Workers called on Congress last week to order hearings before the appropriate committees as a preliminary to placing the regulation of all telephone rates in the hands of a single federal agency.

At the same time the Federal Communications Commission, which on Jan. 19 had boldly called upon the companies to tell why interstate phone rates should not be cut, showed signs of something resembling timidity.

The FCC had directed the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and 22 associated Bell System operating firms to show cause by Mar. 23 why the cut shouldn't be made, and scheduled hearings to begin April 16. Now it has changed the show cause date to July 16, nearly four months after the original, and set the start of hearings for Aug. 20.

The CWA executive board action came at a meeting in Washington. The members passed a resolution pointing out to Congress that both the CWA and National CIO conventions have endorsed the principle of entrusting all phone rate matters to a single federal regulatory body.

"This step has been recommended," the resolution said, "in the public interest and to eliminate the injustices and confusion existing under present regulations whereby rates for telephone service in 46 states and the District of Columbia are regulated by completely separate agencies having no connection with each other or with the FCC, which regulates interstate telephone business."

Two states, Iowa and Texas, leave regulation to the municipalities.

"This hodge-podge of regulation results in fantastic differences in rates for telephone calls made over identical or almost identical distances," the resolution added, "and . . . this discrimination will exist so long as telephone rate regulation is under control of so many different agencies, each working independently of the others."

The union also sent along a sampling of some of the pointless variations in rates for phone calls over comparatively equal distances.

The FCC has been under some fire since its order of Jan. 19. Among those who took pot shots at it was Sen. McFarland (D. Ariz.), Democratic majority leader, who claimed big business, which can afford the higher costs, makes most of the long distance calls, and that cuts in the cost of interstate long distance calls send up the price of local calls.

THE COMMISSION responded in a letter in which it said that only half the revenue comes from business, both large and small, with home and public telephones accounting for the rest. One of its long-term objectives, it said, "has been to take interstate long distance calls out of the luxury class."

Telephone users are saving $200 million a year by virtue of the eight cuts the FCC ordered between 1936 and 1946, it said, without any increase in the cost of local calls.

The commission intends to use the four months between the original date set for its action and the new date in getting together with the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners to see if they can work out a way to eliminate disparities between interstate and intrastate long distance calls.

Dr. Brand Medical Director Of Hillman Health Center

DR. MORRIS A. BRAND associate medical director of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, was named medical director of the new Sidney Hillman Health center in New York last week.

The center was named in memory of the late president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and will provide medical services for 40,000 union members in the New York metropolitan area. It will be dedicated April 14 and opened for service two days later. It is located in E. 16th st., just off Union Square, in the heart of the clothing district and a short distance from the union's international headquarters.

OFFICIALS of the health center also announced appointment of James J. Shoaff, manager of the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co., as lay director, and made public the names of the medical advisory council. The council includes:

Dr. Ernst P. Boas, assistant clinical professor of medicine at Columbia Univ., who will be chairman; Dr. Martin Steinberg, director of Mt. Sinai Hospital; Dr. John J. Wittmer, vice president in charge of medical supervision of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York and vice president of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York; Dr. Leonard J. Goldwater, professor of industrial hygiene at Columbia, and Dr. Mario F. Tagliagambe, assistant attending surgeon at Reconstruction and Columbia Hospitals.

Jacob S. Potofsky, now president of the ACW, and Isadore Goodman of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, are members of the health center's board of directors.

Officers are Louis Hollander, president; Anthony Froise, vice president; Abraham Miller, secretary-treasurer, and David Drechsler, general counsel.

CIO Neutral On Canyon Project

The CIO has decided to take a neutral position on the Arizona Bridge Canyon Project.

CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood said in a letter to CIO councils and regional directors that a number of "conflicting issues" are involved in the proposed project and that it is CIO policy neither to endorse nor oppose it.

The project would include a dam on the Colorado River above Bolder Dam, which would generate electric power to pump water from the lower Colorado over the mountains into Central Arizona.

UAW Charges U. S. Reneges On Upholding Escalator Clause

THE CIO Auto Workers is prepared to fight as hard to protect its "escalator" clauses as it fought to obtain them, the union's executive board declared Feb. 17 at a meeting at Detroit.

"That means, in plain language, full use of the strike weapon if such a course of action is forced upon us," the board announced, adding that the UAW convention, to be held in Cleveland Apr. 1-5, would be urged to endorse a strike policy.

WHAT STIRRED the UAW's leaders was the Feb. 16 recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board to hold wage increases to 10% above the Jan. 5, 1950, level and to include escalator raises within the 10% figure.

Escalator or cost-of-living clauses authorize wage adjustments when the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rises — and in some cases when the index falls.

The wage board, whose three labor members dramatically walked out when the six industry and public members agreed to the 10% policy, said that it would review its decision after the April 15 consumer index was published.

The UAW leaders charged that the wage board was actually ducking the issues raised by the escalators, since they would allow the adjustments to be made during the quarter beginning Mar. 1 but make subsequent adjustments subject to review. The wage board was accused of "timidity and equivocation."

Meanwhile, the UAW leaders said, the government had failed in its "obvious first responsibility" to control the cost of living. "It has failed," they insisted, "to step squarely and forthrightly up to the problem and take the necessary steps to solve it."

They contended that "to attempt to stabilize wages in the absence of any effective rollback on the cost of living and in the face of continued skyrocketing prices is unfair, unworkable and dangerously unrealistic. Such an attempt will damage morale, disrupt our economy, and be of incalculable cost to our defense mobilization program."

THE UAW board members announced appropriation of $100,000 "to help bring the facts to the American people through every means of communication possible." Stressing that more appropriations would be forthcoming if required, they said the American people must be "mobilized" to force the government "to take positive and immediate action to avert disaster through continued and increased cost of living."

The union leaders said the UAW was "promised by highest government officials that our contracts will be permitted to remain intact." If Regulation 6 were allowed to stand, that promise would be broken, they declared.

(Meanwhile, in Washington some doubted that the Wage Stabilization Board could function legally since the labor members had sent their resignations to the White House.)

The UAW board expressed confidence that the union's contracts could be maintained, and proposed "creation of a joint defense fund by all organized labor for the purpose of defending and maintaining the integrity of union contracts." The UAW would support such a fund to the limit of its ability, the statement said.

"We have contracts that create industrial stability," the UAW spokesmen said in speaking of their escalator and equally controversial improvement agreements.

"If the government in any way tampers with, abrogates, or modifies those contracts, then the government must assume responsibility for the chaos, the confusion, and the breakdown of production that will inevitably result." If the government can tear up contracts, can't anybody tear them up, they asked? **LPA**

PICTURESQUE is the word for the photo above which was taken from the film "How Green Was My Valley," one of the 16mm. films available for rental from the CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. At the right is a scene from the 16mm film "The Adventures of Chico," also in the film division library. Other new 16mm films available for rental from the film division are "Union At Work," which was sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers, and "They Met at the Fair," which includes scenes from the 1948 Packinghouse Workers strike. A list of the films may be had by writing.

Phila. Labor Forms United Policy Unit

ORGANIZED labor in Philadelphia, one of the country's major industrial centers, has banded together in a local United Labor Policy Committee to represent the city's trade unions in all matters growing out of the mobilization program.

Formed by representatives of the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods with the approval of the respective central bodies, the committee speaks for some 400,000 workers on things like prices, wages, manpower and other defense problems.

Its first step, the committee said in a statement accompanying formal announcements of its establishment, "will be to actively seek representation on all policy and administrative levels of defense mobilization. . . . and to urge the creation of advisory boards to consist of representatives from labor, management and the public."

In commenting on prices, the committee said:

"We consider current orders, freezing prices at their highest levels, as an outright national scandal legalizing emergency profiteering and increasing the cost of the defense effort while at the same time placing greater financial strains on lower and middle income families already hard hit by inequitable tax burdens."

IT CALLED for adequate and equitable inflation controls by amendments to the Defense Production Act and claimed that "formulas for wage controls, no matter how easy they might appear administratively to handle, cannot be justified as long as the nation remains without an overall inflation control system."

"Any program evolved by the Wage Stabilization Board," it went on, "which fails to take into account the many inequities in the wage scales of American industry and which is not flexible enough to mitigate the diverse circumstances giving rise to such inequities will only serve to create labor unrest, slow down the efforts to attain maximum production and breed further inequities and problems more difficult to solve.

"Since we are entering a period of emergency, whose duration is unpredictable, it is most necessary that substandard conditions be eliminated if this nation is to achieve the maximum production goals necessary not only for our own survival, but for the survival of those nations yet free of the Red yoke.

"Any wage stabilization program must supplement collective bargaining and not be a substitute for it."

CO-CHAIRMEN of the committee are Pres. Henry F. Shipherd of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, for the CIO; Albert Sabin, president of the Philadelphia branch of the AFL, and Judson Swan, representing the railroad brotherhoods.

The committee has asked Eric Johnston, director of the Economic Stabilization Agency, and George M. Harrison, his labor adviser and president of the AFL Railway Clerks, to advise it prior to the appointment of a chairman of the Regional Wage Stabilization Board to be set up in Philadelphia.

CIO TEXTILE WORKERS from North and South Carolina and Massachusetts take time out for singing while attending the TWUA Washington Legislative Institute last week. They are being led by Ben Segal, assistant TWUA education director. At his left is George Guernsey, assistant director of the CIO Education and Research Dept. Institute delegates visited their congressmen, attended sessions of the House and Senate and heard a series of speeches by CIO union and PAC officials, and others. Additional institutes are planned.

Cornell Dean Says:

The Country Needs Chiselers To Push High Prices Higher

WHAT THIS country needs is more chiselers who can push up prices. This unusual approach to the economic situation is that of W. I. Meyers, dean of agriculture at Cornell University.

Meyers is being considered as an agricultural advisor to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

Washington observers predict that when the advisor is named, Agriculture Secy. Charles Brannan will be put in the deep freeze alongside of Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin, who was tucked away there so that the manpower program could be handed over to Wilson's man.

In the February issue of Farm Policy Forum, Meyers gives some idea of what to expect if he's given any power over important farm policy. His name appears with those of F. A. Pearson and S. W. Warren as co-author of an article called "Prices and Communism."

His theory is that high prices are the best defense against communism. "During the war rising prices of certain products are highly beneficial," says the article. "They stimulate production and curtail consumption."

MEYERS AND his colleagues then go into their theory of how we'll lick the Kremlin by charging 79c a pound for hamburger. They give rubber as an example:

"High rubber prices retard any designs that Russia may have in Communizing the Malay peninsula. At three to five cents a pound rubber producers are ripe subjects for communism, at 20c they're well-to-do conservatives, and at 40 to 60 cents they're princes of privilege, economic royalists, free enterprisers and ardent foes of communism."

"In fact," they go on, "it would be good economic warfare to curtail our synthetic rubber production—for the United States gradually to force up the price of natural rubber. Higher prices for pepper, tin, rubber and all the major exports of the Malay Peninsula are the cheapest way for the United States to fight communism in Southeastern Asia.

"What this nation needs is more of the so-called chiselers who know and understand how high prices stimulate production, create opposition to communism, divert resources from Russia and her satellites and reduce civilian consumption.

"They understand that these results are of more importance than the screams of the generals, bureaucrats and professors who must then pay $16 for a tire for their personal autos, that formerly cost $10.

"THE CIVILIAN population has been told by some public officials that it can't have both 'butter and guns,' both automobiles and tanks, both television and radar and both this and that. It's unfortunate that so many people in public life make such statements and that millions believe them.

"The old method of transferring goods from consumers to the fighting forces was through rising prices. Rising prices curtail civilian purchasing power, making products available for the military forces. For instance, the price of paint rises relative to the salary of the bank teller and the postponed painting of his home transfers lead to the soldier. This method of obtaining bullets for the army costs nothing in terms of human labor.

"The modern method is through priorities, followed by price fixing, rationing and subsidies, in that order. Someone decides how much paint shall be made and how much shall be used in the building industry. Still others decide what the price of paint shall be and still others, by ration tickets, decide who shall get the paint. This method of obtaining bullets for the army is wasteful of human labor, which is always scarce in times of war.

"Which of these methods to use may be considered from either an economic or political point of view. Rising prices are the cheapest way to get the job done since neither manpower nor materials are needed to regulate the machinery. Under this system, no questions are asked as to whose standard of living is to be reduced, nor by how much. The chips fall where they may. This method, however, may be politically undesirable if it invokes the displeasure of powerful minority groups." **LPA**

Aid En Route For Unionists, Other Koreans

IRVING Abramson and Leo Perlis, chairman and director, respectively, of the National CIO Community Service Committee, have announced that the first installment of CIO aid is on its way to Korean trade unionists and needy refugees.

The aid consists of $2500 worth of CARE food and textile packages. The money was contributed by a number of CIO local and international unions and industrial union councils.

Stressing that the money so far contributed was sufficient to purchase 51 of CARE's special Korean food packages, a like number of underwear and socks packages, and 101 each of CARE's woolen blanket and Far-Eastern cotton packages, Abramson declared:

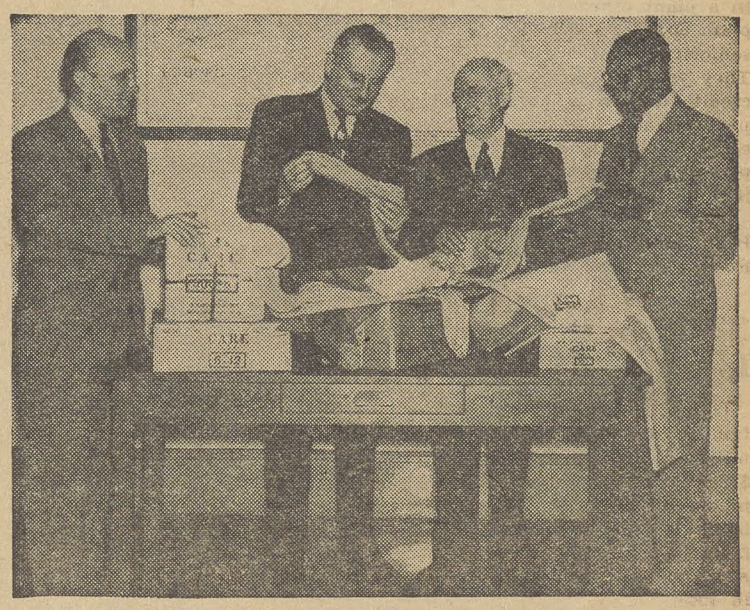
"THE HELP we are extending through these CARE packages to needy Korean trade unionists, their families, and to others in need among the unfortunate Korean people, is in fullest accord with the CIO policy of aiding trade unionists abroad to retain and build their free, democratic trade union movement as the best bulwark against aggression and with it the best guaranty for peace."

Expressing his confidence that "the urgent need for the continuance of the CIO Campaign for Korea is generally understood by the CIO membership," Abramson urged local unions to aid the campaign by contributions from their treasuries and by asking their individual members to contribute.

Internationals and industrial union councils are likewise urged to contribute either directly or through their affiliates. Contributions in any amount, earmarked "CIO Campaign for Korea," may be forwarded to the National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19.

Another Cure-All Isn't

From now on CSA Tablets will advertise only that they "help to relieve and control muscular aches and pains." Under an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission, the firm will stop saying its product is an "adequate, effective and reliable treatment for arthritis and rheumatism."



CONTENTS of the first CARE package purchased by the CIO in its current campaign for the relief of Korean trade unionists and other refugees are being inspected by (left to right) Leo Perlis, director, National CIO Community Services Committee; Irving Abramson, national chairman of CSC; John Brophy, North American representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and John Yeldell, CIO consultant with CARE.

Small Businessmen Being Played For Suckers

By IRVING FAGAN
And CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

A LOT OF small businessmen in the midwest are shelling out heavy dough to pay for a series of full-page newspaper ads promoting "free enterprise" and "the American way of life." They're suckers.

There must be a lot of suckers and the take must be good, for the outfit back of this propaganda campaign ran eight pages of advertising in the Jan. 6, 1951, issue of Editor & Publisher (the newspaper publishers' trade journal), promoting this 52-week campaign, and telling the publishers about the gravy. The bait is that "the complete campaign, now running in 17 states and reaching 10 million readers, has been paid for by local businessmen—90% of whom were non-advertisers."

Who's back of the campaign? The Small Business Economic Foundation, headed by DeWitt Emery of Akron, Ohio. He also heads the National Small Businessmen's Association, which he founded in 1937.

As E&P explained in a news story, the Association in 1946 "had to register as a lobbying organization" and so the Foundation was set up, as the "educational" arm. J. Raymond Tiffany is general counsel for both. The officers and directors of both are the same.

Emery gets $18,000 a year as Association head, and his letterhead firm gets a lot of the Association's business.

Purpose of the Foundation is "the collection, compilation, interpretation and dissemination of information, data and educational material relative to freedom for America and Americans."

How do they interpret "free enterprise"? Well, they're against labor unions, for the open shop, for lower wages and longer hours, lower taxes for corporations.

They think the Taft-Hartley Act is wonderful, and want it amended to forbid industry-wide bargaining. They want the federal minimum wage act repealed. They oppose FEPC. They oppose TVA and plans for other river valley authorities.

They oppose what they term "socialized medicine, federalized education, socialized farming and political housing."

In short, they are against virtually everything that the customers of small businessmen favor. Thus, in supporting this advertising campaign, the small businessmen are cutting off their own noses to spite their faces.

A House committee headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D. Texas) looked into both outfits and reported Feb. 21, 1950, that "their claim to represent small business is false" and that in fact they were fronts for big business.

EMERY, as the Foundation head, in a letter of Sept. 15, 1947, soliciting funds for this "small business group," listed 70 firms as contributors. Among them were five billion-dollar concerns: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard of Indiana, U. S. Steel, Socony-Vacuum, and the Texas Co. Twelve others were $100-million concerns—Sears, Roebuck; Chrysler; Republic Steel; Goodyear Tire & Rubber; Firestone; American Rolling Mills; Inland Steel; B. F. Goodrich; Celanese Corp.; Hiram Walker; Borg-Warner; Marshall Field.

Other contributors included DeSoto; Dodge & Plymouth; Electric Boat; First National Stores; Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; Miller Shoe; Sheaffer Pen; Vick Chemical; Ft. Pitt Brewing Co.

IN A money-raising letter Feb. 21, 1949, the Association said: "If the labor bosses and their radical and communistic cohorts can be stopped or slowed down to a walk on labor legislation, then there is a good chance of stopping most, if not all, of the Administration's program of national socialism."

Tiffany, the lawyer for both the Association and the Foundation, in testifying before a Senate committee and pleading for restraints on labor, detailed a lot of labor "sins" and said "these actions by unions adversely affect small businessmen—affect them more disastrously than they do big business, because small businessmen do not have the financial strength to withstand the attacks—they are compelled to surrender or be put out of business."

So the Association and Foundation are crying their hearts out for the small businessman. But the Association's first program, in 1937, didn't even use the phrase "small business." Neither did the 1938 program. The 1939 program mentioned small business only in passing. The longest plank was anti-labor. Emery in 1948 said "small business does not need or want any special privileges or consideration."

Said the Patman committee report: "A large part, if not the larger part, of the Association's program has related to the demand for restrictions on labor unions. Very little of the Association's program has related to distinctively small-business matters. The Association's annual statement of objectives ordinarily does not even use the words 'small business'."

That's the outfit that is back of the Foundation that is selling "free enterprise;" that boasts "hundreds of school teachers and college professors have requested reprints of this series of ads for classroom use." That's the outfit small businessmen are supporting.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The betrayal of the workers of the Columbia River Cannery, Astoria, Ore., has been repudiated. The attempt to force them into the discredited Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemens' Union was soundly defeated as the workers in a representation election voted 789 for CIO, 291 ILWU, 2 no union, 4 void, 74 challenged. This tremendous victory was won despite a vicious campaign waged by Harry Bridges and his group. This CIO victory is significant and indicates the degree of repudiation by the workers on the West Coast of the Communist line. The workers, there, as elsewhere, want true unionism as expressed by the CIO.

Allan Haywood

This victory among the cannery workers follows on the heels of the El Centro shed workers victory. Congratulations to CIO Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten and all the representatives of the Woodworkers, and those who rendered valuable assistance in this drawn-out campaign.

Bridges continues to make unsubstantiated statements, and because of his most recent he was taken severely to task. His lie about the railroad situation in which he said the CIO was raiding striking railroad workers was postively denied by Chairman John Green of the United Railroad Workers, and the writer.

The railroad workers themselves branded Bridges' statement as untrue. A few more of these irresponsible statements by Harry, and even his own membership will learn of his tricky makeup. He had absolutely no regard for the injury he might do the railroad workers in making such a statement.

Big business is still running amuck. Unwarranted excessive profits continue with no attempt to freeze this evil. All efforts seem to be directed toward freezing wages, while permitting profits and prices to continue to soar above the present excessive point. The Labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board resigned in protest against such a policy.

An attempt to force a wage freeze by granting an immediate 10% increase was a grave injustice to the workers and the public in general, and labor recognized the injustice and refused to be a part of it. The labor movement must fight against this and expose these machinations, and that we will do.

The American people, and our labor movement in particular, are for a fair deal and a square deal, and we will continue to resist industrial aggression.

The writer attended a Steelworkers Conference in Atlanta, Ga., this past week. In attendance were delegates from all the southern states. District Dirs. William Crawford and Rube Farr of the USA-CIO were in charge of the meeting. The delegates expressed their complete loyalty to their great union and to Pres. Murray. These delegates adopted resolutions supporting CIO policies and programs in their entirety. Congratulations to Dirs. Crawford and Farr, their staffs and to the entire delegation for an excellent meeting.

The writer was in New York on Feb. 20, and met with officers of Independent Local 1-S, which represents workers of the Macy Department Store. These conferences have been going on for several months. The executive board of Local 1-S (Macy's) voted 50 to 3, with 2 abstaining, to affiliate with the newly organized Department Store Workers Organizing Committee, on which the CIO Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union will also be represented. Assistant Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas will be chairman of the committee, and Pres. Samuel Kovenetsky of Local 1-S will be vice-chairman and director of organization. Other officers and members will be announced later. This is a great step forward, and all those who want honest, clean trade unionism will have their opportunity to achieve this desire as other workers all over the country are doing. All CIO affiliates have assured us absolute cooperation in this endeavor in the department store field.

The Textile Workers, CIO, are on strike. We owe our every support and cooperation to this great union. Their wage demands are just and fair.

Organizational Dir. Robert Edwards of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, CIO, reports that the UGCCW won a representation election at the Semet-Solvay Corp., Ashland, Ky., by the following vote: UGCCW 125, no union 120, void 1, challenged 1. This drive was conducted by UGCCW Rep. Joe Rice, assisted by L. T. Koletka and Wilford Coburn.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the Textile Workers Union, CIO, won a representation election at the Pond Lily Co., Woodbridge, Conn., by TWU-CIO 68, AFL 64, no union 2. Charles LaGrecca and Lillian Dodge, TWU representatives, were in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the UGCCW won a great victory at the Linde Air Products Co., Speedway, Ind. In a representation election the workers voted in favor of the UGCCW-CIO by a vote of 329 to 315 no union. This drive was conducted by Sam Angelocci, UGCCW-CIO representative. This victory culminated a fight extending over five years.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sanders reports that the IUE-CIO Local 400 won representation elections in three units of the Federal Radio and Telephone Co., Nutley, N. J. The count: Unit A (engineering): 250 eligible, 1UE 100; UOPWA 61, neither 42, challenged 5; Unit B (clerical-drafting): 200 eligible, IUE 93, UOPWA 27, neither 7, challenged 3; Unit C (shop): 200 eligible, IUE 151, UOPWA 41, neither 8, challenged 7. The election was supervised by Milton Weihrauch, of District 4, IUE-CIO.

Adolph Germer, director of organization of the Intl. Woodworkers, reports two representation election victories: John L. Roper Lumber Co., Roper, N. C., IWA-CIO 78, no union 3, and Stevens-Hepner Co., Port Elgin, Ont., IWA-CIO 93, AFL 32.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that employes of the Chesterfield Furniture Co., Williamsport, Pa., in a representation election voted 63 for the United Furniture Workers, CIO, and 16 for no union. Intl. Rep. William Dubin conducted the campaign, assisted by Harvey Lemon of the Lycoming CIO Council and CIO Rep. Fred Fudge. This is the first Furniture Workers Local in the Williamsport area.

UAW, Ford Sign Pact On Seniority

FORD MOTOR CO. and the CIO Auto Workers have signed an area-wide seniority agreement covering five plants in the Detroit region.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW National Ford Dept., said the agreement gives protection to about 80,000 workers.

Ford, he said, agreed that "seniority employes who are laid off from any of the five Detroit area plants will be rehired into any other of the five plants where work is available before any new workers are hired. He added.

"Those workers who are hired in a plant other than their home plant will retain and accumulate seniority in their home plant. They will also accumulate service credits toward pensions, vacation pay, holiday pay and any other economic benefits provided in the present contract, in which seniority is a factor."

The plants covered are Rouge, Highland Park, Lincoln, Mound Road and Dearborn Engineering.

3 Million Rural Family Incomes Under $2000

Of the 6 million farm operator families in the United States, 2 million now produce less than $1800 each year in farm products, including products used in the home. Of the 8,531,000 rural nonfarm families, 1,500,000 had annual incomes of less than $2000 in 1948.

Those facts were revealed by Sen. John Sparkman (D. Ala.), before the National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa, recently. The figures are part of the data contained in a staff report to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on "Underemployment of Rural Families."

Pearson Gives Lie To Speech By McCarthy

ANOTHER skirmish in the McCarthy-Pearson battle has been fought. Here's what happened:

Sen. Joe McCarthy, the charge-hurling Republican from Wisconsin, told a Lincoln Day GOP rally at Flint, Mich., about Gustave Duran.

McCarthy said Duran, as a State Dept. employe, handled top-secret material and was fired after McCarthy revealed Duran was former member of the Soviet secret police.

The Flint Journal gave the McCarthy story a big play. So did the News Advertiser.

Marshall Boor, editor of the Flint Weekly Review, decided to check the story with Columnist Drew Pearson.

Pearson replied that Duran worked for the State Dept. from Jan. 30, 1943, to Oct. 3, 1946, and then resigned.

The resignation, Pearson said, came four years before McCarthy began his Communist "purge."

"The only advances these non-union guys ever make is when they get a hand out!"

Tax Where Money Is, CIO Tells House Unit

WE AGREE that new taxes are needed, the CIO in effect told the tax-originating House Ways and Means Committee last week, but we believe the proposals of Secy. of the Treasury Snyder completely overlook the principle of equality of sacrifice.

The proposals would force the lowest and lower-middle income groups in the U. S., including most CIO members, to start going without necessities while the more fortunate get off comparatively lightly.

This was the gist of the testimony given Feb. 21 by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. Specifically, Ruttenberg said:

1 The CIO agrees that some $16 or $17 billion in new tax income is needed urgently.

2 Instead of increasing individual income tax rates by 4% in each bracket, as Snyder proposed, there should be an average 4% increase, resting more heavily on those with incomes above $5000, with no increase at all for the very lowest-paid.

3 There should be no increase in excise taxes—i. e., federal taxes on cigarettes, washing machines, gasoline, refrigerators, etc. Snyder proposed raising a considerable portion of new taxes in this manner, calling it "anti-inflationary." But, said Ruttenberg, this approach really sets up a form of rationing by ability to pay, not according to need, and is "wholly and highly" unfair.

4 Loopholes in the present tax law, if closed, would raise somewhere between $4.5 and $5 billion, and this should be done without delay. The most important is the split-income provision, which he described as "a $2½ billion handout to the well-off," which benefits less than 20% of all taxpayers at the expense of the other 80%.

5 New taxes on corporations should raise from $8 to $9 billion instead of the $3 billion proposed by Snyder. This should be done by tightening excess profits tax rules and by increasing normal and surtax rates.

Ruttenberg flatly told the committee he thought the Treasury Dept. had taken "the easy way out," by proposing only the flat 4% individual tax rate increase, increased excise taxes, and a relatively slight upward change in corporate rates.

"It is argued that all Americans ought to readily accept a lower standard of living," he said, as a contribution to meeting the needs of this emergency, and that therefore higher taxes on low-income families are now highly justified.

"**THIS** viewpoint—which is particularly attractive to the well-off—emphasizes that we must tax where spending is done, and that, since such large total sums accrue to the millions of low income families, here is where taxes should be greatly increased.

"Furthermore, taxes from wage and salary earners are easiest to collect—either by direct deductions from payrolls or by imposition of sales or excise taxes. Almost 100% enforcement can be assured.

"The injustice of this tax theory should be apparent to all. For millions of families there is no 'loose money' floating around which is bidding up the demand for goods in short supply.

"For millions of American families there is hardly enough income to support minimum standards of decent family life. To increase further the taxes upon these individuals simply will deprive them of the ability to buy goods that are essential to a healthy and decent existence."

Other tax loopholes mentioned by Ruttenberg included the famous provision in the present law which allows owners of oil producing properties to deduct a staggering amount of profits before computing their taxes, because the oil reserves are being used up all the time the fields are in production.

THIS IS known as a depletion allowance and is also applicable to natural gas fields and producers of minerals. The theory may be fair but the allowance is excessive. In fact, said Ruttenberg, the allowance is so big that "it is practically equivalent to allowing a businessman to recover the cost of his plant 13 times," tax-free.

"As long as we are going to play this game," he commented, "I suppose it is only fair to allow taxicab drivers to deduct the cost of their cabs 13 times for income tax purposes."

OTHER loopholes which should be closed, Ruttenberg said, include:

Loose provisions under which an estate can be passed from generation to generation and only be taxed once in 100 years.

Provisions in effect allowing a wealthy individual to give away about $250,000 without anybody's paying any taxes on it.

Tax-free dividends received by holders of over $20 billion worth of state and local securities.

The low rate (25%) on so-called capital gains, which should be increased, not to 37% as proposed by Snyder, but to 50%.

Ruttenberg said the excess profits tax rate should be jumped to 85% on all profits made above the average reached in the period 1946-50, and the normal and surtax corporate rates should be increased also, but by a lesser amount.

2-26

Woolen Industry 'Refused To Bargain In Good Faith'

THE CIO Textile Workers Union, with some 70,000 members out on strike, charged last week that the woolen industry "flatly refused to bargain in good faith."

The union said it notified employers in the woolen and worsted industry last Dec. 1, that it would seek contract improvements when agreements expired on Feb. 1.

"However," the union reported, "as the weeks passed we found ourselves unable to induce the employers to negotiate with us. The majority merely said they would follow whatever decision was reached with the American Woolen Co. But American Woolen Co. showed no interest in meeting with us.

"In the hope that this attitude would change, we extended our agreements to Feb. 15. There was no change. A brief meeting on Feb. 9, was little more than a courtesy call.

"On Feb. 13, the company served a number of demands on the union and left the meeting."

American Woolen, the union said, was "interested in bargaining only with the government, not with us.

"The company provoked this strike in an attempt to force a better bargain from the price administrators, who have already dealt generously with the industry."

CIO Launches Drive To Organize Department Store Employes

THE CIO has launched a drive to organize 1.5 million department store employes into a strong, nationwide industrial union under a new Department Store Workers Organizing Committee.

Announcement of the campaign was made in New York Feb. 20 by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, following a meeting with Samuel Kovenetsky, president of the unaffiliated Local 1-S, representing 8300 employes of the R. H. Macy store.

The local's executive board, Kovenetsky said, voted on Feb. 19 by 50 to 3 to re-affiliate with the CIO, of which it was once part through the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. The members will get the issue at a meeting Mar 7.

Chairman of the new committee, Haywood said, will be R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant organizing director and former president of the CIO Auto Workers. Kovenetsky will be one of two vice chairmen.

The committee, in addition, will consist of a secretary and three more members, to be selected from the CIO, Local 1-S and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. Other members will be added as the drive is expanded.

HAYWOOD SAID the CIO had received numerous requests for CIO aid from employes of department stores who were either unorganized or members of the left-wing Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, which is made up of the dwindling remnants of three international unions expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination. About 40,000 New York department store workers are still unorganized, he said.

"We are going after any group ready and willing to cooperate and affiliate." he said. "We are going to organize the unorganized."

"I wouldn't mind being a dollar-a-year man, if I could clear that much."

Ship Workers Win Pay Increases

Pay raises for about 17,000 workers at East coast shipyards are provided in an agreement reached by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and Bethlehem Steel.

Increases ranging from 18½c-an-hour for laborers to 23c for first class mechanics would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

The negotiated agreement was subject to union ratification and to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Mexican Steel Mill Given 14% CofL Raise

The big La Consolidada steel mill in Mexico City on Feb. 21 announced it was giving its employes a 14% cost of living wage increase—the first time on record that a heavy industry in Mexico has raised the pay of its workers during the life of a contract.

The agreement still has a year to run. Union officials said they expected the unprecedented increase to set a pattern for employers throughout the country.

False Economy

Sen. Malone (R. Nev.), who frequently has called for economy in government, is using his Senate telegraph privileges to wire lengthy and unsolicited press releases to newspapers and radio stations all over the country at government expense, a story in the Washington Post revealed.

N. Y. C. Council Would Bar Bias On City-Aided Housing

THE CITY Council of New York last week unanimously passed a bill prohibiting—and penalizing—discrimination or segregation in private housing which enjoys complete or partial exemption from city taxes or gets direct or indirect financial aid from the city or any of its agencies.

The measure does not deprive such housing projects of their special status, but it does forbid discrimination against, or segregation of, any person because of "race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry."

It makes each violation a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500. And it gives anyone who is discriminated against the right to bring a Supreme Court action to enjoin the practice.

Before it goes into effect, the bill must be approved by the City's Board of Estimate, after a public hearing, and must then be signed by Mayor Impelliteri.

The bill applies to existing as well as future private housing projects, and was admittedly aimed at alleged discriminatory practices at Stuyvesant Town, the huge Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. housing project on the east side of downtown Manhattan.

(About five years ago, after a series of protests against the rental policies at Stuyvesant Town, the city council passed a law saying that any private project which practiced such discrimination would lose its favored tax status. The measure could not be made retroactive, so did not apply to Stuyvesant Town, which was already completed. The present bill gives would-be Stuyvesant Town tenants their first direct crack at its rental policies.)

A Real 'Byrd' Of A Coalition

Sen. Mundt (R. S.D.), wants a ticket of Republicans and Southern Democrats because the two groups "think alike, act alike, and their Senators and Representatives vote alike."

Addressing a Union League luncheon at Washington, D. C., the Senator suggested Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), to head up a national coalition in 1951 to lick the regular Democratic slate. He said Byrd could run as a Democrat in the South and as a Republican in the North.

Unionists Put On Ball Club Board

Presidents of five CIO Auto Workers locals here have been named to the board of directors of the Flint, Mich., Arrows baseball club. The club was reorganized after being dropped by the Detroit Tigers as a Class A farm club.

On the new board, along with businessmen and civic leaders, are Dave MacDonald, Cy Davis, Cliff Rock, Don Ellis, and Coburn Walker. In another unprecedented move, three Negroes were named to the board.

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Policy Unit Pulls Out Personnel From All Mobilization Agencies

(See Pages 2 and 3)

FOUR MORE REASONS why the cost-of-living for workers has to be cut back were born to Mrs. Edward Pappas, wife of a member in good standing of Local 2610, of the CIO Steelworkers in Baltimore, Md. Pappas, a pipefitter in the open hearth of Bethlehem's Sparrows Point plant, and Mrs. Pappas here look proudly at (left to right) Pat, Judy, Edward and Richard. Pappas has attended every semi-monthly union meeting since he joined the local upon getting his job last October. Mr. and Mrs. Pappas have two other children. (See Page 6 for story on the rise in a family's cost-of-living.)

Joint Labor Statement On Mobilization Crisis

The United Labor Policy Committee on Feb. 28 issued the following statement on the defense mobilization crisis:

THE UNITED Labor Policy Committee decided unanimously today that all labor representatives of our respective organizations serving on existing defense mobilization agencies shall resign immediately.

We fully realize the gravity of this decision. It was arrived at only after exhaustive exploration of all the facts and after almost continuous conferences with the leaders of our Government and of the defense program during the past two weeks.

We have come to the conclusion that in no other way can we effectively impress upon the American people the great wrongs being perpetrated against them.

On Feb. 16 we announced that we had become thoroughly disillusioned with the conduct of the defense mobilization program. We made the deliberate charge that big business was dominating the program, that the interests of the plain people of this country were being ignored and that the basic principle of equality of sacrifice in the national effort to protect freedom against Communist aggression had been abandoned.

Since then, we have spelled out our indictment in detail to the President of the United States and to the heads of agencies under him. We have talked and we have listened. After full and complete exchanges of information, our original convictions have been more than confirmed.

We are today confronted with a price order which amounts to legalized robbery of every American consumer, together with a wage order which denies justice and fair play to every American who works for wages. The door has been slammed in our faces on the vital problem of manpower, which directly affects the workers we represent. We are offered the lame excuse that on other important policies the decisions must be made by a Congress which is not cooperating with the Administration.

There has been no affirmative action to meet our basic position—that equality of sacrifice must be the guiding and indispensable principle in the defense program in order to obtain full cooperation and maximum results.

We have also arrived at the inescapable conclusion that such representation which already has been accorded to labor in defense agencies and such further representation as is now offered are merely for the purpose of window dressing. There is absolutely no desire on the part of Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to give labor a real voice in the formulation of defense policy.

Under these circumstances, we have decided that to continue to serve on defense agencies would bring about no constructive results and would merely delude the public and the wage earners we represent into believing that labor acquiesces in what is being done.

In the interests of our country and the cause of international peace and freedom to which it is committed, we stand ready to meet with responsible representatives of our Government to continue to seek a remedy for the insupportable conditions facing us.

List Of Those Who Left Mobilization Posts

Union representatives who submitted their resignations from posts in the mobilization setup in accordance with the decision of the United Labor Policy Committee:

From the Labor Advisory Committee to the Office of Defense Mobilization—CIO Pres. Philip Murray, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, AFL Pres. William Green, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany and Chairman George E. Leighty, Railway Labor Executives' Association.

From the Advisory Committee to the Economic Stabilization Agency—Pres. A. J. Hayes, of the Machinists, Murray and Green.

From the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Office of Defense Manpower in the Dept. of Labor—Murray, Green, Hayes; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. Dan W. Tracy, AFL Electrical Workers, and Secy.-Treas. A. E. Lyon, Railway Labor Executives' Association.

From the Advisory Committee to the Defense Production Administration and the Secretary of Commerce—Carey, Green, Tracy, Leighty; Pres. Walter S. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers, and Pres. George M. Harrison, AFL Railway Clerks.

As special assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnson—Harrison; as special assistant to Assistant Secy. of Defense Anna Rosenberg—Hayes; as consultants of Defense Production Administrator William H. Harrison—Ted Silvey, CIO, and Joseph D. Keenan, AFL.

Wages

The Director of Economic Stabilization has signed a wage order which we know to be unfair, unworkable and unjust. Wages and salaries of all Americans are now bound under the most rigid controls in the history of our country.

Wage Order No. 6 has been given the force of law by Mr. Eric Johnston's signature. Yet, even as he did so, he admitted that this Order requires fundamental revision and improvement to correct some of the grave inequities apparent on its face.

Mr. Johnston's suggestions for correcting these grave injustices are inadequate. They do not meet the needs of American workers. Mr. Johnston's recommendations freeze injustice by denying less privileged workers the right to obtain through collective bargaining the benefits enjoyed in substantial segments of industry.

Labor's representatives cannot in good conscience return to the Wage Stabilization Board which voted Order No. 6, nor can we acquiesce in the unfair wage policy enunciated by Mr. Johnston.

We have, however, publicly stated, and we now reiterate, that we are now prepared to participate in a re-constituted tri-partite wage stabilization and disputes board which would administer a fair and equitable wage policy.

Prices

While wages and salaries are being brought under strict control the price freeze has been revoked. The Price Stabilization Administrator, with the full approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization, has assured a price order under which 200,000 stores will establish their own price ceilings on the basis of their own bookkeeping and on the basis of past margin of profit on each item sold.

By officially validating the margin of profit in effect on February 24, the order legalizes every illegal price mark-up since the Jan. 25 freeze order. Higher and higher prices are built into the price formula by its reliance on margin of profit for computing the legal price.

For example, the wholesale cost of a workshirt to the retailer was $2 and has now gone to $2.50. The retailer's price to the consumer was $3. Under the price order, the new ceiling price will be $3.75. In other words, an extra 25c of profit not reflected by cost has been added by the retailer with official sanction.

No customer will be able to check whether the retailer is selling his product at a price based on the regulation. There will be no such thing as a dollar-and-cents price ceiling for any commodity, except the price which the retailer sets. There will be no posting of ceiling prices. Enforcement is obviously impossible, even it it were intended.

At a time when fixed formulas are being applied to wages, business is being allowed to write its own ceiling prices. Wages are frozen. Nothing else in the economy has been frozen.

Manpower

During the past two weeks we have been unable to achieve an iota of progress toward the establishment of administrative machinery and policies on manpower that would most effectively help the nation's defense effort.

Control of manpower was seized several weeks ago by Mr. Wilson and centralized in his already-powerful Office of Defense Mobilization, without ever discussing the matter with his labor advisory committee. Both by correspondence and by several hours of discussion, we have sought to show Mr. Wilson that manpower policies would best be formulated in the Dept. of Labor. We pointed out that a labor-management committee in the Dept. of Labor had been functioning harmoniously and satisfactorily on manpower problems until its effectivness was arbitrarily and suddenly ended by Mr. Wilson's action.

Speaking for millions of wage earners who will be most directly affected as our manpower problems increase, we asked Mr. Wilson to reconsider that decision. He refused flatly and finally, and without attempting to offer any logical reasons for his refusal.

The United Labor Policy Committee is deeply concerned by Mr. Wilson's arrogant seizure of control over manpower and by his equally arrogant refusal to give more than the most superficial consideration to our plea for reversal of his action.

So long as the control of manpower rests in the Office of Defense Mobilization, no American wage or salary earner may feel safe that the Big Business clique in control of that agency may not suddenly seek to achieve a compulsory draft of the nation's workers. Such an action, under Big Business control and supervision, would endanger our traditional concepts of free labor and voluntary cooperation. We do not believe that free Americans want civilian labor to be conscripted.

Labor At ODM

Our conferences and correspondence with Mr. Wilson have demonstrated that he has little understanding of the needs of the plain folks throughout America. Mr. Wilson has clearly failed to recognize that voluntary cooperation among the various groups in our population has always been attainable in times of national emergency, and that such cooperation has been a foundation of our national strength. To the contrary, Mr. Wilson has demonstrated time and again that he considers the mobilization program his private preserve, in which he may order directives and ukases without consideration of the public need or the public wishes.

But our America is not a private corporation. Authority in our America does not flow down from the "front office"—it rises from the great common sense and deep patriotism of all the people. The Office of Defense Mobilization, however, is staffed at its top level exclusively with men from the executive offices of big business.

To give voice to the needs of the public, including all workers—on whom our defense production depends—we have asked Mr. Wilson for an opportunity for labor to participate at the top policy level of the ODM. That request was not voiced merely in order to provide a job for a leader of labor; it was advanced in the hope that labor's experience, skill and viewpoint could help to advance the interests of the total defense effort.

Mr. Wilson has made it clear by his actions that he wants no such broadening of the ODM structure. He does not want suggestions or advice from outside the ranks of big business. It is amply clear to the United Labor Policy Committee that Mr. Wilson does not want labor participation in the mobilization program; he now would accept window dressing, supplied by labor, to cover the back-room activities of the leaders of industry who staff the ODM. He will get no such window-dressing from the men and women of American labor. Under these circumstances, his belated offer to appoint a man from labor on his staff is meaningless.

Conclusion

Two weeks ago, the United Labor Policy Committee voiced alarm over the crisis in our defense program. The crisis has not lessened; it has become more acute.

The road is greased for higher prices. The present wage formula will act like a vise on the aspirations of Americans for decent living standards and equality of sacrifice in the defense effort. Rents are climbing steadily upwards while effective rent control legislation lags in Congress. An unbalanced tax program, which would place its heaviest burdens on the lower income groups, is in the process of enactment. Nowhere in the defense mobilization program is there evidence of enlightened and militant leadership to meet these problems, act upon them, and help the country develop the strength necessary to meet the threat of Communist aggression.

We of the United Labor Policy Committee have voiced these criticisms not to impair our defense program, but to improve it. We seek, actively and earnestly, an effective mobilization program which is imperatively required for the defense of our free institutions, and of our great democratic traditions.

We shall continue, with all the strength and persuasion at our command, to work toward our goal: the presevation of human liberty throughout the democratic world. We believe that in that American effort, the aims and aspirations of free labor—which has never faltered in its opposition to Communist aggression—can play a major, constructive part.

CHATTING at luncheon given in his honor in Detroit by the CIO Auto Workers is Dr. Ernst Reuter (center), the fighting mayor of West Berlin. At his left is Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Dept., and at his right, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

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Labor Quits All Mobilization Agencies

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

ORGANIZED labor this week awaits new developments in its campaign to win equality of sacrifice in the nation's defense mobilization effort.

As the CIO News went to press, the news wires were humming with reaction to the dramatic move of the United Labor Policy Committee — representing CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and the Machinists — in withdrawing all labor representatives from defense agencies.

"We fully realize the gravity of this decision," the committee declared in its Feb. 28 statement. "It was arrived at only after exhaustive exploration of all the facts and after almost continuous conferences with the leaders of our government and of the defense program during the past two weeks.

"We have come to the conclusion that in no other way can we effectively impress upon the American people the great wrongs being perpetrated against them."

The union's decision came at the end of another hectic round of conferences with government officials.

In the days prior to the proclamation, the United Labor Policy Comimttee had talked at length with both defense mobilization chief Charles E. Wilson, and with Eric Johnston, director of economic stabilization.

Wilson, in the course of his talk with the top labor spokesmen, made clear that he was standing pat on his decision to take control of manpower away from the Dept. of Labor. And, as the union statement made clear, Wilson "wants no . . . broadening of the Office of Defense Mobilization" structure to give the general public a voice in setting up defense policies."

The ULPC decision to pull out of various defense advisory committees and a few staff positions in the defense structure also came on the heels of Johnston's approval of the wage formula voted two weeks earlier by the Wage Stabilization Board, and of a wide-open order permitting retail price rises.

THE THREE labor members of the three-section wage stabilization agency had resigned in protest against the wage formula, which they branded as "unworkable" and "unjust."

Though Johnston's statement of approval of the formula contained a number of recommendations to the Wage Board, the Labor Policy Committee said the proposals for "correcting these grave injustices are inadequate. They do not meet the needs of American workers.

"Mr. Johnston's recommendations freeze injustice by denying less privileged workers the right to obtain through collective bargaining the benefits enjoyed in substantial segments of industry."

The committee added, however, that "we are prepared to participate in a reconstructed tri-partite wage stabilization and disputes board, which would administer a fair and equitable wage policy."

CIO representatives at the meeting at which the statement was prepared were Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, Secy.-Treas. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers, and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. Pres. Philip Murray, recuperating in Florida after a serious illness, kept in close touch with the situation by telephone.

What would develop next on government wage policies was not altogether clear.

WSB, set up to represent industry, labor and the public, has not functioned since the resignation of its three union members —Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the AFL Bricklayers, and Vice-Pres. Elmer Walker of the Machinists.

PRESUMABLY a reconstituted wage board and an improved wage formula, with provisions adequate to care for hardships, inequities and other fringe items —plus machinery for handling labor-management disputes arising under the formula—might provide the basis cited as necessary by the United Labor Policy Committee.

But no moves in this direction were yet visible.

One significant advance was recorded in Johnston's statement allowing cost-of-living and productivity increases in contracts like those of the United Auto Workers, the CIO Electrical Workers and other unions.

But, though Johnston offered a few concessions, Defense Mobilizer Wilson offered none.

ULPC said the former president of General Electric Co. showed "little understanding of the needs of the plain folks throughout America. . . .

"Mr. Wilson has demonstrated time and again that he considers the mobilization program his private preserve, in which he may order directives and ukases without consideration of the public need or the public wishes. . . .

"It is amply clear that Mr. Wilson does not want labor participation in the mobilization program; he now would accept window dressing, supplied by labor, to cover the back-room activities of the leaders of industry who staff the ODM.

"He will get no such window dressing from the men and women of American labor."

Wilson had no immediate comment. It is known, however, that in private talks with newspapermen, he has belittled the effectiveness of union leaders and has said he saw no particular need for them in his top defense agency.

President Truman, asked about the dispute at his press conference, said he still had confidence in Wilson, and hoped that a solution could be found in coming weeks of the dispute between labor and the defense agencies.

But equality of sacrifice did not appear to be visible anywhere on the horizon.

The government's retail price order has been described as "legalized robbery," and a manufacturers' price order now in the works in Washington may similarly permit that group to pass along the burden to the ultimate consumer.

MEANWHILE, rent controls are due to expire March 31, unless Congress gets a move on; and a tax program sharply criticized by the CIO is under consideration on Capitol Hill.

If rent controls are not extended, and the new tax program is adopted without major changes, low-income groups will be hit still harder.

As the United Labor Policy Committee said, "nowhere in the defense mobilization program is there evidence of enlightened and militant leadership to meet these problems, act upon them, and help the country develop the strength necessary to meet the threat of Communist aggression."

Carey: Wilson Alienates Much Of Labor From Administration

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson—former head of General Electric—has "alienated large sections of labor from the Administration," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey said last week.

In a speech prepared for delivery to a Rubber Workers district convention at Akron, Ohio, Carey added that Wilson "wittingly or unwittingly is doing a highly effective job of undermining Pres. Truman's chances of being re-elected next year."

He told the rubber workers:

"I feel sure that labor will not return to the Wage Stabilization Board until the board is reshuffled to give genuine public representation, until it has been given power to handle disputes, and until there is established a fundamental wage stabilization that gives justice to the 45 million American wage earners."

Carey, who heads the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, lambasted General Electric for attacking cost-of-living escalator clauses. The GE statements have been contained in recent issues of its own management news letter.

Last year, Carey said, Wilson, as head of GE, signed the escalator pacts with the IUE. "Now GE is asking Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to sanction the destruction of a union contract signed by GE Pres. Charles E. Wilson," Carey said.

Profit Mark-Up Order Suggested By Retail Merchants

By GERVASE N. LOVE

RETAIL PROFITEERS in most fields were given virtually unlimited license last week to hunt down the last elusive dollar in the wallets of the consumers.

They got this right on their own terms when Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle "froze" the percentage margins of mark-up over wholesale prices that they had in effect on Feb. 24. The terms of the built-in gyp were approved by the Task Committee on Price Controls of the Retail Industry Committee at a meeting in New York on Dec. 8, 1950, and presented as recommendations to DiSalle and former Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine on Jan. 15.

The freeze of percentage mark-ups—not dollars and cents mark-ups—means that outrageous but perfectly legal price boosts they had put into effect between the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the general price freeze on Jan. 25, along with the equally outrageous but illegal increases foisted on the public after the freeze date, are now guaranteed for duration of the emergency.

It also means that whenever a retailer covered by the order pays a higher price for something he sells to the public, he will make a greater profit in dollars and cents, though percentagewise it remains the same. For example: If a retailer pays $2 for a shirt and sells it for $2.50, he makes a profit of 50c in cash, or 25%. But if the price he pays rises to $3, he makes 75c instead of 50c under the new order by marking it up the 25% he is allowed.

DiSALLE'S order covers more than 200,000 items on which Americans spend more than $30 billion a year. It includes:

Clothing for men, women and children, including house dresses and work clothing, men's furnishings and all women's and children's ready-to-wear items and accessories, except fur garments; all footwear, including that made of rubber; all household textile commodities (sheets, towels, blankets, curtains, etc.) and yard goods; all furniture, rugs and lamps.

Not included are food, beverages, auto equipment and supplies, gasoline and oil, lumber and building supplies and hardware, fuel, jewelry, large appliances and housewares, and small wares such as notions, stationery, etc.

At the meeting Jan. 15 with Valentine and DiSalle, the retailers made four specific suggestions as to price controls affecting them. The DiSalle order embodies three of them:

"If and when price control is imposed at the retail level, it should from the outset be in the form of mark-up freeze type regulations."

"That the base period to be used in applying regulations . . . should be as near as possible to the effective date of the regulation."

"If retail prices are controlled from the outset by margin type regulations, the problem (of the lag between retailers' prices and replacement costs) is not too serious. . . . However, if there are dollars and cents freeze type regulations, retailers can be severely penalized by failure to recognize the lag."

The fourth recommendation concerned price regulation at the manufacturing level, which has not been acted on thus far.

Meantime housewives, balking at fantastic meat prices, appeared in the midst of an increasingly effective boycott from one end of the country to the other.

Cartoon by Stam

On A Bicycle Built For Two

Drawn for LPA by Seaman

"My Baby!"

There's Wide Split In Republican Party Ranks

GOP Big-Wigs Don't See Eye-To-Eye On Foreign Affairs—Rift Could Be Step Toward Nationwide Political Realignment

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE IS mounting evidence that the split in the Republican Party may be as deep and as serious as the one which has plagued the Democrats.

Members of the GOP lack a lot of seeing eye-to-eye on foreign policy. Some party leaders are miles apart in their approach to international affairs.

For example, Gov. Tom Dewey of New York appeared recently at a Senate hearing and gave testimony supporting the Truman program.

Regarding this Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said, "I think he was called here as an Administration witness to smear anyone who would protect American boys."

And at the hearing Dewey looked directly at Wherry and said, "The most terrible thing that has happened to this country and the world is the defeatism evidenced by some of the questions asked here as to whether we could hold Europe."

THERE ARE TWO opposing schools of thought within the Republican Party regarding the role the U. S. should play in foreign affairs.

One group, for which Herbert Hoover appears to have assumed the role of spokesman, would have us pursue a course bordering on old-fashioned isolationism.

The other would make full use of our resources to help weld into one big, powerful team all of the free countries of the world.

The latter group agrees, at least broadly, with the Administration's approach to solving our international difficulties.

Its members believe that we must step up our armament program, send troops to Europe and do whatever we can to strengthen our allies without weakening our own individual position.

Even the smart guessers are not guessing publicly at the eventual result of the GOP split.

But it's an interesting development—one which might lead to a realignment of political forces on a national scale at some future date.

The rift among the Democrats—over civil rights and other domestic issues—is not one which can be mended easily or quickly. Maybe it cannot be mended at all.

SOME TIME ago Southern Democrats and elements of the Republican Party formed an effective coalition.

It's not impossible that another—but different—coalition may be formed before Congress is able to set a steady course in foreign affairs.

If this should happen, voters would find it very difficult in 1952 to follow the "party label" method of voting.

IT HAS BEEN apparent for a long time that the differences within our major political parties are often as great as the differences between the parties.

A vote for a Democrat in the South, for instance, can be a vote for liberalism, conservatism or reaction.

And a vote for a Republican can mean many different things in other parts of the country.

So we have a confused and confusing political situation. It may lead only to more confusion.

But it could lead to a political realignment which would create two strong parties—one liberal and the other conservative from top to bottom.

And that wouldn't be a bad idea.

Let's Get The Facts Straight

Columnist David Lawrence, who hasn't been right about labor in years, called it a "strike" against the government.

Some government "spokesmen" were busy explaining that the "labor boys" had just gotten sore-headed. After a good night's sleep, these spokesmen indicated, everything would be all right.

A big news agency rushed out an alarm that industrial strikes were almost sure to paralyze the nation any day now.

All three of these so-called "usually reliable sources" were quite unreliably wrong in their estimate of the action of the United Labor Policy Committee in withdrawing its representatives from the defense mobilization agencies.

That action was neither an "insurrection" nor a "strike against the government"; and it was not a disguised way of calling upon the boys back home to break their contracts and hit the bricks.

No, the action of the leaders of American labor was just what they said it was:

"We have come to the conclusion that in no other way can we effectively impress upon the American people the great wrongs being perpetrated against them . . . the basic principle of equality of sacrifice . . . has been abandoned."

There's nothing new about that statement. Labor has been saying it for months.

And while the people's grievances mounted, the indifference in high government circles also grew.

Prices rose, and the price "controllers" competed on methods of widening loopholes for manufacturers and distributors.

WILSON GIVES LABOR 'BRUSH'

Charles Wilson of GE came to town, a trail of big business executives in his wake, and gave union representatives just about the most contemptuous treatment they'd received since the days of Herbert Hoover. He told reporters he didn't need labor's advice—on manpower or any other phase of the defense program.

The Wage Stabilization Board came up with a formula built like a vise to keep wages down while the cost of living went up.

Labor protested, and withdrew its members from the Wage Board. There was a flurry in government circles. In conference after conference, the United Labor Policy Committee tried to work out agreements on these complex problems.

Instead, it found itself at the end of a dead-end alley, a high brick wall of smug indifference.

It was then, and only then, that the leaders of our unions decided to withdraw from the various defense advisory committees—where their advice was rarely heeded, anyway.

This crisis need not be long extended. It can be pened if the heads of the defense effort had paid more heed to the needs of the people, and devoted less attention to the interests of big business.

This crisis need not be long extended. It can be settled by some long-needed changes in policy and outlook in Congress and in the defense agencies. In other words, it's time the American people—rather than some special profit interest—got a little consideration.

Atomic Bomb Insurance Act Sought

A NATIONAL insurance act to provide benefits for workers of the nation and their dependents in case of an atomic attack on industrial areas was demanded last week by the California CIO Council.

John A. Despol, council secretary-treasurer, said the insurance plan was one of the points which received top attention at the council's executive board meeting, held recently at Santa Monica.

A resolution adopted by the board pointed out "an effective atomic attack on one heavily populated area, or even a single large industrial plant could result in so many industrial injuries as to exceed the resources and ability of a self-insurer or an insurance carrier of workmen's compensation insurance . . . and might well exceed even the power of an entire state to provide such benefits."

The council said that the "immediate urgency of this threat to the safety and security of the workers" will be called to the attention of the President and Congress, and requests be made that "appropriate legislation on a national scale be prepared and adopted without delay." The CIO asked that such federal legislation include financial protection and medical care.

In other actions, the CIO body hit sharply at the Defense Production Act of 1950 and bypassing of organized labor in the national defense set-up.

Utility Workers Win 11c Raise

Faced with the threat of a strike by 300 CIO Utility Workers, the California Water Service Co. has signed a contract with the union providing for a wage increase of 11c an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The new agreement covers workers in Concord, Chico, Marysville, Oroville, Petaluma, San Mateo, South San Francisco, Stockton, Bakersville, Visalia, Hanford, East Los Angeles, Redondo Beach and Hermosa Beach.

A committee from the California Water Utility UWUA Council, headed by Pres. Carl Stahlecker and Harold Doyle, UWUA executive board member, conducted the lengthy negotiations leading to the settlement.

Ruttenberg 'Hits' Bosses

IF EMPLOYERS' groups were smart they'd swing into the fight for low cost housing, better minimum wage and social security laws. They'd show concern over the predicament of aging workers, over racial discrimination on the job and other matters of vital concern to their workers.

That is a point made by Stanley Ruttenberg, the CIO's research and education director, in a critical discussion on "The Social Responsibility of Management."

Given originally as one of the 1950 lectures sponsored by the Edward L. Bernays Foundation, the speech has now been published by New York University along with three others giving the points of view of the social engineer (Stuart Chase), the economist (Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers), and management (William B. Given, Jr., an official of the American Brake Shoe Co.).

Ruttenberg says management has four main social repsonsibilities: To improve local community conditions, to accept the principles of collective bargaining, to understand the fears and prejudices of workers toward scientific management, and to engage in business practices to assure job opportunities for all workers.

"Unions have become a part of the American way of life," he states. "They are as much part of our society as any other component. It is the responsibility of management to deal and work with them."

Employer groups on the whole have shown a complete lack of understanding of workers' quite justified fears and prejudices against scientific management, which they have come to associate with the speed-up, Ruttenberg maintains. Too often workers have found that time and motion study, for instance, has ended up in more work for them at less pay.

Ruttenberg says management should work out programs and policies "which will lead to an ever-enlarged national economy," and give jobs to the million or so new workers who enter the labor market each year.

There is little clash between management's point of view as expressed by Given and Ruttenberg's critical appraisal. Given's dissertation is mostly a puff for the policies of his own company. But one remark particularly would agree with labor's experience:

"Old-school business managers felt that everyone who worked for them was in their debt. Some even felt that the pay check was, at least in part, charity."

In giving the viewpoint of the social engineer, Stuart Chase says that the manager today "needs to become something of a social scientist to get the most out of the new findings now pouring in."

Nourse urges management to use "tolerance, frankness and objectivity in dealing with labor as a partner."

Reappointment Urged

Milton Rosenberg, manager of the Greater New York Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers, has been recommended for reappointment to the advisory board for vocational and extension education of the New York City Board of Education.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Won Because He Knew About Stills

YOU NEVER know, said the CIO representative, when an odd bit of information will pull you out of a hole.

"There I was, arguing with the guy and getting nowhere when he started talking about rum and stills," he continued.

"It just happened that I knew a bit about both — and after he realized he'd made a mistake he started softening up.

"Finally I got a good contract out of him."

Following is the entire story, as told by the CIO representative:

A FEW YEARS AGO the employes of a sugar plant in Florida voted to disaffiliate from the union to which they had belonged and join the CIO.

After the new union was established a negotiator tackled the job of getting a contract with the operators of the plant.

He learned at his first meeting with the employer that the latter didn't intend to provide a wage increase unless he had to.

He argued that his 100 employes were making enough and that, furthermore, he couldn't give them a raise because he was losing money.

He continued this argument at several other meetings—and the negotiator decided he could use some help.

So, shortly, a CIO representative from Atlanta was sent to Florida to give him some aid.

THE SECOND CIO man on the scene soon learned that the first wasn't exaggerating when he reported the head of the sugar plant "is a tough nut to crack."

"When I sat down to talk with him he told me that he wasn't obligated to negotiate with the CIO because he wasn't engaged in interstate commerce and wasn't regulated by the National Labor Relations Act," the second representative said.

"Then he said it didn't make any difference anyhow because he wasn't making any money—that he'd been losing money ever since he started operating the plant.

"I asked him how he remained in business if he kept losing money. He didn't give a satisfactory answer but insisted he couldn't afford a pay hike."

The discussion went on for several hours and then a recess was called.

AFTER THE RECESS the CIO man and the plant operator picked up their discussion where they had left it.

"I decided to pin him down first on his claim that he wasn't affected by NLRB but didn't have any luck," he said.

"Then I switched back to the matter of his making money and really bore down.

"Finally he said that he meant he hadn't made any money on the sugar he handled but that he 'kept going' on the returns from molasses which the plant processed.

"I asked him if the molasses made pretty good rum and he said it did. Swore the rum made from it was better than that made from Puerto Rican molasses.

"I ASKED HIM IF most of his molasses was used for rum and he said it was.

"Then I knew I had caught him short. You see, I used to live in Florida and knew there wasn't a single still in the state that used molasses to make rum. And I knew he was shipping the stuff across at least one state line.

"I called his hand on this and he admitted he hadn't been telling me the truth. Then he started softening up—and before the session ended he had agreed to a pay raise of 22c an hour.

"All of which demonstrates that hard spirits aren't the root of all evil!"

A. L. S.

JUMBO JUMBLE!

Vet Answers Recurrent GI Tales Of Selfish Workers

Again as during World War II stories are circulating among GIs about the high pay received by workers at home and about the latters' unpatriotic attitude when they strike. But this time there are some veterans of World War II who remember that they found these stories false. One such veteran, Mickey Levine, a member of the national administrative committee of the American Veterans Committee, wrote the following letter to the New York Times:

May I reply to the complaint made by the veteran in Korea against what he believes to be the selfish, unpatriotic attitude of labor in general, and the "switchmen" in particular.

I have heard such attacks before, and not so long ago either. As a veteran of World War II, only six years ago I listened to amazing stories spread in barracks, delivered through so-called "Information and Education" courses, and printed in biased newspapers about the perfidious activities of organized labor, all of whom seemed to be led in chains by John L. Lewis.

I remember with awe stories about astronomical take-home pay of "4-F" factory workers who were all buying black-market Cadillacs. And I recall reading about the unselfish giants of industry who were concerned only with production and more production—in an all-out effort to support the GI in the foxhole.

The actual story we learned and are learning now was quite different from the carefully prepared printed one. Organized labor in the United States performed nobly; our productive achievements were unequaled anywhere, and our record of man-hours lost was surpassed only in the Soviet Union. I don't think any of us care to emulate the labor system of Russia.

The enormous take-home pay was, of course, an exaggeration; much of it went into war bonds—and we recall now how quickly it melted away, since the high wages were due in the main to long hours of overtime.

On the other hand, the profits did not melt. We know now about those unselfish industrialists; the concentration of most of our wealth, resources and power in the hands of a few huge corporations; the hundreds of new millionaires (not one of whom paid dues or is in good standing in either the AFL or the CIO); the useless equipment sold to the Government.

Now we start again, and the propaganda machines will begin to roll once more.

Try to remember, good friend in Korea, that there are two sides to every argument we have at home, and that something is wrong if only one partisan argument reaches you. Again that is the Russian way.

Remember that profits have soared to new, unimaginable levels, greater than ever before; the cost of living is unbearably high for most of us; many workers, like the maligned switchmen, have long-standing legitimate grievances which were neglected by railroad managers, negotiators and incompetent officials like Mr. Steelman.

Also try to remember that most of the fathers and brothers of your fellow-comrades in arms are laborers; that those of us who preceded you in the defense of our nation are likewise laborers—and also veterans—who, too, are loyal and patriotic. All of us, laborer, and farmer and industrialist, are working hard to assist you in the accomplishment of the tough job you were given.

Housewives' Revolt Drops Meat Prices In Some Places As Controls Flop

What the weak-kneed price controls of the government failed to do, a housewives' revolt is accomplishing. Retail consumption of meat has dropped 30% in New York City because housewives have either stopped buying meat or are buying cheaper cuts.

Butchers have begun cutting the price of choice cuts, but the slashes have not been substantial enough, and the women just aren't buying. The slaughterers said they were not to blame for the high prices, were being "squeezed," and cried for relief. Warehouses and coolers were full of unsold meat. Slaughterers said they might be forced to close, and were laying off workers.

A grocery chain on Long Island cut top round roast beef from 83c a pound to 79, after cutting steak from 99c to 89.

A Chicago meat market cut porterhouse steak from $1.48 to $1.09. A suburban Pittsburgh market was selling "good" steaks at 89c, down from 98c two weeks before.

Wholesalers reported drops in meat volume sales of up to 60%. LPA

Uncle Sam: Family Of 4 Needs At Least $3453 A Year

THE U. S. BUREAU of Labor Statistics, like many a housewife, went shopping last October.

Like a lot of housewives who go shopping these days, it didn't buy anything. But it found out the prices of the items in its dubiously named "modest but adequate" family budget in 34 cities. And like the housewives, it found prices had gone up since the last time it went shopping—back in October, 1949.

The BLS learned that it costs more for a family of four persons, including a boy and a girl both under 15 years of age, to live in Milwaukee, Wis., than in any of the other 33 cities it shopped—$3933 a year, including taxes, etc., or $75.63 a week.

At the other end of the scale, the BLS reported, stood New Orleans, La., where it found $3453 a year, or $66.40 a week, was required.

Second most expensive city was Washington, a notch below Milwaukee with $3926, or $75.38 a week, needed to buy the goods and services that go to make up a budget stripped of anything remotely resembling a luxury and containing mighty few comforts. In 33d place, just above New Orleans, stood Mobile, Ala., where it was found the BLS family needed $3507 a year, or $67.44 a week, to get along.

PERHAPS it was just a coincidence, but in the same week the BLS disclosed what it found out on its shopping spree, another of the bureau's subdivisions reported that the average weekly earnings of industrial workers DROPPED 83c a week between December, 1950, and January, 1951, to $62.69.

Neither report contained any suggestion as to how an industrial worker with a wife and two growing children could make ends meet even in a comparatively low-cost city like Mobile, where the operating deficit of a family trying to live within the BLS budget would be $4.35 a week or $226.20 a year.

The family budget was first priced in June, 1947, and again in October, 1949. The annual costs in each of the 34 cities for all three years are given in an adjoining column.

A study of the figures leads to some interesting facts. The smallest percentage increase between October, 1949, and October, 1950, was 3.4% in Baltimore, the largest 7.9% in Milwaukee. The BLS gave no average increase for the 34 cities, either in dollars or percentagewise, but computation shows the unweighted average to be 5.66%. The cost of living increased less in the larger cities than in the smaller. The average for the five largest cities (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit) was 4.6%.

Seven cities besides Milwaukee showed increases of more than 7% during the year. They were: Birmingham, Ala., and Indianapolis, Ind., 7.8%; Portland, Ore., 7.7%; Manchester, N. H., 7.6%; Houston, Tex., 7.5%; Savannah, Ga., 7.2%, and Scranton, Pa., 7.1%. The increase in Pittsburgh was 7% flat.

The increase in the cost of the budget was less than 4% in four other cities. They were: Jacksonville, Fla., and Philadelphia, 3.9%; Chicago, 3.8%, and Cincinnati, O., 3.7%. In Washington it was an even 4%.

DURING the same year—October, 1949, to October, 1950—that the BLS "modest but adequate budget" was increasing an average of 5.66% for the 34 cities in which it was priced, the BLS consumer price index went from 168.5 to 174.8, an increase of but 3.79%.

Minimum Needed To Sustain Family Of Four In 34 Cities

City	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947
Atlanta, Ga.	$3833	$3613	$3240
Baltimore, Md.	3773	3648	3345
Birmingham, Ala.	3720	3451	3338
Boston, Mass.	3807	3589	3391
Buffalo, N. Y.	3668	3488	3180
Chicago, Ill.	3745	3605	3369
Cincinnati, Ohio	3733	3599	3202
Cleveland, Ohio	3630	3461	3282
Denver, Colo.	3739	3553	3253
Detroit, Mich.	3750	3562	3381
Houston, Tex.	3875	3605	3094
Indianapolis, Ind.	3599	3401	3181
Jacksonville, Fla.	3777	3633	3224
Kansas City, Mo.	3524	3336	3093
Los Angeles, Calif.	3789	3630	3333
Manchester, N. H.	3658	3399	3216
Memphis, Tenn.	3784	3585	3305
Milwaukee, Wis.	3933	3645	3410
Minneapolis, Minn.	3718	3512	3387
Mobile, Ala.	3507	3343	3364
New Orleans, La.	3453	3295	3092
New York, N. Y.	3649	3458	3430
Norfolk, Va.	3716	3522	3338
Philadelphia, Pa.	3699	3558	3286
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3779	3530	3378
Portland, Maine	3622	3392	3286
Portland, Oreg.	3690	3425	3251
Richmond, Va.	3890	3663	3315
St. Louis, Mo.	3639	3471	3325
San Francisco, Calif.	3808	3654	3399
Savannah, Ga.	3557	3318	3240
Scranton, Pa.	3598	3358	3249
Seattle, Wash.	3808	3582	3475
Washington, D. C.	3926	3773	3546

The increases between October, 1949, and October, 1950, span the start of the Korean war and cover the period when prices were jumping at an ever-increasing rate. They do not show the further increases in prices that have taken place since October, 1950. Between the middle of that month and the middle of December the BLS consumer price index jumped another 2.17%.

Publication of the January figure, which normally would be available about the middle of February, was delayed by a revision, being made to reflect the addition of new commodities to those to those covered in the past.

A comparison, city by city, of the cost of living up to the budget last October again shows the folderol about it being cheaper to live in the South for just what it is.

Four of the eight cities where it proved most expensive to live are in the South—Washington, Richmond, Houston and Atlanta (the others: Milwaukee, San Francisco, Seattle and Boston). Five of the eight cities where it costs least are in the North—Kansas City, Scranton, Pa.; Indianapolis, Portland, Me., and Cleveland (the others: New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah, Ga.).

THE BUDGET was drawn up by the BLS in 1945 and 1946, with the aid of a staff of consultants, at the direction of the Labor and Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which wanted to know the total number of "dollars required for the average worker in overalls to live in these cities."

It is not an ideal budget geared to an ideal standard of living, but is based on what the BLS found were actual expenditures of families consisting of a husband who is a working man, a housewife not gainfully employed, and a son and a daughter both under 15 years of age and attending school.

The quantities of foods set up in the budget would require too much space to permit a thorough explanation here, but some of the other items are interesting.

The milk allowance, incidentally, is 594.9 quarts of fluid milk per year or slightly better than 1½ quarts a day in a family with two growing children, plus 67 lbs. of canned milk.

For instance, the tobacco budget allows for the purchase of 166.8 packs of cigarets, 38.5 cigars and 20.1 tins of tobacco a year.

The cigaret allowance means .457 of a pack a day, or 9.14 cigarets which husband and wife must divide between them—4.57 cigarets per day for each (the presumption is that the children don't cut in on this ration). But the husband can smoke one cigar about every nine days, and can indulge in the luxury of a 1.75 ounce can of tobacco about every 18 days (the presumption HERE is that the wife sticks to cigarets if she smokes at all).

THE HOUSEWIFE who has the thankless task of operating under the budget is allowed .6 of a permanent wave every year, or one complete wave every 16.8 months. And she must do with 4.2 haircuts a year, and 2.9 fingerwaves. The husband can get his hair cut 14.6 times a year, but he can buy only 1.7 shaves; the rest of the time he must shave himself at home with a fresh blade about every 9½ days—providing his shaving brush lasts out the required 10 years.

The wife can get a wool dress about every five years, but is also permitted cotton street dresses at the rate of 11 every 10 years, house dresses at a rate but slightly better, and 1.72 rayon dresses a year. Hubby can deck himself out in a new heavy wool suit only once in about 27 months, and must make a light weight wool suit last three years.

The Heller Budget, prepared at the Univ. of California and frequently cited by union negotiators seeking wage increases, is based on a higher standard of living which, while still modest, is regarded as preferable to that possible under the BLS budget. It was last re-priced in San Francisco in September, 1949. Covering the same size family, it called for total expenditures of $4040.54 a year by an industrial worker and $5134.89 by a white collar worker.

IUE Board Blasts Business Domination Of Mobilization

"THE STRANGLEHOLD of big business on America's mobilization program" is thwarting the nation's entire defense effort, the executive board of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers declared during a two-day meeting in Washington Feb. 24 and 25.

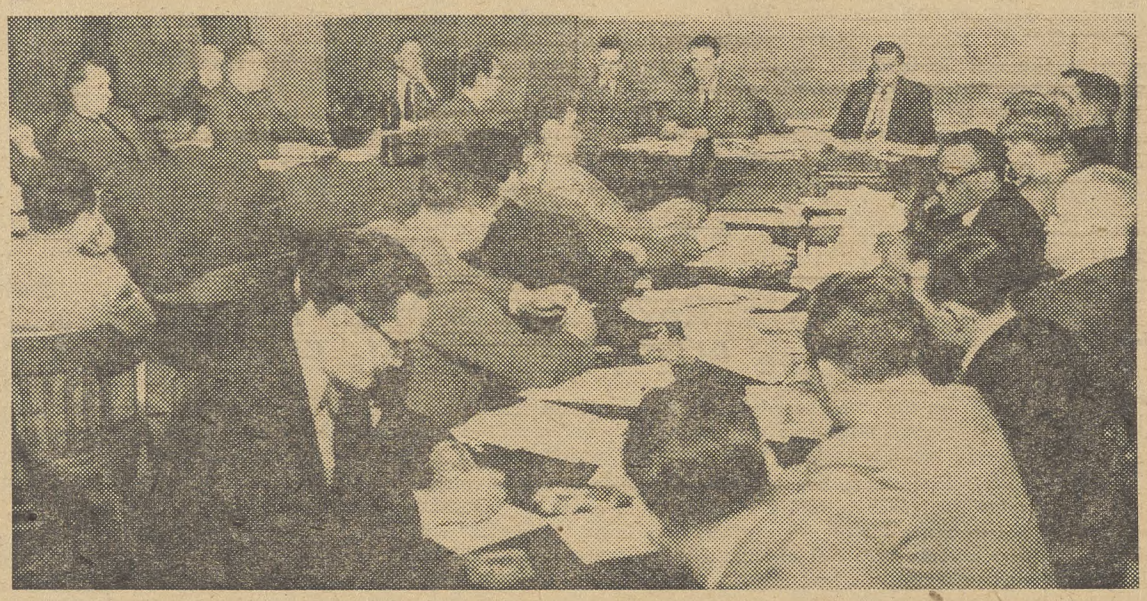
The report on defense mobilization was made by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and unanimously adopted by members of the executive board, holding their first meeting.

The wage stabilization formula was attacked because "it would rob workers of all wage gains made since the end of 1949, while in contrast prices have been pegged at their highest levels." Adoption of the wage formula, which forced labor members to withdraw from the Wage Stabilization Board, would reduce the living standards of millions of American wage and salary workers, IUE said.

THE UNION considered possible strike action against the General Electric chain which has started a campaign to prevent fulfillment of an escalator clause in its contract with the union.

An emergency meeting of the IUE-CIO GE Conference Board has been called for March 3 and 4 in New York by Chairman John Callahan. The members of the board will consider necessary action if GE tries to renege on its contract, he said.

Carey told the executive board meeting that GE management has embarked on a "union busting campaign" with the backing and support of its former president, Charles E. Wilson, now Director of Defense Mobilization. The company is encouraged in its campaign against workers' living standards by the complete control of the defense effort by representatives of big business, Carey said.



MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers met in Washington Feb. 24 and 25, where they condemned the "stranglehold of Big Business" on the nation's defense effort. At the head table are, left to right, Pres. James B. Carey, Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett and Comptroller Richard Bauer.

The IUE board renewed the union's demand that contracts for defense materials be withdrawn from plants where the Communist-dominated UE is the bargaining agent. IUE pointed out UE's threat to vital defense work at the GE plant in Schenectady, N. Y., and the electronic shops in the New York area.

The union announced progress in five major organizing drives which are now underway in General Electric, Westinghouse, and the radio and television and parts industry in the New York and Chicago areas.

A 1951 COMMITTEE on Anti-Discrimination was set up with Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett as chairman and Executive Board Member W. Richard Carter of Chicago, as secretary. Board Member Harry Block and representatives from each of the union's 10 districts will also serve on the committee.

Carey was named chairman of the IUE Political Action Committee and Joe Kelley, Philadelphia, was chosen secretary.

Support for the 70,000 textile workers striking against the woolen and worsted industry was expressed in a unanimous resolution of the executive board.

Interlocks: How Big Business Runs Economy

THE STORY of "interlocks" —the device by which big business dominates the American economic scene—is told in the 1950 report of the Federal Trade Commission.

It's an important story from the standpoint of labor and all other consumers because it reveals how the nation's business and industrial giants keep competition weak, and keep prices and profits high.

It also reveals—indirectly—why big business has been so anxious to dominate the mobilization program — domination against which organized labor has strongly protested.

In its annual report FTC summarizes "the interlocking relationships among the directors of the 1000 manufacturing corporations which are listed as 'largest' by the Office of Business Economics of the Dept. of Commerce, and also the interlocking directorates between these 1000 companies and a selected list of banks, investment trusts, insurance companies, railroads, public utilities, and distributive enterprises."

The report covers not only indirect interlocks among those companies but also interlocking relationships which are established through the presence of directors of two companies on the board of a third corporation.

After several pages illustrating examples of interlocking directorates, FTC concludes that while some of these are in violation of the Clayton anti-trust Act, many of them are not because the law does not cover them.

All of which may sound pretty technical. Columnist Thomas L. Stokes, however, reduced it to bread-and-butter terms when he said:

"This 'kissing-kin' relationship among the great units of our economy makes it a cozy family affair, with the result that big business can exert its influence through its representatives in the defense program in a sort of common front to protect its preserves —and even come out bigger and stronger as in the last war . . .

"The natural effect of a national emergency such as now exists is to freeze the economy through regulations and controls. Those who are in command see that their privileges likewise are frozen, that is, protected against tampering.

"These privileges include a lack of competition in many areas. That means to you and to me, as citizens, higher costs for all the things we use every day and, as taxpayers, higher costs for the things the government buys with our tax money for our common defense.

"We are less protected than normally since a law has been enacted exempting certain inter-industry agreements, normally illegal, from anti-trust statutes."

Let us consider a few examples of interlocking directorates which are exposed by the FTC:

"The food industry showed an extensive array of interlocking directorates which appeared to be significant, both for competition within the industry and for its relation with other industries.

"In the packing industry, for example, Armour & Co. was indirectly interlocked with the third and fourth largest packers; three of the largest meat packers had indirect ties with three of the largest bakers, while Armour and Swift & Co. had direct interlocks with equipment manufacturers . . .

"Four of the 12 largest canners had direct or indirect interlocks with companies producing competitive products. The direct interlocks between Libby, McNeil & Libby and the Minnesota Canning Co. is illustrative of the competition-reducing ties found in the industry."

The report said that six of 12 grain-mill-products companies had interlocking relations with competitors. The report said:

"General Mills, the largest, had a direct interlock with Best Foods and indirect interlocks with Pillsbury Mills, International Milling Co., and Russell-Miller Milling Co. Both General Mills and Pillsbury were directly interlocked with a large paper manufacturer. Pillsbury was also interlocked directly with a food container stock manufacturer."

The sugar industry proved to be a very, very sticky proposition, according to the report. "Sixteen of the 23 largest companies had direct or indirect ties with each other," FTC reported. "Six Hawaiian sugar companies were both directly and indirectly interlocked with each other, while sugar companies outside Hawaii were equally intricately interlocked.

"The sugar companies also had direct and indirect connections with the country's largest producers of dairy products, bakery products and beverages."

Beverage companies seemed to mix as well as whisky and soda, as shown by the fact that eight of the 23 largest beverage manufactures were directly or indirectly interlocked with each other. Canada Dry Ginger Ale, for example, had a direct tie with National Distillers, third largest whisky manufacturer in the country. National Distillers also was reported by FTC as having indirect ties with the largest corn products and sugar refining companies. It also had a direct connection with the nation's largest manufacturer of glass bottles.

So you can't eat—or have a drink of the bowl that cheers—without helping fill the coffers of large combines.

In the mobilization period, steel —as well as food—plays an increasingly important role. This is what FTC said about its steel's interlocking directorates:

"The interlocking relations within the primary iron and steel industry fell into four major categories. U. S. Steel maintained indirect interlocks with 11 other members of the industry—seven integrated steel companies, a non-integrated strip steel producer, a coke and chemical company, and two ferro-alloy companies.

"The second group of steel companies included Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, Wheeling Steel Corp., Jones & Laughlin, and National Steel Corp. These companies were all interlocked through a group of important Cleveland companies, including four ore companies and two Cleveland banks. The interlocks consisted of both stock ownership and common directors.

"The third group centered in the Mellon family and in a number of companies in the Mellon sphere of influence, including Mellon Bank & Trust Co., Gulf Oil Corp., Koppers Co., Pullman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and the Westinghouse Electric Co.

"Through these corporations, interlocking relations were maintained among Bethlehem Steel Corp., Armco, Crucible Steel, A. M. Byers, Superior Steel, Granite City Steel Co., and Vanadium Corp. of America.

"In addition Jones and Laughlin provided a point of contact between the Mellon group and the Cleveland group; and U. S. Steel was linked to the group through Pullman.

"Finally, Pittsburgh Steel Co., Alan Wood Steel Co., Follansbee Steel Corp. and Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. were interlocked through ties among themselves and the Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co. (Pittsburgh).

"This group was interrelated with the Mellon group through Jones & Laughlin and with the Cleveland group through both Jones & Laughlin and National Steel."

The same coziness was provided by interlocks in the fabricated and primary metals industries, and in the nonferrous metals industries.

In the electrical machinery industry, the four big outfits—General Electric, Westinghouse, Western Electric and Radio Corp. of America—were shown to be closer than a bunch of grapes. All four were indirectly interlocked on a multiple basis through six large commercial banks, two of the largest life insurance companies, a public utility, a railroad and an industrial company, FTC said.

FTC reported this industry also presented a pattern of interlocking relations extending backwards to suppliers of metals, and plastics and forward to users of electrical equipment. Attention was called to the interlocking directorates between GE and the New York Central Railroad and between Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

The leading petroleum companies—Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil, Texas Co., Gulf Oil, and Standard of California and Indiana—"were closely tied together by indirect interlocking directorates or by joint ownership of affiliates." The Chase National Bank appeared to be the focal point in the setup. The report disclosed that on its board of directors were representatives of Standard of Indiana, Standard of California, Gulf, and Continental Oil.

The large automobile tire manufactures were shown to have oodles of connections with the smaller rubber companies. The most significant of the interlocking relations, the report points out, was that between General Motors and U. S. Rubber, resting on duPont investments in both companies and the presence of duPont directors on both company boards.

"Three of the big manufacturers —Goodyear Tire & Rubber, U. S. Rubber and B. F. Goodrich—had direct interlocking relations with chemical companies producing materials used in the manufacture of tires," the report pointed out.

The textile industry was found to have "an extensive interlock network with 39 of 85 companies connected with one another." A large number of interlocks appeared to be among companies that were producing competing products.

"Several of the textile mills had indirect tie-ins, principally through financial institutions, with retail outlets, largely chain clothing and department stores," FTC said.

FTC Asks Congress To Plug Anti-Trust Law Loophole

Chairman James H. Mead of the Federal Trade Commission recently told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the FTC is preparing a draft of legislation to amend Section 8 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act so that it will no longer ignore important interlocking relationships which impair competition in manufacture and commerce.

He said the legislation is urgently needed not only during the present emergency but also from the long range view of strengthening the anti-monopoly laws.

"Section 8 has proved to be weak and inadequate to accomplish its purpose of preventing inter-corporate relationships which are destructive to competition and lead to undue concentration of economic power," he declared.

"The defect of the present law, as applied to manufacture and commerce is twofold: (1) The offense is so narrowly defined that the law is easily evaded and (2) various types of interlocking relationships which impair competition are not covered by the statute."

Gladys Dickason To Aid Japanese Unions

GLADYS DICKASON, first woman trade unionist from the United States to go to the Orient on an official labor mission, left Washington last week to fly to Tokyo.

Miss Dickason, a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has gone to Japan at the invitation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to advise members of his staff on ways of encouraging activities of Japanese women in the trade union movement and thus aid in promoting the growth of democracy in the country. A million and a half women belong to unions in Japan.

At the request of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Miss Dickason will attend the convention of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, meeting in Tokyo March 10-11. As a fraternal delegate from the CIO, she will deliver greetings from the American unionists in a brief speech in Japanese learned for the occasion. The GCTU has a membership of more than 4 million, according to Takeo Muta, chairman of the organization.

Miss Dickason plans to remain in Japan two months, then spend another two months traveling in the Far East, Among the places she will stop on her way home are Cairo, Tel Aviv, Istanbul and Athens. She will return to New York via Army transport from Bremerhaven.

Besides being an ACW vice-president, Miss Dickason is also an assistant director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive, and has led successful campaigns to organize the cotton garment workers in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi and Florida. She has served as the union's research director since 1935.

Born in Galena, Oklahoma territory, in 1903, Miss Dickason was taken in a covered wagon to Indian territory when she was a year old. Later her parents returned to Okemah, Okla., where she went to school. Her father is a cotton farmer in Okemah.

Miss Dickason took her A. B. degree at the Univ. of Oklahoma and did postgraduate work at Columbia Univ., New York.

OFF TO JAPAN: Vice-Pres. Gladys Dickason of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers boards a plane at Washington to fly to Japan where she will help instruct 1.5 million Japanese women on how democratic trade unions operate.

Sentencing Of Negro GIs Baffles Prober

THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has returned to the United States after a five-week tour of investigation in Korea and Japan—with his major question unanswered.

Marshall went overseas to investigate charges that Negro troops had been singled out for disciplinary action during the general retreat of United Nations troops which followed early U.N. victories.

"The question as to why so many Negroes were charged with misbehaviour before the enemy, and so few white soldiers, remains unanswered," he reported.

However, there was no doubt at the end of his tour that the number of Negroes so far convicted outnumbered the whites, and that the severity of the sentences handed out to the convicted Negroes was much greater than those received by the whites.

In a detailed report to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Marshall reported that 32 Negroes and only two white men had been convicted. The white men received sentences of five and three years. Of the 32 Negroes convicted, one (Leon Gilbert, who asked the NAACP to investigate) was sentenced to death, 15 to life imprisonment, one to 50 years, and 15 to from five to 25 years. President Truman commuted Gilbert's sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The trials, Marshall's report continued, were hastily conducted—two of the men who were sentenced to life took 50 minutes each, and two others so sentenced had trials lasting 44 and 42 minutes, respectively.

Marshall said he was convinced that the defense counsel assigned to the men had been competent, but said he was equally convinced they did not have enough time to prepare the cases. "We also have undisputed evidence," he added, "that in several instances the men were questioned about an alleged offense, dismissed with the admonition to forget it, sent back to the front line and then, after weeks of fighting the enemy day and night, pulled out of their foxholes, returned to the rear, and court-martialled."

CIO 'Light,' 3 Other Labor Papers Reject Freedom Foundation Awards

FOUR LABOR publications rejected prizes awarded them in the second annual awards made by the anti-labor Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., on Washington's birthday.

They are: The American Federationist, official AFL publication; "Light" edition of the CIO News, published monthly by the CIO Utility Workers; Electrical Workers' Journal, monthly of the AFL Electrical Workers; and Machinists' Monthly Journal, of the AFL Machinists.

The awards were made "for outstanding defense and extension of the American way of life." But Freedom Foundation's version of the "American Way of Life" is the line peddled by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and groups like the Committee for Constitutional Government.

This is not the first time labor papers have turned down awards from the foundation, which is headed by E. F. Hutton, wealthy Wall Street broker who has been connected with a series of reactionary organizations.

Last year a first award made to the Paper Maker, published by AFL Paper Makers' Union, was rejected because officers of the union said they found themselves "right smack in the middle of what was simply just another group promoting propaganda spewed forth by the National Association of Manufacturers."

This year's reactions from labor run much the same. William Green, AFL chief, turned down the first prize for union publications given the American Federationist. Other editors involved termed the awards "embarrassing."

William J. Pachler, CIO Utility Workers' secretary-treasurer and editor of "Light," was blunt in his rejection of a second prize. In a telegram to Kenneth Wells, vice president of Freedom Foundation, Pachler said he had investigated the organization and found he couldn't accept the award.

"My research clearly shows me," Pachler wired, "that as a believer in the aims and aspirations of labor and as an elected officer in the Utility Workers Union-CIO, I cannot accept the medal or the award.

"Our information discloses the formation of Freedom Foundation was inspired and is sponsored by a group of individuals whose public record on economic matters has very little in common with labor's objectives.

"In addition, a number of the past awards indicate that there exists a very definite difference of opinion on economic matters between the objectives of Freedom Foundation and those of the UWA and CIO.

"This decision has been concurred by officers of my own unions and national CIO officials."

L. O. Thomas, editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, said he had only heard about his magazine's third prize in an unofficial way.

"Freedom Foundation has neglected to notify us," Thomas said. "Until we hear from them we cannot act, but you can rest assured that when we receive such notice we won't accept it."

"I'll have to survey my patriotism a little closer," Thomas continued. "If they put their stamp of approval on it there must be something wrong with it."

J. Scott Milne, editor of the Electrical Workers' Journal, also wired rejection of a second place award.

A glance at the sponsors of the organization quickly shows why labor groups have been loath to accept its awards. E. F. Hutton, "angel" of the outfit, is head of E. F. Hutton & Co., Wall Street brokerage house. He has backed such anti-liberal organizations as the Liberty League and the Crusaders.

Others on the five-man board of directors are: Don Belding, chairman of Foote, Cone & Belding, national advertising firm; Lewis H. Brown, chairman of Johns-Manville Co. and a director of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Fred Maytag II, president of the Maytag Co.; and Kenneth D. Wells, executive vice president of Freedom Foundation.

The same interests backing Freedom Foundation also are backers of the Freedom Forums, Fighters for Freedom, and other reactionary groups hiding behind flag-rippling names.

Ship Union Accepts Offer Of Bethlehem

MEMBERS of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Union employed in eight East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. have voted by a 9 to 1 margin to accept a wage increase settlement reached Feb. 18.

The agreement, covering 18,000 workers, provides for a 15% increase with the standard first-class mechanic rate raised from $1.57 to $1.80 an hour. Laborers are to receive 18½c an hour more, and other categories are boosted proportionately.

The increases are retroactive to Jan 1, and will cost the company approximately $800,000.

The only group voting against acceptance of the company offer was Local 12, whose members are employed in Bethlehem's Staten Island shipyard. The final vote was disclosed by union officials as 16,900 for and 1,724 against.

The present contract with Bethlehem runs through Dec. 31. The negotiations, which started in November, 1950, were part of a contractual wage review.

Mishap Curb Held Vital To Survival

Frank Burke, CIO Steelworkers director of safety and health, told the recent 21st annual Safety Convention and Exposition of the Greater New York Safety Council that the importance of accident prevention in industry has gone beyond considerations of "good business" and "human suffering."

Terming accident prevention in in industry "a matter of national survival in this period of all-out production for defense," Burke offered a seven-point program which he said should be carried out by joint committees with representation by top management and union officials.

"In this day and age the saving of human lives takes on a new significance," he declared. "The most precious natural resource this nation has is its manpower. We are engaged in a world struggle for survival. Every brain, every pair of hands must be used to the utmost to defeat communism. Anybody killed, injured or off his job because of impairment of health is an asset to the Russian bear and a tragedy to the democracies of the world."

Protect GIs' Job Rights, Reuther Urges

PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER, of the CIO Auto Workers, on Feb. 28 asked Senate members to amend the Selective Service bill to include two proposals made by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey has asked that servicemen be given job protection and that the life of the bill be limited to two years.

In a letter to members of the Senate, Reuther urged that the bill be amended from the floor to give returning servicemen full seniority rights in their old jobs as those rights apply to reemployment, to promotion rights, insurance benefits and pension and medical benefits.

The CIO proposes, Reuther said, that the bill be adopted for a period of two years with the thought that its policies and methods be reviewed in 1953 in the light of international conditions then existing and the requirements of our national security.

As presented to the Senate, the bill from now on would commit eight years of the life of every male youth to service, two years active and six years in reserve.

"We need not and should not adopt as permanent national policy a system of universal military training and service that, in itself, would be incompatible with the programs of disarmament and collective security through such an agency as the United Nations to which our greatest statesmen have subscribed," Reuther said.

"We urge amendment of the bill before you to provide for two years of operation and the substitution of the original title. The defense production act is limited to one year and when renewed, will undoubtedly be labeled temporary emergency legislation and again limited for a short period. Certainly a law to draft lives should be no more permanent than a law to allocate and use materials."

Court To Act On T-H Dodge

WHETHER TOP officials of the CIO and AFL must sign non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act before member unions can use facilities of the National Labor Relations Board will be decided by the Supreme Court.

On Feb. 26, the high tribunal agreed to review a case involving the CIO Textile Workers and the Highland Park Manufacturing Co. of Rock Hill, S. C. The NLRB ordered the company to bargain with the union at a time when top CIO officers hadn't submitted anti-Red oaths. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to enforce the order and government attorneys appealed.

Since then, officers of both the CIO and AFL have filed affidavits. However, 34 union complaints of unfair labor practices are now in the courts pending final judicial decision.

The Taft-Hartley Act requires union officers to submit affidavits before a union can use the NLRB. Whether officers of the national labor bodies are union officers within the meaning of the law is the point at issue. **LPA**

Rieve Has Not Endorsed New Anti-CP Organization

EMIL RIEVE, president of the Textile Workers and vice president of the CIO, last week denied endorsing the program of the recently formed Council Against Communist Aggression.

Publicity distributed by the new group after its organization conference in Philadelphia three weeks ago had listed Rieve as one who had "strongly endorsed" its program, which included a demand for U. S. aid for Chiang Kai-shek.

In a letter to Marx Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Hatters and chairman of the new council's executive committee, Rieve wrote:

"I must insist that you refrain from mentioning me again in connection with this organization. While I am most certainly 'against communist aggression,' I am not ready nor will I ever be ready to embrace discredited, reactionary regimes whose only virtue is anti-communism. I consider the Chiang government in this class.

"Any mention of me in connection with your organization was completely unjustified. My only action, in response to an invitation from Sal B. Hoffman, president of the Upholsterers' Intl. Union, AFL, and an old friend, was a personal letter explaining my attitude toward Americans for Democratic Action. I did not comment upon the prospectus of the conference or upon any of the issues discussed there."

ERP Advisers Say Keep Vital Materials From Soviet Area

THE TRADE Union Advisory Committee of the European Recovery Program, made up of representatives of European nations receiving Marshall Plan aid, at a recent meeting in Brussels called upon all Western European governments to keep all vital raw materials this side of the Iron Curtain.

The resolution pointed out that because of the threat of war "originating from dictators behind the Iron Curtain," the United States and the Marshall Plan countries must divert a large part of their strength and material resources toward building up defenses.

"This fact has far-reaching effects upon the countries of the Western World," the resolution continues. "Raw materials and manpower can no longer be used exclusively for peaceful reconstruction, but have to be diverted to an ever increasing degree to direct and indirect measures of defense. The consequences of this obligation are felt by all Marshall Plan countries.

"The ERP Intl. Trade Union Advisory Committee recognizes the need for new controls over raw materials and manpower . . . It urges, however, that all Western European governments take effective measures to put a stop to waste or leakages of vital raw materials to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

"It also urges that all governments concerned introduces such economic measures as to ensure the largest and most equitable distribution of supplies among the population, with special reference to the needs of the working class."

CIO Hits Plan For Potomac Hydroelectric Dams

THE PRESIDENT'S Water Resources Policy Commission brought together last week all the factors that must be taken into consideration in planning the development of 10 of the nation's major river valleys and made them public in the second volume of its report to President Truman.

A bulky, 800-page tome with many maps and charts, the report is the work of teams of experts assigned especially to their tasks by the government and other agencies concerned with the many phases of development and utilization of the resources in the various river basins.

The report is being studied in detail by the National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation. Allan S. Haywood, committee chairman and also CIO vice president and director of organizations and councils, took prompt exception to the relative stress placed on the different factors to be weighed in drawing up a regional plan for the Potomac River Basin.

HE APPOINTED the CIO Potomac Valley Inter-Council Committee to prepare a regional plan for the Potomac which would take into consideration all of the factors involved. In announcing the appointments, he stressed the need for additional recreational facilities in the crowded metropolitan Washington area, and called hydroelectric development—upon which the stress appeared to be in the commission's report—of relatively minor importance.

Named to the committee were Harry Boyer, Ernest J. Moran, Albert D. Viller, Charles C. Webber and Glenn E. Watts, presidents, respectively, of the Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and District of Columbia CIO Councils; CIO Reg. Dir. Anthony J. Federoff, Pittsburgh; CIO Reg. Dir. John B. Easton, Charleston, W. Va., and CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Baltimore. The territory of each includes part of the Potomac Valley.

"The CIO has been a leader for a long time in supporting sound plans in hydroelectric power development," he wrote them.

"NO ONE CAN question for a moment the progressive position the CIO has taken in such matters; however, we have also asserted that such development must be carried on within the framework of a proper respect for the other resources and human values which may be involved.

"In this case, the proposal to construct a series of dams beginning at the Chain Bridge and on up the river past Great Falls, which would necessarily destroy the scenery and recreational values of the gorge and falls, is in our judgment inexcusable.

(Chain Bridge and Great Falls are just above Washington.—Ed.)

"The only word which adequately describes this project is the word, 'Philistine.' The project represents a complete misjudgment of human values, and the assumption that the general living environment, including possibility of healthful outdoor recreation, are of no importance to human beings. With this judgment we most emphatically disagree.

"Moreover, the farmers of this region long ago made it very clear that they disapprove of plans to bury their fertile agricultural fields by reservoirs built for purposes of flood control or hydroelectric power.

"THERE ARE times and places in which sacrifices of agricultural land must and should be made in order to get electric power needed by industries and cities, and needed by farmers as well. But in our judgment, the tributary streams of the Potomac River are not the places for such development at this time."

Haywood asserted that in a proper plan for conservation and utilization of the river's resources reforestation would come first. Next in order of importance he listed soil conservation, recreational development and solution of the pollution problem. On the specific items he wrote:

"An adequate reforestation program for the basin would go a long way toward the complete control of floods. Such a program must include the enlargement of the George Washington National Forest and the Monongahela National Forest. It must include the establishment of comparable national forests in the Allegheny Mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

"A broad gauge soil conservation program would be the second prime requisite. This river is constantly pouring into the Chesapeake Bay an immense tide of red earth washed from the farms and pastures in the region. It is imperative that this loss of resources be stopped immediately . . .

"The third element . . . would be recreational development. To a large extent such opportunities follow inevitably when a reforestation program is instituted, but a number of specific steps ought to be taken:

"There should be a large investment of public funds, Federal and State, in the acquisition of park lands along the margin of the Potomac and its tributaries, beginning at Chain Bridge, suitable access roads and trails, with boat docks and beaches, should be provided, so that the crowded population of this area can have real opportunities for healthful play.

"SHENANDOAH National Park should be enlarged and its land acquisition program, both interior and exterior, should be completed. There ought to be a great many more state parks in this area.

"The fourth major part of a comprehensive plan for the Potomac would deal with the pollutions problem. It is a disgraceful thing that a civilization which is as far advanced as ours permits pollution conditions to continue which make a river like the Potomac unsuitable for swimming, boating and other recreations, and which even makes the municipal water supply problem a difficult one. The practice of dumping industrial and municipal wastes into our rivers must cease. One good place to work on the problem is in the Potomac basin.

"This development should be tied in with the proposed dispersion of the city of Washington and its government agencies. That dispersion should be accompanied by a very extensive program for the provisions of housing and community facilities for the people employed in the agencies which are to be dispersed."

HAYWOOD dismissed the proposed hydroelectric development as something less than a major need. He wrote:

"The electric power facilities in this region can be easily and sufficiently supplied by steam generating plants. We are situated on the edge of one of the richest coal fields of the world well developed, nowhere near to exhaustion, and providing employment for scores of thousands of miners.

"We reiterate our position previously taken in other areas with respect to the development of hydroelectric power on TVA principles, but assert that such development is not the primary requirement from a human point of view in the Potomac Basin and that it would injure other primary resources irretrievably."

Other river valleys discussed in the commission's report were those of the Connecticut, Alabama-Coosa, Ohio and Tennessee Rivers in the east; and the Columbia, Missouri, Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers and the Central Valley of California in the west.

The St. Lawrence Seaway: Major U. S. Need In Peace And War

BY DREDGING, deepening and clearing 114 miles of the St. Lawrence River at what would ultimately be no cost to the U.S. or Canadian taxpayer, the two nations can open up a continuous, deep-draft, 2347-mile waterway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes.

The effect in terms of national defense, in which both nations are vitally interested, would be: to supply a protected inland route for bringing vital supplies to inland industry; to provide an alternate wartime transportation route for other commodities; to stabilize the location of the steel industry and at the same time encourage decentralization toward the interior of the continent; to supply an inland repair base for ocean-going vessels, and to develop a tremendous block of extremely low-cost, steady electric power.

The long-term effect on the U.S. economy would be to retain industry in New England (where manufacturers now pay the highest power rates in the country), increase the use of electric power by New England, New York and Pennsylvania private consumers, save many dollars on transportation costs from the midwest to the Atlantic seaboard, increase prosperity and agriculture in the midwest, and make it possible for the steel industry not only to expand but to reduce prices by assuring economical import of high-grade iron ores from Labrador.

The necessary enabling agreements have been drawn up between the U.S. and Canada.

The project is known as the St. Lawrence Seaway and has been before every Congress since 1941.

Who's against it?

Mainly, the eastern trunk railroad lines and the private electric utilities and port interests of New York and New England.

The whole story is spelled out in the current Economic Outlook, prepared by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

HERE'S HOW the Outlook answers the arguments of opponents of the measure, who year after year have been able to prevent its passage:

"What reasons do the railroads give for their selfish stand against the development of a great natural resource? They claim the project constitutes subsidized water transportation in direct competition with them. . . . They say no one will use the Seaway. . . . (It) will be vulnerable in time of war. . . . There is no need for it, because the railroads are capable of providing all the transportation necessary. . . .

"Calling a self-liquidating project 'subsidized' is, to say the least, inventive. And claiming that no one wants to use a waterway which already carries millions of tons of freight is even more ingenious. But the height of self-delusion is reached when the railroads shudder with apprehension over a project which will actually benefit them. Middle western industry and agriculture will grow in the wake of the Seaway and that prosperity cannot help but be reflected in the railroads.

"IN ANY event, little of the anticipated Seaway traffic will be diverted from the railroads, because it is mostly new traffic . . . or traffic of a character which is not economically moved by rail, such as petroleum . . .

"The percentage of losses to Atlantic and Gulf ports would be so small as to be completely wiped out by the normal expansion which occurs annually . . .

"As to vulnerability in wartime, the Seaway would be no more vulnerable than any other large installation . . . Too much reliance on this argument would prevent any but minor development of natural resources. Secretary of the Army Pace has also testified that, with the Seaway, 'no substantial addtional expense would be required for protection of this particular area.'"

[The CIO supports no particular one of the many pending versions of the project now before Congress, the Outlook points out, because none of them is completely satisfactory from the labor point of view; they contain many deficiencies of policy and none of them provides a sound basis for labor-management relations. CIO would like to see the principles of the Tennessee Valley Authority adopted.]

Simon Elected

Vice Pres. Louis Simon of the CIO Clothing Workers was elected to the board of trustees of the National Urban League at the organization's annual meeting in New York recently.

Archbishop Boyle Emphasizes Importance Of Encyclicals

RENEWED efforts toward economic justice were urged upon American Catholics by Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, of Washington, in his capacity as chairman of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in a statement last week in connection with the anniversaries of the two internationally-known papal encyclicals on labor.

The 60th anniversary of the issuance of the encyclical "On the Condition of Labor," by Pope Leo XIII, and the 20th anniversary of its mate, "On Reconstructing the Social Order," by Pope Pius XI, fall on May 15.

"The importance of these two great encyclicals can hardly be exaggerated," said Archbishop O'Boyle. "Their tremendous influence for good and their enormous contribution to the cause of social reconstruction are universally acknowledge, by non-Catholics, indeed, as well as by Catholics. History will undoubtedly record that they were among the most important documents of recent centuries.

"American Catholics will want to do everything possible, through the medium of public forums and discussions, to revive their own interest and the interest of their fellow-Americans in the teaching of these two historic documents. They will take second place to none in publicly demonstrating their devotion to the cause of social justice on this important anniversary. . . .

"Now more than ever before, with almost half the world in slavery and the other half in constant fear of aggression, Americans, blessed by Almighty God beyond all measure, owe it to themselves and to all men everywhere to keep faith with the Christian tradition of social justice as the only possible basis for a lasting peace."

Free Choice Of Doctors Opposed By Indiana Medical Society

One of the chief reasons given by the American Medical Association for opposing the President's health program is that it would prevent patients from freely choosing their physicians, an argument that has been exploded by now.

The AMA has, nevertheless, clung to the argument.

In Indiana, where the State CIO Council is backing a bill to improve the workmen's compensation law, the Indiana Medical Society, which is affiliated with AMA, opposed an amendment which would allow a worker to decide which doctor he wants.

The society originally joined with the council in favoring the "free choice" amendment, but during the debate in the House allowed its name to be used in opposition to the amendment, according to Council Secy.-Treas. Claude Bechtell. Before the society reversed its stand, its president wrote the council that it has always favored free choice of doctors.

The measure has passed the House and will go to the Senate, which also will consider another House-approved measure, which would raise unemployment compensation benefits to a maximum of $27 weekly. The council is continuing its fight for improvements.

Carey Urges Congress Give Grain To India

THE CIO supports "without qualification" a proposal to send two million tons of grain to the people of famine-stricken India, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week.

Carey denounced the "dangerous half-truths" and the "shocking and callous" efforts of opponents of the gift of grain to halt the move in Congress to provide help for the Indian people.

Noting disagreement with some of Indian Premier Nehru's recent statements on world affairs, Carey said he feels obligated to "try to understand Nehru's position."

"We cannot and must not tie political strings to our acts as they relate to the carrying out of world leadership that we have assumed," the CIO officer continued. "It would be an unforgiveable crime for us to make starvation in India a political pawn."

Much of the Indian grain crop was destroyed by a combination of heavy rains, cyclones, earthquakes and locusts. Most of the needed grain has been purchased by India, but two million tons are required to avoid widespread starvation.

Carey noted that American failure to deal "as intelligently" in the Far East as we have in Europe has aided the Communists.

"We can't meet the situation by speeches on the floor of Congress or editorials in the newspapers," he said.

Both as a practical matter and for reasons of "humanity and decency," we should "ship at once to the people of India two million tons of American grain, which we have and which they so sorely need," he said.

VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W. BARKLEY talks with CIO Textile Workers representatives from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia and Maryland who attended TWUA's second Legislative Institute Feb. 25 to Mar. 1 in Washington. Left to right: L. C. Haleman, Local 713, Falmouth, Va.; Mrs. Pearl Spencer, Local 679, Martinsville, Va.; Barkley; Peter Pandozzi, Local 422, West Warwick, R. I.; Ben Segal, assistant TWUA education director; Ettore Almori, Local 687, Avon, Conn., and Elmer Crowther, Local 275, Baltimore, Md.

CIO Upheld As Supreme Court Outlaws Utility Strike Law

THE RIGHT of workers in interstate industries to strike was made clear again last week by the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision outlawing a Wisconsin law banning strikes in public utilities.

The decision was handed down in a suit by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers against the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board attacking the validity of the state's Public Utility Anti-Strike Act. The statute forbade strikes among utility workers and substituted compulsory arbitration.

The National CIO acted on behalf of the union, with General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg making the argument before the high court. The opinion, written by Chief Justice Vinson, also covered a comparable case involving Div. 998 of the AFL Street Railway & Motor Coach Employes and the WERB.

Justice Vinson wrote that a state has no jurisdiction in a labor dispute involving an industry in interstate commerce where a federal statute—in this case the Taft-Hartley Act—exists.

The federal act, he maintained, confers the right to strike subject only to the limitations contained in the act itself, and where it has not limited or taken away this right, the states cannot do it.

"The decision again makes it clear that the right to strike is guaranteed by federal law in industries affecting interstate commerce," commented Goldberg.

"The Taft-Hartley Act modified and limited that right, but the decision again illustrates the fundamental principle that the states may not impose further or additional limitations.

"The decision has an effect far beyond its immediate impact on the Wisconsin statute. The statutes in such states as Kansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Nebraska which similarly prohibit or limit strikes in public utilities are now clearly adjudicated to be unconstitutional.

"In addition, there can be no question that other types of state regulation of the right to strike would be declared invalid. Congress has declared that the public policy of the United States is in favor of free collective bargaining. The decision of the Supreme Court makes it clear that the states may not pass legislation which runs counter to that policy."

LAWS prohibiting strikes in public utilities have been widely used against unions in states where they have been passed by reactionary legislatures. CIO unions affected by them include the Communications Workers and the Transport Workers, in addition to the UGOCW.

On the same day the Supreme Court handed down decisions in two other cases giving circuit courts of appeal greater discretion than they have enjoyed in the past in reviewing findings of fact by the National Labor Relations Board. In effect, the Supreme Court said it will not accept an appeal from an appellate court's ruling in such a case except in extraordinary circumstances, although an appeal in the same case might be accepted for other reasons.

The catch is that some circuit courts have consistently refused to see the facts as the NLRB sees them, and have refused to grant orders enforcing NLRB decisions. This has been especially true in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which has its headquarters in New Orleans and covers the South except for Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

One of the cases on which the ruling was based involved the CIO Maritime Union and the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. It dates back to 1944, when the union started to organized the crews of the firm's 73 Great Lakes vessels. The NMU filed charges of coercion and interference which the NLRB upheld. The company appealed, and the Circuit Court found the board's order "unsubstantiated."

Truman Lays Vote Apathy To Laziness

"LET GEORGE do it." That, says President Truman, is the attitude taken by too many potential voters in the United States today, and it accounts for the shockingly small turnout at the polls.

The President expressed his views in a letter to Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.), who has introduced a resolution asking for an investigation into why more people don't vote and what can be done about it. Javits is concerned because the "record off-year vote" of 1950 still turned out only 43.7% of potential voters.

Javits has been giving considerable publicity to the results of a small poll conducted by a national magazine, in which a great many of those questioned said they didn't vote because they didn't have enough information about the candidates or because there is too little choice between candidats.

APPARENTLY the President was not impressed by these reasons, which he seemed to regard as excuses. Here is what he said:

"I think one of the reasons for the lack of interest in the right to vote is fundamentally due to plain laziness and the idea of letting George do it. Voters who claim they have no hand in the selection of candidates, or those who take no interest in the political party, are like a great many people who do not like to take responsibility themselves but who find it much more pleasant to find fault with those who are willing to take the responsibility.

"I hope something may be done to wake the voters up to their responsibilities and their opportunities in this great Republic of ours."

Barbs Stir GOP To Action In Ohio

The Republican-dominated Ohio legislature, feeling itself thoroughly on the spot as the result of publicity about the unequal size of Ohio's congressional districts, has decided to take some action this year.

Eight bills to remedy the situation are before it—seven in the House and one in the Senate.

All the bills have the same idea in view—to set up 23 districts of approximately the same population, averaging 345,000. They differ on the details of just how it should be done. The only other items they all agree on is that there should no longer be a representative-at-large from Ohio.

Nationwide attention was called to the Ohio situation by President Truman, who asked the U. S. Congress to pass a law setting up standards which the states must follow in deciding how many Congressional districts to have and how to draw the lines.

The President pointed out that the Ohio districts had remained unchanged since 1913, in spite of vast population shifts within the state. As a result, the size of House districts in the state now varies from 905,000, the largest, to 166,932, the smallest.

Negro Bar Association Admits White Lawyer

The Mound City Bar Association, a Negro group at St. Louis, Mo., has admitted Attorney Edward T. Wright as its first white member. Wright, 27, received his law degree from Mercer University in 1949 and did research work in civil rights at Mercer and Tuskeegee Institute.

"There are many problems facing attorneys which involve the two races," he explained. "As the St. Louis Bar Association won't admit Negroes, I felt it would be a good idea for white attorneys to join the Negro group."

'Radio In Every Village' Campaign Succeeding

The "every village" campaign of the government at Bombay, India, to provide at least one radio per village has succeeded well during its first year, according to reports to the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization. Almost 700 villages have been equipped with receivers, usually installed in a public hall so that the entire community can listen in.

St. Louis Group Finds Negro Worker Slighted

Negroes haven't benefited from the increased demand for production in St. Louis, Mo., according to the annual report of M. Leo Bohannon, executive secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis. He cited statistics to show that by and large, employers consider Negroes only for common labor and unskilled jobs.

U. S. Unionists Are Again Offered Ruskin Scholarships

FOR THE FOURTH year in succession, three active U. S. trade unionists are offered a year's study at Ruskin College, Oxford University, England, through courtesy of the Transatlantic Foundation.

The scholarships are open to members of the U. S. labor movement between the ages of 20 and 35, who show promise of development and who show talent for further study in subjects of interest to labor.

Ruskin College was founded primarily to give a college education to British workers, and the curriculum therefore is chiefly concerned with social studies—history, economics, the theory and practice of government.

Both men and women are eligible. The amount of the scholarship is 250 pounds ($710 at current rates of exchange)—which covers tuition, board and room from October, 1951, to June, 1952, and leaves 125 pounds for personal use. Students furnish their own travel expenses and extra pocket money.

Selections are made by a committee of 11 persons, including Lawrence Rogin, education director of the Textile Workers, and Stanley H. Ruttenberg, educational director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. The final application date is May 1, 1951. Inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Ruskin College Labor Scholarships, Institute of International Education, 2, West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

CWA Names Healy Legislative Aide

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers last week announced the appointment of Thomas P. Healy as a legislative representative in Washington.

Labor Papers Barred By Minn. Legislature

LABOR AND cooperative newspapers with nearly 150,000 circulation and an estimated half-million readers have again been summarily denied press table space in both houses of the Republican-controlled Minnesota legislature.

Refused access to the floors of the House and Senate were Minnesota Labor, official publication of the Minnesota State CIO Council, with approximately 46,000 circulation; the Farmers Union Herald, a cooperative newspaper with about 48,000 circulation in Minnesota, and the Midland Cooperator, with approximately 50,000 circulation in the state.

Secy.-Treas Rodney C. Jacobson of the Minnesota CIO, wrote Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl, a Republican, on Nov. 28, 1950, asking his assistance in securing press table space in both houses for Minnesota Labor. Three days later the Governor replied that he was sending the request to Sen. Archie Miller, majority leader of the Senate, and State Rep. Roy Dunn, majority leader in the House of Representatives.

WHEN NO action was forthcoming, Jacobson renewed his request to the Governor early in January.

Eventually a reply came from Miller, who said the Senate had adopted rules "providing for only representation from the regular newspapers in Minnesota, whose credentials are approved by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Expense, and under present circumstances it is not possible to permit space for all of the newspapers and organizations from which such requests are received."

Miller wrote substantially the same letters to Harry J. Peterson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, who had asked for press space for the two co-op papers.

Dunn, the Republican national committeeman from Minnesota, an ultra-right wing tory and reputed undisputed boss of both houses, hasn't bothered to reply to either Jacobson or Peterson.

Two years ago Dunn delivered one of the most impassioned speeches of his career on the floor of the House—a fantastic denunciation of visitors who took notes on House proceedings, coupled with a demand that they be made to stop.

There was some speculation among liberals as to whether he was aiming at Minnesota Labor. The CIO paper, then as now, had no access to floor press facilities, and its reporters were forced to take their notes in the visitors gallery.

EXAMINATION of the minutes of the House by Emil Kreig, editor of Minnesota Labor, showed it voted press facilities only to the Associated Press, United Press; the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth dailies, and radio stations operating at 5000 kilowatts or more. The Senate list was the same except for the addition of a Minneapolis daily which was folded by the owners early in 1948, and the specific identifications of the only two radio stations in the state operating at 5000 kw or better.

The kicker is that one publisher owns all the newspapers in Minneapolis — the Cowles interests—including the one that went out of business three years ago, and another — Ridder — has monopolies in both St. Paul and Duluth.

DRINK ON THE BOSS

Unable to get secretarial help, a Washington men's clothing store ran an ad promising cocktails at 5 p. m. and guaranteeing a husband in six months. Over 300 applied. Eleanore Nelson, who got the job, samples the first cocktail.

ADA Criticizes Taft For Aiding McCarthy

SEN. TAFT and other Republicans were sharply criticized at the national convention of Americans for Democratic Action at Cleveland for having "elevated Sen. McCarthy to the highest councils of their party."

The 500 delegates accused the "Taft-McCarthy axis" of attempting to capture political control "at the cost of this country's position in the world and the civil liberties of the people." They also criticized those Democrats who have "adopted or capitulated to" McCarthyism.

Francis Biddle, former U. S. Attorney General, was re-elected ADA chairman. Frank McCulloch of Chicago was elected secretary and Marvin Rosenberg of New York, treasurer.

"Today liberalism faces a new challenge," Biddle said, "the challenge of fear. We must not minimize it. It will, I believe, confront us for some time, as long as calculating men find political advantage in it. America must mobilize against the danger of totalitarian aggression. It must not, in doing so destroy the values which we are mobilizing to protect."

The foreign platform supported the United Nations, called for an aggressive military force, and the defeat of communism through the organized and united strength of the free world.

It urged foreign economic aid including continuation of the Marshall Plan, greater emphasis on the Point Four program for underdeveloped areas, support of Britain's Colombo plan for Southeast Asia, and economic development of the Middle East. "Any German armed force," it said, "must be free of domination by former German High Command generals."

THE DOMESTIC policy program called for a clear statement of military requirements "to permit intelligent and orderly mobilization." Once formulated, military requirements "must be kept under continuous review in the light of changing developments," it added.

The plight of labor and small business was acknowledged by the resolution which declared it "essential that all major economic groups in the conutry share appropriately in the policy making and operation of our defense program." **LPA**

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Walter H. Harris has been designated director of organization for the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, with headquarters at 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. His job at present will be to coordinate the John Hancock campaign, where the workers will soon have the opportunity to cast off the shackles of Communist domination which have prevailed in this field for some time. The workers revolted against this domination right from the "grass-roots" up. The discredited and defunct organization has resorted to every possible trick, including legalism, to stall elections and to hold on. In some instances they have been aided by company connivance.

Allan Haywood

The United Railroad Workers, CIO, held a meeting last week, which the writer attended, at which the raiding tactics of the AFL Maintenance of Way Union on the Santa Fe were discussed. The AFL talks peace but continues to try to undermine the CIO Railroad Workers.

The labor members of the mobilization set-up have quit. For the labor members to continue under such a completely inequitable policy would have resulted in a betrayal of organized labor and the American people.

Defense Mobilizer Wilson acts and thinks big business, while profits continue to soar. Wages are frozen and prices rise, while profits soar. The labor movement will carry these facts to the people.

American labor is loyal and will make every sacrifice necessary, but it will continue to resist and object to the gouging tactics of big business and its representatives. Labor must continue to protect the interests of the American people.

Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich reports that the United Steelworkers-CIO, won a victory in a representation election at the Kennecott Copper Co. refinery, Garfield, Utah. Out of approximately 550 eligible, 260 voted for USA-CIO, 232 Mine-Mill, 9 neither.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the Steelworkers won a union shop election at the Metalcraft Mfg. and Sales Corp., Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of 29 for to 6 against. Intl. Rep. Horace Brock was in charge of this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at the Southwest Die Casting Co., Jacksonville, Ark., the workers voted in favor of the Auto Workers, CIO, by a vote of 13 to 1 against. Intl. Rep. William Kimberling was in charge of this campaign.

Morris Pizer, president, United Furniture Workers, reports two representation election victories: Irwin Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., UFWA 44, no union 24; and Stowe and Davis Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., UFWA 19, no union 11. Intl. Reps. Neil McCormick and Frank Hargrove were in charge of both.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Service Products Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., the IUE-CIO was again victorious over the discredited UE by a vote of IUE 43, UE 24, no union 1, challenged 8. Intl. Rep. William R. Brewer was in charge.

Houser also reports that in a representation election at the Consolidated Processing Co., Indianapolis, the Rubber Workers-CIO were victorious by a vote of 35 to 0 for no union. Field Rep. H. C. Anthony was in charge of the drive. The Furniture Workers, CIO, won a representation election at the Knott Mfg. Co., Tell City, Ind., by a vote of 41 to 22 for no union. Field Rep. Joe Hood was in charge of this campaign.

Alfred T. Virgillo, president, Engineering, Technical and Clerical Federation, LIU 1726, reports that LIU 1726 has been chosen bargaining representative by three technical groups at the Ford Instrument Co. Division of the Sperry Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.: Publication Dept. (consisting of technical writers, draftsmen and clerks) 6 for, 5 against; Electronic Laboratory (design engineers) 14 for, 7 against; Engineering Dept. (blueprint operators, photographers, clerks and typists) 15 for, 4 against. Brother Virgilio gives credit to CIO Rep. Peter Flynn for his able assistance to this campaign.

Al Harnett, secretary-treasurer, IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Nutley and Belleville, N. J., two units voted overwhelmingly in favor of the IUE. The vote was: Unit B, IUE 93; UOPWA 27, no union 7; Unit C, IUE 151, UOPWA 41, no union 8.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the Delta Refinery Co., Memphis, Tenn., the Oil Workers were victorious by a vote of 39 to 2 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the National Auto Fabrics Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the Textile Workers-CIO won by a vote of 25 to 6 for no union. In a union shop election at the same place, the workers voted 26 to 5 in favor of TWUA. TWUA Dir. R. B. Gatewood, assisted by Reps. Ned Warner and W. H. Conn, was in charge of the campaign.

Emspak Is Given 6 Months In Jail

Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Workers, was sentenced Mar. 1 to serve six months in jail and was fined $500 in Federal Court at Washington for contempt of Congress.

Emspak was convicted by Judge F. Dickinson Leetts, who heard the case without a jury and found him guilty of refusing to answer the questions of a House Un-American Activities Sub-committee investigating Communism in the UE. The union was expelled from the CIO at the 1949 national convention because of its Communist domination.

Thomas Quinn, formerly a UE organizer, also was convicted of contempt and sentenced to four months in jail, with a $1000 fine, by Judge James R. Kirkland in U. S. District Court at Washington. Judge Kirkland later reduced the fine to $500 when his counsel pointed out Quinn is now a $65-a-week factory worker, but said the sentence must stand.

Santa Fe Pays, Thanks To CIO

THE CIO Railroad Workers last week succeeded in clearing up a long-standing grievance involving thousands of section foremen and trackmen working for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—14 months after it happened.

The aggrieved employes will receive $40,000 in extra pay—the full amount due them as the result of a curious shift in company policy put into effect for one day —Saturday, Jan. 7, 1950—and then abandoned. The railroad, a multi-million dollar enterprise, has been trying to get out of paying the claim for that one day ever since.

Trackmen whose regular shift was Monday through Friday were called to work that Saturday and paid at straight time, in violation of the union rules. Foremen were in the same boat. On the other hand, trackmen on the regular Tuesday through Saturday shift worked only four days that week, and the union claimed a full day at straight time for them.

The railroad didn't try this curious system twice—but probably spent another $40,000 worth of high-priced lawyers' time trying to get out of paying for it before the CIO forced a settlement.

Senator Lauds Legion's Medical School Stands

In a letter to Miles Kennedy, director of the American Legion's legislative commission, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) thanked the Legion for supporting his bill to provide emergency federal aid to medical, dental and nursing schools over a period of years.

The Senator urged the Legion to open an all-out campaign against the American Medical Association's "dreadfully wrong, stupidly wrong, dangerously wrong" instruction to AMA lobbyists to defeat the measure.

Congress Has Only 26 Days To Extend Rent Control

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE END of this month, rent control expires in some 1400 communities, including Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Kansas City—unless their governing bodies vote, between now and then, to ask continuation until the end of June.

Meanwhile, Congress is doing nothing about writing a new and stronger law, which is needed more badly with every passing day. It's not entirely Congress' fault: the Administration is still deciding how to go about getting some rent control. No White House proposal has been introduced as yet.

To fill the gap—and save hapless citizens of the 1400 communities in question—the Senate Banking Committee last week approved a resolution doing away with the March 31 deadline. The House Banking Committee presumably will consider doing the same thing.

But no CIO member acquainted with Congressional processes should sit back and take it for granted that Capitol Hill will save the situation, even to that extent, just because one committee has approved a resolution.

The resolution must get on the agenda, reach the floor, pass both houses, and—if the versions are different—go to conference, get the differences straightened out, be approved again in each house, and be signed by the President. All this in just 26 days from March 5. Nothing short of a declaration of war ordinarily stands much chance of final approval in that short a time.

Here is background on the present snafu:

Tighe Woods, administrator of the Office of the Housing Expediter, who runs the federal rent control program, has been pushing for a stronger law ever since the present one was passed last year, but has never been able to get the agreement of the White House and the Budget Bureau as to how to proceed.

THERE HAVE been two schools of thought. One plugs for putting in separately for a strong rent control law, holding hearings immediately, and taking a chance of congressional approval. The other school of thought says the only way to be sure of getting the present ultra-conservative Congress to approve a decent law is to tie it in with the whole mobilization program.

Up until two weeks ago, the first approach prevailed, to the point where hearings on a separate rent control bill were scheduled to start Feb. 19 and Woods had his testimony all ready.

Then the pressure for amendments to the overall mobilization law increased to such a point that the Administration experts changed their minds and decided chances of passage were much better if the rent proposals came in the same package with proposed strengthening amendments to the Defense Production Act. They are now getting the package ready—and meanwhile, the clocks tick steadily on toward Mar. 31.

For tenants in the 1400 communities involved, there are only two possible courses of action: put pressure on the local governing body to pass a resolution this month ordering continuation of controls till June 30; and write Congressmen and Senators asking (a) passage of the resolution approved by the Senate committee and (b) passage of a new and stronger rent control law.

Average Rent Increase 94.5% In Los Angeles

Rent controls went off in Los Angeles last month.

The Office of the Housing Expediter has since then received over 1000 letters from tenants, reporting the amount of rent increases handed out to them. An analysis of 300 of these letters shows an average increase of 94.5%.

This differs somewhat from the results of a Los Angeles landlords' "survey," reported recently in the Chicago Journal of Commerce. According to the Journal reporter, who gave no indication of the size of the sample quoted to him by the landlords, the average rent hike has been from 5% to 15%, and there has been "a steady increase in vacancies."

American Woolen Makes Less Acceptable Offer

THE GIANT American Woolen Co., pace-setter for the woolen and worsted industry, on Feb. 27 sought to take advantage of the wage stabilization mess by offering to "settle" the strike of the CIO Textile Workers on the basis of a simple 10% wage increase with no "fringe" benefits.

Seventy thousand TWUA members are on strike against American Woolen and other mills. The walkout began Feb. 16.

The Feb. 27 offer actually amounted to a withdrawal of parts of the unsatisfactory offer already turned down by the union, but it was couched in language making it appear that the company was patriotically abiding by "binding" decisions of the stabilization moguls.

The offer was made in the form of a telegram from Francis W. White, company president, to Emil Rieve, TWUA president. Rieve replied immediately that TWUA was ready to negotiate a genuine agreement, that negotiations meant meetings and discussions between parties, that in any case White had clearly misinterpreted an order handed down unilaterally by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, and that after a bona fide agreement had been reached, it could be submitted to an appropriate government agency, if necessary.

The strike went on.

Meanwhile, TWUA told all its cotton-rayon locals to get ready to strike Mar. 15 unless a satisfactory agreement were reached by then. TWUA represents 200,000 workers in this section of the textile industry, working in more than 470 mills. About 110,000 of them are in the North and the remainder in the South.

TWUA is asking a two-year contract with the following provisions: a 12% increase at once, a cost-of-living adjustment payable quarterly, an annual 7% "improvement factor," a union wage scale establishing minimum standard job rates throughout the industry, company-paid pensions of at least $100 a month, and improved social insurance, holiday and vacation clauses.

Present average hourly earnings are $1.31 in the North and $1.21 in the South.

There has been no wage increase since 1948 except for a 10% raise in the North and 8% in the South, last September. Present northern contracts expire Mar. 15; Southern agreements have variable dates and some already have expired.

Negotiations have been going on in the southern mills for some time, with no noticeable progress. Talks with key northern mills began last week-end in Boston.

Unions Protest To Envoy On Venezuelan Labor Jailings

VIGOROUS protests against the jailing of Venezuelan labor leaders and repression of that country's union organizations were voiced to the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington last week by spokesmen for U. S. unions.

Calling on the Ambassador were Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Committee; Serafino Romualdi, of the AFL, and Anthony Boyle of the United Mine Workers.

In a letter presented to the Ambassador, the group said that reports from Venezuela indicate "a number of trade union leaders have been arrested and are being detained without any formal charges, and without having had the opportunity to appear before a judge."

One of those was Pres. Luis Tovar of the oil workers union, which represents 80% of the employes of Venezuela's fabulously rich petroleum industry.

Tovar was arrested while discussing demands for a new oil contract with a number of his colleagues.

The Venezuelan Ambassador promised to forward the protest to his government, which is one of the most dictatorial in Latin America.

Murray Endorses Red Cross Drive

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has endorsed the 1951 Red Cross Appeal to raise $85 million as "an investment in human welfare and national security."

"In this period of national emergency and international crises, the work of the American Red Cross deserves the full support of every American citizen," Murray declared.

"The American Red Cross merits our most wholehearted cooperation in these worthy activities . . . I feel confident that union members, like other groups in the population will give generously to the 1951 Red Cross Fund Appeal."

Goldfinger To Speak At Kansas College

Nathaniel Goldfinger, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, will discuss labor's attitude towards wage and manpower controls at Kansas State College's fifth annual labor-management round table, to be held April 6-7 at Manhattan, Kans.

The round tables are sponsored by the college department of economics and sociology, and feature presentation of management and labor points of view on subjects of current interest. This year the main subject is "Utilization of Manpower Under Emergency Conditions." More than 1000 persons attended last year's sessions.

Guild Wins Raises From United Press

United Press editorial employes won a $3 to $5 general wage hike in an agreement reached at New York City with the CIO Newspaper Guild. Commercial departments are also covered by the pact, which went into effect March 1, subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. A new scale of pay minimums has been set for editorial workers.

Murray To Air Defense Stand

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will carry the criticism of organized labor of the mobilization program to the American people in a nationwide radio address on Monday, Mar. 5.

He will discuss the issues over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. between 10:45 and 11 p.m. His talk will be heard from coast to coast.

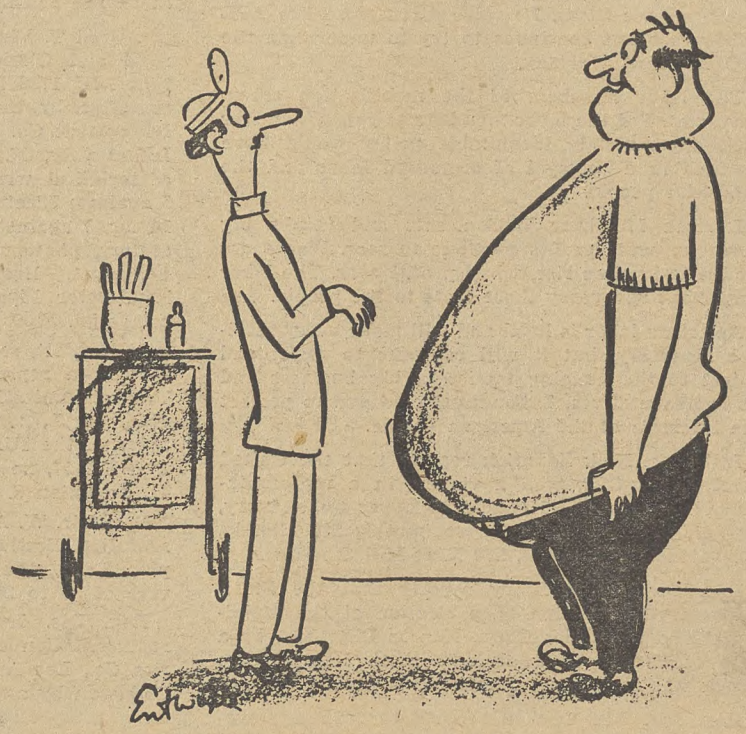
Executive Board Will Meet Mar. 15

The officers of the CIO—president, secretary-treasurer, and vice presidents — will meet in Washington on Mar. 14.

The following day, Mar. 15, the CIO Executive Board will hold a meeting at which the crisis in the defense mobilization and its effect on organized labor are expected to be major topics of discussion.

Four-Time Loser

For the fourth time the Supreme Court has rejected Louisiana's claim to submerged oil deposits off her coast. As a consequence, Louisiana must account for all money derived from offshore oil drilling since last June 5. On that date the court gave the federal government paramount rights to the underwater oil lands, but Louisiana three times asked for a reversal.



"It ain't that I want to lose weight because I feel bad—it's just that I have trouble keeping my pants up."

D&B Prices Drop First Time In 19 Weeks

Messr. Dun & Bradstreet seemed a trifle dazed by the sudden turn, but their wholesale food price index went into reverse last week for the first time in 19 weeks.

It dropped 6c to $7.25 in the week ended Feb. 26, the first decline since Oct. 10. It's still 21.6% above the $5.96 it registered in June, when the Communists touched off an apparently unending series of price increases by invading Korea, 23.9% above a year ago, and only 11c under the all-time high of $7.36 on July 13, 1948.

The week's decline reflected drops in 12 of the 31 foods included in the barometer—flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, hams, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes, hogs and lambs. Four others advanced, the rest were static.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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The CIO News

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United Labor Widens Fight To Win Fair Play In Mobilization Setup

The fight goes on—for a halt in the rising cost of living and for what CIO Pres. Philip Murray described as "fair play in the defense mobilization program." These developments occurred last week:

● Prices continued to go up.

● Corporation after corporation reported record-breaking profit figures—with General Motors leading the profits parade. GM's 1950 net profits hit $834 million—over $2 million a day.

● Leaders of the United Labor Policy Committee held a series of meetings with Eric Johnston, head of the Economic Stabilization Agency, in an affort to find a wage stabilization formula that might meet workers' needs during the emergency.

● Defense Mobilization Chief Charles E. Wilson—under bitter criticism from unions for his "arrogant" attitudes and big business viewpoints—conferred with President Truman.

Emerging from his confab with the President, Wilson kept a straight face while telling reporters that "neither of us understands what all the excitement and the shooting is about."

● The United Labor Policy Committee—representing CIO, AFL, railway brotherhoods and machinists—charged Wilson with trying to "mislead the American people." Wilson had claimed that labor's complaints all arose when the unions found he had thwarted their efforts to "control" manpower.

The ULPC called this statement "shockingly untrue."

● CIO Pres. Murray, recuperating from a severe attack of influenza, went on an NBC hookup to demand effective action against the trend of higher prices.

"It is not just a 'labor' problem when consumer prices go up," Murray said. Criticisms of the mobilization program, he added, "are not those of labor alone, but millions of Americans in every walk of life."

He charged that the stabilization program "in the name of fighting inflation . . . is lowering living standards while safeguarding swollen profits."

● Other union officials, in a series of radio broadcasts throughout the week, gave voice to complaints about prices, unfair wage formulas, unequal tax burdens provided in current proposals and business domination of defense agencies.

Meanwhile the CIO Executive Board scheduled a meeting for Mar. 15, where a full report on the situation will be made. On Mar. 20-21, the United Labor Policy Committee has scheduled two meetings of state and community union groups in Washington.

CIO, AFL and brotherhood members from around the country will get together separately on the first day, then meet for an unprecedented joint session on Mar. 21. (See Page 3.)

U. S. RUBBER INCOME $834,044,039 PROFIT SALES SET RECOR OF GENERAL MOTORS MAKES U.S. RECORD

Net Hits $24,657,647, or
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27% Rise in 1950 Gives Tota
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Money-Maker for Year

GOODYEAR'S PR

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SALES UP TO $7,531,086,846

Prices Subject to Competition, Costs, Officers Say—Taxation Figure $1,119,000,000

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By THOMAS E. MULLANEY

The General Motors Corporation wrote a new chapter in the financial history of private American enterprise last year. Achieving the greatest net profits and sales ever recorded by a private concern, the giant automobile producer reported earnings of $834,044,039 on a business volume of

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10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Number of Shares—Volume	Listed
Motor	63⅜	67⅛	63⅜	63¾	+ ½	106,100	15,000
Tel.	173¾	181¼	175⅛	181⅛	+ ½	50,900	
	15⅛	15⅛	¾	15⅛	− ⅛	37,500	
	20	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛	33,000	
	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	+		

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Union Bag Reports Record Sales in 1950; As Earnings Rise $3,410,966 to $10,897,604

The Union Bag and Paper Corporation in 1950 achieved the larg-
est annual sales volume in its his-

operations, Mr. Calder reflected the heavy upon the kraft

Du Pont's Sales And Earnings Set Records in 1950

Net Was Equal to $6.59 a Common Share Against $4.52 a Year Earlier

PURE OIL REPORTS $30,329,084 IN 1950

Net Is Equal to $7.06 a Share, Against $26,977,116, or $6.22 —Other Company Earnings

EARNINGS: Eastman Kodak Co. consolid
reported record 1950 net income
of $61,858,957 or $4.50 a common
share, compared with $49,778,699
or $3.80 a share in 1949. Other equal

eased to $35,109,35
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$24,752,425 EARNED BY LIBBEY-OWENS

Glass Company Begins Year With $10,000,000 Defense Orders

rt Shows

Gas Company Net Rises 28% During Month

By S. Oliver Goodman

Washington Gas Light Co. yesterday reported consolidated net income of $603,044 for January, an increase of $134,233 or 28 percent over the same 1950 month.

Operating revenues of $3,559,053 showed an increase of $1,113,582 while operating expenses of $2,879,147 were up $980,465.

Excluding suburban subsidiaries operations, the gas company's net income for the month totaled $730,385, a gain of $199,152. The parent firm's net was bolstered by nonoperating income of $450,189, principally dividends from subsidiary companies.

The parent firm's operating revenues for the month totaled $2,623,825, up $738,200. Operating expenses of $2,214,756 showed a gain of $702,140.

Meters in service at the end of January numbered 176,820 in Washington, an upturn of 1852 from the year-age figure. Gas sales in D. C. jumped 40 percent, while the entire system's sales rocketed 55 percent over January, 1950.

Record Profits Reflect Price Increases

Murray Says Equality Of Sacrifice Is Program Of American People

CIO Pres. Philip Murray delivered the following speech on "Fair Play and the Mobilization Program" over the National Broadcasting Co. network Mar. 5:

GOOD EVENING. I want to talk to you tonight about the tremendous and complex problems that we, the American people, face at home and abroad.

Our America is caught in the web of a great international crisis—a crisis resulting directly from Communist aggression.

Tonight, as we sit in our homes, boys from our factories and farms and schools are fighting for freedom's cause in the snow and mud of Korea. Throughout the entire world, men and women who believe in freedom and human dignity are taking more effective steps to resist totalitarian dictatorship.

Here, in the United States, we have long since made our great decision. Together with the other peoples represented in the United Nations, we are resolved to mobilize our resources in defense of the democracy we love and cherish.

Our skills, our resources and our spirit have given us the leadership of all the democratic world. In that role of leadership, we must show intelligence and imagination, courage and boldness. Those are the qualities expected of leaders. And the American people have those qualities.

Confusion

On the field of battle against Communist aggressors, the men and boys from our cities and hamlets are showing intelligence and courage. But, on the home front, there is confusion.

Malignant inflation is feeding on the vitals of economic life. It affects each and every family; nobody ever escapes the effects of inflation.

You know that. Every salary and wage earner knows it. Every housewife meets the by-products of inflation on her trip to the grocer or the butcher. Prices have gone up too high. They are continuing to rise too fast, right now.

And there is no adequate mechanism at work to halt that terrible inflation, which steals food from the tables of our families and bullets from the arsenals of our armed forces.

Inflation must be stopped. Inflation can be stopped—if we meet this major problem of the home front with the same boldness, intelligence and courage that our armed forces are showing in Korea. Thus far, Congress and our mobilization officials have not met this problem head-on.

As president of the CIO, and a co-chairman of the United Labor Policy Committee, I can state with conviction that Americans are determined to halt the steady upward march of the cost of living. Certainly, the men and women of our labor unions have repeatedly shown their desire to stabilize our national economy.

Action Urged Before

Last summer, when the outbreak of war in Korea first began to place its burden on the American economy, organized labor called for prompt and vigorous government action to curb inflation.

We said then and we say now: let us defend ourselves against the economic fifth column that will destroy our standards of living.

We said then and we say now: let us meet this challenge of world conflict by the democratic principle of equality of sacrifice—let there be a sharing, by every group in the land, of the burdens and responsibilities which we, as free men, must assume.

This demand for equal sharing of our common burdens and responsibilities has been voiced by many segments of the population. Americans know instinctively that our defense mobilization program must play fair **with all the people**—with labor and with management, with the farmer and the consumer.

However, our mobilization program is not now being conducted with equity and justice for all. It is not drawing fully on the abilities and skills of all the people. Now, while there is time, it is essential that these basic defects be corrected.

The United Labor Policy Committee, representing 15 million workers, has made protest about this serious situation. We have done so, not to impair the defense mobilization program, but to improve it. And it urgently needs improvement.

Our criticisms are not those of labor alone, but of millions of Americans in every walk of life.

Prices Concern All

It is not just a "labor" problem when consumer prices go up, or an inequitable share of the taxes is imposed on the lower income groups. It is not just a "labor" problem when the future of rent control is in danger. Unions are not the only groups concerned when wages and salaries are threatened with a strait-jacket, while the dollar loses value.

We are supposed, for example, to have price controls. Yet, the consumers price index just published is at the highest point in our history and our price administrators tell that prices will continue to rise still higher.

The Consumers Price Index, published by the Government, provides ample proof that present price fixing policies are simply a hoax. The hyprocrisy of this present system of alleged price control demonstrates an utter lack of morality—for it provides bonuses to profiteers at the very moment it works new hardships, of a discriminatory nature, upon the working men and women of America.

Moreover, the latest so-called price regulation does not establish firm ceiling prices. Neither you nor any other consumer is protected by this order, which cannot—by its very nature—be effectively enforced.

This is not real price control with teeth in it. This is a license to charge whatever the traffic will bear. A change is needed—or the national welfare will suffer.

The tax program is the second example of unequal burdens. Your Representatives and Senators are considering tax proposals that will favor the high incomes and bear down on lower incomes.

Under this tax program, if you are earning $3000 or $4000 a year, you will have to pay the same amount of income tax you paid at the height of World War II. But if your income is $500,000 a year, you will be permitted to pay $40,000 less than in 1944—and you'll have additional loopholes to save you still more tax money. There's no equality of sacrifice in this type of tax program.

Another case in point is rent control. Under our present weak law, millions of families have been forced to pay much higher rents. Yet, no rent control law, with really effective provisions, is anywhere near passage in the Congress.

If nothing is done by March 31, tenants in every part of the nation will be confronted with the specter of rent increases of 10 or 20—or even 40 per cent.

People Burdened

On prices, on taxes, on rents—you, the ultimate consumer, are being asked to bear the heaviest share of this increasing burden.

On the other hand, corporation profits have reached an astounding all-time high. Nothing effective is being done to make those super-profits bear their fair share of our national burden.

At the same time, while you are carrying the extra-ordinary burden, a new unfair wage and salary formula has been promulgated by the Government. The net effect of this government order is to keep wages and salaries down. This combination of heavier expenses and restricted income will cause real hardship among millions of moderate income families.

Reverse Of Fair Play

Our complaint against the stabilization program is that it is not geared to curb inflation. Rather, in the name of fighting inflation, the program will lower living standards while safeguarding swollen profits.

On the one hand, flabby treatment of the wealthy and gingerly treatment of profiteers; on the other, severe controls over people in the lower and middle income levels.

That is the reverse of fair play.

Who is to blame for this lop-sided approach to our inflation problems?

First, the conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats who dominate our Congress. They have given us a law that cannot effectively keep prices down and thus far, they have failed to improve the law to make it workable.

Second, an equally conservative coalition of big-business-minded officials who direct our defense mobilization program.

No one can object to the desire of businessmen—big or small—to serve their country. But we can and should object when representatives of big business monopolize the top levels of our defense mobilization program. That program is supposed to serve all the American people.

Representatives of labor, of agriculture and of small business thus are entitled to a significant place in the policy and operating levels of our mobilization agencies. These spokesmen for major groups in the American public would not serve narrow interests—they would contribute their skill and their viewpoints to building a defense program thoroughly attuned to the needs and the problems of every citizen.

This would help to insure a fair deal for every American citizen—rich or poor, city worker or rural farmer, housewife or school teacher, people at work and people who have been retired on meager pensions.

Americans want a defense program that will give our armed forces the supplies they need—when they need them and in abundant quantity.

Equality Wanted

Americans want equitable treatment for the millions of the civilian population. That means: price controls that work, and an equitable wage and salary policy.

Americans want rent controls extended. They want a tax program that will not permit any section of the public to avoid its share of the revenue burden. They want corporations to make reasonable profits—but not a license to profiteer at the expense of the people during an emergency.

The American people have shown time and again that they insist upon fair play.

Let us start now to get fair play in the mobilization program. Let us halt inflation and promote equality of sacrifice throughout the length and breadth of America.

That is labor's program. That is the American people's program.

Let us all work together to attain it.

We of labor stand ready to do everything in our power to achieve the equality of sacrifice needed in this time of crisis.

Carey: Show Run By Big Business

Here are excerpts from a radio speech given by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey over the Mutual network Mar. 6:

THE PRINCIPLE at issue is whether organized labor shall be a party, in official positions, to a mobilization setup which we believe cannot now do the required job . . .

I need only indicate the people who are running this program to have you understand what I mean. We have Charles E. Wilson, recent president of General Electric Company. His main assistants are General Lucius Clay, chairman of the board of Continental Can Co., and a member of the board of directors of the Newmont Mining Co.; Fred Searls, president of the Newmont Mining Co., and Sidney Weinberg, senior partner of Goldman-Sachs Co., Wall Street investment brokers . . .

The economic branch of mobilization is run by Eric Johnston, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and on leave as president of the Motion Picture Association of America. Production affairs are run by Gen. William Henry Harrison, recent president of the Intl. Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Wilson's Own Ticket

I call to your attention the fact that Wilson demanded the right to write his own ticket, giving him such power that he virtually controls the domestic economy of this nation.

Here we are presenting to America and to the world a group of high finance and big business men as the exclusive leaders of this world program to defend our democracy and way of life. We are trying to do it against Communist propaganda which declares that America is being run by Wall Street . . .

I believe firmly that the President would have been on sound grounds in putting people from organized labor on a basis of equality with those from business and then saying to the world: "Here we have labor and management in America united in this great struggle." Instead, any representation of labor has been offered by Wilson grudgingly, hesitantly, and only under considerable pressure.

How Labor Is Hurt

Labor has tried to assess what this actually means in terms of the direction our defense program would take. We have seen also an attempt to freeze labor into an unjust and unrealistic wage pattern which attempted to deceive the American people at the same time prices were allowed to skyrocket; a tax program was being proposed that would place two-thirds of the burden upon the low and moderate income groups; the great corporations were demanding and getting enormous tax amortizations and subsidies as a condition for expanding production.

And finally we saw that the problem of manpower—the only one in which labor had any vote through the Secretary of Labor—was taken out of the hands of the Secretary of Labor and placed virtually under the control of Gen. Clay. He is the man who in the last war was most determined to secure a National Service Act which would have robbed Americans of a great deal of their liberities . . .

We are not greedy and selfish but we believe in the doctrine of equality of sacrifice and we insist that this defense effort cannot succeed without it. We believe that if 10 people were in a lifeboat on a stormy sea and the owner of the lifeboat insisted that the other 9 people take up the oars, but that in the division of the food that he get one-half and the rest of the crew get the other one-half, there would be some considerable difficulty.

We are in that position today. Our nation is in a lifeboat on a stormy sea created by Communist imperialism. We are ready to pay our share, to work our share, to bleed our share, and if necessary to die our share.

Snafu Continues As Labor Takes To Air

"Let us start now to get fair play in the mobilization program. Let us halt inflation, and promote equality of sacrifice throughout the length and breadth of America. That is labor's program. That is the American people's program."

IN WORDS like these, CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week set forth the aims and goals of organized labor, whose criticism of the defense mobilization program has become a number one topic of conversation in Washington.

Making his first speech in several weeks—the CIO President is recuperating from a severe case of flu—Murray summed up defense mobilization policies with these sentences:

"On the one hand, flabby treatment of the wealthy and gingerly treatment of the profiteers; on the other, severe controls over people in the lower and middle income levels. That is the reverse of fair play."

And, he added—

"IT IS NOT just a 'labor' problem when consumer prices go up, or an inequitable share of the taxes is imposed on the lower income groups . . . Unions are not the only groups concerned when wages and salaries are threatened with a strait-jacket, while the dollar loses value."

But, as the CIO News went to press, the human eye could see no changes in the mobilization trend of policies and actions that had brought forth bitter criticism from the United Labor Policy Committee and its various leaders.

Those criticisms and suggestions for improvement had been voiced last December; again on Feb. 16; again on Feb. 28, when the ULPC asked labor representatives to resign from defense advisory and staff positions; again in a series of speeches by top leaders of the nation's unions on various radio networks last week.

While Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston met last week on alternate days with labor and business groups in an effort to find common agreement on a wage formula and disputes agency, Mobilization Boss Charles E. Wilson visited the President at Key West.

HE CLAIMED to reporters that neither he nor the President knew what all the shooting was about—though Edward R. Murrow, CBS broadcaster, who has reported the recent developments in brilliant fashion, said that he and millions of other Americans could understand them pretty easily.

Wilson, it was clear, was making no move even to try to compose his differences with the unions. Murray, though not mentioning Wilson by name, had pointed out Wilson's Office of Defense Mobilization—like the Congress—was dominated by a "conservative coalition."

The CIO Executive Board, which meets Mar. 15 in a session planned many weeks ago, will get a full report on current developments.

MEANWHILE, CIO state councils, major city councils, and regional directors, received letters from Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood calling them to a meeting in Washington Mar. 20. Next day they will join with "opposite numbers" from the AFL and the brotherhoods in the first such meeting in Washington history.

The Mar. 20-21 meetings probably will launch a nationwide campaign to bring about more effective price controls.

On the major complaints of the unions, nothing was happening.

No indication of action for a more fair tax program, or for speedier action on rent control extension, was visible. Rent controls now are due to expire Mar. 31, and sharp rent increases can be expected if the controls are not extended and strengthened.

WILSON made pretty clear, in his Key West interview, that the unions could expect no change in his decision to take over top control of manpower problems—which have been a matter previously handled by the Dept. of Labor.

Union spokesmen have made equally clear their fears that the big business clique in Wilson's office might one day launch a blitz legislative attack to get compulsory drafting of civilian labor.

Prices are still rising, statistics show, and each day's paper shows corporation profits running higher than at any time in history. While GM's record of over $800 million dwarfed the profits of many other firms, almost all of them were showing a lush margin over costs.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who as head of the CIO Electrical Workers, had contract dealings with Wilson—then head of General Electric—spoke bitter words of criticism in a Mutual network radio speech.

AFL Pres. William Green, in a CBS speech, said that "government policy is playing right into the hands of the profiteers."

Green said it was "tragic" that representatives of wage earners should be "rebuffed" in their efforts to help the defense program. At present, he said, the defense program is staffed "from top to bottom," with big business representatives.

Harrison Refused To Convert From Autos To Planes In 1941-42

Gen. William Henry Harrison, president of the Intl. Telephone and Telegraph Co. and chairman of the Defense Production Administration—No. 2 spot in the mobilization setup—is the same man who blocked World War II production for months.

Harrison was director of production for the Office of Production Management in 1941 when Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, with full CIO support, was demanding that the government convert the auto industry to the production of airplanes. Harrison refused to order civilian production cut back—in January, 1942, a full month after Pearl Harbor, only 5% of its production was going to the war effort. In addition, new models were coming out loaded as heavily as ever with increasingly scarce materials.

A House committee tried to get some explanation from Harrison. Chairman Tolan asked him if he would have ordered the industry to convert had he known that Pearl Harbor was coming.

His answer was that he couldn't see that anything had happened since August, 1941, which would make him change his mind.

This production genius did not meet once with the six labor leaders supposed to advise him from the time they were appointed some months ago until they resigned two weeks ago.

Auto Makers Get 3½% Price Rise

If you're going to buy a new car you should have done it last year, maybe. Or perhaps you're rich.

The manufacturers will be permitted to raise new passenger car prices 3½% above Dec. 1, 1950, levels, under a regulation issued by the Office of Price Stabilization Mar. 1.

Price Chief Michael DiSalle signed the order which amends the order outlawing a price rise just before Christmas. The 3½% is applicable to the prices dealers pay the auto workers. DiSalle said the order is "an interim measure" to be in effect 60 days.

In addition to the price boost, there are cuts in auto production.

BETTER PRICE CURB AIM OF D. C. MEET

Representatives of organized labor will come to Washington from all parts of the country on Mar. 20 and 21. They will set up the United Labor Policy Committee's plans for protecting all U. S. consumers by getting a realistic price control plank into the defense mobilization program.

They will represent CIO and AFL city, county and state councils and federations, and some international unions of both bodies; the railroad brotherhoods and the Machinists. CIO regional directors also will attend.

The different groups will hold separate meetings on Mar. 20, with the CIO session to be held in Barker Hall of the YWCA, 17th and K Sts., N.W. On Mar. 21 a joint meeting will be held in the Statler Hotel. It is expected the co-chairmen of the committee — CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists and Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association—will speak.

Some Papers Flay ULPC, But Others Are More Reasonable

By BRADFORD V. CARTER

For Labor Press Association

THE anti-labor lads can't meet labor arguments so they're screaming—the editorial writers and the columnists. Labor wants to "rule or ruin"; labor was "striking against the government"; labor "won't play unless it can make the rules"; labor was trying to "coerce" the government.

The Washington Star said the attitude of the United Labor Policy Committee was one of "rule or ruin": that its fear of a move by Mobilization Czar Charles E. Wilson to draft civilian manpower was a phony argument.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, admitting that "valid excuses can be found for the disgruntlement of the union spokesmen," called labor's withdrawal of representatives from all mobilization agencies "a reckless, selfish course" and "a strike against the nation's effort to control the rising cost of living."

(How silly can an editorial writer get? Labor's concern over the very failure to control the rise in the cost of living was the basis of the step it took.)

The New York Times called the original wage "catch-up" formula, which was the last straw in forcing labor to walk out, "eminently reasonable." It agreed with President Truman that there was no crisis.

David Lawrence, syndicated columnist, said: "Labor union leaders have begun a strike against their own government," that labor was trying to dictate, that its walkout was "defiance," that labor was trying to "coerce" the government, that unless labor can make the rules it won't play, and that, he said, is a "tragic situation."

BUT although the N. Y. Times saw no crisis, the New York Herald Tribune called the situation "a crisis of the gravest proportions in the defense effort," said it had been "long in making" and went on:

"What labor wants, fundamentally, is the assurance of equal sacrifice and total effort . . . The doctrinaire demands of labor's spokesmen are a reflection of their profound concern at seeing prices dealt with by incantation rather than by straightforward and honest controls, at seeing taxes postponed, and so large a portion of the population as the farmers left virtually outside the call of duty.

"If Mr.Truman had been able to convince labor that inflation was being resolutely combatted and sacrifices fairly apportioned, the present crisis would not have arisen. Until he can convince labor of these things, it will not be put down."

The Washington Post admitted "a reexamination of the mobilization setup is absolutely necessary."

Doris Fleeson, a syndicated columnist of another complexion than Lawrence, pointed out that labor's complaint was not merely on wage policy but "on the broad charge that the stabilizers have failed to stabilize." She noted, as had labor, that prices were frozen at their highest levels, that adjustments have been in the direction of still higher levels; that food costs remain untouched, taxes lag and rents are relatively rising.

She also said that in addition to inflation, there may be unemployment in the consumer goods industries because the raw materials they need are being restricted to defense industries, which in themselves have not yet gotten up steam. This is already true in some industries, notably rubber.

BUT FOR the lowdown, Old Man Carter always refers to the newspaper for businessmen. The Wall St. Journal said that labor does not like the original wage formula but the break "also represented their dissatisfaction with the entire mobilization set-up."

And the next day, in its column called "Review and Outlook," the Journal took the whole controls program apart, and said there is no way to "control" inflation, but there is a way to stop it "by the simple process of not making two pieces of money where one was before. And once you stop inflating the currency, prices and wages will readjust themselves."

That's the Journal's line on inflation. But here's the way the editorial started out: "It is all very well to flay the labor leaders for walking out on the so-called stabilization program. But after you have done so, you have explained nothing, answered nothing and solved nothing. For the causes of this bit of chaos lie much deeper than any man's pique."

Old Man Carter stands on that.

Public Squeals, And No Wonder

The Meat Trade Institute, an organization of New York and North Jersey pork processors and packers, has managed to inflitrate the Office of Price Stabilization to a far greater degree than any other industry group.

Its Washington representative, Joseph Cohn, spent so much time at the OPS gathering data for a weekly copyrighted newsletter to members that he was finally given a desk and a telephone in the meat division.

The phone number is the same as that of OPS itself—Sterling 4200—and he can be reached at Extension 3908. Who pays for it has not been made clear. He has even hired a secretary and installed her at a desk near his own.

"It's handy, you know," he commented with refreshing candor. "I'm right here and whenever they want to know anything about pork, I can tell 'em."

Phone Firm Ordered To Refund $6 Million

Telephone subscribers in Massachusetts will not only pay lower rates but will also get a refund which may come to $6 million. The State Supreme Court has ruled that the rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. are too high. The rates, set in May, 1949, have meant $15 million more a year to the company. The company must now go to the State Dept. of Public Utilities and argue about rates.

Labor Withdrawal Protested Many Things

Union Representatives Left Defense Agencies Because Of Numerous Shortcomings In Operation Of Mobilization Program

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE STORY of labor's withdrawal from the mobilization agencies is a simple one—yet it has been badly distorted by many writers and commentators.

Labor, for example, is not on strike against the government. It is not staging a walkout merely because of the Wage Stabilization Board's wage program.

The withdrawal did not result from a sudden burst of anger on the part of union leaders. The protest is not aimed at securing jobs in the mobilization set-up for labor officials because they want to share in defense patronage.

Yet many of the editorials and much of the commentary have painted such a picture.

So, an effort is going to be made here to tell the simple story simply.

LABOR WAS among the first groups in the country to urge that the nation embark on a real mobilization program.

It pledged its support to such a program—and it meant what it said.

Labor said from the very beginning that any program which was to be successful must be based on the theory of equality of sacrifice.

To union officials this simply meant that those in charge of mobilization should make every effort to see that all segments of our population were treated as nearly alike as possible.

THEY DIDN'T want profiteering for the wealthy and new hardships for the poor. They didn't want industry to benefit at the expense of labor and agriculture. They didn't want agriculture to benefit at the expense of industry and labor.

And they didn't want—or ask for—special benefits for labor at the expense of other groups.

They said they wanted as much equality of sacrifice as was possible—and that's what they wanted.

To obtain such equality, the labor leaders said, it would be necessary for the important segments of the population to have a real voice in determining mobilization policies.

It would be necessary, they added, for Congress to enact legislation which would clamp down on chiselers and protect consumers from inflation.

Labor began telling this story soon after the outbreak of war in Korea. It has been repeating it ever since.

But what has happened?

There has been no equality of sacrifice or even anything which approaches it.

The upward surge of inflation has hardly been slowed down, much less halted.

The direction of the mobilization program is firmly in the hands of men recruited from big business and big finance.

Labor and other groups—such as agriculture and small business—have been denied a voice at the policy-making level.

The price orders issued to date give a real break to the sellers. The wage formula raps workers over the head.

LABOR WAS protesting against many things—not against just one thing—when it withdrew from the mobilization agencies.

It was protesting against what it considered to be a raw deal for the nation's consumers.

It was protesting against the making of the mobilization agencies into a private preserve for big business and those closely associated with it.

It was protesting against a Defense Production Act which was badly drafted—a piece of legislation which hasn't and can't stabilize our economy.

IT WAS protesting against the lack of adequate controls—and against plans for saddling an unfair tax burden on those in the low-income group.

It was protesting against a program which has not utilized the knowledge and skill of labor and the farmer.

It was protesting against lack of equality of sacrifice—against domination of defense machinery by one group—against being used as "window dressing" when it had no real voice.

It's a fairly simple story, isn't it?

Then why not tell it to your friends and acquaintances?

And to members of Congress?

IT'S EVERYBODY'S PROBLEM

Labor is taking its story direct to the people.

Or, perhaps it would be better to say that labor has decided to dramatize the people's own story for the people.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray launched the campaign last week in a radio address in which he declared that "it is not just a 'labor' problem when consumer prices go up, or an inequitable share of the taxes is imposed on the lower-income groups."

Other CIO officials and leaders of the AFL, railroad brotherhoods and the Machinists scheduled a series of broadcasts and appearances on radio forum programs.

The objective was to call sharp attention to problems which caused labor representatives to withdraw from the defense agencies.

One of the biggest of these problems is inflation, which affects every consumer and which has already added many millions to the cost of the mobilization program.

This part of the story that labor is telling is comparatively simple. Prices have been going up and up and up. Even the "freeze" didn't halt their climb. And they'll continue to rise under the "controls" which are now in effect.

This is a problem not only for those who belong to unions. It's the problem of every wage earner, every taxpayer.

We as a nation don't want inflation—and we as a nation can keep inflation from becoming worse than it is.

But we can't do it under the present set-up. That's certain. New legislation and a different approach to the problem are needed.

This will be spelled out in detail at labor meetings in Washington March 20-21. State and city union officials who attend will take the story back home.

And there they will tell it to all who will listen.

The idea, of course, is to gain support for labor's belief that our mobilization set-up must be changed so there is more equality of sacrifice—so nobody is permitted to profiteer from our defense program.

And it's a good idea.

★ ★ ★

RED FORCES LOSE GROUND

An encouraging piece of information is contained in a recent statement by a top State Dept. official revealing that the Communist parties of Western Europe have been steadily losing members—a fact already well known to American unionists who have visited that part of the world recently.

The United States can claim a measure of the credit—undoubtedly a large measure.

Economic hardship provides the best breeding ground for communism—and Western Europe was suffering such hardship at the end of the past war.

Then our country stepped into the picture with the Marshall Plan, which enabled the region to rebuild homes and factories and step up industrial and farm production.

Undoubtedly this prevented a broad swing toward the program of the Reds.

But we have a hunch that the Reds themselves were responsible for the loss of many party members.

Their support of aggression in Korea, their failure to make good on promises and their campaign of "Russian first, last and always" certainly had an effect.

So it seems that economic aid helps people spot Red lies and Red imperialism for what they really are.

Silence Is Golden Dept.

"BREAD PRICES have just been cut 15% in the Soviet Union," PAC Pipeline commented in a recent issue of PAC's Political Action of the Week. "Anyone caught spreading these joyous tidings in Czechoslovakia or Hungary, where bread and flour rationing have been re-imposed, will be punished as a saboteur."

Other Pipeline quips:

"A Senate subcommittee will start hearings Mar. 14 on a measure placing weather control authority under the Agriculture Department. And then, by thunder, if Agriculture Secy. Charley Brannan doesn't do something about it he'll be in contempt of Congress."

"A Washington newspaper headline reports 'Claire Booth (wife of Time Publishing Luce) Pops Up Plugging for Eisenhower, Hoover, Landon & Dewey.' Doesn't she know they're not speaking to each other these days?"

"Memo to investigators of the RFC: In February, 1932, a former vice president of the United States named Charles G. Dawes, was appointed by Pres. Herbert Hoover to head the RFC. Five months later he resigned to become chairman of the Central Republic Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago. Three weeks after that the bank got an $80 million loan from the RFC."

"Memo to editorial writers: The wool industry was on strike from Jan. 26 to Feb. 16, refusing to take military contracts or sell to consumers until price ceilings were taken off. They were taken off. Price ceilings have also been taken off cotton goods—for the same reason."

"A New Jersey grand jury has handed up 84 manslaughter indictments against the Pennsylvania Railroad as the result of a train wreck February 6. What page of your newspaper did you read it on?"

"President Truman has proposed increasing the mailing rates for newspapers and magazines so that the taxpayers can be relieved of some of the postage bills of the big publishers. This trend toward socialism has simply got to stop."

HST Renews 'Rights' Pledge

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has expressed hope that the 82nd Congress will enact his civil rights program into law. He renewed his pledge to fight for the program "with all the vigor I possess."

In a letter to the recent Fourth Annual Conference on Civil Liberties at Washington, the President said the program and bills to make it law are now before the Congress. "By strengthening the privileges of citizenship," he said, the program "will add greater substance to the American tradition of equality and equal opportunity. It is another step in solidifying the unity of our people."

Truman noted that the Congress is busy with mobilization legislation but said that the civil rights measures must also be passed. "I am not among those who take the view that in times of stress we must shelve all efforts and programs for the betterment of our people," he commented.

"The maxim, first things first, is entitled to its due; but it cannot stay the inexorable drive and inevitable progress of humanity in ridding itself of the inequalities and imperfections of our social and economic life."

Among the 100 organizations taking part in the civil liberties conference are the AFL, the CIO, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the National Farmers Union, and a number of individual CIO and AFL unions. It is sponsored by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

Speakers at the first day's sessions included Sens. Morse (R., Ore.) and Lehman (D., N.Y.).

The conference call warned that in the name of security, freedoms are being curtailed. "Legislation such as the McCarran Act abridges traditional rights of expression and association," it said, and it apes the Russian iron curtain in an attempt to insulate Americans from hostile ideas."

LPA

Jap Shipping Expansion Hit

A protest against "unwarranted expansion" of Japanese shipping and shipbuilding has been sent to President Truman by nine national maritime organizations.

The CIO Maritime Committee is among the group protesting, along with the Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Association of American Ship Owners, American Legion, National Federation of American shipping and others.

"We are not suggesting that Japanese shipping be barred from or improperly restricted in international trade," they said. "We feel her efforts should first be directed to the restoration of her domestic shipping, and thereafter Japanese shipping and shipbuilding could very properly be gradually and proportionately restored in harmony with the revival of other Japanese industries and of her import and export trade."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Her Knowledge Of Unions Made A Difference

THIS IS A STORY about a girl from a small Mississippi town who became very homesick after joining a women's branch of the armed forces.

She was stationed at Biloxi, not too far from her home, but she felt like an outsider.

The trouble was that she was in an outfit which contained a number of liberals from the North and East, including quite a few college graduates.

The other girls jumped to the conclusion that the Mississippian was a Southern reactionary.

MARY, AS WE shall call her, just didn't seem able to get into that little "inner circle" which dominated her group.

She wasn't treated badly—but she felt forlorn because she was treated as an "outsider."

There wasn't any improvement in her situation until one evening when the "inner circle" started a discussion of organized labor.

A number of the college grads who had studied the social sciences were in favor of unions—thought they were good for their members and the country as a whole.

There were some who argued that unions were no good—that they should be abolished.

The discussion eventually became rather heated.

IT WAS AT THIS point that Mary blurted out her strong endorsement of the organized labor movement.

"Why, Mary, what do YOU know about unions?" one of the girls asked. "You come from Mississippi."

Mary, her ire aroused a bit, replied, "Well, I know a lot about unions that I didn't learn out of books.

"My mother is chairman of her local union and I've heard almost nothing but union talk around our house for four years."

The group listened attentively as Mary continued:

"I've heard organizers tell about the struggles of the union here in the South and elsewhere.

"Why, I found unions to provide such fascinating talk that I could hardly do any studying at home at night.

"Sometimes I seemed to get contracts and strikes mixed up with my Algebra and Latin.

"And I know something about the Taft-Hartley Law, too!"

BY THIS TIME Mary had her audience in the palm of her hand, so to speak, and she went right on talking.

She told about her mother and her co-workers. Her mother and about 150 others, she said, signed a petition to the boss asking for a "little raise" above the 40c-an-hour they were receiving.

The boss, she continued, didn't like the petition one little bit so he fired her mother and the 150 other signers.

"They decided to do something about it and the only logical thing to do was to form a union," Mary said.

They formed a union—a CIO union—and Mary's mother became chairman.

"So, you see, I know a little about unions," Mary concluded—or thought she concluded.

HOWEVER, THE young women who had learned about unions mostly from books weren't passing up an opportunity to obtain some first-hand information.

They shot question after question at Mary and she answered as best she could.

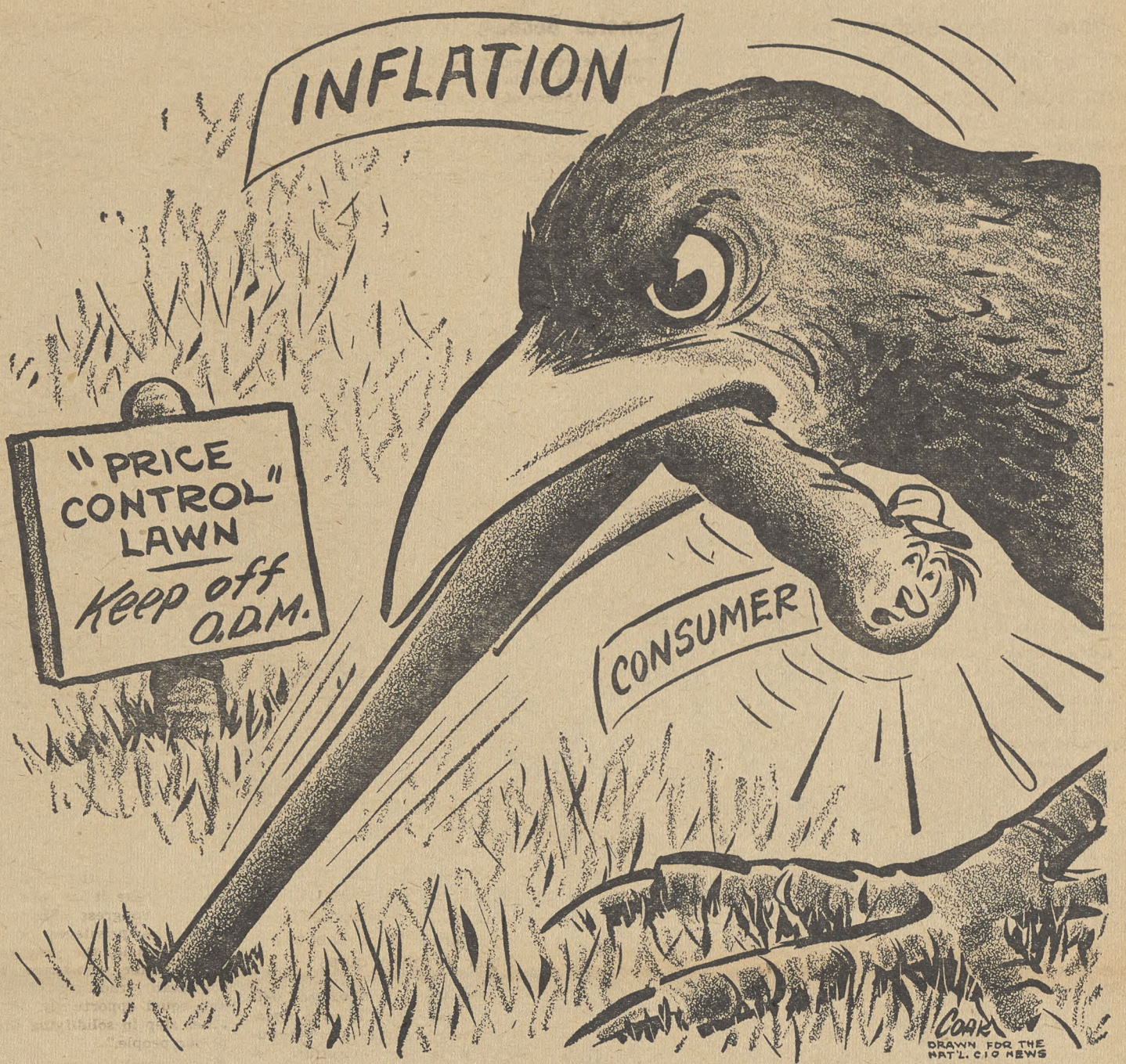
She told them not about the theory of unions but about how they actually operated on the local shop level. She told about the difficulties of organizing and about the benefits that resulted.

Finally, after much talk, the discussion session ended.

And ended also was the homesickness of Mary. From then on she was "one of the girls."

A. L. S.

The First Robbin' This Spring!



A Story Of Piggy Bank Illustrates Our Economical Plight

Chances are that if you start this story of the piggy bank as related by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey you will read every word of it to see how things turn out. Carey told it in a speech which he gave at the convention of District 1 of the CIO Rubber Workers at Pittsburgh on Mar. 2.

A YEAR AGO this month I was scheduled to address your District 1 convention in Mansfield, Ohio. You may recall that I was unable to be with you then because my little daughter, Patty, then nine years old, was struck by an auto and remained in a coma for 32 days. I'm happy to be able to tell you that although she was literally at death's door for more than a month, Patty is now completely recovered.

In thinking over what I would tell you here today my thoughts recurred to Patty for another reason. At Christmas time when I was selecting Patty's gifts I stopped at one department store counter covered with very attractive plastic piggy banks. I considered buying one for Patty then but decided to wait a bit.

Last week an item in the *New York Times* reminded me of my intention to buy the piggy bank for Patty. The *New York Times* story reported that Donald B. Woodward, a second vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, testified before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Woodward, according to the newspaper, declared, "Junior's piggy bank stands as the symbol of America's strongest anti-inflation weapon and its best bet for continued economic well-being."

Well, you know, that statement sort of impressed me. I decided that if Patty's piggy bank could become "America's strongest anti-inflation weapon and its best bet for continued economic well-being" —well, I was going to make sure that Patty had her chance to make this enormous contribution to the United States.

Consequently, yesterday before taking the plane to Pittsburgh I hurried down to the same department store. I was pretty self-satisfied at the picture of how Patty would be saving money and saving the country at the same time. I got to the counter and there were the same piggy banks. I picked out one and started to hand it to the clerk when the price sign caught my eye.

So help me . . . the price of that piggy bank—in less than three months—had jumped from $1.50 to $3.91, an increase of 161%!

To tell you the truth I got so enraged I stalked out of that department store with my fists doubled up. How in heaven's name could I ever explain to Patty the economics of saving her pennies and nickels when the price of her very piggy bank had soared 161%.

Between you and me I don't think I could ever make Patty understand what Second Vice-president Woodward meant when he said that "Junior's piggy bank stands as the symbol of America's strongest anti-inflation weapon and its best bet for continued economic well-being." Patty would probably figure out very quickly that she could save more money by not buying the piggy bank in which to save money. But here, I'm afraid, Mr. Woodward wouldn't understand Patty.

Patty and her piggy bank, it seems to me, illuminate a great deal of the economic crisis that is enveloping us today. And the core of that crisis is the dizzy pursuit of profits by prices. I'd be willing to bet that the increase in net profits of that company which produced Patty's piggy bank rose practically as high as the 161% increase in the article's price.

Booklet Describes How The Marshall Plan Makes Jobs For American Workers

What the Marshall Plan means to American workers is told in a booklet just issued by the Economic Cooperation Administration describing the effect of the European recovery program in Pennsylvania.

The booklet shows that 34,000 pay checks went in 1949 to Keystone State workers on jobs made possible by Marshall Plan orders.

In the first four months of 1950, direct orders for $32 million worth of Marshall Plan goods went to 92 Pennsylvania cities and towns.

Included was $10 million for machinery and vehicles; $10 million for fuel (coal and oil); $5 million for food, feed and fertilizer, and $3.5 million for raw materials. The United Kingdom got $6.5 million worth of the goods ordered during the period, while $5 million worth went to Holland, $4.8 million worth to France and $4.6 million worth to Belgium.

Order the booklet, called Pennsylvania and the Marshall Plan, from the Office of Labor Information, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

U.S. To Philippines: Reforms Are The Price Of Aid

By JOHN McCARTHY
For Labor Press Association

PHILIPPINE politicians are trying to out-bluff Uncle Sam in a deal which involves the future of all the workers in the islands, but they can't bluff a man from a nation of poker players—they're going to have to ante up or the whole thing's off.

The deal is this; The Philippine economy has been sagging since the islands gained their independence five years ago. Money is needed and America is willing to advance it through the Economic Cooperation Administration if a minimum wage law and other reforms are passed.

The 20-man Senate promptly passed the legislation, but the House reasons that the United States will give aid under any conditions because of the threat of Communist infiltration and because of a 99-year lease for U. S. military and naval bases in the islands, in addition 76% of all trade is with America.

BUT THEY reason incorrectly. When the appeal was made, President Truman appointed a five-man committee under Daniel W. Bell to investigate. This group, consisting of a banker, a professional soldier, a public utility official, a research director, and a college president, found one of the great needs is a strong, independent labor movement.

They suggested that the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods send representatives to advise and develop the small free labor group that has managed to lift its head above government interference, company domination and racketeers.

Paul Schuler of the national CIO is now on his way to see what can be done to help foster a movement which can become an active part of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, backed by the CIO, AFL and United Mine Workers.

Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, said that Schuler will advise the Filipino unions on organizational methods and what legislation to seek. Later he will try to aid the Indonesian trade union movement. Ross said:

"The Bell report recommended that American labor take an active part in developing a real trade union movement in the Philippines. We are desirous of having a good trade union movement in the Philippines which can become a part of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions to which both the CIO and AFL belong."

The Bell group found 20 million people living on 7083 islands scattered over a territory as far from north to south as it is from Cleveland to Dallas and as far from east to west as it is from Washington to Chicago. Only eleven islands have more than 1000 square miles. They range from Masbate, about the size of Rhode Island, to Luzon—as large as Ohio, which ranks 34th in area among the states.

THEY found great, fertile, well-watered fields between the towering mountains and the sea. Highly seasonal farm workers got 75c a day and their keep. In the towns common laborers averaged $1 to $1.25 a day and skilled craftsmen got from $2.45 to $3.80.

This they balanced against one of the highest cost-of-living areas in the world and declared that even a highly skilled worker can earn only half the estimated $2000 a year needed to support a family of five. American firms employ about 3% of the workers. They pay slightly higher scales, could pay more, but point to the disparity that already exists.

"Both industry and agriculture have been very prosperous since the end of the war, but little of this prosperity has seeped down to the working forces," says the Bell report.

It urged agricultural wages of $1 to $1.25 a day and industrial wages "based on the economic capacity" of employers to pay. The Senate bill calls for $1.25 for farm workers, $2 for industrial workers.

These rates will take care of only the lowest-paid; skilled workers will have to depend on "collective bargaining and enlightenment of management," the committee reports.

It says the union movement is "confused, haphazard and chaotic" but that "a struggling but honest" group shoud be given all encouragement possible because it "offers the one hope that management and labor will be able to work together through trade unions free from Communist domination.

"Even among sincere trade unionists there is a lack of experience in organizing and in responsible collective bargaining."

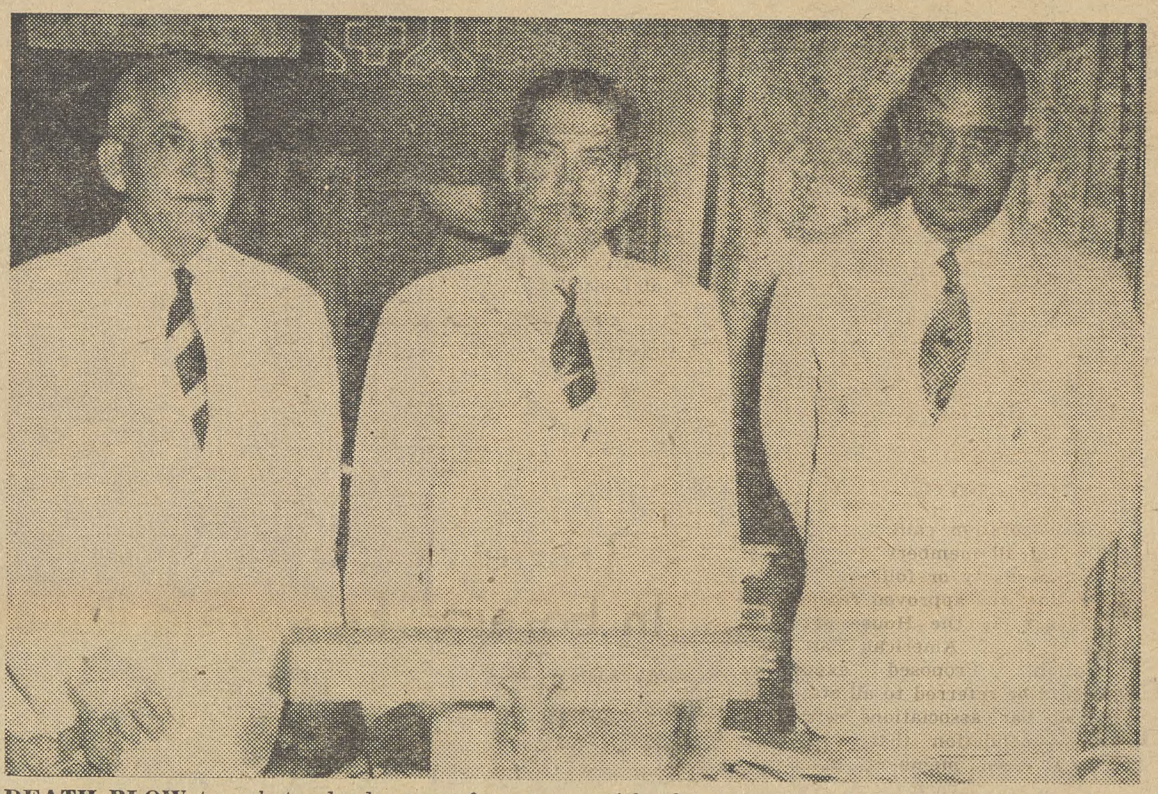
The report suggests American trade unionists help and advise workers' groups and that unions and management work out an apprenticeship program to provide skilled workers for the future.

THESE are some of the recommendations approved by President Truman as the price of getting U. S. aid, but the Philippine House Labor Committee still has the bill bottled up in committee and it adds damaging amendments every time it meets.

Pascual Espinosa, committee chairman who claims to be a friend of labor, is backing a version which sets up wage boards to revise wages down, not up, and which gives employers two years to reach minimums.

Plantation and factory owners are backing these delaying moves, waiting for America to send the money on an "emergency" basis, but this time Uncle Sam is playing for keeps—and with a stacked deck.

He's made the terms—help yourself and I'll help you—and this time he means to make them stick.



DEATH BLOW to substandard wages for native workers in Panama Canal Zone may have been struck by Pres. Arnulfo Arias (center) of Republic of Panama when he told CIO Intl. Rep. Ed. K. Welsh (right) that his government does not oppose pay boosts in the Canal Zone. Synthetic "fear" of interfering with the economy of the Republic has been used as an excuse for paying Panama Canal employes an average of 48c an hour. Mayor Alfredo Aleman (left), Panamanian Minister of Government and Justice, was present at meeting between Welsh and Pres. Arias. The Chamber of Commerce also favors raises.

McCarthy, Others Sued For $5 Million

THE SENATORIAL cloak of immunity which Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) has worn so well and to such advantage, may have slipped off his shoulders last Dec. 15. At any rate, the Wisconsin lawmaker recently found himself on the receiving end of a damage suit filed by columnist Drew Pearson.

Also named in federal court suits totaling $5.1 million, were radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., columnist Westbrook Pegler of the Washington, D. C., Times-Herald, and Don Surine, administrative assistant to McCarthy.

Pearson sued McCarthy for $350,000, charging the Senator libelled him in a statement handed reporters on Dec. 15, 1950, before making similar remarks on the Senate floor. The statement said Pearson held an "important place" in the "Communist scheme on propaganda" and called him a "blackguard" and a "professional character assassin."

On another count the columnist sued McCarthy for $250,000 on the grounds the latter attacked him at a dinner party at the Sulgrave Club in Washington last Dec. 2. Pearson claims the Senator grabbed his neck "in a painful and paralyzing manner," and later kicked him in the groin.

In a third count, Pearson charged McCarthy, Pegler and Surine had a "preconceived plan" to injure him in his business. As the result he said, he lost a radio contract with a "certain sponsor" and "public officials" were intimidated so that they refused to supply him and his employes with news.

Panama President Favors Higher Pay For Native Workers In Canal Zone

THE OLD, old story that the United States Government, richest in the world, can't pay a living wage to the native workers it employs in the Panama Canal Zone lest it disrupt the economy of the Republic of Panama has been laid to rest by none other than the President of Panama himself —Arnulfo Arias.

He recently told CIO Intl. Rep. Ed. K. Welsh, assigned to the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, that his government has never opposed increased wages for the 14,000 or more native workers—10,000 of them citizens of the Republic—who work on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad in the 10-mile-wide strip leased by the U. S. from the Republic in 1903.

His stand was made known at a meeting at which Welsh advised him that the Republic's alleged opposition to higher wages "has served as a serious obstacle in procuring better wage standards and living conditions for employes on the local rate forces of the Canal-Railroad organization."

Natives of the Caribbean area who work on the canal and railroad are paid an average of 48c an hour. Citizens of the U. S., in many cases doing the same work, are paid at the prevailing U. S. rate for their trades plus a bonus of 25%. The discrepancy has long been a sore point which the CIO has sought to correct since it went into Panama following the collapse of the Public Workers after its expulsion from the CIO because of Communist domination.

THE TROUBLE goes back to the time in 1903 when the Isthmian Canal Commission adopted as a principle the payment of wages to Caribbean natives "equal to or slightly in excess of the local native prevailing rates for similar work in the Republic of Panama."

However, in 1936 the U. S. signed a treaty with the Republic in which it agreed to "maintain as its policy, the principles of equality of opportunity and treatment . . . and will favor the maintenance, enforcement or enactment of such provisions . . . as will assure to Panamanian citizens employed by the Canal or the Railroad, equality of treatment with employes who are citizens of the United States of America."

GEORGE W. WESTERMAN, associate editor of the Panama Tribune, wrote on the basis of interviews with former Presidents of the Republic, and other present and former officials, that no Panamanian government for at least 15 years has reached any agreement with the Canal Zone Administration on pegging wages of the local rate workers at levels no higher than the Caribbean Wage Scale established in 1903 allows.

Pres. Arias' position that he "would view with pleasure" pay increases for the native workers was bulwarked by Federico Humbert, president of the Panama Chamber of Commerce, who stated flatly that his group has long favored better wages and working conditions for non-U. S. citizens.

World Living Cost Unsettled In 1950

Living costs in 1950 decreased 8% in Burma, 3% in Western Germany, 17% in Iran, 2% in Portugal, 14% in Sudan and 7% in Turkey, acording to the National Labor Office.

Living costs increased 12% in Australia, 7% in Austria, 2% in Belgium, 6% in Canada, 3% in Ceylon, 17% in Chile, 6% in Dominican Republic, 9% in Egypt, 21% in Finland, 12% in France, 14% in Greece, 2% in Hawaii, 5% in Italy, 4% in Luxembourg, 16% in Malaya, 7% in Mexico, 13% in Holland, 4% in Northern Rhodesia, 12% in Norway, 4% in Southern Rhodesia, 6% in South Africa, 6% in Sweden, 4% in United Kingdom, 6% in United States, and 9% in Viet-Nam.

U. S. Labor Dept. Seeks Skilled Men In Europe

A nine-man team from the U. S. Labor Dept. is at Frankfurt, Germany, to select the best skilled workers among displaced persons from Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Poland and other Russian satellites.

Spurred by the threat of a shortage of craftsmen in America, the team is rushing qualified men through the DP processing machinery and shipping them to the U. S. Recruiting offices have been established in six German and Austrain cities. Farmers are most in demand because it is felt American farms will be drained of manpower as the defense effort gets up steam.

Steel Union Members Quiz Congressmen

SOME OF the men who work in the nation's steel mills, making steel, came to Washington last week to see for themselves how the men who work in the nation's capital, making laws, operate—and some of the things they saw and heard made them want to come back again soon.

The 35 CIO Steelworkers who attended the three-day Steelworkers National Legislative Conference had a full agenda planned for them by USA Legislative Director Frank N. Hoffman.

The first day at CIO headquarters, the visitors heard informal talks by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO and Steelworkers' general counsel; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO education and research director; Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, and others.

The men, who were chosen by USA district directors to attend the conference on the basis of their outstanding records, were impressed by their visit to the Capitol. And they had plenty of questions to ask the lawmakers to whom they talked during the second and third day of their stay.

They wanted to know from Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the House committee which investigated lobbying, how big business lobbies operate.

They talked to Ray Murdock, counsel for a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee which last week released a blistering report on the union-busting activities of Southern textile manufacturers. They heard from him how the Taft-Hartley Act has been used against the CIO Communications Workers by the Bell Telephone System.

LATER THE same day they called upon Rep. Blatnik (D. Minn.) and discussed the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway.

Hoffman said he was gratified at the amount of knowledge the delegates possessed regarding national affairs. When they called upon the various Congressmen, he said, they insisted on asking pertinent questions as to where that particular member of Congress stood on such basic subjects as rent control, food prices and the manpower situation.

When they left Washington, the delegates declared it was their intention to carry back to their respective districts the information they had accumulated during their brief visit to the Capitol. According to Hoffman, there is a strong possibility that in the future there will be more such delegations of Steelworkers asking Congressmen questions.

American Bar To Seek Expulsion of Commies

A resolution calling for expulsion of all members of the Communist Party or followers of the CP line was approved recently at Chicago by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. Proposed expulsions would be referred to all state and local bar associations with the recommendation that they also expel such members, and that they start disbarment proceedings at once.

Runoff Election Slated This Week At Ford Local 600

Runoff elections at Ford Local 600 of CIO Workers at Dearborn, Mich., will be held Mar. 13, 14, and 15.

On the ballot for president will be incumbent Carl Stellato, Reuther candidate who drew 16,205 votes in the first election, and Joe Hogan, left-wing candidate, who drew 9010 votes. Also running in the original voting was former president Tommy Thompson, who drew 7784 votes.

Pat Rice, who had the support of both the Communist and the Thompson forces, was re-elected vice president.

Two Stellato men, William R. Hood and Joe Rivers, were re-elected sergeants-at-arms. Defeated for the post by a margin of 786 votes was Andrew Dewar, a member of the executive board since 1941. Runoff for financial secretary will be between W. E. Grant of the Stellato slate and Virgil Lacey.

Delegates elected for the UAW convention in April at Cleveland were evenly divided between the right and left wings. A proposal to increase dues for the purpose of strike insurance was defeated 23,055 to 9860. Nearly 38,000 voted in the largest turnout in the history of Local 600. LPA

Mexico To Curb Prices

The Mexican government will soon set up a price control agency, with price ceilings on essential goods.

TWUA Bars Extension Of Cotton-Rayon Pact

MORE than 200,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers in the cotton and rayon end of the industry were poised last week to join 70,000 woolen-worsted workers, on strike since Feb. 16, in a walkout as the union "flatly and categorically" rejected management proposals to extend the present contract for three months.

George Baldanzi, TWUA executive vice president, told a mass meeting in Philadelphia that the union is prepared to "fight to the finish" for its goals.

"We are prepared to continue our fight until the leaders of the cotton and woolen industry who are hiding behind their swollen profits and ceiling-free government orders sit down and bargain in good faith," he said.

He termed "pure hypocrisy" the statement of some manufacturers that Washington directives make it impossible to meet the major portions of the union's proposals.

"This is a deliberate misrepresentation of the present wage order," he said.

The union has asked a 15c hourly increase, company-paid pensions of $100 monthly, a cost-of-living clause and improvements in insurance benefits, holidays and vacations for workers in both the cotton-rayon and woolen-worsted industries.

The first break in the woolen-worsted walkout occurred Mar. 8 when TWUA negotiators reached tenative agreement for a settlement with three New England companies.

The agreement, which must be ratified by the union's policy committee and the membership, and then be approved by federal stabilizers, calls for a 15c an hour increase.

This amount may be divided between direct wages and fringe benefits and a cost of living formula providing for a wage increase of 1c an hour for every 1.14 point rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistic price index.

The pact also provides for a two-year contract with an additional 5c an hour increase on Mar. 15, 1952.

The cotton-rayon agreement expires Mar 15.

TWUA Secy.-Treas. William Pollock meanwhile revealed that the union has agreed to comply with a Dept. of Defense request that finished goods for the use of the armed forces be released by woolen and worsted plants closed by the industry-wide strike. More than 240,000 yards of olive-drab serge and wool shirting were shipped out of the struck plants by the end of the week.

Pollock said TWUA agreed to release the goods because "we are not fighting the GIs, we're fighting the industry for better wages and working conditions."

IUE Group To Win Raises Via Escalator

THE IUE-CIO General Electric Conference of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at an emergency session in New York last week, declared "it is our intention to fight to see that all GE workers enjoy the same benefits as will be obtained by workers led by IUE-CIO."

The board was referring to the cost of living escalator clause under which IUE members in GE will receive an adjustment in April based on the Mar. 15 Bureau of Labor Statistics index and retroactive to Mar. 15. Economists estimate that it will be at least 9c.

The smaller group of GE workers covered by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has no escalator. IUE is determined they will not suffer because of their union's weakness.

The GE board had been called to meet when it appeared that GE had won its campaign to have the mobilization setup, headed by its former president, Charles E. Wilson, either wipe out escalators or hold them within the 10% formula.

The meeting heard a full report from Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, on what the United Labor Policy Committee has been doing. The board enthusiastically approved the committee's action in withdrawing labor representatives from defense agencies in protest against Wilson's policies.

The board also pledged eternal vigilance against GE's union-busting campaign. The board had been prepared to approve a strike to protect its contract.

'Trade Pacts An Important Cornerstone In Foreign Economic Policy'—Ruttenberg

CIO ENDORSEMENT of reciprocal trade agreements was renewed before the Senate Finance Committee on Mar. 7 by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Dept. of Education & Research.

"The CIO has always regarded this program as a highly important, forward-looking step in achieving a sound framework of international economic relations," he said.

"The American worker has long recognized that his own welfare is intimately related to the welfare and living standards of workers elsewhere in the world. It is clear to the American worker that his own high standards of living cannot long remain immune to the pressure of low standards of living and economic frustration in the world around him.

"The reciprocal trade agreements program represents an important cornerstone in this country's foreign economic policy which is designed to stimulate world trade and production, economic development and ultimately to raise living standards everywhere. The CIO stands steadfast in its support of these objectives, and has constantly supported this and other programs for world economic development."

The committee has been holding hearings on a measure passed by the House with amendments which the CIO generally opposes.

In his testimony Ruttenberg stressed that in addition to the economic benefits from such a program, it has been an "inspiring symbol of the U. S. government's genuine interest in the economic welfare and development of the free world and of its determination to maintain world peace," and thus an important weapon in ideological warfare.

"Failure of the U. S. to renew the program," he said, "is likely to be construed abroad as evidence of this government's apathy—and perhaps even antipathy—to the basic needs of other peoples. It might therefore tend to undermine the trust of the free world in our willingness to assist them and jeopardize our ability to carry them with us as allies."

THREE CIO STEELWORKERS look on as Frank N. Hoffman, Steelworkers' legislative director, makes a point to CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan. The three were part of a USA delegation from all over the country who came to Washington to get a first hand picture of the nation's lawmakers in action. Standing, left to right: James E. Payne, District 35, Southern Atlantic states; Al Jordan, District 25, Western Ohio, and H. A. Rasmussen , District 30, Indiana. Housing, rent control, and price control were chief topics.

Story Of Exploitation Wins Broun Award

LEONARD Jackson reporter for the Bay City, Mich., Times, last week was awarded the 1950 Heywood Broun Award for a series of stories on the exploitation of migrant Puerto Rico farm workers imported to save the $14 million sugar beet crop.

The award is in memory of the founder and first president of the Guild and consists of $500 in cash and a Guild citation. Broun, a crusading liberal columnist, died in 1939. The 1950 award is the tenth in the series.

Wade R. Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times, chairman of the Guild's Broun Award Committee, announced the winner in San Francisco, where the awards were judged. Judges were Dr. Chilton R. Bush, director of the Institute of Journalistic Studies of Stanford Univ., Joseph Henry Jackson, book editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Dick Pearce, San Francisco Examiner writer.

Brought in by an emergency airlift during an acute labor shortage 5300 Puerto Ricans reportedly saved the crop. Jackson was at that point assigned to the story.

THE WORKERS had been led to expect to make $10 to $15 a day. In Puerto Rico an estimated 26,000 depended on the wages of these workers. Jackson's stories said that after weeks of toil, migrants were collecting checks for $40 and $50 instead of the hundreds of dollars they had been promised.

The Puerto Ricans received subsistence allowances of $5 weekly.

LEONARD JACKSON
Broun Award Winner

Meanwhile, credits were cut off from the Puerto Rican families dependent on the checks, and many faced starvation.

Jackson's investigation stirred to action federal and Puerto Rican authorities and the Michigan Field Crops, Inc., which had hired the workers.

Weekly pay checks were established, better group housing, new contracts and better pay were provided, food was prepared by cooks brought from Puerto Rico.

The judges found the reporter's stories were fair, unemotional, well written, and the most outstanding newspaper job of the year "in the spirit of Broun."

Jackson, 30, is married and has a daughter. He is a veteran of the Navy where he won his wings as a pilot. He served as an ensign. He has been on the staff of the Bay City Times since 1946.

THE JUDGES declared that an entry which ran a close second was "the series of articles, editorials and cartoons of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch relating to the case of Mrs. Ellen Knauff. This German war bride was ordered excluded by the U. S. attorney general, on recommendation of immigration service officers, without a hearing." The statement of the three judges added:

"The judges feel the Post-Dispatch is to be commended for its analysis in editorials of the principles of constitutional law (written by Irving Dilliard), for the persistence of its Washington and New York reporters (Edward A. Harris and Alvin R. Goldstein) in following through on their contacts with certain congressmen, officials and attorneys, and for the power of the cartoons drawn by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick. When the case has terminated, the Post-Dispatch will contain a detailed narrative of what may eventually be a classic case of civil liberties in this country."

THE JUDGES also commended a series of articles by Mrs. Joy Reese Coleman, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal, which exposed alleged kickbacks in the school building program, and led to the indictment of two school officials and five other persons.

Two other entries also drew high praise of the judges. These were Ed Reid's exposure in the Brooklyn Eagle of police protection of rackets and gambling, and Ray Brennan's articles in the Chicago Sun-Times which had the effect of defeating Police Capt. Dan Gilbert in his campaign for sheriff of Cook county.

Eisenhower Denied Spot For Quarters

Marcel Boussac is a big French textile baron. He also owns the largest racing stable in Europe. A fifth of all the cotton mills in France belong to him. His mills use 12% of the raw cotton imported into the country, and two-thirds of this come from the U. S.

Thanks to the generous imports from the U. S. made possible under the Marshall Plan, Boussac's mills have been able to run full time, and his profits are reported to have been huge.

Americans in France think Boussac has plenty to be grateful for to the U. S., and they were pretty peeved, according to a news dispatch from Paris, when he refused to sell a piece of property near Versailles for use as headquarters for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Carey Will Speak At Philadelphia Forum

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey has been chosen as a speaker at the annual Philadelphia Bulletin Forum to be held at Philadelphia Mar. 13.

Other members of the panel include Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, who will speak for management, and Alan Valentine, who recently resigned as Economic Stabilization Administrator.

The discussion will be broadcast over nationwide hookups of the Columbia and Mutual radio networks, will be televised on several eastern stations and will be rebroadcast all over the world by the Voice of America.

Free Labor's Role In Crisis On ICFTU Congress Agenda

THREE MAJOR points of interest to workers throughout the world were placed on the agenda for the Second World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a recent meeting of the Emergency Committee in Brussels, Belgium.

They were: the aims of free trade unionism and its struggle against the totalitarian menace; the role of labor in the international crisis, and the conditions for the establishment and maintenance of world peace.

The congress will be held in the Palazzo del Ghiaccio in Milan, Italy, beginning July 4. Resolutions submitted by affiliated organizations and reports of officers also will be discussed.

THE COMMITTEE meeting suspended its sessions on Feb. 21 to travel to Cologne for the funeral of Hans Boeckler, president of the German Trade Union Federation and an ICFTU vice president.

The Emergency Committee voted to expand ICFTU regional activities over the next three years and to launch an appeal to affiliated organizations for a special fund of $750,000 to finance it.

The recommendations of the Inter-American Congress, held in Mexico City Jan. 8-12 and of the European Regional Council, held in Brussels Jan. 29-31, for the appointments of Francisco Auguirre and of Walter Schevenels as regional secretaries respectively, were approved.

HANS BOECKLER
Honored In Death

The committee also discussed the effect on workers and their living standards of the rearmament programs the democratic nations have been forced to adopt in the face of Soviet imperialism. It was agreed the free trade union movement must endorse expenditures required for legitimate defense measures such as the Atlantic Pact, but it was emphasized that really effective support could only be achieved through union representation in international defense planning agencies.

The committee maintained that the workers are entitled to guarantees, on both national and international levels, of "a just and equitable distribution of the burden for the rational organization of the defense economy which will reduce this burden to a minimum."

ARRANGEMENTS for ICFTU schools in Europe were approved. The first will be held in Paris Apr. 21-29 on "The Economic Integration of Europe and the Schuman Plan," and the second probably in Innsbruck from July 29 to Aug. 11 on "International Trade Unionism."

A conference of free trade unions in West and Central African preparatory to a full scale meeting under the auspices of the ICFTU was held last week in Douala, Cameroons, Africa.

Unions have several thousand members in the Belgian, French and British territories in West and Central Africa. Many of them are handicapped, however, by lack of funds due to the inability of poorly-paid workers to pay even small dues. Most are 10 years old or less, and receive guidance and financial aid from the labor movements in their home countries.

Ohio CIO Puts Spotlight On Legislature

THE OHIO CIO Council is conducting a series of 10 "Legislative Action Weeks" with the twofold purpose of acquainting members of local CIO unions with what the state legislature is doing, and the state senators and representatives with the views of CIO members.

It will be the task of the delegates to serve as liaison for the members of their locals and for the legislators. The council set up the program because it is alarmed by the overwhelming conservative majority in the legislature and the threat it poses to liberal, pro-labor legislation. Here's how the program works:

The delegates, who represent CIO local unions in neighboring counties, meet in Columbus on Monday afternoons. In a brief session, they receive a fill-in on important issues and up-to-date facts on what has happened to measures important to labor.

They continue these discussions at dinner and then adjourn to the state capitol, where the legislature convenes on Monday evenings. Here they see the general assembly in action and contact their own representatives and senators, making appointments for the following day.

On Tuesdays they confer with the legislators, acquainting them with the feelings of CIO members on important measures and carefully recording the reactions of the legislators. They also attend committee hearings and the Tuesday afternoon session of the legislature.

Late Tuesday afternoon, they reassemble to report on their conversations with representatives and senators and on the lawmakers' reactions to CIO's point of view. They also exchange opinions on the best way to impress these legislators with the need and value for bills CIO is backing.

TUESDAY night they again dine together, with the representatives and senators as their guests, and then attend committee hearings on important issues.

Wednesday noon, after a morning spent in more conferences with legislators or at committee hearings, they reassemble for lunch and a closing session. At this time they conclude their reports and discuss the methods that can be used to bring home to their own members the full story of what's going on in the legislature.

CLASSROOM SCENE at Columbus as the Ohio CIO Council launches its first "Legislative Action Week" designed to bring the legislative battle home to the grass roots. Council Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman is standing at the right rear with hand pointed. This first session was attended by Steelworkers, Glass Workers and Utility Workers from Steubenville, Zanesville, Cambridge and neighboring communities. Ten such sessions are scheduled.

European CPs Down A Third Since 1946

THE SHADOW of communism, which hung like a threat of blight over western Europe for so long, is definitely shortening, a roundup showed last week.

Some of the highlights:

1 The Communist Parties of western Europe have lost a third of their membership since the end of World War II, Homer M. Byington, Jr., director of the Office of Western European Affairs in the U. S. State Dept., reported in a television broadcast.

2 In Italy, home of the largest Communist Party in the world outside Russia, the tide of withdrawals from the party was growing to flood proportions.

3 The French Press Service issued a detailed breakdown showing where the party has lost strength since 1945.

4 In Norway, a survey of newspaper comment showed general agreement with plans for expanding and speeding up the country's program of preparedness to meet Soviet aggression.

5 A Communist attempt to mouse-trap Pope Pius XII into supporting the Cominform's current "peace offensive" flopped miserably.

Byington produced facts and figures to buttress his claim of widespread defections from the party in western Europe.

"Moscow is losing the battle to take over western Europe by boring from within," he declared.

"The followers of Stalin are losing ground despite the glitter of their false promises, strong-arm tactics, threats and pressures of all kinds."

The "remarkable change" since 1945, when "international communism seemed ready to take over," he said, "justifies our confidence that in the next five years the picture will be correspondingly better than it is today."

IN 1946, Byington went on, there were 1,673,000 party members in western Europe outside Italy. Two years later Italy had 2.3 million. Last year, he asserted there were 2,678,000 members, a drop of 1,295,000. The drops ranged from 31% in Italy (not counting the thousands who have withdrawn this year) to 84% in tiny Luxembourg. His figures follow:

Country	Membership in 1946	Membership in 1950	% Reduction
Austria	150,000	100,000	34
Belgium	100,000	35,000	64
Denmark	60,000	22,500	63
France	850,000	600,000	30
Italy (1948)	2,300,000	1,600,000	31
Luxembourg	3,000	500	34
Netherlands	50,000	33,000	34
Norway	40,000	14,000	65
Sweden	60,000	33,000	45
Britain	60,000	40,000	34
W. G'm'ny	300,000	200,000	34
Total	3,973,000	2,678,000	33

The flood of party defections in Italy is pointing toward formation of a nationalist Communist party in that country based on the principles of Karl Marx — not those of Stalin. The Italians are refusing, in ever-increasing numbers, to continue to subscribe to the orthodox Communist belief that no party member can bear arms against Russia under any circumstances, even invasion.

The movement bears much resemblance to the Jugoslavian version of Communism set up across the Adriatic Sea by Marshal Tito. However, there seems to be no relationship between them, direct or indirect. In fact, most of the Italians who left the party have no more regard for Tito than the Russians have.

INCREASES IN party membership in agricultural southern Italy, which for a time offset losses in the industrial north, have been slowed down to a walk by the action of the government in putting its land reform program into effect. That deprived the Communists of their major appeal to the landless peasants.

An official French document notes that when the voters elected 623 deputies to the National Assembly in 1946, the Communists were able to claim 167 members and six sympathizers. They got approximately 5 million votes, of which about 600,000 came from party members—250,000 fewer than the Byington estimate for that year.

In 1946 the Communists won 73 of 315 seats in the Council of the Republic, the upper house of Parliament. Two years later they captured only 15 seats out of 320. In 1945 the voters named 184 Communist or Communist affiliated candidates to departmental general councils; in 1949 they chose only 37.

ON THE labor front, it was noted that while the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor (CGT) is still the most powerful union organization, its vote in 1950 elections of social security representatives fell off 2.45%. Its strength in the southeastern departments — formerly Communist strongholds — has declined sharply: 28% in Marseilles, 17% in Arles, 30% at Martigues-Port de Bouc.

Independent unions, completely without any political tie, are growing in number. Political strikes are less frequent and less effective.

The circulation of the three Communist newspapers in Paris has dropped abruptly: L'Humanite (daily) from 380,000 in 1947 to 230,000 in 1950; L'Humanite Dimanche (weekly) from 550,000 in 1947 to 480,000 in 1950, and Ce Soir (weekly) from 400,000 in 1947 to 210,000 in 1950.

The government publication recalled that the party's Central Committee acknowledged its growing weakness in three fields at its meeting in December, 1950.

These fields were the "struggle against war," with 110,000 tons of U. S. war material under the Military Aid Agreement landed in French ports without incident despite Communist sabotage attempts; politics, in view of heavy losses in local elections; and the "struggle against diversionists," which has failed to squelch Trotskyites and Titoists who continue active among French Communist intellectuals.

THE STATEMENT also commented that neutralism—the belief that France should stay neutral in any struggle between east and west—is a "negligible influence" and wanes as the strength of the west increases.

In Norway, a survey of editorial comment showed general agreement — aside from Communist newspapers—with plans for expanding and speeding up the country's program for meeting Soviet aggression.

The Labor organ, Arbeiderbladet, pointed out that the Atlantic Pact has given Norway "the opportunity to safeguard its security on a par with other Western European nations, despite the extreme limitations of its economic resources."

The general agreement that political unity and cooperation are needed in support of the defense plan is commended by the Conservative Aftenposten, largest evening paper in the country, which added: "And that is, perhaps, the most valuable aspect of our preparedness."

Other newspapers made similar comment, stressing the defensive nature of Norway's military policy. Vaart Land, organ of the Christian People's Party, added that "that applies to the other Atlantic Pact nations as well . . . its (the pact) sole objective is defense."

THE CATHOLIC Church was asked to put its imprimatur on Communist peace propaganda in a letter from Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council which recently met in Berlin.

Joliot-Curie, stripped of his post on the French Atomic Energy Commission because of his communist views, asked Pope Pius XII to support "disarmament," which was described as the "final objective of the partisans of peace." The reply was tinged with irony. In it the Vatican Secretariat of State, which answered, expressed pleasure at seeing recognized "the fact that the sovereign pontiff has always pronounced himself in favor of peace—a true and just peace."

"The words and acts of the Holy Father on this point," it added, "have been travestied, so that powerful organizations that pretend to work for peace have gone so far as to try to make the masses believe the absurd calumny that the Pope desires and favors war."

Third Trial Of 'Trenton Six' Since 1948 Off To Slow Start

THE THIRD trial of six New Jersey Negroes charged with the murder of a shopkeeper in Trenton in January. 1948, opened last week in Superior Court at Trenton.

At the close of the third day of the trial, only five jurors had been accepted.

The New Jersey CIO Council and various locals have called for moral and financial support to see that the defendants get a fair trial this time. The death verdict handed down for all six at the end of their first trial in 1948 was overthrown by the State Supreme Court in June, 1949, and a new trial ordered.

The second trial, which opened last month, ended abruptly when the prosecutor was suddenly taken to a hospital. The third trial began Mar. 5 before judge Ralph J. Smalley. Attorneys from both the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are aiding in the defense.

The defendants are Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson. They have been in jail for more than three years, charged with the $35 robbery and the murder of a 72-year-old used-furniture dealer, William Horner, on Jan. 27, 1948.

There were no known witnesses. However, defense attorneys were informed that a "mystery woman," known to the prosecution, had seen part of the affair and could have testified, had she been put on the stand, that the defendants were not the killers she saw. The prosecution claimed to know nothing about such a woman.

At the first trial the defense charged that the defendants were picked up more or less at random in an hysterical police roundup right after that murder; that evidence in their favor was suppressed, and that racial prejudice made a fair trial impossible.

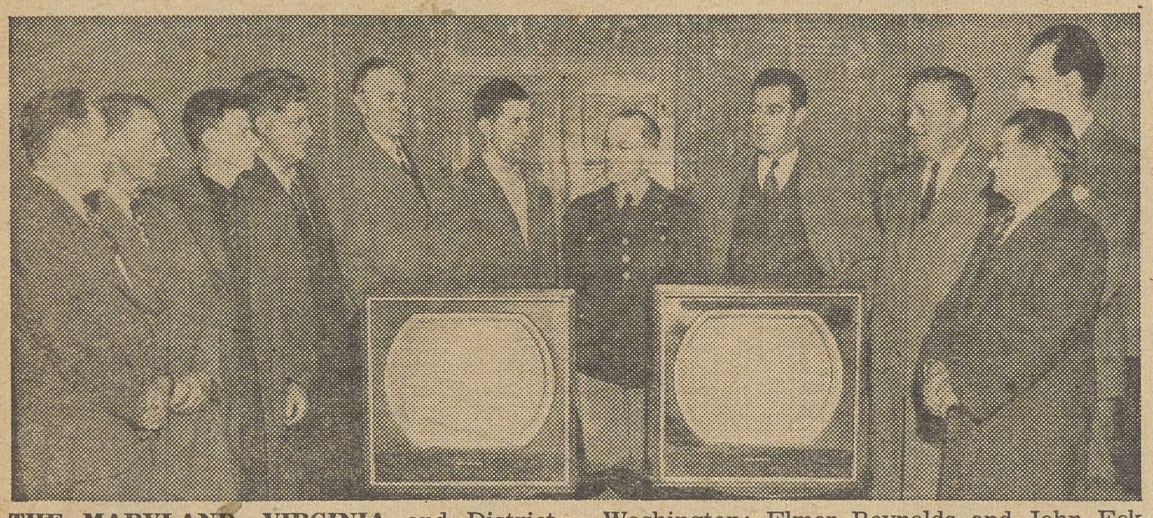
Rubber Union Ends Goodyear Co. Pact

Notice of termination of the contract between the CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Rubber Co. was given by the union last week after seven weeks of negotiation had failed to produce a satisfactory agreement on any major issue.

The contract, under its own terms, will expire Mar. 31, after which the union may strike. Negotiations were continuing in an effort to head off a walkout.

FTC Squeezes Goo From Television Ads

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted written promises from 22 makers of television sets and their advertising agency that they will not use "child appeal" ads.



THE MARYLAND, VIRGINIA and District of Columbia Council of the CIO Brewery Workers present two television sets to Maj. Gen. Paul H. Streit, who accepts them in behalf of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, where many GIs wounded in Korea are patients. Left to right, M. A. Dunn, Washington; John Spry, Norfolk, Va.; W. E. Wilson, Washington; Elmer Reynolds and John Eckmeyer, Baltimore, the latter council president; John Hager, Cumberland, Md., council's executive secretary, Gen. Streit, James Regan, Edmund C. Moore and Henry Strickler, the latter three of Baltimore, and J. L.. Apperson, Washington. All except Gen. Streit are officers of the council or of local unions.

Unchecked Use Of Rubber Blamed For Unemployment

THE "UNDISCIPLINED" use of rubber by manufacturers and ineffective policing of the industry by the federal government have cost thousands of workers their jobs and put others on short work weeks.

That was the charge of representatives of the CIO Rubber Workers and nine locals in the Akron, O., area.

The union representatives, at a meeting in Akron, accused the employers of expanding operations in the latter part of 1950 despite government warnings that supplies were to be slashed, and with continuing to hire new workers and boost production after they had been asked to cut back.

"In the last months of 1950," a union spokesman said, "the companies grabbed every pound of rubber they could and used it for the manufacture of non-essential civilian goods in order to pile up large profits. Financial statements published in the last three weeks show rubber manufacturers have broken practically all records in sales and net earnings."

The meeting was held to examine the results of Washington conferences between government and union officials growing out of the union's investigation of "the shortened rubber supply and manpower problem."

IT WAS disclosed that the union committee asked the government to increase allocations during the present period of transition, so as to stabilize employment, with the additional amount to be paid back when synthetic production reaches full capacity. Manpower dislocation now will mean a lack of trained workers when the synthetic rubber becomes available and will result in wasted time and money, the committee said.

Represented at the meeting in addition to the international were Goodyear Local 2, Goodrich Local 5, Firestone Local 7, RCA Local 8, General Local 9, American Hard Rubber Local 15, Ace Rubber Local 55, Eclat Rubber Local 59 at Cuyohoga Falls, O., and Local 18 at Seiberling.

Senate Unit Finds Evidence Of Dixie Plot To Kill Unions

FOR SOME time the CIO Textile Workers have maintained that there is a highly organized and effective union-busting campaign operated in the southern textile industry by employer groups and aimed at destroying labor unions.

A subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee last week issued a report—based on hearings held last year—which, in effect, substantiated TWUA's contention.

The subcommittee found that "there is one notable fact emerging from the total mass of material which has been studied: The almost identical methods and techniques which are used throughout the southern textile area to prevent or destroy labor organizations and collective bargaining . . . the evidence goes far to reveal a widespread conspiracy to evade and nullify the Taft-Hartley Act."

THE REPORT was based on testimony, heard by the committee, concerning the relations between TWUA and American Enka Corp., Morristown, Tenn.; Anchor Rome Mills, and the Celanese Corp., both of Rome, Ga.; American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ga., and the Anderson, S. C., Citizens Committee.

The report was an indictment of the Taft-Hartley law as an instrument to protect the rights of workers. It declared: "The rights of workers to self organization and collective bargaining are guaranteed by federal law, and yet thousands of workers in the southern textile industry who have sought the protection of the law have failed to obtain it."

Pointing to the fact that nearly all New England textile workers are organized into unions, the subcommittee charged that "the ability of southern employers to avoid collective bargaining agreements has afforded them a substantial competitive advantage over their northern competitors through substandard working conditions and lower wages."

The report added that "millions of dollars have been spent for organizing since the end of World War II, and yet Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, testified before the subcommittee that membership in his union has declined in the South from 20% of the textile employes to 15% in the last few years . . ."

"This retrogression of collective bargaining does not appear to have come as a series of isolated instances," the report said.

IN PATTERNS designed to prevent union organization, employers were found to have used methods which included surveillance of organizers and members, "propaganda," denial of free speech and assembly, community organization for "anti-union activity," "espionage," "violence and gunplay," firing of union sympathizers, and "endless litigations."

If these measures fail, the report said, employers stall proceedings and "few organizing campaigns survive this type of onslaught."

Other methods cited by the subcommittee as used by southern textile employers include breaking down grievance machinery, stalling negotiations, anti-strike injunctions, eviction of strikers from company-owned houses in mill villages and blacklists.

"The easy granting of injunctions and prompt and vigorous enforcement of them by the loose issuance of contempt citations appear to be peculiar to many southern states," the report said.

It said appeals to racial and sectional prejudice were sometimes made to combat unions and that "churches often play an anti-union role."

The subcommittee said it had been informed that "standardization of techniques" could be attributed in part to several legal firms which have state-wide or regional practices representing employers in labor relations.

IN A REVIEW of the strike at American Enka last year, the subcommittee said, the sheriff's office, the State Highway Patrol and finally the Tennessee National Guard were "in fact, breaking the strike."

The subcommittee also said the "ponderous and snail-like pace" of the National Labor Relations Board in processing cases almost completely destroyed the effectiveness of administrative action. The time consumed in processing an unfair labor practice charge from the date of the filing of the charge to the board decision averaged 480 days, according to the report.

The subcommittee:

1 Proposed that the "free speech" provision of the T-H Law be repealed on grounds that it encourages employers to use "captive audiences" to express opposition to unions and to make implied threats.

2 Urged repeal of the T-H provision that "economic" strikers who have been replaced are barred from voting in union representation elections.

3 Objected to the T-H provision requiring a person to be the legal "agent" of an employer before he may be barred from committing unfair labor practices.

4 Proposed that labor "espionage" be outlawed in line with a bill recently introduced in the Senate.

5 Suggested that Congress consider ways to establish the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government over labor disputes affecting interstate commerce.

6 Criticized the T-H definition of bargaining (employers are not required to make counter-proposals).

February Jobs At Record High

In February, 58,905,000 persons were at work, slightly under January but "much the highest ever recorded for this time of year," the Census Bureau said last week.

The unemployed total was 2,407,000, slightly under the January figure. Farm employment at 5,930,000 was under the 6,223,000 figure for February, 1950. Industrial employment was 52,976,000 or 2,250,000 above February, 1950.

Rubber Union Officer New Coop Group Aide

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, of the CIO Rubber Workers has been elected co-chairman of the Council for Cooperative Development, which links the co-op and labor movements of the U. S.

He replaces Victor Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who is now CIO representative in Paris. Arnold Zander, president of the AFL State, County and Municipal Employes, was re-elected co-chairman.

"If you want to read me a real bedtime story, Pop, read one of those Big Business press releases!"

Policemen's Organizing Drive Opens

THE 19,000 members of New York City's "finest" may soon be card-carrying CIO members if a current organizing drive by the CIO Transport Workers continues its successful start.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said that more than 5500 policemen belonging to the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association have already indicated they would be interested in changing affiliation to the CIO union.

He charged that poor pay, long and uncertain hours, inadequate pensions, unjust and outmoded conditions of work and lack of fair and reasonable job security were responsible for the policemen turning to the CIO.

A recent TWU executive board resolution said:

"The present plight of New York City policemen can be remedied only by effective, democratic and fearless union organization, completely divorced from manipulation, interference and control by the higher echelons of command."

Quill declared that the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and other organizations in the department were "under the thumb" of top officials and were not free to act in the best interests of their members.

He said the drive would be conducted by a Police Dept. organizing committee of TWU and the union preferred the policemen to join as individuals rather than in groups.

Puerto Rican Rate Upped From 24c to 35c

A minimum wage of 35c an hour for the men's and boys' clothing and related products industry in Puerto Rico has been set by Administrator William R. McComb of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The rate was recommended by a special industry committee and replaces a 24c minimum formerly in effect. Minimums less than the statutory 75c are permitted for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Need Of More Funds For School Lunches Spelled Out

AN INCREASE in school enrollments and higher food prices mean that it will take more money this year than ever to operate an adequate school lunch program, a CIO spokesman told the House Appropriations Committee.

George Guernsey, CIO's associate director of education, urged allocation of $150 million for the school lunch program.

He said that some two million more children had been enrolled in school during the past two years, a 24% increase, which "obviously requires an increased budget."

ALLOCATION of federal funds for the past two years has been about $83.5 million annually, Guernsey said, but if the value of price-supported surplus commodities provided for the school lunch program is included, federal expenditures for 1950 totaled around $120 million.

Some 8½ million school children, or nearly a fourth of those enrolled, benefited by last year's program, an increase of 800,000 over the previous year, Guernsey said.

Besides the big increase in the school enrollment, and the added cost of maintaining the program because of higher food costs, most of the surplus foods will not be available, cutting $36 million worth of food out of the program, Guernsey said.

Of special significance to the school lunch program, he told the committee, is the fact that the number of working mothers is increasing. More than a fifth of all mothers of children under 18 work.

He said that 47% of the school age children come from families making less than $3000 a year, with half of these in the group below $2000 a year.

"While there are many who will shout 'welfare state' to the suggestion that every child of school age coming from a family with an income of less than $3000 a year should be provided with a federally supported hot lunch once a day," Guernsey declared, "millions of Americans believe in this type of government service.

"They realize, as do the members of the CIO, that in the long run, one good measure of our democracy is the size of the federal allocation for the school lunch program."

Federal assistance in providing lunches for school children first became available in 1933, but it was not until the National School Lunch Act became effective in June, 1946, that the program was put on a permanent basis. Under the act, federal funds for school lunches are apportioned among the states, depending on the number of school-age children and the per capita income of the state, and must be matched with funds from sources within the state.

U. S. Moves To Check High Rents Near Camp

Two more men have been assigned by the federal housing expediter's office to combat rent gouging of GIs stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood., Mo.

The action followed an expose in the St. Louis Star-Times which revealed that soldiers were paying as high as $122 a month for shacks near the military camp. Most of the complaints have come from Wanesville, Mo., where most of the off-the-post personnel live. Other towns reported are Rolla and Lebanon.

Public Relations Group Raps Truman, Wilson

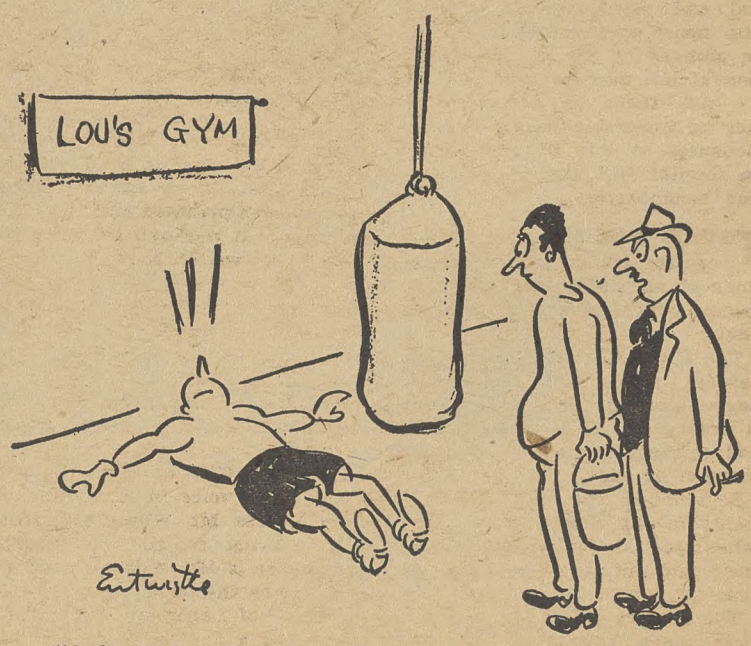
President Truman and Mobilization Czar Charles E. Wilson were assailed recently by the National Assembly for the Advancement of Public Relations for their "cavalier treatment of the views of labor and small business and of 94% of the citizens of America."

Assembly Vice Pres. Eli Greifer at Washington called for public opinion throughout the nation to get behind labor's protests against giving big business "an absolute monopoly of the shaping of mobilization policy in the administration of mobilization activities at the top levels."

"The present mess is the sole result of utter ineptness in elementary human relations," said Greifer. "No one who lacks an elementary grasp of human relations is qualified for any high office in the United States in the year 1951."

London Hotel Opened For Merchant Seamen

A four-story Merchant Navy Hotel for seamen and their wives has been opened at London. It was built by the Merchant Navy Welfare Board and is the first of a string to be maintained in British ports.



"Only explanation that I can offer is that it hit back."

Washington Fails To Grasp Housing And Rent Crises

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

UNION MEMBERS all over the nation are being alerted to write their congressmen and senators at once, exressing their opinion of the involved and merciless housing squeeze the current situation is rapidly plunging them into:

—Rent controls expire March 31 in over 1400 communities, and will expire altogether on June 30.

—There is as yet no sign of further action on the Senate Banking Committee resolution which would at least lift the March 31 deadline—and the administration still has not put in a bill for badly needed stronger controls including the power to reimpose ceilings where they have been lifted.

—The government low-rental housing program is completely bogged down and efforts are being made to kill it entirely.

—The administration's approach to the new and growing problem of how to house defense workers has so far been to recommend handing it over to the private builders to build at government risk, with low standards and high prices or rentals.

—The House Banking Committee made this situation worse by approving the administration housing bill and adding to it some 30 real estate lobby amendments, including one which would have the effect of allowing builders to charge $1,000 more for no more house.

THERE IS increasing evidence that deliberate or not, Federal Housing Administration policies are directed toward forcing people out of low-rental government owned projects into exorbitantly priced, privately built government-guaranteed dwellings.

—Men hired to work in essential industries are sleeping in their cars, doubling up families in unsanitary dwellings at exorbitant rentals—or staying where they are and hoping against hope that the rent won't go up.

—More and more workers are simply refusing to shift to defense jobs if the shift involves moving to another city or community. The main reason for this is not lack of patriotism but absolute inability to cope with the financial and psychological problems into which they are 99% sure to be plunged by the housing situation at the new location.

—And there is an alarming lack of understanding of the seriousness of this situation, both on Capitol Hill and in mobilization headquarters.

THIS IS WHY housing and rent control are major preoccupations of all the union legislative groups which have been meeting lately.

The CIO Legislative Committee devoted almost its entire last Legis-Letter to the question, and is urging all CIO internationals and councils to get on the ball about it at once.

Several of the internationals, including the Steelworkers, have called special legislative conferences and put this question at or near the top of the agenda.

The subject will be one of the main ones considered at the scheduled meeting of 700 or more labor leaders, called for Mar. 20-21 to air labor's beefs about the mobilization picture.

Said the Mar. 1 Legis-Letter:

"The real estate lobby is attempting to cash in all of its chips, and yours too, in amendments to the defense housing program pending before the House and the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate.

"First and foremost, they are seeking an increase in mortgage insurance that would permit them to raise the price of houses for sale by another $1,000.

"Secondly, they are seeking an amendment to end the low rent public housing program. After spending millions of dollars to halt, delay, or impede public housing city by city, they now charge that the program has failed. They have infiltrated local housing authorities, redevelopment agencies and city councils to defeat the program from within. This tactic was aided by timidity and hesitancy in the federal housing agencies.

"The housing bill reported out by the House Banking and Currency Committee on Feb. 27 is nothing less than a gravy train grab for the real estate interests.

"The Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Feb. 27 reported out S. J. Res. 39, extending the present Federal Rent Control Act through June 30, 1951. The whole question of rent control has been lagging around and has not received the early attention by this Congress to which it was entitled.

"As a result, the shortness of time remaining before the present law expires makes a temporary extension necessary until an adequate effective rent control law can be enacteed.

"Such an extension will not, of course, meet the accumulated problems resulting from the present ineffective act, does nothing about the need for recontrol in various areas, and offers no solution for the outrageous rent gouging in or near military establishments and in new communities. What is really needed is a truly effective rent control law at an early date."

The committee summed up CIO recommendations as follows:

1. Construction of as many homes as possible with available manpower and materials.

2. Top priority to construction of housing on military establishments and at least 100,000 units of low-rent public housing.

3. New civilian housing should go to those who need housing most.

4. Congress must enact a middle-income housing program so that workers not eligible for public housing may solve their housing problems.

5. For the duration of the emergency, Congress should enact an adequate rent control law effective in all areas of housing shortage.

2 Towns Recontrolled

Two New Jersey towns have found that rent decontrol doesn't work. The towns, Millville and Woodbine, asked, and got, Federal rent controls reinvoked after rents rose too high and too fast. Housing Expediter Tighe Woods reimposed federal ceilings, but will allow landlords to ask for a 15% rent hike if they have received none while the two towns were decontrolled.

'Equality Of Sacrifice' Is Urged By La. CIO

By JOHN CARMICHAEL

THE LOUISIANA CIO Council at its recent convention at New Orleans called on President Truman to give the working people of the United States an equal share in the planning and execution of the defense effort.

Delegates demanded that the president take the control of mobilization out of the hands of "big business, which is interested only in more and bigger profits."

"If we are to have equality of sacrifice, let's have it, and let's not have all of the sacrifice come out of the hides of the working people," a resolution passed unanimously by the convention said.

Assistant Secy. of Labor Robert T. Creasey warned that "there are some who have already raised a hue and cry against the time and a half payments under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act."

But, he declared, there is no necessity for the relaxation of such basic labor standards either in times of peace or in times of emergency.

John V. Riffe, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, told the delegates that a million new workers were organized in 1950, predicted that this record would be equalled or topped in 1951.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Vice President Allan S. Haywood, told the convention that labor must be recognized as a working partner—with an equal voice—in mobilization.

Father Vincent O'Connell, mediator in the recent sanitation workers strike in New Orleans, drew vigorous applause when he accused the city of "knowing absolutely nothing about labor relations."

Other speakers included A. T. Jones, vice president of the Communication Workers, John F. Lebus, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board; Fred J. Cassibry, attorney, and Darrell Smith, representing the CIO Political Action Committee.

Antoine J. Songy, of Reserve, La., president of Local 1124, United Packinghouse Workers, sugar division, was reelected president. Also reelected was Paul G. Fourcade, New Orleans, representative of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, treasurer.

New officers are Roger L. Travis, president of Shreveport Local 411, Communication Workers, and Roy E. King, trustee of the Local 201, Chemical Workers, recording secretary.

Federal Pay Raise Urged By CIO Unit

Federal workers should get at least a 20% pay increase, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee was told March 7. The plea came from Richard E. Shoemaker, legislative representative of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Shoemaker said the majority of government workers do not get enough to provide even a minimum standard of living, by the yardstick of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He noted that the BLS found that to maintain a "modest" level for a family of four, a worker today must earn $3833 in Atlanta, $3789 in Los Angeles, $3779 in Pittsburgh and $3926 in Washington.

He said these rates are slightly above the average salary of federal workers. The entrance salary for federal classified service is $1510, he pointed out, which is less than 73c an hour, whereas the Fair Labor Standards Act calls for 75c an hour.

He also urged that the government meet the standards of private industry, provide time and a half for all overtime and Saturday, and double time for Sunday and holiday work. He asked that the present provision for taking compensatory time off at the "option" of the employe be abolished. In practice, he said, the employe, because of pressure from executives, has no "option." **LPA**

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer had the honor this past week of attending a fine tribute to a great labor man, Jack Kroll. The occasion was his 25th anniversary as manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the Cincinnati area. He was presented with a beautiful portrait as a token of the appreciation of those he has worked with and for. Those in attendance and many other well wishers wanted to thank Jack Kroll for the many things he has done on their behalf.

Allan Haywood

The writer addressed a Steelworkers' staff breakfast this past week in Buffalo, N. Y., which was attended by Dist. Dir. Joe Maloney and his staff. Later I met with the Executive Board of the Greater Buffalo CIO Council and addressed the council meeting in the evening. The meeting was presided over by CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson. It was well attended and was a splendid affair. The writer spoke on the issues that face the CIO in Washington, the seriousness of the wage and manpower problems facing the CIO and the American people. It was explained why the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board were forced to quit.

Mobilizer Wilson seems to be the big fly in the ointment. After his recent conference with the President in Key West, Mr. Wilson misstated the facts. The CIO or labor in general has never asked for a voice in manpower allocations to the armed forces. Mr. Wilson also speaks of a "neutral body" having control over manpower allocation. Just where is Mr. Wilson's neutrality?? What does he mean by the term "neutrality"? He implies that the Dept. of Labor and Secy. Tobin are not to be considered a neutral body. Mr. Wilson's own neutrality evidently lies with the General Electric's sky-high profits. Where is the "neutral" body to control the excessive and gouging profits such as Mr. Wilson's own GE?

Our job is to bring the true facts before the American people. We must continue to strengthen our unions by more and more organizing. Through our organizing activities, we can more effectively bring the true facts to more and more American workers.

Dave Sternback, CIO representative in Puerto Rico, advises that the U. S. District Court there has decided entirely in favor of recognizing the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Puerto Rico, and forbade the Mendez group from using the initials CGT-CIO separately or together.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Continental Can Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted in favor of the Steelworkers over the AFL Firemen and Oilers by 819 USA-CIO to 23 AFL. USA also won among production workers in the machine shop by a vote of 25 to 23 for the AFL.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the IUE-CIO won a union shop election at the Westinghouse Co. plant, Newark, O., by a vote of 87 to 5 against. Intl. Rep. Joe Hawkins was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following union shop elections held recently in Illinois: Industrial Spring Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 44, against 1; Samuel Olson Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, USA 56, against 6; Butler Mfg Co., Galesburg, USA-CIO 373, against 9; Gits Bros. Mfg. Co., Chicago, UAW-CIO 120, against 12; Strick Trailer Co., Chicago, UAW Local 453, 36, against 5, and Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, UAW-CIO 64, against 3.

Joseph Walsh, assistant public relations director, United Rubber Workers, reports the following URW representation election victories: Consolidated Processes Co., Div. of H. Muehlstein Co., Indianapolis, Ind., URW-CIO 35, no union 0; Richardson Co., Newnan, Ga., URW 16, no union 7; Elgo Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., URW 41, no union 5.

"They're Dad's old quarterly union pins. Nobody can say he didn't have all his buttons!"

Ruttenberg Says It's No Time For This:

Food Prices 'Weight' Cut In New U. S. Index

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics' cost of living index went up again between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15—and a million American workers protected by escalator clauses in their contracts received pay boosts of 5c an hour.

Appearance of the index, two weeks later than normal, marked the debut of the bureau's revision. It was published in two versions—the new and the old—and the significance was not immediately apparent.

On Dec. 15 the index stood at 178.8, old style. A month later it registered 181.5 old style and 181.6 new style. The bureau said the December figure under the new version would have been 178.8, and it figured the increase during the month at 1.5%. The increase under the old style readings was somewhat higher—1.73%. The increases, regardless of version were achieved before prices were "frozen" on Jan 25.

THE VARIOUS items of expenditure that are priced to determine changes in the index are assigned different weights. The change in weighting has caused the new figure to lag behind the old. This lag is larger than the January figures reveal, since the BLS added 1.3 points to the new index and not to the old as a correction for rents (based on higher prices charged for newly constructed rental units) up to January, 1950.

If it had not been for the addition of this 1.3 points, the new index would have lagged 1.4 points behind the old in the period from January, 1950, to January, 1951.

"The lag is concealed," the CIO Dept. of Research and Education said in a notice to research departments of international unions, "but indicates the probable comparative movement of the indexes in the future if food prices continue rising more rapidly than others."

The revision had been discussed for months within the BLS, which had the benefit of advice from a Labor Price Advisory Committee on which the CIO was represented by Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate director of research; Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers, and Nat Weinberg, Auto Workers' research director. The bureau rejected all of the committee's recommendations which did not agree with its own positions.

The principal changes are the addition of the 1.3 index points for rents—which many unions had already succeeded in having employers recognize in determining escalator wage adjustments—use of 1950 population figures in combining city indexes into a national index, and what the BLS called "modernization of the market basket of goods and services priced for the index to reflect postwar consumption and spending habits."

That meant changes in the relative importance, or weight, given the different groups in the index, such as food, apparel, etc., changes within each group, and the addition of substitute items.

THE WEIGHT given food, for instance, was changed from more than 42% of the average working man's family's spending to about 34%. On the other hand, the weight of the miscellaneous group was jumped from about 22% to 33%. This means that in future indexes, food will occupy a relatively smaller bulk than in the past.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, was sharply critical of the revised index.

"It underestimates the actual rise in prices because alterations were made that are based on inadequate data and information," he said.

"The labor research committee recommended that the BLS wait to revise the index until data for 1951 became available. We made this recommendation because the pattern of expenditures for American families will obviously be different in 1951 than in the preceding two or three years.

"It will be different because consumer durable goods (refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, etc.) will not be available for 1951 and subsequent years to the same extent that they were available in the pre-Korean years.

"During 1951, families will be spending, as a result of this and rising food prices, more money for food and less money for consumer durable goods. Yet, the new index gives greater weight and importance to consumer durable goods expenditures and less weight and importance to food expenditures. This distorts the measurement of consumer prices.

"At a time when this index is being used extensively in escalator clauses in collective bargaining contracts, we feel that it is unwise and unnecessary—particularly in the light of inadequate information about the changing patterns of expenditures and the availability of consumer goods, and in the light of rising food prices—for the Dept. of Labor, at this time, to issue a new index."

MOST OF the workers who got a 5c an hour pay increase under escalator clauses in their contracts were members of the CIO Auto Workers. It was touch and go for a time if they would get 4c or 5c, but General Motors broke the ice by agreeing to use the old index figures plus a rent increase allowance. The others followed suit.

And well GM might, because a few days later it announced net profits in 1950 of $834,044,039—the greatest ever reported by any corporation in the history of the world and 27% higher than the year before. Earnings on common stock soared from $7.32 in 1949 to $9.35 last year.

Several thousand members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers employed by GM and some other firms also got increases. The IUE-CIO contract with General Electric provides for an escalator clause adjustment based on the March 15 BLS index.

UAW members who got the increase viewed it as a dubious benefit, Pres. Walter P. Reuther advised Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, in a letter asking that the committee hold public hearings "on the problem of inflation and its relationship to defense mobilization."

Reuther told Murray that the UAW would much prefer to have the cost of living rolled back and controlled than to have the pay boost.

"Our union is prepared," he wrote, "if the cost of living is rolled back to the pre-Korean level, to accept a corresponding roll back in wages that have been increased during the last six months through cost of living escalator clauses."

THE NEWEST raise increased to 13c the total escalator clause pay boosts some 800,000 UAW members have received since last September, Reuther reminded Murray, "yet they would be better off and the Nation would be better off if the cost of living had been held down and they had not received those increases."

Food prices increased 2.6% during the month, more than those of any other category, the BLS said. It added the further bad word that preliminary reports indicate another 2% jump in the cost of feeding the family between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15.

And the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index went up in the week ended Mar. 6 by 2c to $7.27, just 9c short of the all-time high of $7.36 on July 13, 1948, and 22% above the pre-Korean level of $5.96.

General Motors' 1950 Profits Twice Those Of All Class I Railroads

The incredible profits made by General Motors in 1950 stack up as even more fantastic when compared to the net earnings of other wealthy corporations which it makes look like poor relations, the Associated Press discovered last week.

GM's $834,044,039 was more than all the Class I railroads in the courty earned—$786 million. Class I railroads are those with annual gross revenues of more than $1 million and include, to all practical purposes, every line in the country.

The GM net was more than double what American Telephone and Telegraph reported for 1950—$346,962,051.

It was slightly less than four times the $215,337,655 reported for last year by U. S. Steel, which is generally regarded as a financial behemoth. The CIO Steelworkers, taking a dim view of Big Steel's bookkeeping methods and its failure to include an estimated $19 million in something called "accelerated depreciation," (which the Internal Revenue Bureau will probably collect on) says the real figure should be $232,518,905, subject to final audit. But GM earned three times that figure and another $139 million to boot.

The automobile industry's second largest producer, Chrysler, thought it did pretty well when it reported a net of $127,876,071 for 1950. That's slightly more than one-sixth of what GM earned.

Standard Oil of Indiana by this time is probably ashamed to mention the $23,581,477 it earned in 1950—and GM shouldn't even be speaking to the largest private bank in the country, the Bank of America, which netted a comparatively measly $56,802,331.

A riffle through the World Almanac also yielded some interesting comparisons. In 1949, for instance, each of 16 states had fewer total bank deposits than what GM took home last year. Also in 1949, foreign trade (imports and exports) was greater with only three countries—Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom.

The total of all unemployment compensation paid jobless workers throughout the United States in 1949 was only about 2¼ times what GM earned last year, and no single state paid out anywhere near as much. All the farm buildings in each of 28 states were worth less in 1945, the last time they were appraised, than GM's 1950 net.

And GM's $834,044,039 would pay the cost—$1 a year—of sending the CIO News to every man, woman and child turned up by the 1950 U. S. Census (150,697,361) for seven years and eight and two-third months.

N.Y. State CIO Charges "Gang-Up" On Workers

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council last week charged Democrats and Republicans in the state with a "legislative gang-up on wage earners."

Pres. Louis Hollander, in a public statement, compared developments in the State Legislature with those in the nation's capital.

"At all levels," he said, "Big Business and its servants among lawmakers of both parties are attempting to misuse the mobilization program to make this the Century of Profiteering."

Three proposals which have been receiving favorable consideration in the Legislature were cited as examples of "catering to greed at the expense of the State as a whole." They are a new State rent control plan which permits increases of 15%, amendments to the unemployment insurance law through which $600 million of the reserve fund will be divided up among employers, and the New York City request for permission to jack the current 2 per cent city sales tax up to 3%.

Democrats and Republicans have been acting in concert openly to assure passage of the city sales tax legislation, the state CIO president pointed out. He charged Democrats with offering only "lip-opposition" to the rent control and unemployment insurance legislation.

"There has been no forthright effort on the part of the State Democratic leadership to block these destructive and demoralizing proposals," he said.

The Council also attacked the proposed State civil defense bill for placing reliance on "police state methods."

"Such powers as are prescribed in this bill are morally repulsive, unnecessary and will be completely ineffective in the defense of our free communities," the State CIO executive board resolved at a meeting in Albany.

The board listed, among major objections, provisions in the bill for conscription of civilian manpower, outright removal from office of elected officials, and possible compulsory arbitration.

"There are by no means adequate provisions to prevent abuse of these powers or to confine their use to periods of extreme emergency," it pointed out. "They could be used to break strikes and eliminate the source of any public protest; for political advantage; or to enforce settlement of any labor-management dispute on the State's own terms."

The resolution reiterated the CIO policy of working wholeheartedly with local, state and federal officials in civil defense programs.

"The basis of such programs," it emphasized, "must be careful planning, sound organization and inspired leadership together with the freely-expressed determination of the people—these are things which no government edict can provide."

In connection with this, Hollander stated that "present conduct of our legislators and mobilizers in domestic matters endangers our foreign policy and impedes the work of civil defense."

"Developments to date have tended to create confusion, mistrust and cynicism among people in all walks of life, including the young men who are being called to serve in our fighting forces," he said.

4-F Rise Cited In Aid To Education Plea

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) finds strong evidence of the need for federal aid to education in a study he made recently of draft rejection rates in the post-war period. Lack of such aid is weakening our military defense, he concludes.

The rejection rate under the Selective Service Act of September, 1948, has been 46% in the 19 through 25 age group, the Senator says. The rejection rate in the 18 through 25 groups during World War II was only 26%.

Actually, the picture isn't quite so bad, the Senator admits A large number of men previously classified 4-F were "rescreened" and some of them were actually rejected twice. Nevertheless, he says that "there is a distinctly greater percentage of rejections in the post-war period, pointing to the fact that our human resources for national defense are less adequate than they were during the war itself."

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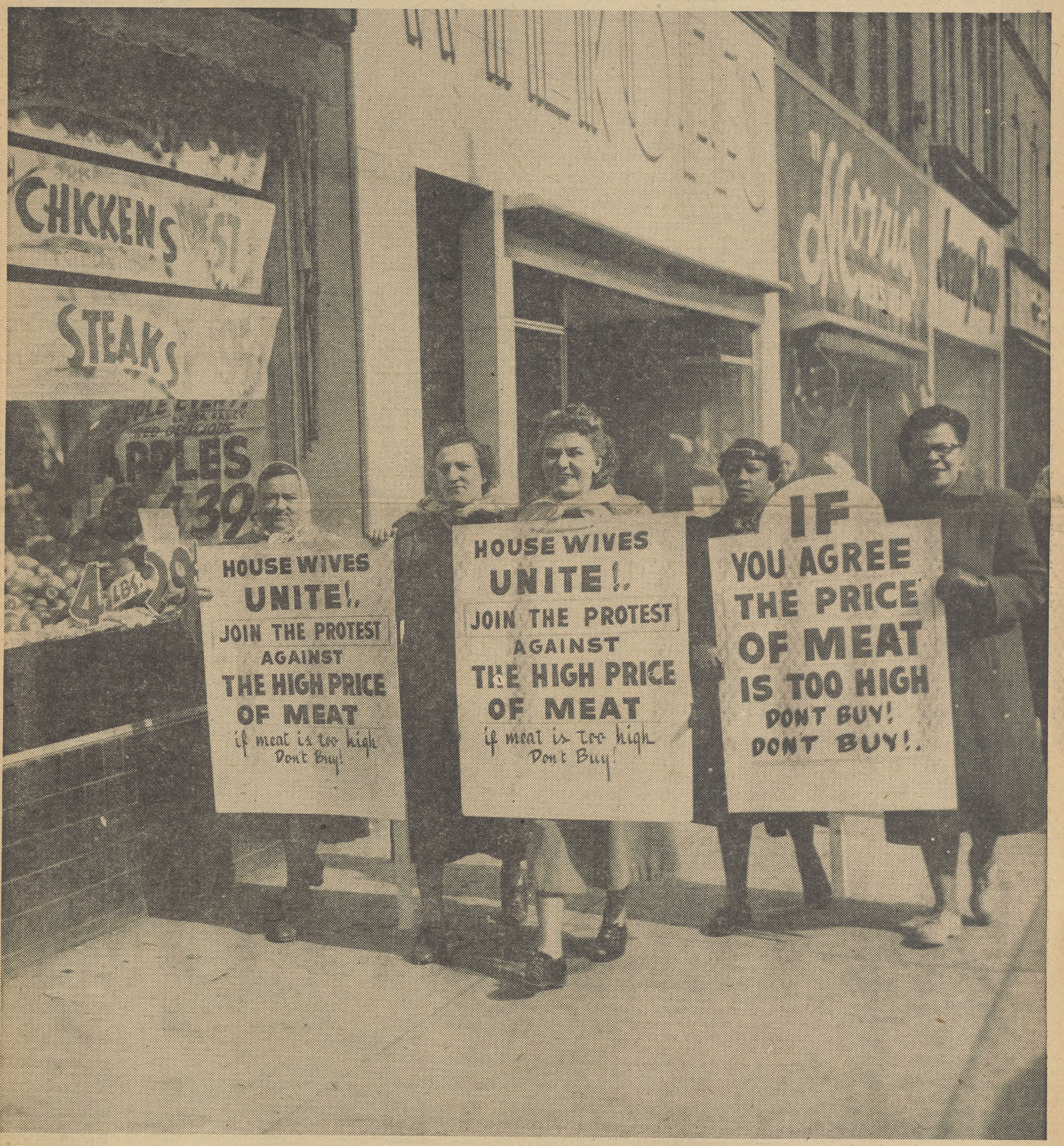

MEAT BOYCOTT was launched by CIO Steelworkers Local 1211 at Aliquippa, Pa., because prices went up and up and up in spite of the so-called "freeze." Here are wives of five members picketing a local market with signs calling on all housewives in the community to join in a strike against meat until prices come down within reach. The 10,000 members of the local have pledged themselves to do without meat until then, and meantime to substitute eggs, fish, cheese and beans. The meat strike was launched on the theory that organized consumers can do more to combat unfair prices than any freeze or ceiling imposed by the government. Several Aliquippa meat dealers think the union has the right idea. The strike is scheduled to continue indefinitely.

Industry's Solution: Bait Labor, Enjoin Strikes

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE BIG three industry associations last week made public their ideas of how to secure labor cooperation with the mobilization program and how to stabilize the economy.

Bait labor into striking, and then enjoin the strikes, they suggested.

Set up a tri-partite Wage Stabilization Board, they said: enforce a rigid wage formula; give the board no power to settle wage disputes, however, unless both parties agree in advance to abide by the decision; and by all means forbid the board to settle any "non-wage" matters on any basis.

Resulting wage strikes—and the industry boys were frank, even exultant, in predicting that there would be strikes under such a set-up—would be strikes against the government and should be handled by "existing machinery"—i.e. injunctions provided by the Taft-Hartley law.

Resulting non-wage strikes should also be handled by "existing machinery" i.e. injunctions under T-H.

TO MAKE their meaning even clearer, they said firmly and self-righteously that Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, had already gone too far when he softened the original wage freeze order somewhat, last month.

This proposal came from the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Joint Committee for the Business Advisory Council. It represented official industry reaction to Johnston's latest attempt to find a formula for labor management agreement on the scope and powers of a Wage Stabilization Board.

There has been no WSB since last Feb. 16. On that day the labor members resigned.

The United Labor Policy Committee, composed of representatives of CIO, AFL, the railway brotherhoods and the Machinists, has repeatedly set forth its reasons for approving these resignations: there must be equality of sacrifice, there must be labor participation in policy decisions, and whatever wage stabilization agency is set up must have the power to settle disputes.

MOBILIZATION czar Charles E. Wilson has maintained he doesn't know what the shooting is all about. He's asked to have a labor representative assigned to his office, he says, and that should be enough: last week he added that there's not much substance to the rest of labor's protest, in his opinion. (Such an invitation was belatedly issued, it's true, but ULPC knows window-dressing when it sees it.)

Johnston, Wilson's second-in-command on the economic front, has swiveled around in the middle.

Last week, here's what Johnston did, in between fruitless conferences:

—He refused to approve the 9c an hour wage increase agreed upon by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the big meat packers, stating that it should be brought before the Wage Stabilization Board. (There isn't any such board, we repeat.)

—He said he wouldn't issue an order setting up a wage board, in the absence of any agreement between labor and management. That's up to President Truman, he explained.

—He said he wouldn't attempt any further revisions of wage policy at this time, or hold any further meetings with either labor or management groups.

This threw the problem squarely at the White House. President Truman, from Key West, caught it and tossed it back into the air. He announced appointment of a 17-man committee to advise him on mobilization problems. It's to consist of four men each from labor, industry and agriculture. The 17th man, who is to serve as chairman: Charles E. Wilson.

FROM the ULPC: silence, probably to be broken next week when, on March 20 and 21, unprecedented meetings of over 700 representatives of the participating unions will be held in Washington to hash over the entire problem.

From the CIO Executive Board: a resolution of full support for the ULPC. (See text elsewhere on this page.)

From individual labor leaders and local unions: a flood of detailed and indignant explanations of their position, on the radio, on television, and in the press.

And from industry, the blind-alley policy statement reported at the beginning of this story.

WHILE ONE group of industry spokesmen was drawing up these proposals, another group was meeting with the Office of Price Stabilization, registering objection to any proposals for price roll-backs, and demanding price concessions right and left.

One small concession to labor's position came with the announcement that Frank Graham, ex-chairman of the War Labor Board, ex-Senator from North Carolina, and ex-President of Univ. of North Carolina, had been appointed to head up an Office of Defense Manpower Administration within the Labor Dept. The appointment was announced by Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin.

But Wilson remained in control of manpower policy.

MEANWHILE there were these developments on the economic front:

—The Dept. of Commerce reported that, for the first time since last February, there had been no increase in factory wages.

—Signs appeared that retailers were overstocked and that towering prices were bringing consumer resistance: the Commerce Dept. reported that retail inventories were up 24% over a year ago and that there had been a sharp drop in installment buying.

—The Dun and Bradstreet wholesale food price index temporarily stayed where it was—just 9c short of the all-time high recorded on July 13, 1948. (Last week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported food prices had jumped 2.6% between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, and predicted another 2% jump between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15.)

—The Defense Production Administration announced it had approved tax benefits for industrial expansion costing $2.7 billion.

Actions Of United Labor Policy Committee Win Approval Of CIO Executive Board

THE TEXT OF THE resolution in which the CIO Executive Board endorsed the policies and actions of the United Labor Policy Committee follows:

For many years, the CIO has urged the development of a unified working relationship among bonafied American labor organizations as a means of increasing the strength and effectiveness of our labor organizations on a wide variety of issues. Early in 1950, Pres. Philip Murray, in urging a greater degree of unified action among the great labor organizations of America, developed a strong foundation for joint action in achieving our common goals.

The United Labor Policy Committee, formed in December, 1950, has more than justified our belief in unified action.

The United Labor Policy Committee, through its statements and actions, has caught the imagination and won the support of American workers. It has created new and increasing respect for the viewpoints of our unions.

In three short months, the United Labor Policy Committee has demonstrated strength, effectiveness and an ability to set forth a constructive program for all the American people.

This committee has made it possible for practically every major group of free trade unions in America to join together in common endeavor. The long range effects of the United Labor Policy Committee's efforts to develop a national defense mobilization program, based upon equality of sacrifice and fair play, will long be appreciated by all Americans.

The United Labor Policy Committee's struggle to achieve a just and flexible wage policy affects the welfare of every citizen who works for wages or salaries. In leading a mighty crusade against inflation and for an effective economic stabilization program, free of big business control, the United Labor Policy Committee has become the leading voice of the consumer public.

The committee has sought to obtain labor participation at all policy-making levels of the mobilization agencies. It has attempted to obtain a clear-cut government policy on civilian manpower based on democratic and voluntary methods.

Despite valiant efforts, however, the United Labor Policy Committee has not yet succeeded in its attempt to obtain a stabilization program based on equality of sacrifice, or adequate labor representation in the mobilization agencies.

It was this failure to achieve proper policies, adequate representation or even meaningful consultation on matters that involve the basic needs of the American people that prompted the United Labor Policy Committee, after lengthy consideration, to recommend the withdrawal of the handful of labor representatives from their posts and advisory committees in the defense set-up.

The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations wholeheartedly endorses the action of its officers in helping create the United Labor Policy Committee, composed of the CIO, the American Federation of Labor, the Machinists, and the Railway Labor Executive Association.

The CIO Executive Board fully supports the CIO's five members of the United Labor Policy Committee in endorsing the committee's policies and actions.

The CIO Executive Board hails the United Labor Policy Committee for the leadership it has given in labor's fight for a fair defense mobilization program; and it pledges the full support of the CIO in carrying forward this program of the American people for equality of sacrifice in this period of national emergency.

Johnston Turns Down Raise Negotiated By Packing Union

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Eric Johnston last week turned down the 9c an hour wage increase agreed upon between the CIO Packinghouse Workers, the AFL Meat Cutters, and the major meat packing companies, leaving the unions no alternative but to strike Mar. 25, when the present wage agreement expires.

The CIO Executive Board voted full support to the workers, both AFL and CIO, "in their fight to secure for themselves and their families the fruits of their collective bargaining."

Johnston said he would not approve the increase, although he had the power to do so, because he believed it should be submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Commented the CIO board: "The fact is that there is no such board (WSB) currently in existence. It is obviously unfair that the packinghouse workers' negotiated wage increase should be used as an instrument in an attempt to compel acquiescence in the establishment of a board which does not possess power to adjudicate labor disputes and which does not have an equitable wage formula."

Johnston gave his answer to a 200-man CIO delegation, headed by Packinghouse Workers' Pres. Ralph Helstein. They had come to Washington in good faith to present their arguments in person.

AT a Washington news conference Helstein charged that Johnston "has decided to use the packing industry and its workers as a pawn in an attempt to force the United Labor Policy Committee to accept the conditions which industry is seeking to dictate in the current mobilization program."

He pointed out that the price side of Johnston's office "is acting regularly and quite efficiently to lift ceilings and raise the prices of the things the people of this nation must buy."

"But when a group of underpaid workers with conceded equities on their side is waiting patiently for Mr. Johnston to approve a wage increase which they need to meet those rising prices, Mr. Johnston has seen fit to evade his responsibility," he added.

Helstein further noted that with the Mar. 25 deadline running out "Mr. Johnston will have to accept the responsibility for a strike in the packing industry."

HERE ARE A FEW of the 200-man delegation from the CIO Packinghouse Workers' locals who met at Washington to condemn the refusal of Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston to approve a 9c an hour wage boost which the packers had agreed to give. UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein (standing right) called Johnston's action "appeasement of big business at the expense of the packinghouse workers." The union plans to strike after Mar. 25 unless the agreement gets government approval. The CIO board voted the union full support.

Action Taken On Variety Of Issues

Board Endorses ULPC, OK's Talks On ILO Return

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO'S 43-man Executive Board last week received from Pres. Philip Murray a complete report on labor's effort to win a fair wage stabilization program and improvement in the nation's mobilization policy.

During the course of a one-day meeting, the board adopted a variety of resolutions on major issues affecting those programs.

But, with the United Labor Policy Committee set for a major conference of union representatives from all parts of the country on Mar. 21, the CIO board decided not to make public its resolutions on such items as wage stabilization, prices, manpower and labor participation in the defense program.

These resolutions will be forwarded to the United Labor Policy Committee as formal CIO policy recommendations.

In a series of other actions, the board voted:

1. To give full support to the CIO Packinghouse Workers in their effort to get approval of a 9c wage increase won on Feb. 8 in negotiations with major meat packing companies.

2. To extend full endorsement and support to the ULPC—representing CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and machinists. The ULPC, the board said, "has more than justified our belief in united action."

3. To urge speedy enactment by Congress of the International Economic Development Program—an expansion of the President's Point Four Program. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who heads the CIO Intl. Committee, represented CIO on the Intl. Development Advisory Board which recently issued a major report on foreign economic aid as a means of helping democracy.

4. To authorize the CIO's officers to discuss with the Dept. of Labor the question "of renewing our participation in the work of the Intl. Labor Organization."

5. To hail creation of the Inter-American Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The board said the new grouping, established at Mexico City in January, "will provide a rallying point for inter-American free trade unionism." It predicted the ICFTU affiliate would help build unions throughout Latin America.

6. To protest bitterly the action of Peron's totalitarian regime in Argentina in forcing the closing of "La Prensa," one of the great newspapers of the western hemisphere. The board pledged support for efforts—through the United Nations or in the United States—to re-establish a strong free press in Latin America.

The meeting was the board's first since the CIO Convention in Chicago last year.

This week, the CIO and other groups in the ULPC have scheduled a round of meetings to rally public sentiment against the soaring cost of living and to develop strength for more effective laws and actions against rising prices.

The ULPC meets Mar. 19. On Mar. 20, the CIO and AFL will hold separate meetings in Washington on the subject.

On Mar. 21, a United Labor Conference will bring together some 700 or more union representatives from the states and cities of the country for a one-day meeting. Scheduled as speakers are Murray, AFL Pres. William Green and other leaders of the union organization in the ULPC.

The CIO statement on the ULPC recalled that it was an outgrowth of Murray's call for unity last April.

The board said the ULPC "has caught the imagination and won the support of American workers."

"It has created new and increasing respect," it continued, "for the viewpoints of our unions. In three short months, the ULPC has demonstrated strength, effectiveness and an abillty to set forth a constructive program for all the American people."

The board's decision to probe the possibilities of once again working within the Intl. Labor Organization—an affiliate of the United Nations — represented a major change in policy. In 1946, the CIO withdrew from the ILO with considerable bitterness, charging that it had been denied adequate representation.

But times have changed, the board indicated.

"In the light of the current international situation and of our present relationship to the ICFTU, and its affiliated organizations, the CIO Executive Board believes that our past practice requires reconsideration," the statement said.

The ILO holds numerous conferences in various parts of the world, and is dedicated to developing and raising governmental standards in such fields as industrial relations, workers' safety and health, etc. In addition, it holds special industry conferences that bring together workers, management and government officials concerned with the industry's specific problems.

The resolution on economic aid pointed out that "peace, democratic free institutions and human welfare" can be certain only within the framework of "an expanding world economy."

It hailed the report of the International Development Advisory Board as an indication that labor, management and other segments of the population can get together on constructive programs for the nation and the world.

The CIO resolution suggested that a new Overseas Economic Administration is needed to coordinate the work of various foreign aid agencies of the government, and it said that billions of dollars — from both public and private sources—are needed for long-time economic development in various parts of the world.

THE statement on La Prensa said the closing of that Buenos Aires democratic newspaper was "another dismaying incident in the march of dictatorship against democratic institutions."

Noting that La Prensa was one of the most influential papers in South America, the board said that it had defied the Peron dictatorship in Argentina by keeping a free editorial position.

The board charged that in moving against La Prensa, the Peron forces manufactured an "incident camouflaged as a collective bargaining dispute" to provide an excuse for police seizure of the publication.

Agenda Set For ULPC Sessions

Here is the agenda for the important labor meetings to be held in Washington Mar. 20 and 21 at the call of the United Labor Policy Committee:

On Mar. 20, the participating organizations will meet separately. The CIO meeting will be in Barker Hall of the YWCA, 17th and K Sts. N.W.

The joint session Mar. 21 will be in the Presidential Room of the Hotel Statler. Morning session opens at 10 a. m. with addresses by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green, who will co-chair the meeting.

Also at the morning session, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany will discuss prices and rents; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey will talk about profits and credit controls; Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists will speak on taxes, and Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers will discuss production.

At the afternoon session, George Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, will present United Labor's declaration. There will be supporting statements by members of the ULPC, followed by open discussion.

P. R. Pay Freeze Bar Urged

THE federal government was asked last week by the CIO not to apply the wage stabilization program to Puerto Rico on grounds that wages in that low-pay area ought to come up sharply.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy. Ernesto Ramos Antonini, of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Workers, CIO, sent the plea in a letter to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

Antonini—together with CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Tom Harris, CIO associate counsel—called on Johnston in Washington to emphasize the need for such exemptions for Puerto Rican workers.

The Murray-Antonini letter recalled that Puerto Rico was exempted from wage stabilization during the last war. It added:

"The levels of wages and salaries currently prevailing in Puerto Rico are grossly substandard, both in comparison with those in the U. S. and from the standpoint of enabling the workers to maintain a decent standard of life.

"The average prevailing wage in Puerto Rico is 36.7c an hour.

"The control of inflation does not require the freezing of substandard wages. The perpetuation of such wages harms rather than helps the mobilization effort."

Carey Calls Both Excise And Sales Tax Proposals Inequitable

EXCISE TAXES proposed by Secy. of the Treasury Snyder and the general sales tax proposal being promoted by the National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation were denounced last week as inequitable by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Ben C. Sigal, attorney for the CIO Electrical Workers, who presented Carey's statement, told the House Ways and Means Committee that Snyder apparently had selected arbitrarily the items on which he would impose additional taxes to bring in $3 billion revenue.

He quoted Snyder as saying that the reason he would increase taxes on such articles as beverages, tobacco, refrigerators and radios is that they are "less essential" or "use materials that are in short supply."

Carey charged that the secretary "made no attempt to secure from the National Production Authority information or advice regarding essentiality of products, or how scarce materials should be saved, or how extensive the savings should be.

"How, then, has Snyder decided what is essential? He has not stated any criteria. The Treasury Dept., so far as we know, has no special competence nor authority to make decisions in this area."

CAREY POINTED out that NPA has proposed that "a wide list of consumers goods, which include many of those listed by Snyder, may use materials at the rate of about 75-80% of the base period of January to June, 1950.

"For a number of products, which Snyder would presumably call 'less essential,' the NPA has prohibited use of copper and aluminum after Apr. 1. NPA has just now set up an office of Civilian Requirements, for the express purpose of seeing that civilians get necessary products when and where they are needed.

". . . Secy. Snyder does not propose to place taxes on a wide list of goods that NPA does consider non-essential, in terms of scarce materials."

The CIO secretary-treasurer said that excise taxes "will fall most heavily on those least able to pay—the low and moderate income families; and will fall with the least burden on those most able to pay."

Carey produced a table used at recent hearings before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report which showed how much of the income of various groups is paid in federal excise taxes at the present rate:

Income	Percentage Paid in Taxes
Under $1000	5.1%
From $1000 to $2000	4.3%
" $2000 to $3000	4%
" $3000 to $4000	4%
" $4000 to $5000	3.5%
" $5000 to $7500	3.4%
Over $7500	2.3%

Carey was equally vigorous in his attack on the general retail sales tax proposed by the National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, which represents a number of large companies including General Electric, of which Mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson was president.

He said that it was interesting to note that companies supporting the committee "are primarily manufacturers. Can it be the manufacturers are fearful that they will be blamed for the price increase that will follow the imposition of a manufacturers' excise tax, since these taxes will, of course, be passed on to the retailer and the consumer? They think, perhaps, that if the tax is imposed at the retail level, the irritation of the consumer will be vented on the retailer, or on the federal government."

Carey also said that the increased price of goods necessitated by the imposition of excise taxes would ultimately result in decreased production with a corresponding decline in employment at a time when there is considerable lag in converting from civilian to defense production.

CAREY MADE a number of constructive proposals for increasing the tax revenue.

- Ending the income tax loopholes for the wealthy, such as the community property principle.
- Increased excise taxes on non-essential goods first, if excise taxes are necessary.
- Greater taxation of corporations because of their "staggering profits."

"We maintain," Carey said, "that since corporation income will continue to rise in 1951 due to increased volume and the lid on wages, the presently proposed $3 billion increase in corporation taxes will still leave corporations with about the same net earnings as they had in 1950.

"If there were a graduated scale of permissible net earnings on net worth, starting with say 10% for the largest corporations, and making allowances for the smaller ones, we believe that at least $7 billion in new revenue could be raised."

Labor's Withdrawal Is Used As Proof Of Democracy

THE WITHDRAWAL of American labor from the mobilization program is being used to good propaganda advantage by the Voice of America in its worldwide broadcasts — especially those beamed behind the Iron Curtain.

The Voice is citing the withdrawal as an evidence of labor's strength in the United States and of the freedom with which the citizens of a democracy can criticize their government.

"American unions are free and militant," it has said in broadcasts. "Even in the midst of crisis they insist on protecting the rights of their members and insuring equality of sacrifice in the national scene."

The broadcasts are tied in with propaganda that paints the United States as a really "progressive" country and Soviet Russia as the "blackest reactionary." Unions in the U. S. have the right to strike and exercise it, the Voice points out, while Soviet unions "not only fail to protect the worker's rights, but actually help the monopoly capitalist—the state—exploit him."

Labor Fights Another Monopoly Attempt

Its Opposition To Control Of Mobilization Machinery By Big Business Is Part Of Old Campaign For Greater Equality

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE WAS a boom and then a bust. Unemployment spread rapidly. Soup kitchens were established and bread lines were put into operation.

The Big Depression was on.

Many persons lost many things—jobs, homes, farms, businesses, bank accounts. But the most important thing lost was faith—faith in ourselves, faith in our ability to pull ourselves out of a hole.

Then the people went to the polls and elected Franklin D. Roosevelt.

FDR launched the New Deal. And he gave back to many of the people the faith they had lost.

He made mistakes, sure. But he started the nation on the road that led from depression.

Before many years had passed, business and industrial leaders whose hides had been saved by the New Deal began to condemn it and its leader.

They began charging that FDR was leading the country into socialism, that he was turning the nation over to labor—and that they weren't getting a fair deal.

It was in such an atmosphere that Robert H. Jackson, then assistant attorney general and now Supreme Court justice, went to Philadelphia late in December 1937 and made a speech.

Jackson declared:

"The only just criticism that can be made of the economic operations of the New Deal is that it set out a breakfast for the canary and let the cat steal it."

In this case the "cat" obviously was big business.

"THE UNVARNISHED truth is that the government's recovery program has succeeded nowhere else as effectively as in restoring the profits of big business," Jackson said. "Labor has had no such advance."

Four years after Jackson made these remarks the nation was plunged into a costly war—and now the nation is engaged again in conflict.

The Jackson comments are reprinted here because they shed light on another conflict—that between big business and labor.

AND THE light-shedding shows that labor has to fight constantly—and often with all its might—to get its fair share of the fruits of our economy.

It is engaged in such a struggle at the present time—and recently it has been getting a pushing around.

Big business hasn't sought to control the mobilization program either because of super patriotism or because it believes it has a monopoly on brains.

Its motives—if motives can be judged by actions—are obvious: big business wants to make sure big business gets more than an even break in the perilous days ahead.

Labor wants greater equality of sacrifice. It wants an end to war and preparedness profiteering.

Come hell or high water, depression or war, big business is always in there scheming for a bigger share of the dollar.

Big business is entitled to its fair share. But it has no right to more, especially in times of great national emergency.

It has no right to a monopoly on the mobilization decisions which effect everybody.

It had no right to attempt to use organized labor as "window dressing" so the public would get the idea that the nation's workers had a real voice in the defense program.

AND THE IRONY of it all is that those who are misusing the government in an effort to feather their nests were yelling loudly just a few shorts months ago against the government.

Somehow or other, what's going on now is reminiscent of conditions in 1937 which prompted Robert H. Jackson to lash out at big business' greediness.

THOSE INTERLOCKS

The Federal Trade Commission tells an important and shocking story in its 1950 report.

It's a story with which trade unionists should become familiar because it shows how big business is able to dominate certain segments of the economy through a little gimmick called "the interlocking directorate."

The interlocking directorate—or "interlock," as it is sometimes called—enables the same people to dominate or control businesses which are supposedly in competition with each other.

Some of the existing interlocks, FTC reported, violate the Clayton Anti-Trust Act but others are legal because of loopholes in the law.

Unquestionably FTC shed light on the high cost of meat when it reported:

"In the packing industry, for example, Armour & Co. was indirectly interlocked with the third and fourth largest packers; three of the largest meat packers had indirect ties with three of the largest bakers, while Armour and Swift had direct interlocks with equipment manufacturers."

The FTC report showed interlocks exist in many important fields, including steel, food processing, electrical manufacturing, tire making and petroleum.

And it should be recalled that those who set up the interlocks are the same people who make those fiery speeches in favor of "free enterprise."

★ ★ ★

LABOR SHOULD BACK CHANGES

Organized labor and all consumer groups should throw their support behind a campaign to bring an end to interlocking directorates which restrict competition—because it's the consumer who pays through the pocketbook when competition dies.

Chairman Mead of FTC recently told a House committee that legislation designed to crack down on interlocks was being drafted.

He said such legislation is urgently needed not only in the present emergency but from the long-range view of strengthening the anti-monopoly laws. And Mr. Mead was right.

Big business must not be permitted to use the mobilization program to gain greater control over our economy. It must not be permitted to hog defense orders so that small business will be crowded out of the picture.

There is much to indicate this is exactly what big business will do unless the public prevents it.

Men recruited from big business and big finance completely dominate the Washington mobilization set-up. Labor and other groups have been denied an effective voice in defense policy making.

Any way you look at the situation you come up with the same "answer."

The group which publicly champions free, competitive enterprise and cuts its throat privately is in the saddle in Washington. It's yelling that everybody should pitch in and make the mobilization program work.

Yet it's keeping it from working efficiently because of its arrogant attitude.

McCarthyism Doesn't Terrify One School Board

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

ORCHIDS TO the Baltimore school board and scallions to the one in Washington. Both faced the test raised by the McCarthy hysteria. The school board in the nation's capital flunked. The Baltimore board scored 100%.

The Baltimore action is cheering because it involved Owen Lattimore, the man McCarthy accused of pro-Communism. And it was McCarthy who had a big hand in the defeat of Sen. Millard Tydings in Maryland, with his cry that Tydings' investigation of the McCarthy charges was a whitewash. The McCarthy technique of smear, insinuation, guilt by association, fake pictures, and outrageous charges helped beat Tydings.

Lattimore, who is a professor at Johns Hopkins Univ. in Baltimore, was invited to address a high school assembly. The Americanism committee of the local American Legion rushed to the City Council with a resolution.

The resolution was a recommendation to the school board that Lattimore be barred. The council argued for three hours, and passed the resolution, 13 to 6. The school board told the city fathers to go fly a kite.

THE SCHOOL board went on record in a resolution that is a model of its kind. It said: "The individual members of the school board have different ideas about the conduct of the investigation of Mr. Lattimore by the Senate, about the charges which have been made against him, and about the positions which he has taken.

"But we are unanimously of the opinion we could not prohibit the meeting. We believe it is one of the functions of the public schools to train their students to hear all sides of a question, to discriminate and decide — with guidance from their duly appointed and responsible teachers."

Commented the Washington Post: "There is no semblance of Americanism in condemning a man on the basis of unsubstantiated charges. And it has never been an American trait to silence dissident or critical opinions. The Baltimore school board's conduct is a heartening reminder that the spirit of fair play is still very much alive among Americans who practice Americanism without making a profession of it."

So the Baltimore school board passed the test of Americanism. How did the Washington school board do?

The principal and assistant principal of Cordozo high school invited Pearl S. Buck, Nobel prize winner, to speak. When Superintendent Hobart M. Corning found out, he cancelled the invitation. He acted because Mrs. Buck's name appeared in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

NOW THE committee itself has pointed out that these files are "unevaluated"; that is, mention of a name in the files does not mean that any investigation of that person's loyalty has been made.

In the uproar that followed, it was discovered that others had been barred by Corning, for the same reasons. The others included Marquis Childs, noted columnist; Dr. A. Powell Davies, pastor of All Souls Unitarian church; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard Univ., and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, special consultant in the U. S. Office of Education.

That smelled so bad that the Washington school board subsequently ruled that the House committee files would no longer be used as final proof of a speaker's fitness.

But Dr. Corning was not through. The two Cardozo school officials who had originally invited Mrs. Buck were reprimanded "severely." Dr. Corning notified both teachers that their efficiency ratings for the year were being reduced. Their sin?

They had invited Mrs. Buck without first clearing with Dr. Corning's office. This, he said, was "conduct unbecoming a public official," was "prejudicial to good order," and that "further disobedience will be considered insubordination and cause for suspension or dismissal."

Dr. Davies and Childs later were permitted to speak at a teachers' college in Washington. "Let us stop acting like commissars," said Dr. Davies about Corning's threat to the teachers.

That's what goes on in Iron Curtain countries, he pointed out. As to the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the Washington school board, Dr. Davies said, "What are they afraid of? Let there be free and open discussion. Let our young people know what a weak case our enemies present."

CHILDS SAID it was "a profound insult," to suggest that Americans be forbidden to hear certain ideas. We must work constantly against the theory that "papa knows best, papa being an all-wise state or an all-wise ruling clique," he said.

Dr. Gallagher said "freedom flourishes only when there are stout hearts to defend it and consciences sensitive to respect it. Academic freedom, the right to teach truth and pursue it, derives from the student's right to learn. Holding back the truth, a timid teacher robs his students. Or, denying the demands of integrity, the irresponsible teacher leads his students in error."

That, and not McCarthyism, is in the best American tradition.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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His 'Boys' Always Received Top Priority

HE WAS A broad-shouldered, slightly stooped Negro with extremely large hands and a thatch of white hair.

He had a friendly manner, a big smile and a rumbling voice but he was a quiet man.

Nobody paid much attention to him when he became a CIO council delegate.

He would come into the room just before the meeting started, head for a chair in his favorite corner, speak to friends around him and then take his seat.

He listened attentatively to what was going on for several months but refrained from joining in the discussions.

SOME DELEGATES thought the man—whom we shall call George—was a bit stupid merely because he was so quiet

They began to change their minds, however, when he engaged in his first floor discussion.

He spoke briefly and to the point—and then sat down.

As time went on he became more talkative at meetings. But his long suit was asking pointed questions.

He'd usually rise to his feet and say something like, "I'd like to ask some questions and get some information. I want to get everything straight in my mind so I can report to my boys back at the plant."

The council president, who had ignored George at first, became interested in him after a few months had passed.

GEORGE, HE learned, had received very little formal education and had drifted around from job to job for years.

He had been a drifter until he went to work in a small plant at about the time the CIO started organizing his industry.

George thought a union would be a good thing and so he helped sign up his coworkers.

When the union was established George was elected president—and for the first time in his life he felt responsibility sitting heavily on him.

He also felt inadequate for the job.

So he started asking questions about unionism. He'd "pump" anybody who could give him information.

Although his reading ability was limited he waded through considerable printed union material.

Then, when he thought he was fitted for the job, he asked his union to elect him as a council delegate.

THE COUNCIL president, after learning this story, decided George was a man slated for advancement in the union field.

At a meeting a short time later he appointed George to a minor committee. George rose to his feet and politely declined.

A month or so later the same thing happened again.

The president went to George after the meeting and asked him why he had refused appointment.

"My boys out at the plant need me pretty bad right now, so I've got to give all my spare time to them," he said.

"Some day—if you ask me—I'll accept a job with the council, but not right now."

NEARLY A YEAR later George called on the union president and said he'd like to get really active in council work.

"I'd like to run for the board of directors if you think I could do the council some good," he said.

The president expressed his delight and then asked:

"What made you decide to ask me about this?"

"Well, it's this way," George said. "I worked mighty hard to keep that union of mine going and to get some officers who could really do a job.

"I've got a good vice president now and we've just signed a good contract at the plant. My boys are in good shape now, so I'll have some time for the council. Couldn't do it before because my boys always come first."

And George was elected. **A. L. S.**

—AND THIS MEANS YOU!

CORK—
DRAWN FOR THE
NAT'L CIO NEWS

Professor Hits AMA Fight On Medical School Aid

THE BALLYHOO let loose by the American Medical Association over the $500,000 it plans to spend for medical education has been long and loud. Actually the amount is a mere drop in the bucket as far as meeting the tremendous need for such funds is concerned.

But so far the AMA's ballyhoo unfortunately has served its main purpose of blocking adequate federal aid, says Dr. J. H. Means, professor of clinical medicine at Harvard Medical School and chief of medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital.

In a letter publicized last week on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), Dr. Means sharply criticized the AMA's "ominous" campaign against federal aid to medical schools, and accused the association of attempting to "control everything that has to do with medicine."

Murray used the text of Dr. Means' letter to warn Congress and the public of the misleading attack being waged on Senate bill 337, which is designed to provide emergency aid to medical schools and relieve the present critical shortage of nurses and doctors.

Murray told the Senators that Dr. Means "is one of America's most outstanding men of medicine—a registered Republican, I may say—but nonetheless a man who knows whereof he speaks when he talks of medicine and medical politics."

Murray received unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the Mar. 10 issue of the Congressional Record, where it appeared along with a number of letters from other leading medical authorities endorsing S. 337. Hundreds of organizations including the CIO and other labor groups that have endorsed the federal medical aid bill were also listed by the Senator.

"I KNOW IT TO BE a fact that a great majority of the medical deans of this country favor federal aid to medical education provided in S. 337," Dr. Means wrote. "The only opposition to this bill comes from the American Medical Association, the leadership of which, in my humble opinion, is amazingly benighted.

"The association has lately made a great ballyhoo over its appropriation of half a million dollars to aid medical education, which, of course, would be but a drop in the bucket, and has been largely responsible up to now in blocking government aid of an adequate magnitude."

DR. MEANS then referred to the failure of the AMA to give its funds to the National Foundation for Medical Education, Inc., a voluntary independent agency set up under the leadership of Herbert Hoover and several university presidents to support medical education in the U. S. Although it is unlikely, Dr. Means said, "that any private source can do the whole job," he considered the AMA's attitude unfortunate.

"Having set up a fund of half a million dollars, and uttering some promise of getting more, instead of doing the logical thing and turning this over without restriction to the National Foundation for Medical Education, Inc., it set up its own foundation which it can completely control," he added.

Dr. Means said this setup looks "like an effort on the part of the AMA to control medical education. The AMA would like to control everything that has to do with medicine—how medical care is to be provided, how students are to be educated, and how education is to be financed.

"It has recently established a junior AMA, by means of which it is trying to get control of the thinking of medical students, and indoctrinate them along AMA lines while they are in their most malleable phase. I regard this as rather ominous. I don't consider the medical profession of the United States and the AMA as synonymous, and I think that under AMA leadership the public relations of medicine are rapidly deteriorating."

Univ. Of California Loses 110 Scholars Because Of Blanket Loyalty Oath For Faculty

At least 110 scholars, "among them some of the illustrious minds of our generation," have been lost to the Univ. of California because of the regents' requirement that faculty members sign a blanket loyalty oath, the university's Committee on Academic Freedom reported last week.

The number includes 26 dismissed, 37 who resigned in protest against the regents' decisions and actions, and 47 who were approached to take jobs on the university faculty, but declined.

Fifty-five courses have been dropped from the curriculum.

The figures were cited in a 59-page booklet issued as a preliminary report to the university's Academic Senate on "The Consequences to Date of the Abrogation of Tenure of This University."

Blueprint For Monopoly

Interlocking Directorates Help Profit Takers, But Are Not Free Enterprise

By GERVASE N. LOVE

BIG BUSINESS and its spokesmen often do a lot of straight-faced prattling about what they call "competition" and its manifold benefits. But the chart at the right indicates that "competition" is strictly a word in the dictionary so far as big business is concerned, and that the benefits aren't always passed on to the customers.

The chart shows the interlocking directorates, direct and indirect, that in 1946 involved the "Big Four" of the electrical machinery industry—General Electric, alma mater of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson; Westinghouse, Western Electric and RCA. It was taken from the report of the Federal Trade Commission on interlocking directorates recently submitted to Congress by Chairman James M. Mead.

How Interlocks Work

Every corporation has a board of directors which is supposed to make policy and major decisions on a variety of matters. When the boards of two corporations include one or more common directors, the interlock is direct.

When directors of two corporations meet on the board of a third company, usually in an allied field, the interlock is indirect. The usual effect of a direct interlocking directorate between two firms in the same industry is to reduce or eliminate competition, restrict markets, increase prices and profits, and make the customer pay, as usual, through the nose. The same effect is often attained when the interlock is indirect.

In practice, directorates interlock through competitors, potential competitors, customers and possible customers, suppliers and financial institutions, the FTC reports.

What Lines Mean

What all the lines on the chart mean is told in a few words in the report.

"Directors of these corporations (the Big Four)," it says, "came together on the boards of six of the country's largest commercial banks—Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., First National Bank of Chicago, Bankers Trust Co., Chemical Bank & Trust Co. and Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.; of two of the largest life insurance companies—New York Life and Equitable Life; of the country's largest utility—American Telephone & Telegraph; on the board of one of the country's leading railroads—New York Central, and of one of the country's largest industrials—Kennecott Copper."

The report points out that although the Big Four was specifically prohibited from maintaining direct interlocking directorates by a consent decree in 1932, they have continued to maintain indirect interlocks. Then it tells what this practice means:

"In an industry already highly concentrated in the hands of the major companies, such close relationships may seriously affect the competitive rivalries of the Big Four and oppose their combined strength against other smaller members of the industry.

"Indeed, multiple indirect interlocks may be just as effective in implementing anti-competitive activities among companies as direct interlocks."

The report cites specific interlocks, as the chart shows, between members of the Big Four and competitors, suppliers, customers in the same industry and potential customers in other industries, such as the railroads and financial houses.

Interlock 'Benefits'

So far as suppliers are concerned, the FTC indicated that it is not unreasonable to assume such connections result in favorable prices and allocations. A relationship through directors with customers or potential customers may result in more ready access to a market. A relationship with a financial institution may mean favored treatment in financing and, sometimes, pressure on other firms to boost sales or to yield other favorable treatment.

"Significant interlocks existed between electrical machinery companies and financial institutions," the report comments.

"The Big Four electrical machinery maintained especially close relationships with the larger metropolitan banks. In fact, only one other important electrical machinery company, aside from the Big Four, maintained interlocks with more than one bank. Several interlocks existed between the large electrical machinery companies and the large insurance companies."

The FTC reports that the "pattern of interlocking relations among the Big Four electrical manufacturers overshadows other interlocks within the industry, both because of the predominant position occupied by the companies and because of the historical record of their collaboration."

"Their connections in 1946, however, were of an indirect character and thus less subject to legal remedy," it continues.

The report also shows how the Big Four dominates the industry.

"In 1946 the combined assets of these four manufacturers totaled $2070 million and their sales totaled $2130 million," it said.

"The aggregate assets for the next 49 electrical machinery companies totaled $880 million, or only 97% of the assets of the largest manufacturing company, General Electric. The aggregate sales of the 44 largest companies below the Big Four amounted to $1295 million, or 1% more than the combined sales of the two largest companies, General Electric and Westinghouse."

Serving Two Masters

The FTC has some pertinent comment on the responsibilities of a director who serves two or more companies.

"An individual who is a member of more than one board of directors cannot divide his personality into unrelated segments," it observes.

"He would be derelict to his responsibility if in two different boards of directors he supported policies each of which would tend to defeat the course of action he had recommended or seen adopted in the other company.

"Hence, wherever an individual serves on the boards of two or more companies that have interests related to each other, his duty as a director is necessarily to harmonize those interests so far as possible. If he cannot do so he can fulfill his duty to both companies only by withdrawing from further participation in the business at hand.

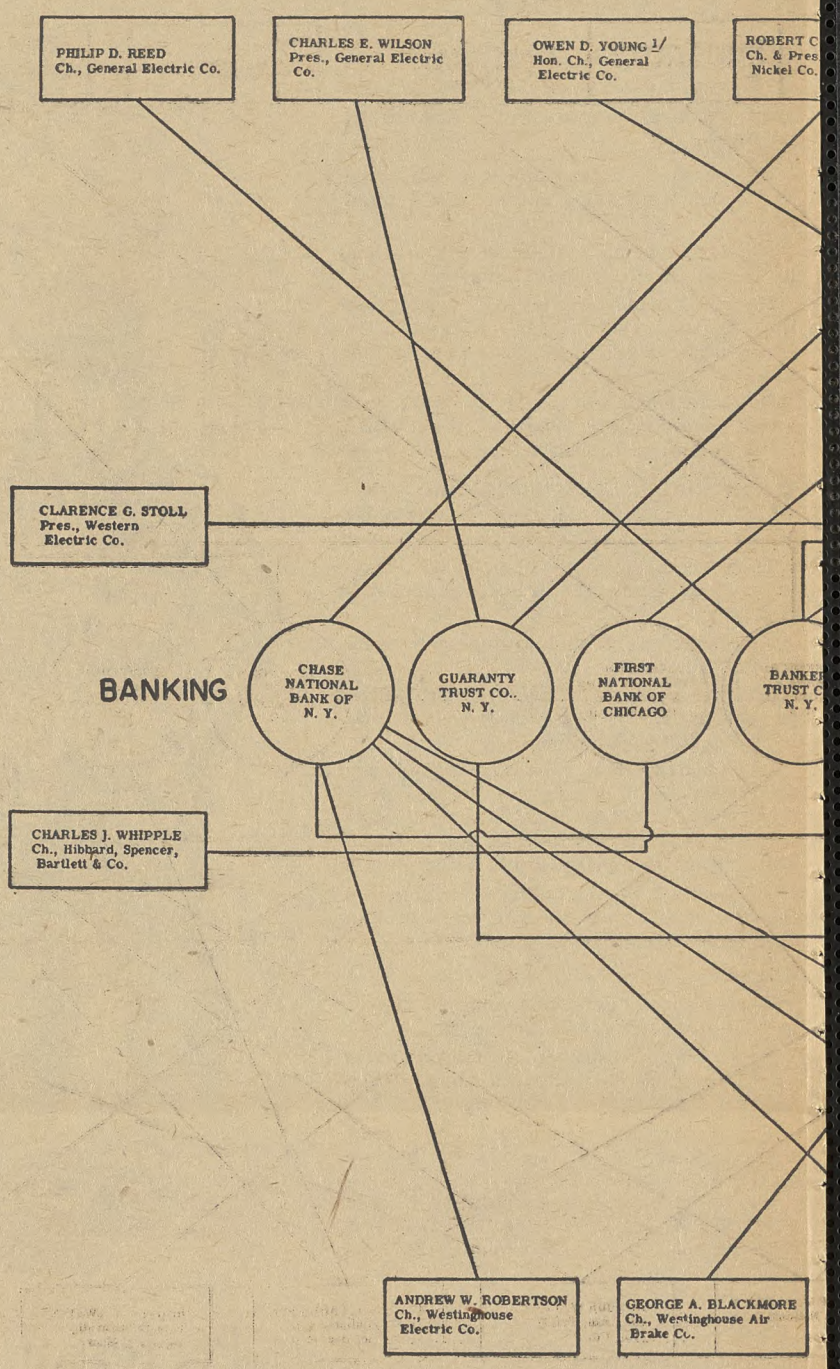
"A director of two competing corporations cannot in good conscience recommend that either shall undertake a type of competition which is likely to injure the other. A director of two or more corporations that are respectively buyer and seller of the same commodities or services cannot in good conscience recommend that either concern prefer unrelated sources of supply or customers instead of the other company in which he is interested, nor that either concern press to the limits its ability to strike a good bargain at the expense of the other.

Lessened Rivalry

"A director who is on the board of an industrial company and a financial institution cannot in good conscience encourage the latter to finance expansion by competitors of the former which may jeopardize the former's prosperity; nor can he in good conscience encourage the industrial company to obtain its credit through other channels.

"Thus the inherent tendency of interlocking directorates between companies that have dealings with each other as buyers and sellers, or that have relations to each other as competitors, is to blunt the edge of rivalry between corporations, to seek out ways of compromising opposing interests, and to develop alliances where the interest of one of the corporations is jeopardized by third parties."

This Is What A



1/Mr. Young is a former director of General Electric Co.

Chairman James M. Mead of the Federal Trade Commission, when he recently testified before the monopoly subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, said "the principal weaknesses" of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act are:

FIRST, IT CAN be so easily evaded as to be scarcely worth enforcing. The law is violated if a director of one large concern is also a director of its large competitor. However, there is no violation of the law if one concern's president is director of the other, or if the president of one company is sales manager of the other.

The result is that when an interlocking directorate is questioned, a mere change of form without change of substance is sufficient to bring about technical compliance with the law. For example, several years ago the board of directors of General Steel Castings contained the president and two vice presidents of American Steel Foundries, all of whom were also directors of the latter company and also contained the chairman of the board and the president of Baldwin Locomotive, both of whom were also directors of that company.

When the Dept. of Justice questioned these interlocking directorates, the directors from American Steel Foundries and Baldwin withdrew from the General Steel Castings board. Their place was taken by two vice presidents and the comptroller of American Steel Foundries and two vice presidents of Baldwin Locomotive.

But since none of these officials was a director in any company but General Steel Castings, the new arrangement satisfied the requirements of Section 8 of the Clayton

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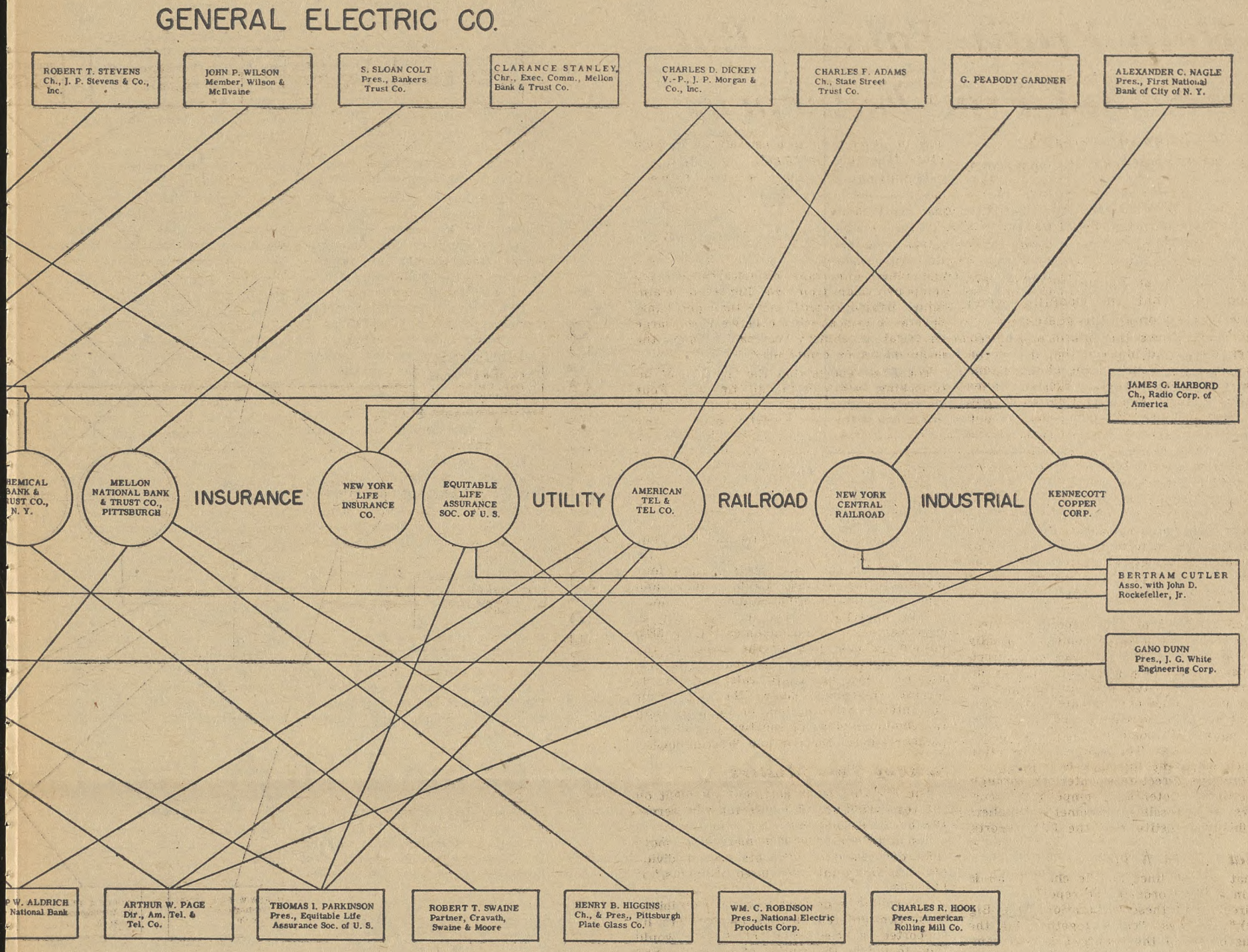
Act. There is no reason to believe tha closeness of the executive and policy-ing ties between the three companies in any way reduced by the change.

SECOND, THE present law is appli only to direct interlocks as d guished from indirect interlocks. The rect interlock is by far the most com type of interlocking relationship a competitors. Such an indirect relatio is established when two or more com tors have directors who sit jointly on board of directors of a third company.

For example, Standard Oil Co. of Ind Standard Oil Co. of California, Gulf Corp., and Continental Oil Co. all ha rectors on the board of the Chase Nat Bank. Similarly, the Texas Co., Shell U Oil Co., and Tidewater Associated Oi all had directors on the board of Ce Hanover Bank and Trust Co. of Chi and Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and Texas Co. each was represented on board of Continental Illinois National and Trust Co. of Chicago.

The significance of such indirect i locking relationships differs from cas case. It tends to increase when more petitors are represented on the same b when each competitor has more than representative on the board, and when same competitors are represented tog on the boards of more than one com It also tends to increase when the com on whose board the various competitors

Interlocking Directorate Looks Like



n Mead Cites Loopholes In Clayton Act

presented has a business interest in the rms of the competition between the rep- sented companies.

When several competitors are represented the board of a bank which finances them all, or of a large buyer of their products, or of a large supplier of their raw materials, there is a strong probability that the indirect relationship will impair competition.

Decision on major policies of purchase and sale by the directors of the company in whose board the interlock takes place can scarcely fail to produce a working understanding as to the respective shares of that company's business to be enjoyed by the competing customers or suppliers from which the directors come.

THIRD, THE present law makes no attempt to prevent injuries to competition that may be produced through interlocking relationships between suppliers and customers. Interlocking directorates which connect a supplier with his customer are common.

Their typical purpose appears to be to create a two-way preferential relationship which gives the customer assurance of supplies on favorable terms and gives the supplier assurance of an outlet for his products. In other words, such an interlock has a purpose similar to that of vertical integration. Like vertical integration, it may be sometimes harmless and sometimes seriously harmful.

So long as neither the supplier nor the customer has an important part of the total market, it is probable that the vertical relation between them will not jeopardize the opportunity for other concerns to sell or obtain goods. However, if the supplier is an important concern the loss of equal access to his products may be harmful to competition among the customers, and if the customer is an important concern the loss of the sales outlets which he controls may be harmful to competition among the suppliers.

If a large supplier and a large customer work out a preferential trading relationship, there is a strong likelihood that other large suppliers and large customers will find it expedient to do the same thing in self-protection; and when such dancing-partner arrangements become general the effect is not only to give each of the dancing partners a good deal of relief from competitive pressure but also to make it difficult for small companies that have not been able to find dancing partners to have any share in the party.

Vertical interlocks are particularly serious when one of the interlocked companies is a public utility that has a duty to serve all customers without discrimination. The establishment of preferential relationships with such a utility defeats one of the basic purposes of public utility regulation.

THE INTERLOCKING directorate report shows the prevalence of indirect interlocks between competitors and of interlocks both direct and indirect between suppliers and customers. On the basis of this report I am convinced that Section 8 of the Clayton Act as now written would cover only a small part of the problem of interlocking directorates even if it were effective in preventing direct interlocks between competitors.

Section 8 should be amended to take care of the inadequacies which have come to light.

GE Did Better In 1950 Than Employes

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's General Electric Co., which forced employes to strike for pay boosts in 1950 and jumped its prices 6% to 13%, increased its profits 38% over 1949 to $173,423,702, its recently filed report shows. Other recent reports include:

	1949	1950
General Electric	$125,639,051	$173,423,702
Kennecott Copper	48,110,273	88,161,270
Shell Oil	76,422,775	90,121,182
Phelps Dodge	32,301,140	40,112,604
Natl. Cash Register	10,597,298	12,143,449
Continental Can	12,350,844	14,873,172
Consolidated Nat. Gas	11,745,507	16,460,982
Electric Auto-Lite	11,328,419	16,670,495
Standard Brands	8,189,138	10,172,980
Harbison-Walker	4,482,681	6,682,207
NY, NH & Hartford	1,991,290	6,625,022
United Air Lines	2,249,405	6,429,723
Granite City Steel	3,058,108	5,727,406
Anderson-Prichard Oil	3,096,888	4,685,637
Genl. Telephone	3,039,977	4,135,727
Interchemical	2,335,572	4,699,000
Natl. Malleable	2,624,045	4,020,599
Yale & Towne	1,269,479	2,707,137
Bohn Aluminum	565,429*	1,778,398
U. S. Hoffman Mach.	38,724	423,033
De Vilbiss	585,093	1,195,430
Plomb Tool	193,915	567,829
Lynch Corp.	642,247	1,064,392
Natl. Cylinder Gas.	1,855,065	2,907,728

* Deficit

Patman: Support For CCG Is Support For Fascism

SOMEBODY in the Committee for Constitutional Government made the mistake of sending Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) an appeal for a contribution to a $150,000 fund to defend Dr. Edward S. Rumley, the committe's operating head.

It was a mistake because Patman has entered into the Congressional Record some of its most searing pages, with his vigorous denunciations of the CCG, which he has called a Fascist group, and of Rumely, whom he apparently regards as an unmitigated menace to the United States.

He entered more of them this time.

The appeal is based on the fact that Rumely goes on trial in Washington Apr. 12 on a charge of contempt of Congress. He was cited by the House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), because he refused to tell the source of the funds that paid for the big business, anti-labor, anti-Fair and anti-New Deal brand of reaction the CCG has been spewing out over the country in its publications. The appeal went to all members of Congress.

PATMAN opened by reading from the card the CCG claim "at the risk of imprisonment he (Rumely) tries to uphold for you and all citizens your basic right to hear all sides through a free press." The other side of the card, he said, claimed among other things that Rumely was indicted "for discouraging Red activities, exposing socialism, and refusing to reveal names of book purchasers." (The books,, paid for by big business and tory Republicans, went to colleges, libraries, schools, churches, clergymen, etc.)

He read that the appeal was for funds not only to defend Rumely but to enable the committee "to expand its efforts against inflation, to protect the value of all bank balances, mortgages, dollar bonds, social security funds and insurance policies."

"If you have already given your full 1951 support," it concludes, "please obtain one or more subscriptions from others."

Patman charged that the latter part of the card "is a direct solicitation of corporate funds."

"If you will notice," he said, "the language is not even subtle where it says: 'If you have already given your full support.'

"WHAT DOES that mean? The amount that is tax deducted. 'Please obtain one or more subscriptions from others.'

"In other words, as heretofore, corporate funds have been used to promote fascism in this country; and whenever you support the Committee for Constitutional Government headed by and run by, organized by and operated by this Edward A. Rumely, you are supporting the spearhead of fascism in the United States."

Patman declared Rumely was not indicted, as he claims, for distributing John T. Flynn's reactionary book, "The Road Ahead."

"He was indicted for refusing to divulge to Congress," Patman went on, "information as a propagandist, lobbyist and former convicted German spy, information that all American citizens have heretofore voluntarily divulged and which in the event of refusal they were compelled to divulge.

"The public press has done a magnificent job exposing and properly building up sentiment against communism in this country.

"However, the press has been strangely silent on the recent rise of the Fascist movement and the efforts made by strong influential people to make fascism the only alternative for communism, as occurred in both Germany and Italy. It is important that we not only crush communism but that we also keep an eye on and crush the other devastating enemy approaching us from the other direction in the form of fascism.

"Any American citizen can very quickly find out who Edward A. Rumely is; he is the spearhead of the Committee for Constitutional Government; he is the sponsor of the publication 'Spotlight' mentioned on the card; he is the person who was convicted immediately after World War I for trading with the enemy, for violating the law against trading with the enemy in wartime.

"BUT THE testimony in this case against Rumely discloses that he was guilty of treason against the American Government although he was not prosecuted for treason. He was convicted for illegally trading with the enemy.

(Rumely was convicted in 1920 of buying the New York Mail during the war with German funds, ostensibly to use as a German propaganda organ. His conviction was upheld by the Court of Appeals, and the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review it. He was subsequently pardoned.)

"Any person interested in knowing who this fellow is who is trying to direct thought control in the Nation, including a change of recognized school and college textbooks and warping the minds to his viewpoint, of students, teachers and professors, should read what the Federal courts of our Nation have said about him and found him guilty of."

Patman gave a detailed account of the 1920 trial, showing that Rumely had able attorneys. The only longer trial he knows of, he said, was that of the 12 Communist leaders. Why, asked Patman, despite the country's fight against communism, have'nt "Rumely and his gang" said a word against fascism? He answered his own question:

"Why? Because it is the Fascist group that they favor. I called them a Fascist group six years ago on the floor of this House and presented proof then; I have done so a number of times since.

"IT IS ONLY by the boldness of such people as this that they get by with it. Such arrogance I have never known in my life, that they would try to direct a national organization, sponsored by a man who has been convicted by a jury under our system, and whose conviction has been affirmed by the highest courts of our land.

"I say something should be done about such propaganda as that, appealing for $150,000 to help defend a man like that. For what, do they say? For refusing to divulge the information to a congressional committee . . .

"I again say I have never known such boldness and arrogance demonstrated by any person in the United States before."

Murray Embarrassed By Quote In CCG Ad

CIO Pres. Philip Murray underwent probably the greatest embarrassment of a lifetime when the neo-fascist Committee for Constitutional Government quoted him in an appeal for funds that took up a full page in the Wall Street Journal of Mar. 14.

The CCG wants the suckers to kick in $500,000 to stop inflation for entirely different reasons and by different means than Murray and the CIO. But that did not prevent it from including in its ad Murray's words:

"Inflation must be stopped. Inflation can be stopped—if we meet this major problem of the home front with the same boldness, intelligence and courage that our armed forces are showing in Korea."

Newark Study Shows Pay Lags Behind High Profits

NET PROFITS of the 10 largest firms in the Newark, N. J., area with which CIO unions have contracts increased an average of 289% between 1945 and 1949, according to a study prepared for the Essex-West Hudson (N. J.) CIO Council.

During the same period, the workers who made possible this fantastic increase in profits won wage hikes of only 44%, the study shows.

Equally significant, is the fact that that gross sales revenue of the 10 firms increased but 87% during the period. And one corporation, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., managed to eke out a 135% increase in net profits while its sales income dropped by 5%.

A table showing the relative net profits (after taxes) of the 10 firms and the gross (before taxes) increases in wages at each plant is shown in an adjoining column. The figures on profits and sales used in the study were taken from Moody's and Standard & Poor's financial manuals.

The study was undertaken to highlight, on the local level, the defense mobilization's failure to take into account "price gouging" and "profiteering" in "stabilizing" prices and wages, the council said.

"These words are not just propaganda bolts shot indiscriminately into the dark," it added in a statement releasing the study. "To the contrary, much evidence exists that such conditions not only exist but, in fact, flourish right in our own back yard."

IN DISCUSSING the fact that the net profits of the 10 corporations increased far out of proportion to wage boosts and advances in sales revenue, the report said:

"In view of the fact that management has been universally deploring its 'increased costs of operation'—citing such factors as increased material, labor and tax costs—it is now obvious that the higher rate of profits is reflected only because these 10 corporations have indulged themselves in a not inconsiderable amount of price gouging and profiteering."

The study also said:

"In its proper light, industry's rather persistent claim that labor is responsible for increased prices and the high cost of living now appears as ridiculous as it actualy is. Management has continually increased prices far above the commensurate percentage increase in costs caused by the wage boost.

"Even if we assume that prices must be raised because of wage increases—a false asumption as this report obviously demonstrates—it is apparent that management has used every conceivable opportunity to blame its workers for industry's profiteering schemes.

"Workers' wages have been left far behind by prices and profits in the current economic race. In terms of purchasing power, a worker today has made no gains whatsoever during the past five years.

"The future prospects for wage earners are gloomy. While the cost of living continues to zoom upward, wages are being frozen and workers are being forced to accept a completely disproportionate burden in the current emergency.

"The future prospects for corporations were never better. Profits earned and dividends paid by U. S. corporations in 1950 have broken every record in the financial history of the country. From every indication, 1951 will be still another record-breaking year."

Past Shows Workers Go Where Jobs Are

AMERICAN Labor is sufficiently adaptable to make whatever changes in occupation, industry or place of residence may be necessary for the defense effort, a fact book on manpower just published by the U. S. Labor Dept. indicates.

That conclusion is based on the amount of flexibility it showed in meeting the changing pattern of labor demand in both the World War II period and the reconversion era that followed.

"One out of every six workers who had civilian jobs in both December, 1941, and March, 1944," the study says, "was employed in a different industry in the latter period from the one in which he had been employed in the week preceding Pearl Harbor.

"Over 7 million workers made similar changes in their major occupational group over this period.

"In the year following V-J day, the return of a peacetime economy brought a new wave of industry and occupational shifts of workers.

"A heavy volume of migration accompanied the wartime and postwar changes in the economy. During the war, vast numbers of workers and their families poured into the shipbuilding and airplane centers of the West Coast and into the production areas of the Northern industrial states. The predominantly agricultural South and the Great Plains States provided the bulk of the migrants into other areas.

"In March, 1945, over 15 million persons in the civilian population were living in a different county from the one in which they had lived in December, 1941. Of these, 7.7 million were living in a different state.

"In the postwar period, continued large population movements across state and county lines have reflected the mobility that characterizes a substantial segment of the American people."

However, influences exist which tend to hamper the movements of workers, the fact book points out. The major factors it cites are "home ownership and family ties, on the one hand, and lack of adequate housing and community facilities." In addition, the "great extension of pension and seniority rights in recent years also raises special problems in the transfer of workers from non-defense to defense jobs," it says.

It notes that about 5.5 million workers were covered by pension plans by the middle of 1950. It did not note, however, that most of them work in industries essential to defense.

Ronson Profits Rise 822% In 4 Years, Wages Only 41%

Profits of the 10 largest firms in the Newark, N. J., area with which CIO unions have contracts are compared here for 1945 and 1949, with the percentage increases in wages.

Corporation	Profits 1945	Profits 1949	Increase in profits	Increase in wages since '45
Ronson	$ 598,409	$ 5,417,173	822%	41%
Koppers	3,241,784	11,615,498	205%	46%
Swift	12,303,807	25,826,129	109%	39%
Lionel	199,070	1,650,322*	730%	48%
General Motors	188,370,919	656,526,969	249%	31%
Westinghouse	26,800,767	67,268,555	150%	48%
Worthington Pump	2,274,317	5,357,054	135%	38%
Congoleum-Nairn	1,617,214	3,782,516	134%	53%
Celanese	7,613,490	20,640,826	171%	44%
U. S. Steel	58,015,056	165,908,829	185%	53%
		Average increase	289%	44%

Some 1950 profits already released show far higher profits than in 1949. For instance, 1950 net earnings were $40,361,166 for Celanese; $215,337,655 (stated) for U. S. Steel, and $834,044,039 for General Motors.

4 Million To Work In Defense Jobs By '52

There will be 4 million workers in defense production by the end of 1951, Ewan Clague, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said at Chicago. He estimated the present civilian work force at 61.5 million. He suggested that industrial output could be increased by employing the 2.5 million now unemployed, hiring persons entering the labor force for the first time, hiring more women and increasing the average work week.

Air-Wick In The Living Room Won't Hide A Goat, Says FTC

Keeping an open bottle of Air-Wick in your house is no assurance that you can keep a goat in the living room and not know about it.

The Federal Trade Commission has approved a stipulation in which Seeman Bros., Inc., and Airkem Corp., Inc., both of New York City, agree to discontinue certain representations concerning the deodorants Air-Wick and Airkem, respectively.

Seeman Bros. agree to stop claiming that Air-Wick eliminates all unpleasant odors or that it clears or freshens the air otherwise than according to its seeming effects.

The Airkem Corp. agrees to discontinue claims that Airkem ends odor problems, that it masks odors, that it restores some of the characteristics of outdoor air, or that it freshens the air otherwise than according to its seeming effect.

The stipulation also provides for discontinuance of representations that the products contain chlorophyll, as distinguished from

commercial chlorophyll, that the action of chlorophyll in the products is similar to the action of chlorophyll in nature, or that the content of commercial chlorophyll as an active ingredient in the products provides a chief effect in their action.

Leak In AEC Plans Shows Its Housing Policy Failure

THE ATOMIC Energy Commission continues to demonstrate that it has no intention of building any housing at or near its newly acquired South Carolina plant site.

On the other hand AEC has shown it has every intention of encouraging stiff rent increases for AEC workers living in government-built housing on present sites.

With a great show of indignation, AEC Chairman Gordon Dean pounced on an employe who had "leaked" information about the new site to a land speculator who thereupon bought a 91-acre tract inside the area and re-sold it to a Georgia firm at a profit of $845 per acre. The employe resigned, or was fired; nobody could quite decide which.

Dean said he would "do everything" to prevent land speculation within the 250,000-acre AEC domain, even condemning the land if necessary.

But he also said he would do nothing about land speculation outside the site, which is where most of the speculation is now going on, and made it clear he had not changed his mind: AEC itself will build no housing for the thousands of workers who will soon come into the area. That's up to private enterprise.

As for rentals at Oak Ridge and Hanford, the present sites, Dean justified his announcement of stiff rent increases effective Aug. 1 by saying that if the rents did not go up, they would not be comparable to rents charged off the two plant sites, and this would amount to a subsidy to the AEC workers.

He said this in a letter to Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, who replied that apparently "subsidies are perfectly all right for anyone in America except the working people."

Extension Of Rent Control Gets Under Way In Congress

AS MAR. 31 drew dangerously nearer, Congress last week reluctantly moved to extend federal rent control till the end of June in the 1400 communities where it is due to expire April 1.

Status as the CIO News went to press: The Senate passed its end of a concurrent resolution removing the Mar. 31 deadline, and the House Banking Committee approved it. (Under the present law, rent control is on the books till the end of June, but expires automatically the end of this month unless local governing bodies vote before Mar. 31 to keep it for the longer period. About 1400 cities and towns have failed to act.)

The administration, in the person of Tighe Woods, boss of the Office of the Housing Expediter, urged adoption of the resolution. He said that in addition, there would soon be a request for a stronger rent control law, to be incorporated with badly needed proposed amendments to the Defense Mobilization Act, which also expires the end of June. No such bill has been introduced as yet.

THE NEED for stronger controls was highlighted by figures, released by the CIO Housing Committee, which were drawn from reports of the 1950 Census of Housing. The committee listed 193 cities in which a significant proportion of renters pay **one-fifth of their income for rent alone (minus utilities).**

Of these, there were six, including Miami, Fla., where **over half the renters paid this much,** and 24 more in which 40% or more of renters shucked out one-fifth of their total incomes just to get a roof over their heads.

In 12 cities, the committee found, one renter in five paid **one-third or more of his total income for rent alone.** This list included Washington, D. C. (Congressmen are well aware of the rent situation in the Capital, which has its own separate rent law. No nonsense about allowing this one to expire. A 90-day extension for the District of Columbia was rammed through Mar. 12 in a matter of minutes.)

The significance of this finding lies in the fact that most official statisticians assign a far smaller proportion of the family budget to rent than these figures indicate is actually the case.

THE RENT control extension does not allow OHE to recontrol areas which have been decontrolled on their own motion, and this is the main reason why a new law is needed.

The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council pointed out this in a bitter telegram to the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees. Reminding them that Los Angeles now has no rent control, that the number of evictions and dispossess notices received was up in the thousands and that the families of 200,000 GIs were expected to move into the already crowded area within the next six months, the council urged immediate adoption of a much stronger law to last for the duration of the emergency.

The entire military housing situation is affected by this weakness in the present law. Unscrulous landlords are taking such widespread advantage of the situation that renting is becoming known as "Operation Gouge." Congress is under increasing pressure from the Defense Dept. and scores of individual post commanders to do something about it at once.

For instance:

LT. Glen S. Blackburn, billeting officer for the 101st Airborne Division at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., reported:

"There are four families living in a converted barn in Morganfield. No modern facilities, no plumbing of any type, outside toilet with shower, paint coming off ceiling which is only 6½ feet high. Occupants must use coal stove for heat and hot plate for cooking.

"Place is in state of complete deterioration. Rent is $50 per month for two rooms. This barn, now inhabited by four service families, is a disgrace to Morganfield and its people as well as the landlord involved."

Capt. Madison Nichols, commandant of the ninth naval district at Great Lakes, Ill., said: "Personnel who must reside in the general area for reasons of economy are compelled to pay exhorbitant rentals if they are successful in locating apartments, houses or housekeeping rooms.

"A sampling of the rental assessed reflects that one-room unfurnished kitchenettes, when available, are rented for $32.50 monthly. A four-room furnished house is available for $200 monthly. A five-room unfurnished dwelling is listed at $175. Housekeeping rooms are sometimes available at rentals from $12 to $16 weekly."

LT. COL. John L. Livingston of the Engineer's office at Rock Island, Ill., reported:

"About six weeks ago we notified all local realtors that a three or four-bedroom house was desired for me. Ads were run for several days in the three papers. Only response was a farm house 21 miles east near Muscatine. I did find one five-room apartment $110 per month that was most unsatisfactory. Purchasing property was almost as bad as renting. I found only one house that I would consider. It was a 37-year-old, six-room house on a high terrace and at $14,000."

PFC Lloyd Chandler, of Camp McCoy, Was. (near Sparta), said:

"The situation here is to get what you can pay for and not kick. We're doing the best we can. We're living, that's all. I have a wife and child, pay $30 a month plus heat for a tiny, one-room tourist cabin near the camp. It was never made for winter occupancy. Plumbing facilities are in another building. It's crowded and very cold, but still better than being apart from my family."

27 Cities Of Over 100,000 Lose Rent Curbs Mar. 31

Here is a list of cities with populations of over 100,000 where rent control will expire on Mar. 31 unless Congress extends the deadline or unless the local governing body takes action:

City	1950 population	City	1950 population
Detroit (city only)	1,800,000	Des Moines, Ia.	176,000
Cleveland	905,000	Nashville	173,000
New Orleans	567,000	Tacoma, Wash.	142,000
Minneapolis	517,000	Sacramento, Cal.	135,000
Seattle	462,000	Gary, Ind.	132,000
Kansas City, Mo.	453,000	Erie, Pa.	130,000
Denver	412,000	Kansas City, Kans.	129,000
Memphis	394,000	Shreveport, La.	125,000
Oakland, Cal.	380,000	Scranton, Pa.	124,000
Louisville, Ky.	367,000	Canton, O.	116,000
Atlanta	327,000	South Bend, Ind.	115,000
Toledo, O.	301,000	Berkeley, Cal.	113,000
Akron, O.	273,000	Evansville, Ind.	109,000
Dayton, O.	243,000		

Note: Bills for statewide decontrol are now pending before the state legislatures of Kansas, Colorado and Iowa.

IT WAS A BIG MOMENT in the life of Margaret Cornell, president of CIO Steelworkers Local 215, Canonsburg, Pa., when her fellow union members, before an audience of 650 people, presented her with a bound book containing all their signatures. If she'd ever wanted to make a speech now was the time. And she had laryngitis! Margaret has worked for 22 years as a machine operator at the Continental Can plant in Canonsburg.

Wisconsin Kids To Work All Hours

The kids will be going back to work in Wisconsin this summer and they'll be permitted to work unlimited hours as long as they get a minimum wage of not less than 75c an hour.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission explains that 16 and 17-year-old boys will be permitted to help with the 1951 harvesting and canning "in view of the anticipated shortage of labor." The Wisconsin Canners Association is happy to cooperate.

Program For Brave New World

HST Lauds Plan 'To Break The Back Of Hunger'

A DRAMATIC, comprehensive program for a brave new world, idealistic in its humanitarianism; to "break the back of hunger and famine" and give the people of underdeveloped nations a hand in pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps, was presented to President Truman last week by his International Development Advisory Board.

The board was established to advise the President on implementation of the Point Four program. Nelson Rockefeller is chairman, and Jacob S. Potofsky, a vice president of the CIO and president of the Clothing Workers, is a member.

Its report, which drew high praise from the President, was aimed at stopping the aggression of Soviet Russia short of war by carrying the fight to "military aggression and subversion" on the one front, and to "hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy" on the other—wherever either is found or may develop. It stressed the importance of helping the great mass of people, and called for the full recognition of free trade unions.

"Our first imperative must be to rebuild sufficient military strength to resist aggression," the board said.

"TODAY THE production of the free world is not sufficient to meet both the human and defense needs of its people, nor can these needs be met by any one nation alone. The people who live in what have been termed the underdeveloped areas of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Oceania need our help and we need theirs.

"This board also recognizes that to achieve lasting peace, security and well-being in the world we must join forces in an economic offensive to root out hunger, poverty, illiteracy and disease. Only by working together in common interest can we produce the necessary increase in foods, raw materials and manufactures.

"As a result of these findings, the advisory board feels that strengthening the economies of the underdeveloped regions and an improvement of their living levels must be considered a vital part of our defense mobilization."

To meet the "double challenge" of strengthening the defenses of the free world and at the same time promoting "the economic progress essential to lasting peace," the board made nine specific recommendations. They were:

1 A U. S. appropriation of $500 million for economic assistance to underdeveloped areas, entirely apart from defense emergency requirements. The report said:

"A balanced program of economic development calls for simultaneous progress in three broad fields of economic endeavor. Along with the production of goods—which is a job for private enterprise—must go public works, such as roads, railways, harbors and irrigation works; also improvement in the basic services, like public health and sanitation, and training people in basic skills. The financing of both the public works and these basic services are largely governmental functions."

2 Creation of one over-all agency for major foreign economic operations with an appropriation of about $500 million a year. This agency would encompass the Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan), and two State Dept. bureaus, the Technical Cooperation Administration and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The board said:

"There should be a truly unified organization planned from the ground up to deal with present and future problems, not problems of the past . . .

"The new agency will also be charged with making the most effective use of private enterprise and of the varied international agencies and voluntary groups active in the field of economic development . . .

". . . the advisory board also feels that the U. S. needs a permanent governmental agency which will give consistency and continuity to U. S. foreign economic policy."

3 A program for strengthening the economies of underdeveloped areas and improving the living standards of their people, balanced against defense needs.

The board here stressed the importance of regional organization of the new administration because "only in regional terms would it be possible to do a hard-headed analysis of each country's problems and possible contribution to defense." The board said:

"The time for vagueness in administrative objectives has passed. Simply to allocate U. S. funds for something 'worthwhile' is not good enough.

"Whatever is undertaken should be aimed at overcoming specific problems, with targets of accompaniment set forth within set time limits.

"The first requirement is a carefully worked out over-all country-by-country development program."

4 "An all-out food-for-independence production drive in the underdeveloped areas, including a 25% increase in rice output.

". . . an all-out food production drive which would break the back of hunger and famine . . . would strike at the greatest single cause of the suffering and discontent on which subversion feeds . . .

"A really fundamental and lasting improvement in the agriculture of all these areas must be considered as a long-haul proposition. But a start toward its realization should be made immediately . . .

"Along with this program must go certain health and sanitation projects . . ."

5 A development program to increase by 50% the flow of strategic materials from other countries, and to develop substitute sources for what now comes from behind the Iron Curtain. This includes the investment of $2 billion in the next few years to boost the flow of strategic materials from underdeveloped countries by $1 billion a year. The report added:

"This increased production can best be carried out under private auspices and wherever possible local capital within the country should be encouraged to enter into partnership with U. S. investors in these projects . . .

"With an expanding productive base it will be possible to increase individual productivity, raise living levels, increase international trade, meet the needs of the growing populations in the underdeveloped areas and perhaps even resettle peoples from the industrial areas under growing population pressure . . .

"Workers should receive a full share in the benefits as quickly as possible . . .

"Improving the standard of living of the people of the underdeveloped areas is a definite strategic objective of U. S. foreign policy.

"The advisory board recommends the continued encouragement of the free labor unions in the underdeveloped areas, and that the Intl. Labor Organization's recommendations as to fair labor standards be used as a guide for minimum labor standards."

6 A policy and program to assure underdeveloped nations of what they need for development.

This would involve screening of projects by the proposed new administration. It would represent all foreign countries before allocating bodies, with the highest priority reserved for "nations which cooperate most effectively with the other free peoples in mutual defense against aggression."

7 Creation of an Intl. Development Authority to help finance public works vital to economic progress, operating under a management contract with the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

This authority would be capitalized at $500 million, subscribed by all countries in proportion to their subscriptions to the Intl. Bank. The report said:

"In no case should the Development Authority make grants covering the full cost of any project. In every case there should be some degree of matching of the grant by the beneficiary country in terms of local materials, local labor or other local resources."

8 Adoption of the general principle that all aid programs should provide for some measure of cooperative local services and financing.

The board recommended creation of regional organizations in other parts of the world similar to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, which it found has been effective in the people to people approach "this nation has always stood for," and in giving the people of the aided nations an ever-increasing share in programs. The board said:

"Only by broadening the human base of technical skills in the underdeveloped countries can the U. S. withdraw from these programs assured that the roots of lasting results have been firmly planted."

9 A five-point program to increase U. S. investments abroad from the present $1 billion to $2 billion a year. This included:

Taxation on income from such new investment only in the country where the income is earned.

Tax treaties to eliminate discriminatory levies upon U. S. firms abroad.

Earmarking of $100 million of the loan and guaranty authority of the Export-Import Bank to underwrite, for a fee, the transfer risk on new foreign debt obligations bought by private U. S. investors.

Creation of a new Intl. Finance Corp., affiliated with the Intl. Bank, to make loans in local and foreign currencies to private enterprise without government guarantees. The corporation would have $400 million in capital with the U. S. subscribing $150 million.

Encouragement of the maximum use of private capital in the whole program of aiding underdeveloped nations.

Labor Represented On Advisory Board

The International Development Advisory Board, in addition to Chairman Nelson Rockefeller and CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, included Lewis G. Hines, AFL special representative.

Among the 17 consultants who aided in preparing its report were Elmer F. Cope, of the CIO International Affairs Dept., former CIO representative in Europe and former assistant secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Robert R. Nathan, economist and CIO radio broadcaster, and Boris Shishkin, director of the Economic Cooperation Administration's European Labor Division and former AFL research director.

CIO Board Endorses Report

The CIO Executive Board last week described the report of the International Development Advisory Board as "a demonstration of the constructive results which can be obtained by calling on all segments of our society to participate in the framing of our national policies."

In a resolution adopted unanimously, the board added:

"The CIO Executive Board commends Brother Jacob S. Potofsky and his assistants for their participation in the work of the board and believes they have made substantial contributions to the generally satisfactory character of the report.

"The report clearly recognizes that 'strengthening the economies of the underdeveloped regions and an improvement in their living levels must be considered a vital part of our own defense mobilization.'

"The CIO has repeatedly affirmed that peace, democratic free institutions, and human welfare can be assured only within the framework of an expanding world economy. We agree with this report in its finding that 'to achieve lasting peace, security and well-being in the world we must join forces in an economic offensive to root out hunger, poverty, illiteracy and disease.'

"The CIO wholeheartedly welcomes the tribute which the board's report pays to the work of free trade unions in fighting communist and fascist infiltration by striving to improve the lot of their members. We agree that 'improving the standard of living of the people of the underdeveloped areas is a definite strategic objective of United States foreign policy,' and we underline the board's recommendation that free trade unions must receive continued encouragement.

"The CIO believes that our economic programs must be greatly expanded. For long range economic development billions of dollars from both public and private sources must be channelled into investment abroad. A new Overseas Economic Administration is needed to integrate the work of the present agencies, including the Export-Import Bank, which are functioning in this field and to coordinate this activity with the work of the World Bank and the United Nations.

"The CIO Executive Board urges that Congress speedily enact legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Report of the International Development Advisory Board.

"The Executive Board calls upon CIO affiliates to support such legislation and to ensure that it carries out the constructive proposals of the report.

"The Executive Board further recommends that the principles and policies underlying the program for international economic development be publicized among CIO members so as to increase understanding of and support for measures making for world peace and prosperity in a free world."

Humphrey Gets Award

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has received the Russwurm Award for "distinguished service in behalf of human rights." The award was given by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, meeting in the capital during Negro Press Week.

"But, Adeline, I'm not proposing. I lost a dime under here."

Potofsky Backs Bill To Train Farm Labor

CHAIRMAN Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Committee on International Affairs last week endorsed the Yorty bill, which would allow the Labor Dept. to recruit, train and place farm labor, and enforce standards covering their wages and living conditions.

The bill would encourage the placement in available jobs of Puerto Rican, Hawaiian, and Virgin Island citizens as well as inhabitants of continental United States, since all are U. S. citizens, before nationals of other countries such as Mexico would be given jobs.

The section of the bill dealing with standards of work and living conditions is of extreme importance in the wake of revelations, given widespread recent publicity, of heartless exploitation of Puerto Rican laborers brought to Michigan to harvest the beet crop on a contract basis.

THE BILL would allow the Labor Dept. to recruit, train and place farm workers, supplying them transportation, health and medical care and housing while in training or on the way to jobs. They would be placed only with employers who agreed to meet prevailing wage standards, guarantee employment or wages for 75% of the contract period, and supply decent housing and working conditions.

Employers also would have to conform to applicable labor laws, obtain workmen's compensation or other insurance to protect workers against occupational disease or accidents, and pay all medical expenses in case of accident. The bill would recognize the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively and would give the farm laborers access to the National Labor Relations Board.

Potofsky urged adoption of this measure instead of the pending Poage bill, which, he said, "ignores the problems of American workers, and, without proper safeguards, would flood the nation with foreign workers, many of them illegal entrants."

(The Poage bill among other things would legalize employment of "wetbacks"—Mexican farm laborers who enter the country illegally by swimming the Rio Grande.)

"LIKE OTHER segments of the American economy," Potofsky said, "agriculture should seek to become prosperous through decent wages, not sub-standard conditions. . . . Whenever our unions support protective legislation in regard to wages, hours, collective bargaining rights, or social security, some farmers urge loudly that agricultural labor should be omitted from such protection.

"Their objections have been successful in securing exclusion of farm workers from most benefits enjoyed by industrial wage earners. No wonder there is a constant flow from agricultural jobs to industry. We hope that an increasing number of farmers, like industrial employers, will realize that it pays to agree to conditions which attract rather than repel employes."

Murray Urges Pay Raise For U. S. Employes

CIO PRES. Philip Murray wired the Senate Civil Service Committee asking approval of pay raises averaging 17% for some 830,000 classified federal workers.

"The relative economic standing of federal employes has substantially declined since 1939 and this inequity can be corrected only by a substantial pay increase," Murray said. "The need to retain and attract able personnel for the federal service in this time of emergency accentuates the desirability of an immediate increase."

The last "raise" received by this largest grouping of federal workers came in October, 1949, when a reclassification act was passed. This resulted in increases averaging $240 a year (or $4.61 a week), but was very unevenly applied, with many employes receiving nothing.

The pending bill does not affect Post Office employes outside of Washington, D. C., nor other smaller groups. It is supported by the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

UPW Meetings Barred From Cook Co. Bldgs.

The public welfare committee of the Cook County (Ill.) Board at Chicago has ordered the use of county facilities barred to all union meetings.

The committee acted after learning that county facilities are used for meetings of the United Public Workers employed by the Welfare Dept. The UPW was among those unions ousted by the CIO for Communist domination.

John Hancock Poll Ordered By NLRB

MORE than 5800 agents of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. from 25 states and the District of Columbia will vote in a National Labor Relations Board election between now and Apr. 13.

The election, which was asked by the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, was ordered last week by the NLRB.

Also on the ballot will be the United Office and Professional Workers independent union which was expelled from the CIO in March, 1950, for following the Communist Party line, and the National Federation of Insurance Agents Council, AFL.

UOPWA contended at an NLRB hearing on Dec. 15, 1950, that an existing collective bargaining contract between it and the company which expires June 15, 1951, constituted a bar to an election. The NLRB election order declared "the record shows that of some 5800-odd Hancock agents throughout the country, some 2600 belonged to locals or worked in district offices that took action to disaffiliate from UOPWA and join the CIO." It added:

"As there are about 1480 Hancock agents working out of offices which have never been organized or in which the UOPWA local is admittedly defunct, the number of those who have acted to disaffiliate is more than half of the UOPWA membership which was active at or about the time of expulsion."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, who is also chairman of the IAWOC, predicted an overwhelming vote for the CIO affiliate when the election is held.

World Government Un-American—DAR

The D. C. Daughters of the American Revolution have decided you can't be a good American and believe in world government at the same time. They voted to "call the attention of the Congress of the United States to our belief that any and all groups working for World Government and Federated Union are Un-American because their ultimate aim is the surrender of the sovereignty of the United States."

To make sure that this doesn't happen, the DAR asked the Senate to include in the ratification of any treaty such reservations as will leave no question as to the supremacy of our state and national laws.

The Daughters, at their three-day fiftieth annual State Conference, expressed their faith in free enterprise and went on record as opposing "socialized medicine" and "paternalistic bureaucracy in the U. S."

Trenton Six Trial Jury Completed

It took two weeks and the examination of 280 persons before the jury for the retrial of the six Negroes charged with murdering an elderly shopkeeper in Trenton, N. J., was finally completed last week. Eight women and six men make up the jury, including two alternates. Testimony starts this week.

The defendants have been in prison since their arrest in January 1948. Widespread protests charging racial discrimination and unfairness at the first trial—at which all six were convicted and sentenced to be executed—resulted in an investigation and a retrial ordered by the State Supreme Court.

CIO unions throughout the state have backed the move for a fair and unbiased trial for the Trenton Six. The defendants are Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson.

Teachers' Loyalty Vow Upheld By N. J. Court

A 1949 New Jersey law requiring teachers employed in schools supported by public funds to take a loyalty oath has been upheld by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A significant victory for the CIO took place in New York City when the members of unaffiliated Local 1-S, representing about 8300 employes of the Macy Store, voted to return to our organization. The vote was 3327 to 1420 for affiliation with the CIO through the medium of an organizing committee. This vote and action by 1-S lays the foundation for building a real union in the department store field. The campaign will be conducted by the newly formed CIO Department Store Workers Organizing Committee. R. J. Thomas, Assistant CIO Organization Director, is chairman. Pres. Samuel Kovenetsky of Local 1-S is a vice-chairman and director of organization. I want to extend to Brother Kovenetsky and his associates my congratulations on their action. The headquarters of the new committee will be in New York.

Allan Haywood

This action will and has caused a gnashing of teeth by the Cominform boys. It also presents the other department store workers a chance to get out from under the Communist Party control, which is in turn controlled by Moscow. The DPO (dying, puny, outfit) is cracking at the seams.

The CIO welcomes all department store workers into the great family of the CIO.

In Washington, the great battle against big business control continues. When will Mr. Wilson learn that there are forces in this great country who have their hearts and souls in the protection of our democracy—we who built the equipment and vast machinery in the late war? Labor intends to bring the true facts to the people.

Pres. John Green, United Railroad Workers, reports winning a representation election on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad by the following vote: eligible 236, URWA 163, AFL 48.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a union shop election at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., New Castle, Ind., the workers voted 177 yes, 18 no, in support of URW Local 138.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Ocean Gate Lumber Co., Tillamook, Ore., the workers voted as follows: IWA-CIO 7, AFL 1, no union 1, challenged 1. In two union shop elections the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO: Ohio Match Co., Spokane, Wash., for 324, against 18, challenged 4, void 1; and Huntington Shingle Co., Mapleton, Ore., for 27, against 10.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that the Woodworkers won a representation election at McCloud River and Lumber Co., McCloud, Calif., by the following vote: IAW 646, AFL 126, neither 6, void 7, challenged 7. The IWA-CIO won a smashing victory in this election over the AFL, which attempted a raid.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports the Steelworkers won two representation election victories: Newark Wire Cloth Co., Newark, N. J., where the workers were formerly with Mine, Mill, 92 for, 10 against; and Jiffy Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., 60 to 0 against.

Reg Dir. James Leary reports that the United Brewery Workers won a representation election at the Kaw Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo., by a unanimous vote. The organizational work in this campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Mel Greenthal.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that the Rubber Workers won a representation election at the Rainford Mfg. Co., Closter, N. J., by the following vote: URW-CIO 32, no union 24, challenged 2. Herbert Bennet, URW regional director, was in charge of the campaign.

Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson, United Stone and Allied Products Workers, reports that the union won a representation election at the Harbison-Walker Refractories clay mine, Clearfield, Pa., by a vote of 20 to 14 against. Intl. Reps. Gaston LeBlanc and Isaac Sayers worked on this campaign.

New Council Formed In S.F.

A NEW, Communist-free San Francisco Council was organized Mar. 10 at a conference of 40 delegates representing CIO local unions.

Initially affiliated are 13 CIO locals with 7500 members.

Formation of the new council came after CIO Pres. Philip Murray, following hearings, revoked the charter of the former Communist-dominated organization, finding that it "has ceased to be representative of CIO in its territory and has ceased to function."

In welcoming delegates to the conference, Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, said:

"We never did have a CIO union council in this city; we had a tool for the Communist party.

"Now we're in the process of setting up for the first time a legitimate CIO council in this area. We are faced with a national situation, of defense mobilization, that makes it pretty essential that we have a CIO county council to coordinate the the activities of all of our unions."

Nomination of officers was set for the first regular Council meeting on Apr. 13. A strong ban on Communist activities was written into the constitution.

Justice Urged For CP Pawns

CIO APPROVAL of a proposed amendment to the Internal Security (McCarran) Act was registered Mar. 14 in a telegram from Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, to sponsors of the legislation — Sens. Lehman (D. N. Y.), Smith (R. N. J.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.).

The amendment would permit entry into the United States of "involuntary" members of Communist, as well as Fascist and Nazi, organizations in countries controlled by totalitarian parties.

"Every rule of justice and every consideration of national self interest," Cowan wired the three, "require that the same standards applied to involuntary members of Nazi and Fascist organizations be applied to involuntary members of Communist organizations.

"Adoption of this amendment is necessary to follow through on our efforts through the Voice of America program to persuade persons on the other side of the Iron Curtain to flee totalitarian tyranny."

Haywood Hails Victory

8300-Man Macy Local Votes To Rejoin CIO

MEMBERS of unaffiliated Local 1-S, representing about 8300 employes of the Macy store in New York, voted last week to return to the CIO.

The tally was 3327 to 1420. It was chalked up in two days of secret balloting after a spirited membership meeting at which the issue was discussed thoroughly.

The victory was hailed by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, as "the base for department store workers all over the country to build for themselves a great, strong union.

"The CIO compliments Local 1-S Pres. Samuel Kovenetsky for a job well done," Haywood said. "In R. J. Thomas, a former president of the CIO Auto Workers, the department store workers have as their chairman a man who has a great deal of experience in bringing the blessings of organization to American workers. I have the utmost confidence in his ability.

"The CIO will support this drive in every possible way and will cooperate fully with the newly formed CIO Department Store Workers Organizing Committee, the full membership of which will be announced later. Committee headquarters will be set up in New York City.

Members of the committee so far named are Thomas and Kovenetsky, who is a vice chairman and director of organization.

"The substantial vote favoring our return to CIO is an important indication of the organizing successes which lie ahead," said Kovenetsky.

"I am confident that the 8300 members of Local 1-S will reap direct benefits in the form of greater security and that they will be able to claim a major part of the credit for the first successful nationwide organizing campaign which we will launch in the near future."

In pre-election discussions Kovenetsky told members of the local that economic conditions in the country "demand that we be part of the large organized labor force."

"Standing on the sidelines," he warned them, "we will not be heard and will have no opportunity to make our influence felt."

CIO Textile Union Sets Patterns In Wool And Cotton-Rayon

THE CIO Textile Workers on Mar. 15 came to a last-minute agreement with the New Bedford and Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers Association and the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., which averted a scheduled strike by 200,000 cotton and rayon workers.

Heeding a warning by Undersecretary of Defense Robert Lovett of the "serious nature of any interruption in production" and his plea for an agreement, TWUA negotiators and manufacturers' representatives arrived at a settlement which is expected to set the pattern for the industry. The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service worked closely with both parties in the successful attempt to head off the threatened walkout.

The agreement provides for a 7½% hourly wage increase, which amounts to 10c an hour; a cost-of-living escalator clause calling for a 1c an hour pay raise for each 1.4% rise of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index; improvement in company-paid insurance, including life, sickness and accident benefits; severance pay similar to the American Woolen Co. provision, and retirement pay.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve hailed the two-year contract, which contains a wage reopening clause after one year, as "a good agreement with better terms than the recently negotiated American Woolen pact."

"While it does not contain everything we asked for, it is definitely a victory for the union," he declared. "Once again, as we have done every time since we have represented the textile workers in New Bedford and Fall River, we reached agreement without a work stoppage."

Following the New England settlement, TWUA's policy committee voted to extend present agreements with other cotton-rayon companies until Mar. 21.

Meanwhile, there were indications that several New England companies were balking at accepting the terms which ended the 26-day strike at the American Woolen Co., Mar. 13. According to that agreement, workers were to be given an immediate 12c an hour wage increase and other benefits.

Murray Asks McGrath Probe Arrests Of Georgia CIO Aides

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has called upon Atty. Gen. Howard J. McGrath for an immediate Dept. of Justice investigation of "serious violations of civil liberties which are currently taking place at Dublin, Ga."

His letter cited the disruption of a union meeting at Dublin on Feb. 8 which ended in the subsequent overnight detention of Charles H. Gilman, CIO State Director, and Clyde G. Brock, a member of the CIO Organizing Committee staff.

Murray charged that the sheriff of Laurens County, Ga., where Dublin is located, and four deputies "broke into the meeting, wildly brandishing firearms," although they had neither search warrants nor arrest warrants.

He cited Georgia newspaper clippings which quoted the sheriff as declaring that when he saw whites and Negroes meeting together, "I suspected Communism and I arrested them and put them in jail until I could find out."

Murray noted that the CIO has been in the "forefront of the fight" to protect the nation from Communist infiltration and added: "It is a tragic situation when union men like these are rewarded for their fight against the evil totalitarian forces which threaten our country by the denial of the basic statutory and constitutional rights and civil liberties for whose preservation they have been fighting."

Express Rates Boosted

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted increases in railway express rates on 12 items which are usually packed in large, but light, cartons. The extra charges, ranging to 100%, will be for handling. Items include men's hats, millinery, lampshades, nursery stock, artificial flowers, cut flowers, and furniture.

Africa ICFTU Setup Is Urged

TWENTY-NINE official delegates from the organized labor movements in 10 west and central African colonies met recently, under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Douala, French Cameroons, and asked for formation of an ICFTU regional organization in their territory.

Represented were Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Dahomey, Nigeria, British and French Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa. Many local tribal chiefs and representatives of territorial administrations and legislatures attended as observers.

Establishment of an ICFTU regional body, the conference declared in a resolution, is necessary for the coordination of union activities, especially in the field of education.

Other resolutions passed asked ICFTU support in getting an African office of the Intl. Labor Organization; housing programs to meet the needs of African workers; abolition of racial discrimination and the granting of national independence, and the emancipation of African women. The importance of the economic and social development of African territories also was stressed.

Marcus Grant, member of the ICFTU executive board from Sierra Leone, presided at the opening of the conference. Alfonse Tonye, general secretary of the French Force Ouvriere in the Cameroons, was elected chairman.

Local 100 Of Transport Workers Turns To Television To Dramatize Struggle With N.Y.C. Transportation Board

LOCAL 100 OF the CIO Transport Workers Union in New York City recently used television to carry its fight for a pay increase and a 40-hour week to the public by televising a meeting of the local's executive board.

During the program, which was carried by television station WPIX, members of the local's 500-man joint executive board asked questions on TWU's current negotiations with the New York City Board of Transportation. Other members answered.

The broadcast, was furnished as a public service by TWU as part of its city-wide campaign to acquaint the riding public with the problems and grievances of the men and women who operate the city's gigantic transit network.

Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan, who was chairman, reviewed the history of the union's struggle to secure adequate wages, hours and working conditions from the board.

Guinan called for a wage reopening of the present contract due to the rise in the cost of living for TWU members and their families. He said that despite the granting of a 11c increase last July 1, the standard of living for BT employes is far below what it was before June 1, 1950.

HE POINTED out that in a "memorandum of understanding" with the board signed last June, the 40-hour week was agreed to and the machinery set up at that time to bring about the effectuation of the 40-hour week in the shortest possible time.

"It was understood then that the board of transportation, the union and several engineering firms would jointly work on this project," Guinan declared. "However, almost nine months have elapsed and while we have endeavored during that period to meet with both the board and the engineering firms with reference to the 40-hour week, we have been completely ignored."

He stated that the privately owned transit companies in the city pay their employes 12½c an hour more than the board.

TWU's Intl. Pres. Michael Quill, the final speaker, gave a summary which included a recital of the union's achievements, an explanation of the urgency of the need for the 40-hour week and a review of the negotiations with the board.

TIRED OF STALLING TACTICS by the New York City Board of Transportation, Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers decided to carry the story of the union's struggle to get a badly needed wage raise and a 40-hour week to the public by means of a television broadcast of a meeting of Local 100's joint executive board. An engineer is shown setting up his equipment prior to the broacast. Board members asked and answered questions.

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Labor, United, Mobilizes To Help Public In Fight Against Inflation

(See Pages 3, 6, 7)

TOGETHER IN BATTLE ON INFLATION: These four CIO and AFL leaders last week told 700 delegates to the United Labor Conference in Washington that they should take the story of labor's fight against inflation and for equality of sacrifice to the people back home. AFL Pres. William Green is making a point to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (See Pages 3, 6 and 7 for stories on the conference and other pictures.)

Baby Sitter, If Tot KO's You, You May Get Compensation

If you're a baby sitter and the little monster whacks you over the head with a baseball bat, relax. You may be eligible for workmen's compensation.

Deputy Commissioner Stahl of the Workmen's Compensation Court at Newark, N. J., ruled Mar. 15 that a baby sitter, under some circumstances, at least, is covered by the New Jersey compensation statute. He awarded Mrs. Arielle M. Smith of Caldwell $275 for injuries sustained while sitting for an Essex Falls family May 2, 1950.

While sitting in an upstairs bedroom adjacent to the children's bedroom in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Greason, Mrs. Smith heard the doorbell ring. On her way downstairs to open the door she fell, sprained both ankles.

Commissioner Stahl awarded the compensation when he learned Mrs. Smith was employed by the Greasons at fairly frequent intervals and must be classed as a regular rather than a casual emloye. Mrs. Smith said she occasionally

sat for the family for four-hour periods and was paid 65 cents an hour. The court gave her an extra $15 for cab fares. She reported that the Greasons paid her doctor's bill.

Court officials said the award was the first in New Jersey received by a sitter. LPA

Phelps-Dodge Underworld Link Told Kefauver Group By CIO Man

PARTNERSHIP between Big Business and Big Crime was illustrated in testimony before the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee in New York on Mar. 19 by Theodore Narushef, president of Local 441, of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at Elizabeth, N. J.

Big Business involved—Phelps-Dodge Copper Products.

Big Crime involved—Anthony Anastasia, underworld leader.

Occasion—1946 strike of Phelps-Dodge employes after the company refused to abide by a War Labor Board directive.

Method — Anthony Anastasia, brother of boss of Murder, Inc., and waterfront racketeer, was handed Phelps-Dodge "labor relations" job, which in this case was to break the strike with thugs, killers and goons imported to the Elizabeth plant.

Result — One picket, Mario Russo, was murdered by the Phelps-Dodge-Anastasia partners —no one was indicted.

Anastasia was tried on a charge of assault against a picket. An Elizabeth police captain won his acquittal by offering an alibi.

Sixteen pickets were indicted for assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill. Narushef has been convicted on the first charge and is scheduled to be sentenced Mar. 30.

THE STORY was told for the first time to the Kefauver Committee by Narushef, who testified concerning Anastasia's claim that he got $1000 a day from Phelps-Dodge to break the strike, Anastasia's report that Wylie Brown, of Phelps-Dodge, had given him full power to settle the strike, and Anastasia's part in picket line violence which resulted in indictment of the pickets.

Anastasia admitted on the stand that he entered the United States illegally by jumping ship and that he was involved in the Phelps-Dodge strike-breaking efforts, but denied he was authorized to settle the strike by the company.

The danger of working arrangements between business, crime and government is amply shown in the Narushef case. Narushef has been convicted of simple assault because he resisted the strike-breaking efforts of Anastasia goons.

The indictments against Narushef and his fellow strikers were allowed to lie idle until Phelps-Dodge workers walked out on another strike in July, 1950, in protest against the firm's sub-standard contract offer. Here, the influence of the company on government can be seen—Narushef and his fellow strikers were notified that the four-year-old indictments were being prepared for court.

NARUSHEF was elected union president in December. Despite earlier delays, he was brought to trial on Jan. 29. In five days, he had been found guilty.

District Four, IUE-CIO, is fighting back against the corrupt combination of forces trying to ship trade union leaders to jail on trumped up charges. Plant gate collections for a $40,000 Defense Fund are being taken up for the next four weeks. Money-raising efforts are being encouraged by district officials, Pres. Milton Weihrauch has announced.

Narushef got his first lucky break in the chance to reveal the link between Phelps-Dodge and the underworld to the crime investigators and the public.

The facts show that Phelps-Dodge management could not have used the services of Anastasia without being aware of his thug background. Anastasia was no ordinary worker who slipped through the employment office—he was a contract employe with the company, for which he did stevedoring.

During the January, 1946, strike, the company tried to settle through untruthful "love letters" inviting the strikers to return to work. The attempts failed and Phelps-Dodge apparently decided to try stronger methods.

ANASTASIA showed up at the wharf to pick up materials. Pickets warned him to stay away and he agreed. Next day, he returned with 35 or 40 thugs armed with pistols, rifles, baseball bats, iron shackles and other weapons.

Anastasia carried out relentless warfare against the strikers from then until the strike was settled. Complaints to the police about his mobsters firing at pickets and attacking them resulted in John Doe warrants and no arrests.

Picket boats continued to be run down by Anastasia's ships, and pickets continued to be assaulted. Russo was shot and killed from the dock while in a row boat off shore. Another picket was shot in the leg and hospitalized. Dozens were wounded by blows and sent to hospitals.

ANASTASIA waited for this treatment to take effect, then called a negotiating session at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. He told Narushef that he was authorized by Brown to settle the strike. He also said he was being paid $1000 a day by the company for his assaults on the pickets. The union declined to yield and the strike went on.

Before it was ended, the pickets, including Narushef, had been indicted. Anastasia was also indicted although police made no particular effort to locate the killer of Mario Russo. When Anastasia's case came to trial, Police Capt. Winkelman, of Elizabeth, took the stand to offer the racketeer a foolproof alibi. The jury found Anastasia not guilty.

Kefauver Probers Planning Study Of Reuther Shootings

A REOPENING of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee hearings in Detroit in the near future may serve to throw some light on the long unsolved shotgun attacks on Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and his brother, Victor.

The committee is also interested in the peculiar circumstances surrounding the beatings of five UAW Local 212 members during a strike at the Briggs Manufacturing Co. in 1947.

Committee Counsel John Burling and Chief Investigator W. D. Amis, who returned to Detroit two weeks ago, indicated they are "looking into" the Reuther cases in particular.

"We do not promise to solve the cases," Burling said, "but we will try to throw new light on the crimes, if that is possible."

Detroit is the first city to be revisited by the Kefauver committee. Requests for its return came from many civic and union groups.

NEW information will be offered on the beatings of the Briggs workers which followed the awarding of a highly profitable scrap contract to one Carl Renda by the Briggs firm.

Renda himself has no police record. But he is the son-in-law of Santo "Sam" Perrone, who is listed frequently in the Detroit police files. Perrone also had a scrap contract which has been tied to the beating of workers at Briggs and the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.

During the previous committee hearing, John A. Fry, president of the stove company, reluctantly admitted that in 1934, the Perrone brothers—Sam and Gasper, who worked at the plant—helped break a walkout by bringing in strike-breakers who started fights on the picket line.

Shortly after, the company "practically gave the brothers a scrap business," Fry admitted.

(Walter Reuther was felled by a shotgun blast in his home one night in April, 1947. Victor, then UAW education director and now CIO representative in Europe, was shot down, also in his home a year later. Rewards totaling more than $200,000 have failed to disclose the assailant of either.)

3 Manufacturers Cut Prices On TV Sets

Three manufacturers have slashed prices of television sets. The Wall St. Journal said the reason was "big inventories and lagging sales." Admiral cut $40 off the price of two table models and $30 off another set. Hallicrafters announced a 14-inch model at $199.95. Previously its lowest-priced model was a 17-inch for $249.95. Crosley recently cut prices $40 to $60 on eleven of its 23 TV sets.

School Children In Charlotte, N. C., Faint In Classrooms From Hunger

SCHOOL children in Charlotte, N. C., the largest and most progressive city in the state, are fainting in their classrooms from hunger.

At least 300 youngsters go to their classes every day with no breakfast; they carry no lunch and they haven't the money to buy it.

Hunger has turned scores of kids into problem children. They skip classes, they're quarrelsome, and they are pointlessly irritable and belligerent. When they get a quarter a day to buy lunch they get back to normal—but the quarter too often is lacking. So is the free midday meal that Parent-Teacher Associations are able to finance in some schools.

This shameful state of affairs was made known to the public by the Charlotte News, which quoted school heads as admitting that the problem is "serious" and that "a solution must be found soon by responsible agencies." The situation is especially bad in Negro schools, the school leaders conceded.

There is no public fund that can be tapped to channel food into the empty stomachs of the hungry children, the News said. Why Charlotte schools are not sharing in the Federal school lunch program—expansion and extension of which was recently urged by the CIO before the House Appropriations Committee —was not immediately clear. Federal funds for school lunches are apportioned among the states under a formula that weighs the number of school age children and the per capita income of the state. A grant must be matched by funds from within the state.

Charlotte businessmen have just started a campaign to raise additional funds to permit the Community Chest to try and cope with the problem.

THE CONDITION apparently is a direct reflection of the sharp increases in the cost of living since last June. Miss Louise Rankin, visiting counsellor in Negro schools, who investigates the most serious cases of truancy, classroom misbehavior and special needs, says lack of money is probably the greatest source of trouble, the News reports.

"Despite the compulsory attendance law," the News article reads, "many parents have been keeping their children home because they couldn't afford to give them money for lunch, or even a sandwich.

"A large number of these children have been put to work as delivery boys, caddies and laborers, to make enough to support themselves because their parents could not support them, Miss Rankin said.

"IT'S A matter of absolute necessity, especially in big families, where the parents earn small wages. A dollar a week to provide lunches for a child sounds small, but in families where there are three school children, that adds up to $12 or more per month, an amount that the poorer families can't scrape together.

"Miss Rankin told of a child who had been falling asleep in class too frequently. She found he had good reason to sleep. He had gotten up at 4 o'clock every morning and was working as a delivery boy on a milk truck, then going to school."

Many parents have kept their children out of school because they lacked the money to buy the youngsters shoes. Miss Rankin said this problem had been solved by the Negroes themselves, who have contributed to a Shoe Fund for the purpose of buying shoes for children whose parents haven't the money.

WSB Failure May Force Strike Apr. 3

FIFTY THOUSAND shipyard workers will walk out on Apr. 3 if the Wage Stabilization Board doesn't approve a wage increase obtained from the yards operated by the Bethlehem Steel Co. So John J. Grogan, president of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, announced Mar. 18.

The increase ranged from 18½ to 31c. It had to be approved by the WSB because it was signed Feb. 18, more than three weeks after the effective date of the wage freeze, and because it exceeded the 10% over pay rates of Jan. 15, 1950, the board said would be allowable under the freeze.

Meanwhile, the WSB was dormant as Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston tried to find a formula to reconstitute it. The WSB's labor members walked out Feb. 16 in protest against the 10% ruling.

IUMSWA extended the old agreement to Apr. 3 at Bethlehem's request. But Grogan said the WSB would have to act by that date or the entire membership of the union would strike. Bethlehem employs about 20,000 IUMSWA men in eight yards. Bulk of the remaining 30,000 are in Todd Shipyards.

United Labor's Declaration Of Principles

Delegates to the United Labor Conference held at Washington Mar. 21 issued the following declaration of principles. The conference was called by the United Labor Policy Committee, which represents the CIO, AFL, the Machinists and the Railway Labor Executives Association.

WE ARE Americans and proud of it. Our forefathers came to America seeking liberty, justice and equality. Our fathers fought for those ideals on the battlefields, on the farms and in the shops and factories.

We are proud of our nation's history and proud of the part trade unions have played in that history. We are mindful of the responsibilities which we share as citizens in a free nation.

We are met here today as free and independent Americans, free of government dictation, and independent of political party. We are committed only to the defense of America and the basic American principles of liberty, justice and equality.

Our nation faces a grave national emergency. The peace of the world is balanced on a razor's edge. Our government, in the interest of preserving peace, is seeking to mobilize the men and the machines of our country, for a great defense force, adequate to any challenge. To this effort, we have pledged our wholehearted support.

Our principles are clear:

We believe that all of our nation's resources must be mobilized for the defense of peace and freedom now threatened by Communist aggression. We can make no compromise with Communism or any other dictatorial force.

To us in the labor movement, fighting Communism is not a matter simply of writing editorials, issuing memoranda or making speeches. We have been engaged in fighting totalitarianism for many long years—in shops, factories, mills, mines and the political arena.

We believe that our nation must join with freedom-loving peoples of the world in common defense of human rights and human decency.

Fair Share For All

We believe that the first objective in the struggle for a free world is the preservation of freedom at home and the development of a defense program fair to every group. We ask no special privilege for labor. We believe that every group in our country must bear its fair share of the burden of sacrifice if freedom is to prevail.

As citizens of a great and free nation, we have both the right and the duty to raise our voice in united protest when we believe our Government is departing from the historic principles which made it strong and free.

As the defense mobilization program has unfolded, we have come to the inescapable conclusion that the democratic principle of equality of sacrifice has been abandoned by the Congress and by those charged with the administration of the mobilization program.

We are shocked by the cruel disregard for the interests of everyday American families. We are shocked by the privilege and favoritism bestowed upon a single group.

This special privilege is apparent for all to see in the ineffective price control program, in the tight wage freeze, in credit controls, in the deterioration of rent control, in the misdirection of civilian manpower authority.

We, the representatives of a united American labor movement, protest the special privilege being granted to the wealthy, to big business, to greedy profiteers.

To single out any group for special privilege weakens and disrupts the democratic unity from which our nation gets its strength.

We call upon our government to live up to its pledge of **equality of sacrifice** as the guiding principle for the entire mobilization and stabilization effort.

We insist that equality of representation be accorded to the major groups in our economy both in the making of policy and in the administering of policy. In no other way can the principle of equality of sacrifice be safeguarded.

We urge that an effective stabilization program be established, based upon these points:

1. Defense Production Act

Primary responsibility for the basic law of our entire mobilization effort rests with Congress.

The present Defense Production Act, adopted by Congress last year, expires on June 30. It contains fatal weaknesses and built-in special privileges. Yet, it provides the insecure foundation for our whole defense stabilization program, including the interim price and wage control system now in force.

Congress must proceed immediately to the consideration of a new Defense Production Act. It must eliminate dangerous defects in the existing law. It must incorporate in the new law a clear guarantee that equality of sacrifice shall be the controlling principle of the defense program.

It is the duty of Congress to adopt a new law in the national interest and not for special interests.

It is the duty of the Administration to exert more constructive and aggressive leadership in the drive for enactment of a new and better law.

It is our duty, the duty of the American people, to notify Congress in clear and unmistakable terms that we insist on an honest and effective law to serve as the basis for a revised defense program.

There is little time left to act. Before June 30, when the Defense Production Act expires, the American people must make their voice heard and respected by their elected representatives in Congress.

2. Price Controls

The price orders issued by the Office of Price Stabilization have been far weaker than even the defective Defense Production Act permits. They represent a fraud and a deception of the public. Instead of controlling prices and rolling back living costs to reasonable and justifiable levels, the Office of Price Stabilization has approved margins of profit which admittedly will result in even higher prices.

This victimization of the people must be ended under the new Defense Production Act. The law must deny to anyone in our economy a license to profiteer out of the national emergency.

The law should provide for real price control—for dollar-and-cents price ceilings, honest enough to be enforceable, clear enough so that any housewife, shopping for her family, can have confidence that she is not being overcharged.

Food prices can and should be held down, and farmers can be assured fair returns, under the parity system, if profiteering is prevented.

3. Wage Stabilization

Any system that freezes wages and salaries before it controls the cost of living is a system of oppression, not stabilization.

An equitable system of wage stabilization can only be made effective when living costs are actually controlled.

The purposes of any wage program in a national emergency are both to stabilize the economy and to reduce industrial strife to a minimum. Such a program must obviously include broad and flexible provisions for the settlement of disputes arising during the emergency period.

The wage program can and should be flexible enough to permit justice and equity to be done to the nation's wage earners. It must honor all existing collective bargaining agreements, protect basic living standards, allow for improvements in keeping with technological progress, and permit adjustments to correct hardships, inequities and substandard wage rates.

We urge these principles as indispensable to any wage policy.

Since the Defense Production Act expires on June 30, any wage stabilization policy now adopted must therefore be regarded as temporary. Labor cannot be committed beyond that date on any wage formula until we know what the new law provides.

4. Housing and Rent Controls

Congress has failed the people on housing programs and rent control. Here again the Administration has not fought hard enough to protect the public interest.

With acute housing shortages still existing, tight rent controls must be enacted for the duration of the national emergency. The Government cannot evade its responsibility for making certain that defense housing is available at reasonable rents for workers moving to defense production centers.

5. Taxes

The heavy costs of the defense program can and should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, insofar as possible.

Labor accepts its fair share of this unavoidable burden, as do the American people generally.

But we are forced to protest against the special consideration accorded to wealthy individuals and to big business under the tax laws adopted by Congress and under the new legislation proposed by the Treasury Department.

Our tax laws must be made to conform with the historic American principle that taxes should be levied in accordance with the ability to pay. Standards of luxury should be lowered before the American standard of living is undermined. Record-breaking corporation profits and high-bracket personal incomes are not yet taxed high enough. Gaping loopholes in the tax laws through which wealthy individuals and corporations escape their just share of the tax burdens must be plugged.

We reject a Federal sales tax and proposed increases in excise taxes, because these taxes fall heaviest on those least able to pay.

6. Civilian Manpower

American history has proven that free men outproduce conscript labor.

Civilian manpower problems can and should be solved by voluntary methods, as they were in World War II.

Civilian manpower policies and administration can and should be entrusted to responsible representatives of management and labor on both national and local levels.

Any system which conscripts citizens to work in industry is no longer free.

7. Participation

From top to bottom, the defense program has been staffed by men drawn from executive positions in big business. They cannot divorce themselves from their past experience and associations. Their policies in the Government service clearly reflect their one-sided background.

If permitted to continue, these policies will wreck the defense program.

In order to attain maximum results and to enlist the utmost cooperation of all the American people, we must have democratic participation in the defense program.

Labor, the farmers, small business and independent consumer groups must be given full representation on all mobilization and stabilization agencies—at the policy-making and administrative levels. By so doing, the Government can inspire renewed public confidence and public support of controls which otherwise will be hard to take.

* * *

We submit this as a just program for the mobilization of a free nation.

This is not the fight for labor alone—this is the struggle of all the American people.

To win it, we call on every decent, fair-minded American to join forces with us in demanding equal sacrifices of all groups in our defense mobilization effort.

We invite every civic and consumer group to unite with organized labor in every community to make the protest of free men heard in Washington—in the Congress and in the defense mobilization agencies.

United, the plain people of America are mightier than any group of profiteers or politicians.

This country belongs to the people who have fought for it and worked for it.

Let us act now—all who believe in the sacred American principles of liberty, justice and equality.

Six-Point Program For Action

The United Labor Conference, which met Mar. 21 in Washington, adopted this program for action:

Action must be undertaken by the Administration and by Congress to protect every American and to safeguard the defense program itself.

Action will be taken if the American people make their voice heard in unmistakable terms.

To carry out the declaration of principles adopted here today, we agree:

1. To enlist cooperation in support of this anti-inflation program from all community organizations which support our democratic institutions and are devoted to the anti-totalitarian objectives of America's defense program.

2. To promote public meetings, radio and television programs, speeches before community groups and other appropriate means of alerting every citizen to the need for improved defense mobilization and anti-inflation policies.

3. To forward letters, telegrams, petitions and memorials of President Truman and members of Congress in support of the principle of equal sacrifice and fair play in the mobilization program. Our first objective is the improvement of the Defense Production Act.

4. To help establish local consumer committees through which the people may be fully advised of the developments in Washington, violations of price regulations may be publicized, and to cooperate with public-spirited merchants for local anti-inflation programs.

5. To encourage authorized delegations from labor and other groups to seek appointments with Senators and Congressmen during the forthcoming Easter recess to set forth the problems of the consumer.

6. To secure the widest publicity through the labor press and, if necessary, through the purchase of local radio time and newspaper space, for the voting record of Senators and Congressmen on major bills affecting the fight against inflation and for a better defense mobilization program.

To this program of action, we pledge our united effort.

Meany: Don't Look For Snafu Cure In D. C.

APPLAUSE greeted AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany when he told the United Labor Conference, "The first step is to scrap our present price control system.

"I suspect that the controls were not expected to control anything. The Congressional Record shows that there has not been any criticism of the control system from Sens. Taft and Wherry. The reason: there has not been any price control system."

"The whole attitude of Congress and the people running the mobilization agencies is something that has been developing since World War II. Despite the production record of labor in the war, big business and its lackeys in Congress seem to have decided that labor came out of the war too strong morally, numerically and financially."

Meany said that "the people who passed the Taft-Hartley law were elected by you and you. Let's look for the cure. But not in Washington. Money is the real pressure in Washington and we don't have that kind of money. Perhaps the issues will not be decided until November, 1952."

'I Called 'em As I Saw 'em'

—So Says Editor Swim, Who Is Leaving CIO News For Job With Marshall Plan Agency At Paris, France

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS IS GOING to be a tough one to write. You see, it's my last column as editor of the CIO News.

On an occasion such as this, so the journalism rule book says, an editor is to be forgiven if he talks about himself.

OK, here goes. I held the job for three years and eight months. I called 'em as I saw 'em. I ran the paper without having officers of the CIO look over my shoulder to see what was going into print.

I hope I didn't make too many mistakes. I hope I made some contribution to the labor movement and to union journalism.

In a few weeks I'll be on my way to Paris, France, to work with the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Well, that's about it.

NOW LET'S take look at some of the things which happened during those 44 months I was editor. Events are always more important than editors.

Because the Democrats took a beating in 1946, labor got kicked later in the seat of the pants—when the Awful 80th Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act.

The "experts" put Tom Dewey in the White House two years later but the voters sent him back to Albany. Labor was given a large share of the credit for Truman's re-election.

BUT NOT much of the Truman Fair Deal was enacted into law because the Dixie-crats teamed up with conservative and reactionary Republicans.

In 1950 the Democrats again lost ground in Congress. And by the end of '50 the emphasis had shifted from domestic to foreign affairs.

By early 1951 labor realized it had been kicked in the seat of the pants again—this time by those directing our mobilization program.

The big story of those 44 months, however, was written by the men of the Kremlin. For a long time we in this country only added the footnotes.

One of the important footnotes was written in 1949 and 1950 by the CIO. It struck at the heart of communism in the U. S. when it expelled 11 unions on charges of consistently following the CP line in preference to CIO policy.

This really hurt the comrades. It destroyed their chief base of operations in this country. It discredited them among workers throughout the world. It gave encouragement to anti-Commie unionists elsewhere.

One of the silly—and dangerous—footnotes was written by the supporters of McCarthyism and by those who tried to establish ideological guilt by association.

This group struck a blow at our civil liberties, which provide democracy with its backbone.

LAST JUNE MARKED a turning point in our history, when we began demonstrating in Korea we weren't kidding when we said we'd fight Red aggression.

Not long after this Congress fumbled the stabilization ball. It passed a hodge-podge Defense Mobilization Act which wasn't designed to provide equality of sacrifice.

In January of this year the "freeze" was imposed by the mobilizers. Before the "thaw" began millions realized they'd been hoaxed when told there was to be stabilization.

Big business moved in and took over the mobilization show. And labor was given "the business" when it asked for a voice in determining mobilization policy.

Labor then withdrew from the defense agencies and launched a campaign for public support of its "equality of sacrifice" program.

MANY THINGS happened during those 44 months and one of the most important was America's decision to spend a lot of manpower and money in an effort to halt the spread of Communism.

In this campaign we've made progress—and we've made blunders.

Some profiteered at home while others were dying in fox-holes in Korea.

In one way or another the men of the Kremlin and the men on Capitol Hill have changed the lives of all of us.

So it seems altogether fitting—at least to me—that I should be heading for Europe.

There are quite a few Commies over there and I'm told that I'm going to get a crack at 'em.

So it's time to say "so long."

IT'S BACKFIRING!

The effort to grab control of the mobilization program and operate it as a monopoly on behalf of big business is backfiring.

All you had to do to find this out was to be on hand in Washington last week when representatives of some 15 million workers got together at one big meeting to launch a nationwide "equality of sacrifice" program.

The meeting itself was the first of its kind in history—the first at which organized labor presented a real united front.

Leaders of the CIO, AFL and the rail unions appeared on the program, working closely together for a common cause.

In the meeting room were unionists from all over the country—men and women who came to Washington so they could get first-hand reports on the attempted grab by big business.

These men and women brought along stories from back home—stories of complaints by Joe and Mary, Hank and Ruth about rising prices for consumers and rising profits for corporations.

They made it plain they thought all American labor—not just union members—had been getting a raw deal.

Some of them were a bit angry about the situation when they arrived in town. After they learned in detail how their leaders had been ignored or pushed around by those running the mobilization show more of them were angry.

They were going back home, they said, and tell everybody who would listen just what had been going on.

Many of them were astounded—to say the least—when they learned that the "labor strike" against the defense program, about which some editorial writers had been raving, wasn't a strike at all.

"When you go on strike," one union leader declared, "you pull away from their jobs people who are doing productive work.

"You could put into one taxi all of the union representatives we withdrew from the defense agencies—and we withdrew them all. None of them was really producing because they weren't permitted to produce."

★ ★ ★

WE NEED NEW LAW

What the country really needs is a new Defense Mobilization Act — or a lot of amendments to the present act—and realization by leaders of government that the nation must have a mobilization program that is reasonably fair to all segments of the population.

The present program isn't fair. It isn't representative of all the people. It's loaded in favor of big business.

That's why the big business attempt to run the show for the benefit of itself is backfiring.

That's why people throughout the country are joining organized labor in its complaints about the way things are being run.

If the program were reasonable and fair there would have been no such meeting as that called in Washington last week by the United Labor Policy Committee.

If it were reasonable and fair labor wouldn't be outside the mobilization agencies and it wouldn't be spending a lot of time, effort and money to get its story to the public.

And labor wouldn't feel confident—as it does now—that public resentment will cause the matter to be straightened out.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
New CIO News Editor

Swim Resigns, Fleisher Gets CIO Position

CIO PRES. Philip Murray last week announced the resignation of Allan L. Swim as director of publicity and editor of The CIO News.

Swim submitted his resignation in order to accept an overseas government position in which, he said, he will have an opportunity to "return to Europe and carry on there my personal campaign against Communism."

In accepting "with regret the termination of our working association," Murray voiced pleasure at the "splendid and constructive job you have accomplished in the last three and a half years in your responsible position with our organization."

AT THE SAME time, Murray announced the appointment of Henry C. Fleisher to succeed Swim as CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO News. Fleisher, a member of the CIO staff since 1937, has been assistant publicity director of the organization since his return from the army in 1946.

Swim, prior to joining the national CIO staff in 1947, was a writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers in Memphis, Tenn. In 1946, he was named public relations director for the CIO Organizing Committee, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Haywood Asks Councils, Aides To Pry India Grain From Hous

ALL CIO industrial union councils and regional and subregional directors have been urged by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organizations and councils, to write or wire their congressmen asking all-out support for the shipment of American grain reserves to India.

Haywood pointed out that both CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who also is chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, have pledged support for the shipments in messages to both houses of Congress. In addition, he said, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with which the CIO is affiliated, has also pressed for passage of the measure.

"I feel sure that I do not have to tell you that this great humanitarian proposal, to which absolutely no strings or reservations are to be attached, as far as CIO is concerned, is one which should appeal to the heart and mind of every CIO member throughout America," Haywood declared.

"While it is true that international communism will make an issue of this matter against the West and against America if this proposal should by any misfortune be blocked, it nonetheless remains a fact that America favors this gift, and certainly the CIO does . . . So it is of the utmost importance to the worldwide program of the democracies and to the kind of constructive foreign policy the CIO favors that prompt and favorable action be taken on the issue immediately by Congress."

Haywood said that although the measure has been voted upon favorably by the Senate, action is now being held up by the Rules Committee of the House.

Marriage No Permit For Hazardous Job

A Wage and Hour investigator told a New York knitgoods manufacturer last week that he had been illegally employing a minor in a dangerous occupation. The minor, a 17-year-old delivery boy, rode regularly on a freight elevator not licensed for passengers. Operating or riding on such elevators is one of eight hazardous occupations banned for minors under 18 by the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The employer's defense was that the boy couldn't have been a minor because "he was married and the father of a child." The messenger, now over 18, is still on the job, and the employer now knows that birth certificates, not marriage licenses, are acceptable proof of age.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director, Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Dorothy Rockwell Clark, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love

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He Talked Entirely Too Soon, Too Loudly

THIS IS a story about a union negotiator who obtained an "additional" pay raise because of a poor telephone connection.

It happened some time ago in a community where a fairly large firm operated a branch factory.

Employes of the factory belonged to a CIO union and when contract renewal time rolled around a CIO field representative was sent in to negotiate a new agreement.

Soon he tangled head-on with the son of the owner of the factory, who had been sent to the community to handle negotiations for the company.

THE DISAGREEMENT between them was a simple one. The union wanted a pay increase of 8c an hour and the company negotiator said his firm wouldn't give more than 5c.

The union man said his group wouldn't accept a penny less and the company representative said he wouldn't give a cent more.

They got together and talked—and argued—but the situation didn't change.

Finally the union negotiator reached the conclusion he had gone as far as he could without referring the matter to the membership.

Because the factory was small he had a good idea what would happen. The group would accept the 5c offer reluctantly rather than go on strike.

THE NEGOTIATOR discussed the matter with the union executive board and it called a general membership meeting.

Soon workers began passing around the word that "we're going to settle for a nickle."

A foreman heard the talk and passed the information along to the son of the owner, just as the latter was leaving the plant for the downtown section.

The owner's son kept a brief appointment then dashed into the lobby of a hotel.

At the same time the union negotiator also entered the lobby.

He had just come from a strategy session with local union leaders.

AT THE strategy meeting the negotiator had argued in favor of holding out for 8c an hour.

Local leaders had suggested that he propose this to the union, but one of them said, "I'm afraid you'll only be wasting your time. Our boys will take 5c before they'll go on strike."

After considerable discussion the negotiator had agreed on a procedure to be followed.

He would report on negotiations, suggest that the group send him back to try for an extra 3c but agree to settle for 5c if that appeared to be the real sentiment of the union.

He was in low spirits when he left the meeting and headed for his hotel—because he knew the company could well afford 8c.

THE UNION representative passed near a telephone booth as he headed toward his room. He heard a man inside the booth talking in a loud voice and complaining about a bad connection. He listened and heard:

"Hello, papa. Can you hear me? I just called to tell you I'm going to save you a lot of money—3c an hour.

"You told me when you sent me here I could go as high as 8c but I fought 'em hard and tonight the union is going to settle for 5c."

The union representative went into action quickly. That night the members turned down the 5c offer and threatened to strike.

The next day a new contract was signed —and it provided an 8c pay increase.

A.L.S.

EASTER EGG ROLLING!

COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS.

90,000 Victims Of Reds In Czechoslovakian Labor Camps

FORTY-SIX FORCED labor camps, in their own grim way, were playing host on the first of the year to Czechoslovakians at odds for one reason or another with their Communist rulers, according to the March issue of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' organ, Spotlight.

In 30 of the camps were just under 90,000 victims of Red benevolence, according to Spotlight. Some were set up for terrorization of the regime's "political" enemies—Socialists, members of other anti-Communist parties and the men, women and children who have attempted to leave the Iron Curtain countries.

Others, according to Spotlight—a collection of reports from reliable sources in the Russian satellite nations—"might better be described as factories behind barbed wire," manned by cheap and mobile labor charged with carrying a heavy portion of Czechoslovakia's numerous five-year plans.

"An incautious word, leading to denunciation to the secret police, is sufficient to gain entry," Spotlight reports.

The ICFTU organ lists 30 of the original camps, with exact locations and the approximate number of inmates at the start of the year. They are:

EIGHT special camps for women: Vestec, near Brodu, 300 inmates; Kladruby, 200; Radnice, 200; Geyersdorf, 400 Jachymov XIV/S, 2800; Dlascovisce, 1600; Jaroslavisce, 1400, and Tabcice, 2400.

Four camps for young people: Kladno 15a, 2000; Albrechtice, 1300; Nova, 300, and Nova Ves, 300.

Other camps: Repov, 480; Kdyje, 2300; Pribam, 7000; Blansko, 800; Claby, 400; Kladno, 8000; Frydek-Slesko, 1400; Trinec-Morava, 2100; Kunice-Morava, 4100; Straz, 1400; Praha Ruzyne, 6500; Mikulovice, 1200; Menhartice, 1200; Vitmanov, near Jachymov, 23,400; Pardubice, 2600; Usti nad Lab, 8300; Hradistko, 2100, and Svaty Jan, 3400.

Spotlight also recounts the accumulating evidence "that international communism has passed the peak of its power and influence" and is now definitely on the decline—the subject also of a recent Voice of America broadcast.

Recent estimates of losses as high as 30% in Communist Party membership in Western Europe may be over-optimistic, Spotlight says, adding "there can be no doubt, however, about the defeats sustained by the Communists in free elections throughout the world during 1950."

"THE FULL extent of Communist organizational disintegration has been seen most strikingly," it says, "in recent weeks in Italy . . .

"Full credit has not perhaps been given to the spade work put in here by our affiliated Italian organization, the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL), which throughout 1950 had been steadily chipping away at solid Communist majorities and achieving remarkable results in one factory council election after another, often in reputed impregnable Communist strongholds such as Turin, Milan . . .

"It would be false modesty on our part to pass over in silence the influence which the ICFTU has had on developments."

A warning against permitting defections from communism to lead to the conclusion that the fight is over and won is sounded by Spotlight.

"The Kremlin is not meekly accepting its loss of influence in the satellite states," it says, "and will certainly fight to maintain its fifth column bases within the labor movements of the democratic countries.

"We may therefore expect to see not only a further stiffening of Soviet control over the satellites, but also renewed Communist attempts to persuade the workers of the free world that these Stalinist police measures are in some mysterious way 'progressive'."

THE VOICE OF AMERICA broadcast on the waning strength of communism in the free world asserted that the "sound and fury" of Red military aggression roaring to new heights in Korea, Tibet and Southeast Asia in recent months "fail to obscure the fact that in every nation where men may freely declare themselves, Stalin's henchmen have been beaten back."

"Not only have the Communists suffered sharp losses in votes in every free election," it added, "but their very lifeblood—working class support—has been ebbing away."

The broadcast cited Communist losses in political and trade union elections in many countries—including the United States —and carried a prediction by J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary-general that before the end of 1951, "Communist union control will be ended in France and Italy."

"This unbroken pattern in every free country of the world—where ballots and freedom of speech prevail instead of bullets and slave labor camps—is a pattern of defeat," it said.

THE $1.25-A-COPY magazine of special appeal to big business, Fortune, in its February issue notes the first anniversary of ICFTU with a review of the initial year's activities.

"Even if it was losing the war of vituperation to the Stalinists," the magazine remarks, "it nevertheless had some impressive scalps on its belt after one year of battle."

Labor, United, Mobilizes For War On

By FRED ROSS

WASHINGTON has been the scene of many important meetings. It has never seen—outside of the halls of Congress—one as significant as that held Wednesday, Mar. 21, in the Presidential Room of the Hotel Statler.

The meeting was an historic occasion. Assembled in the Presidential Room were 700 representatives of the CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods from all parts of the country. They represented 15 million organized workers.

Never did so many representatives of so many organized American workers meet to decide on a common course of action. The meeting — the United Labor Conference — was called by the United Labor Policy Committee, which was formed last December by the three main branches of the union movement.

THE DELEGATES did decide on a common course of action. Aroused by the rising tide of inflation and the virtual do-nothing policies of the government that spawned rising prices, shrinking wages and higher taxation, the conference unanimously adopted a declaration of principles which:

- Called on Congress and the administration for a new and better Defense Production Act to supplant the law which expires June 30.
- Urged "real price control—dollar-and-cents price ceilings, honest enough to be enforceable, clear enough so that any housewife, shopping for her family, can have confidence that she is not being overcharged."
- Asked a wage program "flexible enough to permit justice and equity" for the nation's wage earners.
- Demanded tight rent controls "for the duration of the national emergency."
- Requested laws "to conform with the historic American principle that taxes be levied in accordance with the ability to pay."
- Urged the entrusting of manpower policies and administration "to responsible representatives of management and labor on both national and local levels," and avoidance of a labor draft.
- Called for full representation of labor, farmers, small business and independent consumer groups "on all mobilization and stabilization agencies—at the policy-making and administrative levels."

From this declaration of principles the delegates moved on to a program for action. (See Page 3 for the declaration and action program.) Under this program they agreed unanimously to:

1. Enlist the cooperation of all community groups.
2. Promote public meetings and radio and television programs.
3. Forward letters to Congress.
4. Establish local consumer groups.
5. Talk to members of Congress during the Easter recess.
6. Launch a wide publicity program.

CIO and AFL representatives in unprecedented numbers heard speeches of their leaders foretelling the creation of a united labor movement. They roundly applauded them. The picture of a united labor movement caught and held the imagination of the entire audience.

The delegates knew their way about and resolved that they would not be fooled. What they were thinking was aptly expressed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray when he declared:

"The conservative coalition in Congress produced a so-called anti-inflation bill that reminds one of the ancient dinosaurs which once roamed this world. Those ancient and loathsome reptiles had a gruesome appearance; they had practically no brain power; and they had mis-shapen bodies and tremendously long and useless tails.

"The dinosaurs were inefficient specimens of animal life.

"The Defense Production Act is an inefficient specimen of law.

"It is cumbersome and ineffective. It cannot keep prices down, and in many sectors of the economy, it does not even try. It is made to order for the exploiter, the profiteer and the speculator."

The applause which greeted a speech by AFL Pres. William Green showed that the delegates were fully in accord with his charge that "because of big business domination" in the mobilization drive, there exist:

". . . built-in inflation instead of stabilized living costs . . .

". . . a rigid price freeze, instead of flexible and workable wage stabilization, geared to the realities of economic and industrial conditions . . .

". . . authority over civilian manpower summarily transferred from the Dept. of Labor to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's own office and placed in the hands of an official who openly advocated conscription of civilian labor in the last war.

". . . not a single high government official courageous enough to come out in the open and demand that Congress act promptly to fortify the glaringly inadequate Defense Production Act, to adopt tight rent controls, and to enact a really equitable new tax law."

To the delegates, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey gave this economic fact: U. S. corporations' 'take' increased from 5.9% of the national income during the war years to 11.5% in the fourth quarter of 1950. In the same period, the share of the national income going to wages dropped from 62% to 61%.

Labor Is Locked Out, Reuther Declares

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the conference:

"Two and a half months ago I was appointed to represent labor on an advisory committee of the National Production Agency. I have not been invited to one meeting.

"They say labor is on strike—we were locked out."

PRELIMINARY SESSION: On the day before meeting of the United Labor Conference CIO delegates met in Barker Hall at the Washington Y. W. C. A. to consider a wide range of subjects. H as they listen with AFL and

And Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers expressed the spirit of the meeting by saying:

"We are here to negotiate a new contract. Otherwise, we do a disservice not only to the workers we represent but also to the American public . . .

"Let us get a contract that will guarantee that the Capitol will remain in Washington and not be transferred back to Wall Street."

The fulfillment of the United Labor Conference will require major efforts.

There were few delegates who thought that carrying out the program they adopted would be a lead pipe cinch. And CIO Pres. Murray reminded them:

"The success or the failure which might attend our efforts on plans passed here today rests with you. Arouse community interest and get the support of all right-thinking people and you will win.

"With 15 million workers bound together in this effort to seek perpetuation of our democratic system, there is no force on God's green earth that can stop us."

Carey: 'Goug

"HYPOCRISY and shameful g of the American people" are coming more and more of a comm place under the present big busi rule of our government," CIO Se Treas. James B. Carey told the Un Labor Conference.

Carey quoted from a business maga article which showed how a business could borrow a half million dollars an no time, make a profit of $6675.

"He hasn't done a single thing but bo the money!" Carey declared. "There i need to stress the point that no Amer working man can borrow a half-millio order to make a quick clear profit of $66

"But while the mass of the American ple are being victimized, politicians, in out of Congress, powerful corporations

Enlist Housewives, Beirne Advises

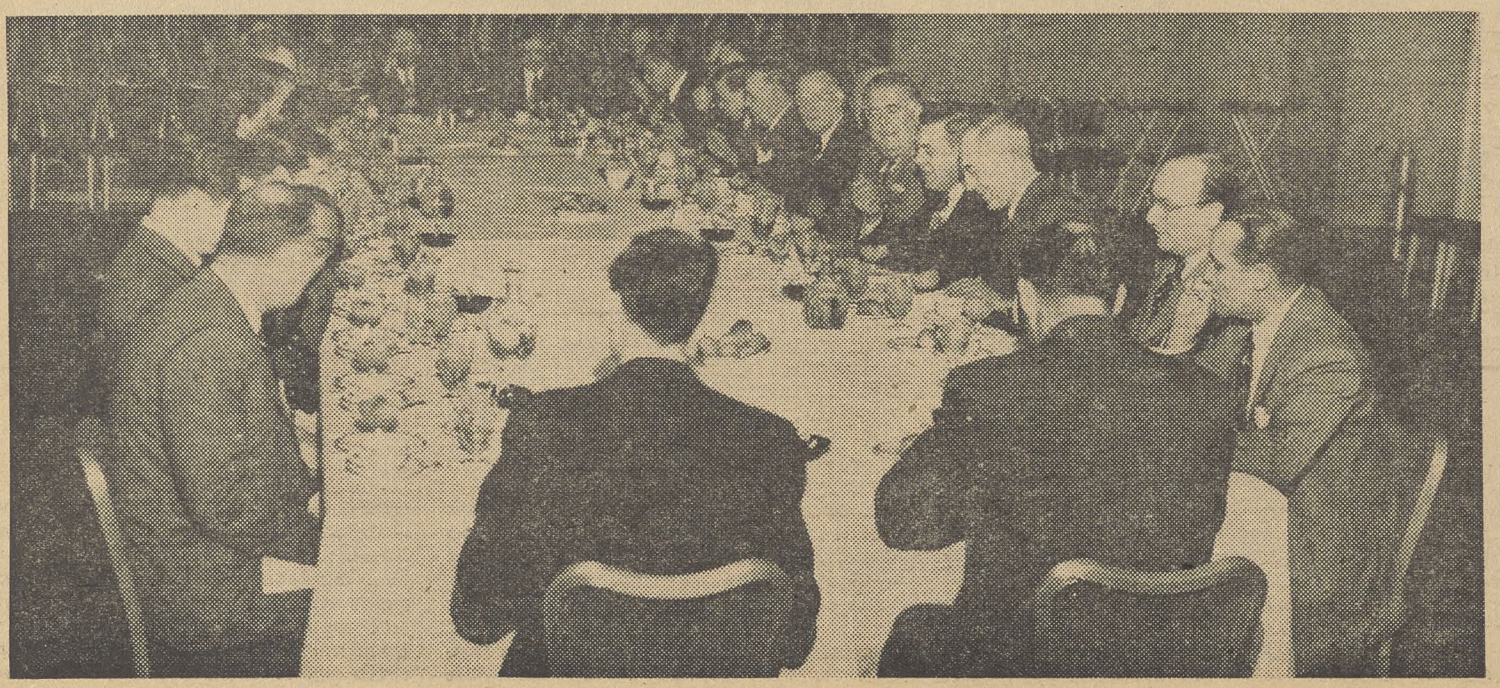
"There are a lot of people who beli that labor representatives make speec but do nothing about carrying out t ideas," Pres. Joseph Beirne of the C Communications Workers told the Un Labor Conference as he urged adopt of the program for action.

Beirne said that these people would disabused, if the delegates went back h determined to carry out the program t was outlined at the conference. He c tinued:

"We should ally ourselves with ot groups, certainly with the housewife, has seen the rapid rise of prices."

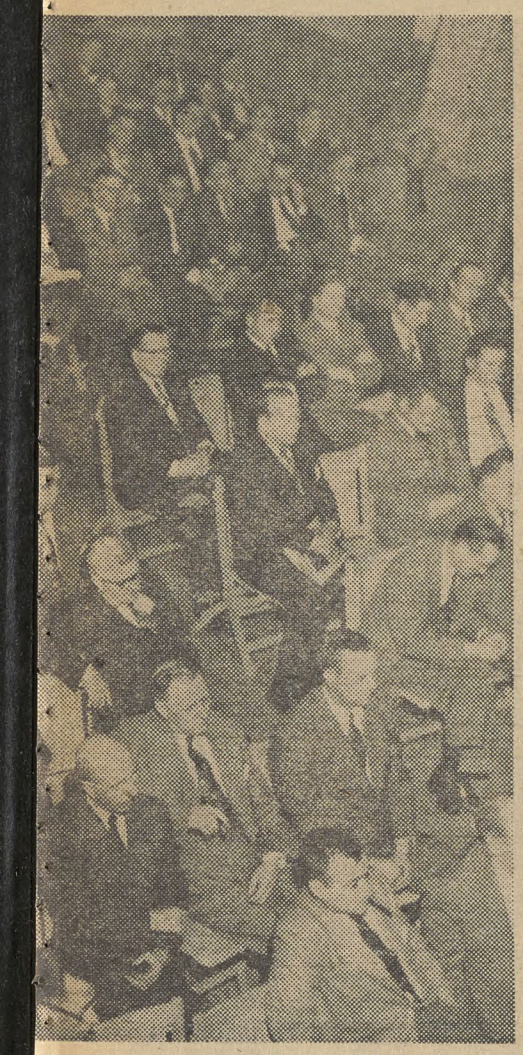
speculators are wrapping themselves in American flag and indicting the Amer labor movement."

Speaking of profits, Carey quoted st tics, saying that "In the first quarte 1950, the profits made on each hour of by each of the nation's 13 million produ workers was already at the staggering ure of 86½c an hour. In short, the emp

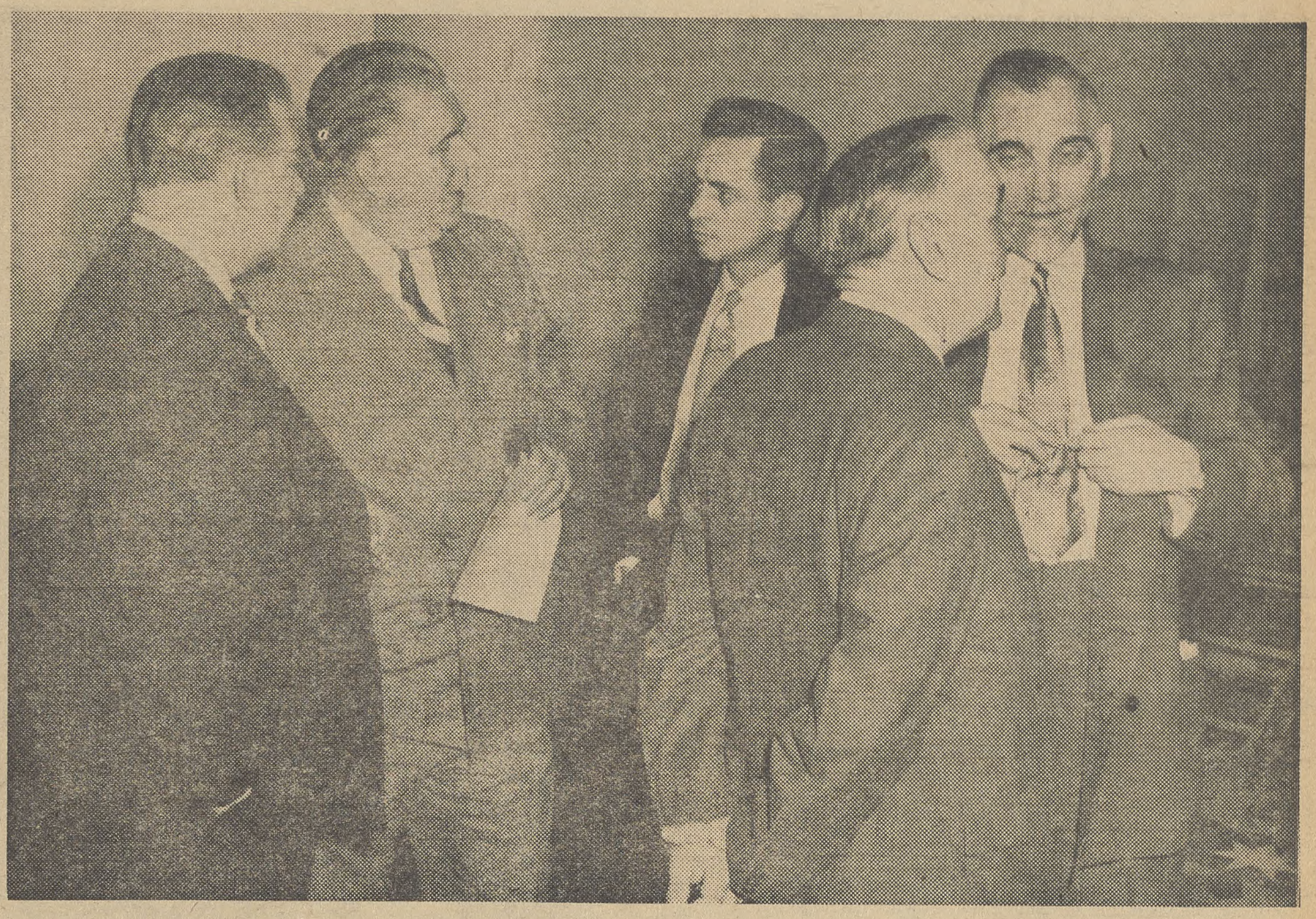


LEADERS of the United Labor Policy Committee and Aides at Luncheon.

nflation And Equal Mobilization Role



re some of the 300 CIO representatives e of their leaders. The next day they met oad brotherhood delegates.



TAKING A BREAK: During an interval at the meeting of the United Labor Conference, five leaders talk things over. Left to right, Pres. George Harrison, AFL Railway Clerks; Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, AFL Letter Carriers; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. A. J. Hayes, AFL Machinists, and Pres. Jacob Potofsky, CIO Clothing Workers.

g People Becoming Common

was making 86½c per hour on each hour worked!

"But, this was only a starter. By the fourth quarter of 1950, this profit had jumped to $1.21 an hour—an increase of 34½c for each hour worked. Let that comparison sink in. Production workers got an increase of 10c an hour for their labor, while the employer raked in an increase of 34½c an hour on that same hour of labor!"

Carey hit at restrictions on credit buying of homes. The regulations call for a down payment of 23% of the purchase price, he pointed out—"presumably that would help stop inflation."

Carey then asserted: "If you should want to buy a $10,000 house with only a 10% down payment, because that's all the money you have, you are accused of wanting to create more inflation.

"But, you can take that same $1000 and walk into a brokerage house and buy for 10% down, $10,000 worth of cotton or corn or wheat or tin or lead or copper or soybeans. You may never have seen those products, never even wanted to raise them. You simply make a down payment and wait for the prices to go up."

HST Can Oust Wilson

While calling for adoption of the conference's program of action. Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers said that Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson has "greater power than any man ever had who did not hold an elective office. If the President is desirous of carrying out the mobilization effort, he has the power to remove Wilson."

Green Hits Business Domination

A pertinent excerpt from the speech of AFL Pres. William Green to the United Labor Conference:

BEHOLD THE picture! At the top of the structure sits the one-man czar of the defense program, Charles E. Wilson, ex-president of the giant General Electric Corp.

Beside him are two hand-picked corporation directors, to carry out his bidding.

Beneath them are ranged lesser business executives, each one chosen from a particular industry to make defense policies affecting that industry.

Thus, furniture price and production policies are made by men selected from big furniture companies, clothing prices and policies are taken care of by executives drawn from big clothing firms—and so right down the line. Believe me, these representatives of business are taking good care of their own businesses.

Where does the public interest fit into this picture? Where does labor fit into the picture? Nowhere!

When Wilson speaks of the need for "neutral" consideration and determination of defense policies, he is condemning the whole special-interest structure which he heads.

At the outset of the defense program, before the appointment of Wilson, an entirely different spirit prevailed in the Government. W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which was then coordinating the work of defense agencies, voluntarily invited representatives of labor, management and agriculture to consult with him and agreed to appoint experienced men in these fields to his staff.

The advent of Wilson immediately threw the policy of democratic defense participation into reverse. He staffed defense agencies from top to bottom with businessmen. Even the so-called public representatives were only considered "safe" enough to be appointed if they had a business background.

Labor was left out in the cold. The only representation we had left was of an inconsequential nature, for window-dressing purposes only.

Murray: Labor, Public Have Good Reason To Be Concerned

Here are some of the highlights of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's speech to the United Labor Conference:

WE ARE concerned about inflation —about the spiralling cost of living.

We are alarmed by hypocritical efforts to freeze wages into a narrow, inflexible mould — while prices rise sky-high.

We are disturbed about the failure to extend rent controls, and to bring back rent controls in the thousands of communities where they have been already removed.

We are disturbed about an out-of-balance tax program, that would bear its new burdens most heavily on moderate income families, rather than on the wealthy profiteers, where they belong.

We are disturbed about the possibility that civilian manpower will be mobilized not in our traditional voluntary way, but by unnecessary compulsion.

And we are excited because the direction of this defense mobilization program—a program of, by and for all the American people —has slipped into the hands of a clique of men who represent only one attitude: the attitude of the top executive offices of big business.

* * *

Let us look at the facts. Let us examine that Regulation No. 6 which was issued by the industry and public members of the Wage Stabilization Board and approved by the Economic Stabilization Director.

First of all, it provided a mechanical formula for determining how much of a wage increase you could receive before your pay envelope magically crossed the line into inflation—this, mind you, at a time when prices were rising every day.

The six public and industry members decided that the line would be crossed at 10%. That is, they said, you would be permitted to get an increase only up to 10% of the wages you were being paid on Jan. 15, 1950. This is supposedly based on the increase that has taken place in the cost of living—yet, no provision was made to increase the formula for the certain rises of the future. Instead, we were promised a study sometime in May. Well, studies don't buy groceries.

Under the formula, if you were a $50,000 a year corporation executive, you could get a $5000 increase—and it wouldn't be inflationary. But if you were a 50c-an-hour service employe in some little shop, the Board majestically decided that a wage raise of 6c an hour—six cents an hour, I repeat—would be inflationary! Your 6c would upset the nation's economy; it would endanger the stability of great corporations, whose staggering profits are increasing daily.

* * *

We said to the wage board: What are you going to do about the two or three or more million of workers who are covered by cost-of-living and productivity contracts? Will you let those contracts run their normal, stable course?

No, said these stabilizers, if a stable cost-of-living contract bumps into our rigid formula, the contract will have to be violated. The stabilizers well knew they were risking instability in half a dozen of our most vital industries; they knew that workers had fought for those contracts, and would fight, on the picket line if necessary, to keep them.

Yet, the Board majority was willing to risk strife, discord and instability for that miserable formula, intended—they said—to bring stability.

There was one further big question that we of the Labor Policy Committee had to ask about the wage board majority's policy declaration. We wanted to know how the board would handle disputes arising out of the stabilization program. Again, the answer from the industry members was a clear-cut "no." They boldly said that the Congress and the Defense Production Act had given them this veto power over a disputes board

They boldly proclaimed that the way to handle disputes is by T-H injunctions.

Problem Of U. S. Cities: Minority Housing In A Ghetto Psychology

"THE LINCOLN Cafe, two blocks from the Lincoln house, has a portrait of the Civil War president flanked by two silk flags. The Lincoln Cafe also has a sign reading 'We reserve the right to refuse service to anyone . . .'"

This was Springfield, Mo., birthplace of the Great Emancipator, in the year of our Lord 1950.

The quotation is from "In These 10 Cities," a lavishly illustrated, 30-page study of racial discrimination in housing and community facilities published by the Public Affairs Committee and available to CIO members through the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The pamphlet consists of studies of the racial situation, mainly as regards housing, in 10 cities selected at random by the New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing, which was organized in 1949 by representatives of racial, religious, housing, labor and other groups. The cities: Charlottesville, Va.; Sledge, Miss.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Denver, Springfield, Mo.; Chicago, Detroit, Waterbury, Conn., and New York.

Except for subtle underlining of the contrast between ideals and practices, the study does not preach. It does, however, make these points:

1. The location and attractiveness of its home generally determine a family's place in the community.
2. Segregation of minorities as to housing leads to segregation and discrimination in schools, churches, employment and recreation.
3. Segregation "is too often identified with the south. Many northern cities enforce housing segregation more rigorously than the south does. The nation's largest ghettoes, for example, are not in New Orleans or Atlanta but in Chicago and New York."
4. Urban redevelopment, a hifalutin' word for getting rid of slums, cannot be handled intelligently where segregation is part of the picture, because "central slums cannot be torn down until decent housing is provided elsewhere for the inhabitants, who are usually minority groups. And in nearly every city the only vacant land suitable for relocating these families is outside the segregated districts."
5. Segregation plays right into the hands of unscrupulous real estate dealers. To nobody's benefit but their own.

This, the pamphlet states, is particularly true in cities where Negro families who have the means try to buy property outside of the slums.

"The broker," the study explains, "encourages the white owner to sell, often at a loss. The panic causes a temporary drop in land values. Speculators buy at this point, and then sell to the Negro at 30 to 100% above normal value. Ultimately prices become stabilized at or above the original level."

Highlights from various city reports:

CHARLOTTESVILLE: Negro housing is concentrated along the railroad tracks. The three Negro developments are "rotten and over-priced." There is no public housing. A private Interracial Commission is functioning, with little success.

SLEDGE: "Segregation in Sledge is a paradox. On the one hand, white and Negro sharecroppers often live side by side; the luxury of segregated housing is prohibited by cotton's need for manpower. Yet the very poverty of the Mississippi culture makes the poor white seek some distinction from the Negroes who live in identical squalor. Thus the miserable little store . . . is divided by a beaverboard partition so that black hands may never touch the counter where white ones reach for a coke. . . ."

PHOENIX: "Few Cities can boast of more wretched slums. Phoenix is as staunchly jim crow as the average southern city." But there have been some successful efforts to combat this tendency: the Park Commission built "a first-class recreation and swimming pool—unsegregated—in the heart of the slum district," and Phoenix's St. Monica's Hospital "was the first American hospital founded with a definite inter-racial policy." On the other hand, the three public housing projects are segregated, "because it seemed a decade ago to be a choice between segregation or no housing at all."

LOS ANGELES: "The Negroes are slowly moving out of the ghetto. . . . and there has been little violence." Mexican-Americans and Japanese-Americans are making real headway. The City Council has adopted an ordinance opposing any discrimination in federally-financed redevelopment projects, but building has not gotten beyond the planning stage. All 24 existing housing projects built by the city itself are interracial.

DENVER: "Denver has made an honest start." It has a permanent and effective Human Relations Committee. Only a fraction of the housing need has been met by the Denver Housing Authority. Projects until recently have been entirely segregated, although "recently the authority has cautiously begun to mix racial groups in some of these dwellings." New projects, of which many are planned, will be built on relatively vacant sites. . . . There will be no segregation. . . . The General Hospital is becoming a model of fair treatment.

SPRINGFIELD: Schools are inter-racial, but strict segregation prevails in pools and on beaches. Nearly all of the city's 6000 Negroes live east of the Wabash Railroad tracks. In public housing projects, there are separate buildings for Negroes and whites, but both races share a single project with many common facilities.

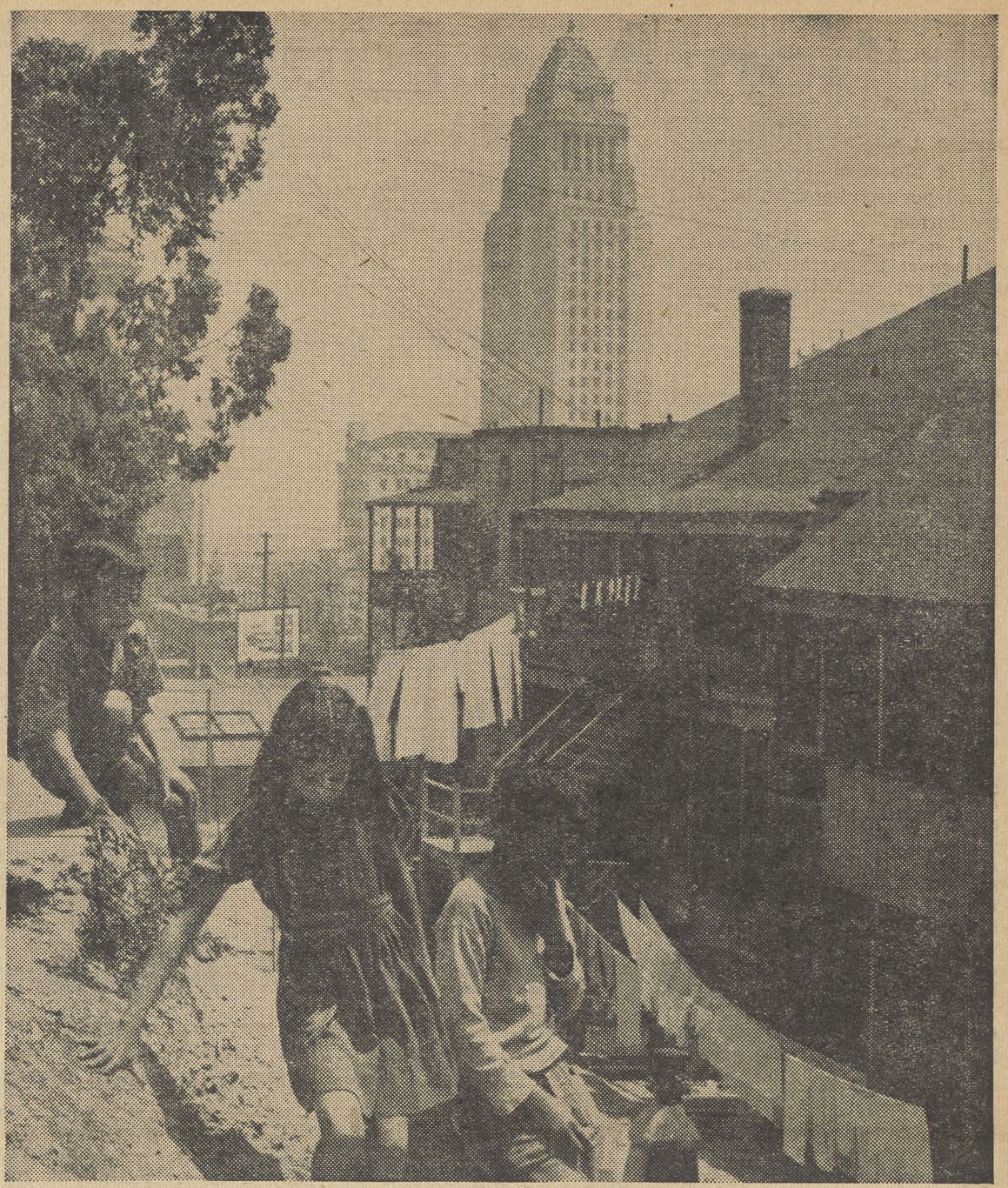
CHICAGO: The race issue has been a main factor in the blocking of any new public housing, and the pamphlet blames this squarely on local politicians interested in maintaining the status quo. Chicago also is the headquarters for three of the most powerful real estate organizations. The race issue is handled in an under-cover fashion, through whispering campaigns.

DETROIT: Here the issue is out in the open. Detroit's Negro population numbers about 300,000. Their housing is deplorable and way over-priced. The city administration's current and only plan is to tear down 8550 slum dwellings in the central slum area and replace them with 8900 "new slums," making no provision for the displaced families in the meantime. "The public schools do not segregate in theory, but geography does the job."

WATERBURY: Public housing was segregated until a year ago. Community facilities are non-segregated. There is widespread discrimination in employment. Waterbury is "no horrible example, nor yet a model."

NEW YORK: There is low-rent public housing for New York's millions of Negroes, but no good private housing is available. Discrimination in new housing, public or private, which gets any tax benefits from the city, has been prohibited.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the National CIO, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at the following quantity prices: 30c per copy; 4 copies for $1; 25 copies for $5; 100 copies for 18½c each; 1000 at 17½c each.



Los Angeles' Teeming Ghettoes In The Shadow Of The City Hall

Same Age—Same School—Different Backgrounds—No Antagonism

Harding College Film Called Brannan Plan 'Satire'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE UNSUBTLE approach of big business to American labor is being tried out on the farmer.

In motion picture houses throughout the Middle West, he is being exposed, in a semi-captive audience fashion, to a cartoon movie, "Fresh-laid Plans," which pokes fun at government planning in agriculture and is described by Alfred D. Stedman, liberal farm editor of the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, as a "satire on the Brannan Plan."

It is sponsored by an outfit experienced in the captive audience technique—Harding College, of Searcy, Ark., the unaccredited institution used by the notorious Dr. George S. Benson and his big business financial angels as a springboard for union-busting.

BENSON WAS the inventor of the captive audience technique, to which he has given the imposing label, "Freedom Forums." At them, as many CIO members in Middle and Far Western factories and packinghouses know, speakers trained by Benson give tricky talks stressing the virtues of the American way and American capitalism, and decrying Communism. As Benson and his trained seals see it, "communism" is anything that interferes with profits — including unions, though they're never mentioned by name.

The workers' reaction to forced exposure to such propaganda hasn't always been what their bosses hoped for. CIO members have tagged it with such names as "the Bosses' PAC" and "Operation Gaspipe."

The film is the fifth in a series made for the Harding College "Public Education Program" by John Sutherland, a graduate of Walt Disney's cartoon factory who apparently absorbed Disney's anti-unionism along with his technique. It is being distributed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"FRESH-LAID Plans" purports to show how a poultry community fell to pieces when it put into practice the "crackpot" theories of a professorish rooster for prior guarantees, farm payments, consumer subsidies, rationing, policing of black markets and taxation to pay for enforcement.

Sutherland has written and directed all five in the film series, receiving a total gross of $360,000. His stories were first submitted in outline form to Harding for approval. Three more movies are on the way, dealing with profits, taxation and inflation.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has distributed all five of the films. The first was a portentous warning that socialism'll get ya eff you don't watch out called "Make Mine Freedom." The second was "Meet King Joe" a glorification of invested capital and the beneficence it has allegedly bestowed on the workers. The third was "Why Play Leap Frog?" a sly attack on wage increases, and the fourth was "Alice In Blunderland," an ironic treatment of Russia under Communism.

Profits from all five films go to the college.

Benson's Freedom Forums are sometimes confused with the Freedoms Foundation, Inc. The confusion is unnecessary, because they're branches off the same tree. Freedoms Foundation is the outfit that has its headquarters at Valley Forge, Pa., and celebrates Washington's Birthday by handing out cash awards, medals and certificates of merit to a wide variety of persons and publications who have contributed to its version of the American Way Of Life. This "Credo," as it has been misnamed by its sponsors, is anti-union, anti-New Deal, anti-Fair Deal and as reactionary as a suddenly enriched radical.

Labor newspapers have steadfastly refused to be mousetrapped into accepting Freedoms Foundation awards. Four thus "honored" this year, including the Light Edition of the CIO News, flatly turned them down.

Among the backers of Benson's college and its program are Don Belding, New York advertising man and tub-thumper for "anti-labor Americanism," and E. F. Hutton, anti-Semitic, pro-fascist, anti-labor Wall Street millionaire whose well-filled tub Belding has often thumped for gifts to reactionary propagandists.

BELDING, BESIDES backing Benson, is president of Freedoms Foundation. Hutton, a Harding trustee, is also a director of Freedoms Foundation.

Testimony before the House Lobby Investigating Committee of last year headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) showed that Hutton was a heavy "purchaser" of publications of the Foundation for Economic Education, sedately anti-union brain trust of reactionary Republicanism, and the Committee for Constitutional Government, the more blatant tory powerhouse kept steamed up by Edward A. Rumely.

Rumely, convicted of dealing with the enemy during World War I, goes on trial Apr. 12 on a charge of contempt of Congress. The lobby probers accused him of refusing to identify wealthy CCG benefactors

Natl. Tax Equality Assn. Termed 'Unscrupulous' By GOP Congressman

The National Tax Equality Association, a big business front which has been trying for years to get a tax levied on cooperatives, was described as "racketeering" and "unscrupulous" in a House speech Mar. 20 by Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.).

Reed is top Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, where tax legislation is started on its way through Congress. He told the House that the NTEA has misled businessmen for several years into contributing funds to its "propaganda campaign" by falsely claiming such contributions are tax deductible.

One Of World's Great Papers Seized By Peron

ONE OF the world's great newspapers died last week when Dictator Peron's Argentinian government seized La Prensa, independent Buenos Aires daily which had fought him since his rise.

Its control was placed in the hands of a joint congressional committee loaded with Peron stooges which was given full power to "intervene and investigate." The committee's first move was to seal all doors of the newspaper plant, except one, on Mar. 20, and to bar all employes and the owners.

On Mar. 21 Alberto Gainza Paz, the doughty editor who with his family owns most of the stock, was prevented by police from flying to Uruguay to spend the Easter holidays with his mother at her ranch there. His papers were "not in order," he was told.

The following day Peron's police were ordered to pick him up and hold him for 15 days on a charge of contempt of Congress, but reported he had disappeared.

LA PRENSA had been closed since Jan. 26 because of a strike and boycott by the News Vendors' Union, a tool of Peron's politically powerful and ambitious wife, Evita Peron. Other Peron-controlled unions refused to service the newspaper. Employes who tried to run it were attacked and one was killed.

It is understood that Evita Peron was responsible for the strike and the closing of the paper because it had offended her. Every year she collects funds disguised as gifts from the unions she controls, ostensibly for charity. Always she tells the donor "No, no, you must keep this——." One financially-pressed union officer took her seriously and did. La Prensa printed the story and its troubles started.

The assault on La Prensa is not the first attack of the Peron regime on the free press. The anti-Peron newspaper Vos del Interior, published in Cordoba, also has been shut by the demands of the News Vendors. Some five years ago Peron forced the closing of two small Catholic newspapers which had offended him in the cities of Junin and Parana. Shortly thereafter the Christian Democrats started a political weekly, Estrada, which criticized the earlier closings. After seven issues it was suppressed.

THE LA PRENSA case offers a fine hot potato to Ellsworth Bunker, New York industrialist who was sworn in Mar. 22 as new U. S. ambassador to Argentine. The closing has caused considerable embarrassment to Peron's friends in the U. S. State Dept. led by Assistant Sec. Edward G. Miller, Jr.

A few months ago Miller brushed aside protests from many individuals and groups, including the CIO, to authorize a $125 million loan to bolster Peron's tottering economy.

The CIO Executive Board at its recent meeting passed a resolution condemning the closing of La Prensa. Argentine Unions were excluded as not free when the Inter-American Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was set up recently.

TWUA Calls On Mill Head To Quit As N.C. Democratic State Chairman

THE CIO Textile Workers in North Carolina have sent a registered letter to the president of the Royal Cotton Mills, Inc., at Wake Forest, demanding that he resign from the political position he holds.

The president is B. Everett Jordan, of Saxapawhaw, who also happens to be chairman of the North Carolina Democratic executive Committee.

Another registered letter went to the wealthy vice president of the mill, who happens to be U. S. Sen. Willis Smith. It reminded him of the run-around the union is getting from the management and demanded that he do something in the way of keeping his campaign promises. Smith, a first-term Senator, was elected last year with the help of a Dixiegop combine out for the scalp of his liberal predecessor, former Sen. Frank Graham.

The letters were signed by Howard E. Parker, TWUA Joint Board manager at Durham and a former State Representative. Copies were sent Gov. W. Kerr Scott.

The TWUA demand that Jordan stop disgracing the Democratic party was based on his firm's "open and flagrant violation of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act."

The union won a National Labor Relations Board election last September. It submitted proposals described by Parker as "mild." This was done, he explained, in the hope that such a proposal would lead to smooth relations, collective bargaining in good faith, and an early contract.

"We find ourselves sadly mistaken," Parker wrote Jordan.

"We find that your officers apparently had no intention of bargaining in good faith with us.

"We find that your company . . . discharges employes for their union affiliation; interrogates other prospective employes as to their belief in unions and generally makes the working conditions of a known union-minded employe unpleasant . . .

"YOUR officers object to contractual benefits contained in every working agreement between this union and the several hundred companies with which we have contractual relations. They do this with the full knowledge that these benefits are granted by other companies, your competitors in many instances, with almost no discussion. They are accepted as good contractual practices.

"Your company continues to maintain a disgracefully low wage structure, at least 15c per hour, on the average, below the wages enjoyed by other organized workers in North Carolina and in this area. This is an indisputable fact and you know it . . .

"THE working people of North Carolina are proud of the record of the Democratic party. They cannot be proud of its present North Carolina head. We call upon you to resign your office as chairman of this great party and to turn it back into the hands of competent leadership; leadership which will at least recognize the basic rights of the working people who have consistently supported the party."

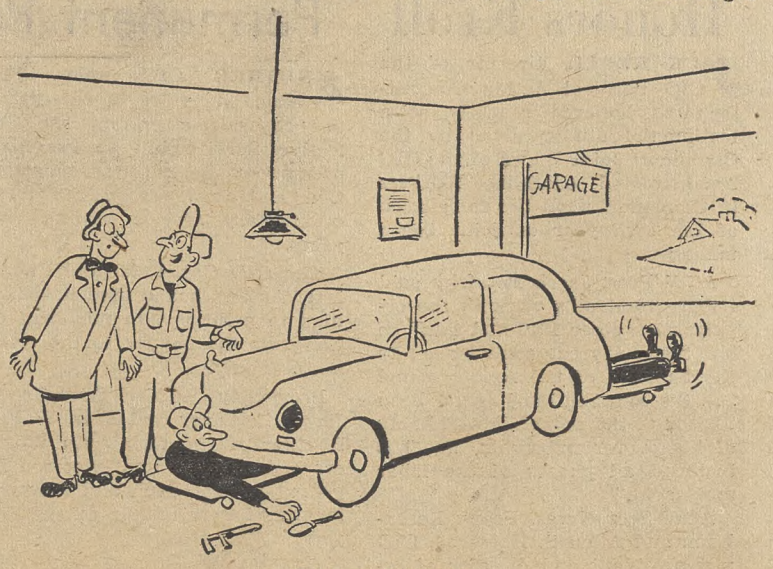
The letter to Smith, one of the main owners of the company as well as vice-president, was substantially the same as that to the State chairman. In addition, it reminded Smith that while the union has been working for a peaceful solution of the contract problem, management has discharged so many workers that NLRB unfair labor practice charges will be filed; that "the wages of the already underpaid employes" were cut until the union protested, and that prospective employes are quizzed on their attitudes toward unions before being hired.

"Senator," wrote Parker, "you were elected on the ticket of the Democratic Party, which is generally accepted as the so-called liberal party of our government.

"You were elected with votes influenced by your asserted belief in high wages and a liberal attitude toward the working class of this nation. It remains now for you to prove that these assertions were not 'just campaign promises.'"

"PARKER reminded Smith that his son, Willis Smith, Jr., has attended several negotiating sessions, and that Jordan was present at least once.

"With such representation," he concluded, "it is difficult to believe you are not aware of the action of your officers. If you are aware, you stand guilty of the basest deception simply for the purpose of gaining votes; you are guilty of false campaign promises and assertions and you are not worthy of representing North Carolina in the highest deliberative body of our nation."



"Tall, isn't he?"

Haywood Pays Tribute To CWA Leader

"AS LONG as our movement produces women like Frances Smith, I have no fear for its future," CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood said last week in expressing to the CIO Communications Workers the condolences of the entire CIO on the recent death of one of CWA's outstanding women leaders.

Mrs. Frances V. Smith, who was president of CWA's Michigan Division 15, and a pioneer in the work of building the CIO's telephone union, died of cancer Mar. 11 at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

MRS. FRANCES V. SMITH

Labor, management and government officials attended the funeral serivces for Mrs. Smith.

WHEN SHE was carried to her final resting place outside Detroit, the line of mourners in the funeral procession stretched for more than a mile through the streets of Detroit. Hundreds of rank and file Michigan telephone workers were in the cortege to pay a last tribute to Mrs. Smith.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was one of the delegation of union officers who served as pallbearers. Ruth Wiencek, a longtime friend and co-workers of Mrs. Smith, attended the funeral ceremonies as Haywood's personal representative. Miss Wiencek is now on Haywood's staff.

Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council paid the respects of the State CIO to Mrs. Smith.

Michigan telephone workers paid tribute to Mrs. Smith by stopping work during the funeral services for a minute of prayer.

Mrs. Smith is survived by her husband, Jack Smith, a fellow worker in the union cause, two teen-age daughters, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Sharrow, three brothers and four sisters.

IN EXPRESSING the condolences of the CIO to Mrs. Smith's relatives and to officers and members of the CWA, Haywood said:

"Frances Smith was an inspiration to all union men and especially to the women of our movement. Her work is a living tribute to her memory. She brought to our movement a great spirit of personal courage and threw herself without stint into the fight against the might of the huge communications monopoly. As long as our movement produces women like Frances Smith, I have no fear for its future."

VOTE TO RETURN TO CIO: Tellers are counting the ballots cast by members of Local 1-S, independent department store local, who voted 3327 to 1420 to return to the CIO. The local represents 8300 employes of the Macy store in New York City. The vote adds impetus to the drive of the newly formed CIO Department Store Organizing Committee which will conduct a nationwide drive. Headquarters for the new CIO affiliate are in New York.

Murray Calls For Measure To Provide Adequate Wage Base In Philippines

THE MINIMUM wage law that the Economic Cooperation Administration has set as the price of extensive Marshall Plan aid to the Philippine Islands has been passed by both branches of the island nation's Congress, **BUT—**

The Filipino Senate bill provides for full compliance nine months after enactment. The House bill, however, has an approach so gradual that full compliance could not be attained in less than two years—and probably three or four months more would be required on top of that.

The House bill is looked upon with disfavor because of the long interval before complete effectiveness. Both measures provide for a minimum of four pesos a day in industry, and 2½ pesos in agriculture with at least two pesos in cash (the rest may be in the form of meals, housing, etc.).

In addition, they would require direct payment of wages to the workers, who now often get their earnings through a labor contractor; and would establish wage boards which may set industry minimums above the statutory figure, but not below it. A peso is worth 49.2c.

SENATE and House committees are expected to begin conferences on the bills this week.

Immediate enactment of a minimum wage law to relieve exploited Philippine workers of the grinding burden of poverty that has been their lot was called for in the report of the commission, headed by former Under-Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell, which investigated economic conditions in the Philippines several months ago.

The report also urged a strong, free labor movement as an essential in improving the living standards of the people.

Free, democratic unions in the Pilippines are fighting to extend their lines against strong Communist and company unions. To aid them in establishing organization, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers granted leave to Paul Schuler, the union's regional director in New Orleans.

SCHULER is serving as CIO representative on a mission to the Far East. He just left the Philippines for Indonesia after spending four weeks there. In close cooperation with Richard C. G. Deverell, AFL representative in Asia, he conferred with many union leaders and government officials. As a result of his reports, CIO Pres. Philip Murray has strongly endorsed minimum wage legislation, but has urged something better than has been passed so far.

"The CIO is gratified to learn," said Murray, "that such a law has been passed by the Philippine House and the Senate.

"But we do not feel that it is adequate to meet the needs of workers who have suffered so long and unjustly, especially in view of the inflated prices they must pay for the necessities they require to keep themselves and their families. Minimum wages set so low will not permit people to live in the decency and dignity that are the natural right of every man, woman and child.

"IN THE case of the bill passed by the Philippine House, two years or more required for full compliance falls pitiably short of what is so urgently required.

"The CIO hopes the House and Senate conference committee will speedily throw out of the law a provision that is nothing less than a license for further exploitation of Philippine workers.

"Hope too long deferred has often been turned into an effective propaganda instrument by the Communists. They must not be allowed to use this weapon in the Philippines.

"The CIO has long had sympathetic interest in the lot of workers in the Philippines, as well as of working people in the rest of the world.

"We are anxious to do whatever we can to assist them in setting up their own free, democratic trade unions, and to help them throw off chains of the Communists on the one hand and of unscrupulous, exploiting employers on the other."

Joint Board Honors Kroll

JACK KROLL, director of the CIO Political Action Committee was honored recently at a testimonial dinner given by the Cincinnati Joint Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati upon the completion of his 25th year as joint board manager.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky paid tribute to Kroll's work in the organization since 1910 and said "he has made a great contribution to the building of the Amalgamated . . . his contribution has not been limited to the economic well being of his own membership, but has included all phases of the labor movement."

ACW Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, also extolled Kroll.

UGCCW Warns Members On Permanent Peacetime Draft

ANOTHER CIO union has added its voice in opposition to proposals amending the Selective Service bill to establish permanent peacetime conscription and to lengthen the term of military service beyond two years.

The CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers has alerted its members to point out to members of Congress the danger to the civilian economy.

Previously CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers had asked that servicemen be given job protection and that the length of service not extend beyond 27 months.

GCCWA officers have called on local unions to urge their members to ask Congressmen that a termination date be included in the legislation. Such a restriction is not contained in the measure now before the Senate.

THE PROPOSAL has the support of the nation's top military leaders. It would, for the first time in the history of the country, establish permanent peacetime conscription and would also extend military control over American civilian life, the union declared.

"The Senate bill and a slightly different version in the House would make conscription a permanent American policy in both war and peace and is much more than a simple extension of the draft law, as it has been termed," the UGCCW said.

More Tax May Kill Brewing, Feller Claims

PRES. KARL Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers has warned that a proposed additional excise tax on beer, the workingman's drink, "may well place it beyond the reach of the public and destroy the industry."

In a statement recently filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, Feller denounced the proposed increase in excise taxes on all beverages as "unfair, ill-advised and shortsighted.

"It is questionable whether they will yield substantial additional revenues," he said.

"We protest, in particular, any additional tax on beer. To place this additional burden on an already overburdened beverage may well place it beyond the reach of the public and destroy the industry.

"It is commonly said that beer is the workingman's drink, and this is largely true. But the size of the beer glass has been shrinking in recent years and its price has been rising. The tax burden on beer is fantastically heavy."

THE UNION president warned that increased excise taxes will tend to "drive scores of small breweries out of business and hasten the pronounced trend in industry toward concentration and monopoly." He added:

"We submit that any tax program which has such undesirable consequences should be scrutinized very closely. It places an unfair and excessive burden upon a staple, workingman's beverage; it places an unfair and excessive burden upon one American industry; it will lower consumption, produce reduced revenues and aid in the destruction of small business. There is a point beyond which beer cannot be taxed and that point has been reached. An industry which is now one of our greatest revenue-producers may well be placed in jeopardy by such a tax program."

FELLER likewise voiced concern that a proposed increase in the tax on distilled spirits, in conjunction with state and local taxes and license and permit fees, will help force retail prices to such a high level that "the bootlegging of alcohol on which no tax has been paid becomes attractive to lawless elements."

He called attention to the fact that "the fanatical forces of prohibition which are ceaselessly active in our national and state capitals, view any increase in alcoholic beverage taxes as a step toward prohibition . . .

"Those who would destroy the alcoholic beverage industry will enthusiastically support any proposal which will place a crippling burden upon the already overtaxed beer and liquor industries. We submit that this committee in its deliberations should disregard completely any 'control' or 'prohibition' arguments or considerations . . .

"Beer is a beverage for the masses, not to be treated in the same manner as expensive jewelry or expensive furs or perfumes. It is a beverage that the American worker has the right to enjoy. It must not be placed outside his reach through excessive taxation."

ORIT Board Will Meet In Havana

THE FIRST meeting of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions since it was established in December will be held Mar. 27 and 28 in Havana, Cuba.

The CIO will be represented by L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, acting on behalf of Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, and by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Committee and ORIT assistant secretary. Delegates from the AFL and the Mine Workers also will attend. Chairman Arturo Sabroso, of Peru, will preside.

Rich Richer, Poor Poorer

QUESTION: How can a company pay pensions amounting to $28,541,877 to 25,212 persons during one year and still have nearly $3.5 million more in the kitty as a result?

Answer: It can be done if the company is as big as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and is drawing interest on a pension hoard of $1,231,332,149.

The annual report of AT&T shows that interest received by the fund in 1950 amounted to $31,995,196, or almost $3½ million more than what was paid out.

The average pension amounted to $1132, less than $100 monthly—and this average includes both management and non-management pensioners. Highest amount went to Walter S. Gifford, former AT&T board chairman and now U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He received a paltry $91,700.

Shell Grants 10% Wage Increase

THE CIO OIL Workers Intl. Union has received a 10% wage increase in a settlement of negotiations with Shell Oil Co.

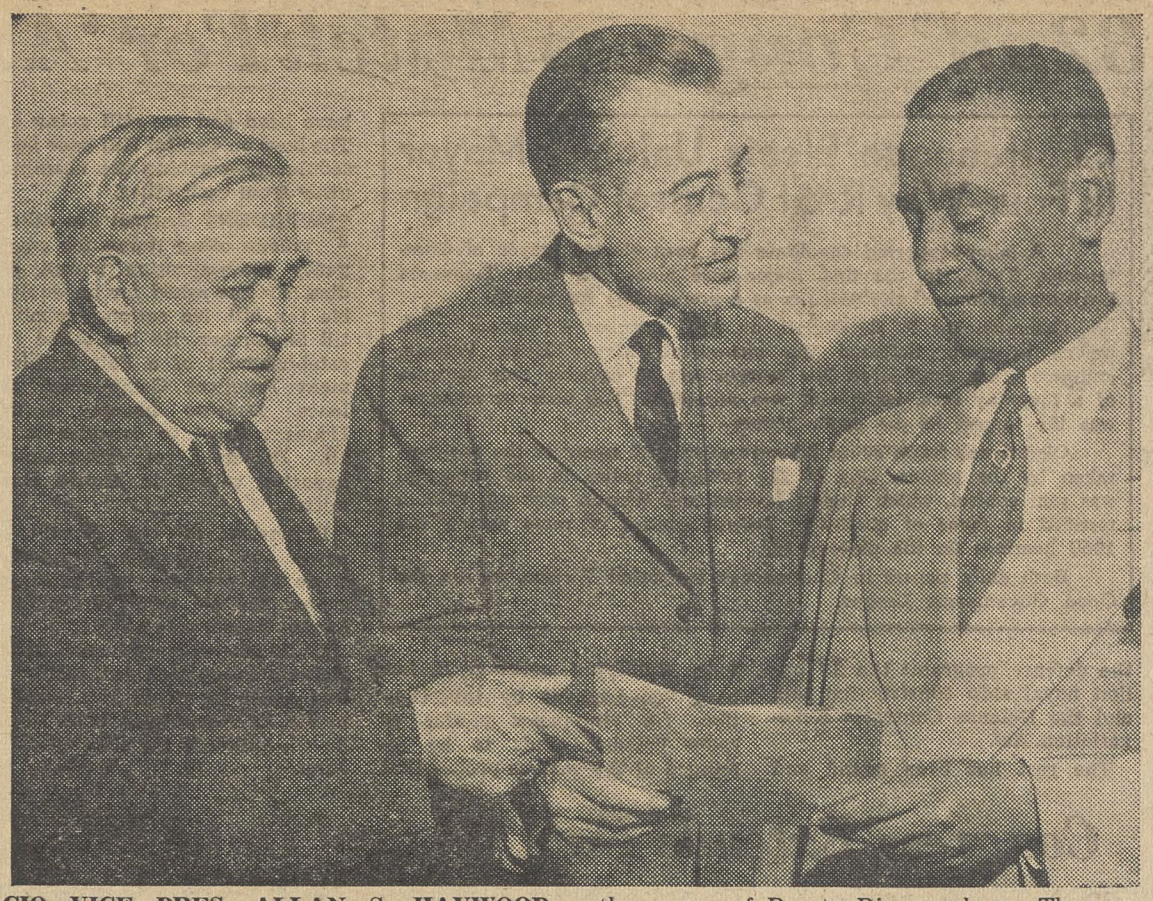
The increase, effective March 1, averages about 7c an hour for some 2800 oil field and refinery workers in Martinez, Bakersfield, Coalinga, Ventura and Long Beach, Cal.

The settlement is the first important agreement this year with a major California oil producer and is expected to set the pattern for pending negotiations with Tidewater Associated and other firms.

Missouri Utility Strike Ban Invalid

Another state law which prohibits strikes in public utilities was set to go down the drain last week in Missouri when State Attorney Gen. J. E. Taylor ruled the King-Thompson Act unconstitutional.

Taylor, in an opinion requested by the State House of Representatives, said the four-year-old law was in conflict with federal labor legislation. His ruling was based on the U.S. Supreme Court action of Feb. 26 which knocked out a similar law in Wisconsin.



CIO VICE PRES. ALLAN S. HAYWOOD (left) and Secy. Ernesto Ramos Antonini of the Puerto Rico General Confederation of Workers, CIO (right), ask Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston to refrain from freezing the wages of Puerto Rico workers. They are discussing a letter written by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Antonini in which it was pointed out that wages in Puerto Rico are "grossly substandard."

Ewing Urges Broader Social Security Plan

EXPANSION of the social security program to include national health insurance, social security for all workers, insurance for the permanently disabled and grants for needy workers has again been recommended by the Federal Security Agency.

In his annual report to the President and Congress, FSA Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said present laws go only part way toward the administration's goal —"a comprehensive, basic national system of contributory social insurance."

The report, which covers the 12 months ending June 30, 1950, states that the federal government paid out $1,863 million in benefits during the year. Nearly 3 million persons received $749 million from federal old age and survivors insurance. Public assistance grants from state and federal funds amounted to $2 billion for 4,531,000 persons.

Ewing also reported that last year's changes in the social security program have restored pensioners to a position relatively as favorable as in 1940, "before rising prices nearly halved the value of the insurance benefits." **LPA**

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A historical conference was held last week in Washington by the CIO and AFL. This conference was presided over jointly by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO and Pres. William Green of the AFL.

Allan Haywood

The cold facts of the wage stabilization problem were presented to the attending delegates from the councils, national and international unions of both groups. Labor is united against the efforts of the industrial monopolies ruining the American people. In presenting a strong front in this battle, real organic unity can be achieved between the AFL and the CIO. The writer was impressed by a statement made by the AFL's George Meany, where he said: "In searching the record, the only reason that can be explained for the CIO's expulsion from the AFL was for organizing."

This is a notable statement.

Members of the Organizational and Council Depts. also met this past week and these issues were discussed. We are calling upon everyone to render every cooperation possible.

United action now on all matters affecting the American people is imperative.

John Riffe, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following 10 victories won by the Southern staff in the past month: Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Oxford, Ala., United Stone & Allied Products Workers 17, no union 0; John L. Roper Lumber Co., Roper, N. C., International Woodworkers 78, no union 3; Atlanta Metallic Casket Co., Atlanta, Ga., Steelworkers 259, no union 65; Richardson Co., Newnan, Ga., Rubber Workers 16, no union 7; Jeffries & Smith Lumber Co., Washington, N. C., Woodworkers 23, no union 3; Excelsior Brick Co., Montgomery, Ala., Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 14, no union 11; Tennessee Corp., Cedartown, Ga., Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 13, no union 5; Hood Chair Co., Greeneville, Tenn., Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 64, no union 51; English Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N. C., Stone & Allied Products Workers 25, no union 0; and Tennessee Corp., Gainesville, Ga., Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 14, no union 0.

Secy-Treas. John C. Lawson, United Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Pine Hall Brick and Pipe Co., Pine Hall, N. C., the workers voted in favor of the USAPWA-CIO by a vote of 137 for, 60 against, 5 challenged. Intl. Rep. J. B. Foreman and Pres. Sam H. Scott worked together to accomplish this victory.

Field Rep. Alexander Hieken reports that in a representation election at the Port Arthur News (editorial department), Port Arthur, Tex., the employes voted in favor of the CIO Newspaper Guild by 10 to 1.

Reg. Dir. August Scholle reports that LIU 1064 won a representation election at the Fred B. Prophet Co., operating at the Schwayder Brothers, Inc., cafeteria, Ecorse, Mich. The vote was unanimous in favor of LIU 1064. LIU 1064 also won representation elections at the following Ford Motor Co. plants: Central Parts Depot, LIU 1064 11 (full-time employes), against 3, challenged 1; LIU 1064 16 (part-time employes), against 0, challenged 1; Lincoln-Mercury General Parts Depot, LIU 1064 (full-time employes) 4, against 0, challenged 0; LIU 1064 5 (part-time), against 0.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that in a representation election among the office workers of the Sargoy Stein Auditing Co., for Motion Picture Exhibitors, they voted 29 to 0 against in favor of the CIO. Field Rep. Pete Flynn conducted the organizing campaign which brought about this 100% CIO victory.

Red Catch-All Loses Rights In N. Y. Agency

THE staggering left-wing Distributive, Processing and Office Workers took another wallop on the chin last week when the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York announced it would no longer negotiate with Local 19, Social Service Employees Union, upon expiration of the current contract on June 30.

Local 19 is a former affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers, which was expelled from the CIO last year for following the party line. It is now part of the Communist-led catch-all DPO.

The action of the federation, central fund raising agency for 116 hospitals, health centers and social service agencies in the New York area, constitutes a major blow to the already battered left-wing group.

Ralph E. Samuel, federation president, announced the recognition withdrawal in a letter to all employes. He declared it is the federation's desire "to continue to maintain collective bargaining relations through whatever bona fide labor organization the majority of the employes may select."

The move applies directly only to the 250 employes of the federation itself. However, its affiliated agencies, employing more than 10,000 workers, tend to follow the pattern established by the parent body.

GCEOC Backs Pension Bill

The CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee sponsored a bill introduced in the House last week which would supplement Civil Service Retirement Act benefits for federal employes with coverage under the Social Security Act.

The measure, introduced by Rep. Lesinski (D. Mich.), would provide coverage for federal employes under both the Social Security Act, which gives relatively high benefits at low premium cost, and the Retirement Act, which provides relatively high pension benefits after 25 years service. It would not remove any of the benefits under the Retirement Act.

The Lesinski bill would also reduce the employe contribution from 6% to 3¼% on salaries up to $3600. Federal workers earning above that amount would pay the regular 6% Retirement Act deduction on that part of their salary which exceeds $3600.

Underwood Named To U. S. Senate

Rep. Thomas Rust Underwood from Kentucky's Sixth Congressional District has been named to the U. S. Senate by Gov. Lawrence Wetherby. Underwood, a Democrat and editor of the Lexington Herald, will succeed the late Sen. Virgil Chapman, who died in Washington, Mar. 8, after an automobile accident. A special election will be held to fill the House vacancy caused by Underwood's elevation.

The CIO Voting Guide lists Underwood as voting "right" eight times and "wrong" four times during the second session of the 81st Congress.

'Slothful 82nd' Congress Match For 'Awful 80th'

We've been asked why it is that the CIO News hasn't been running a "Keep Your Eye on Congress" box lately. The answer is that there is literally nothing to put in such a box. We could run a blank space, of course, listing what we believe ought to be done and repeating again and again that there is nothing pending on the subject —but we don't have space to waste like that. This story gives you some details.

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE 82d Congress has been in session for three months now, and in terms of accomplishment it makes the late unlamented 80th look good.

Literally the only piece of legislation of any social or economic importance to pass this Congress has been the simple 90-day extension of federal rent control, which got under the wire last week. This was just a resolution making the present weak law effective in all communities till june 30; it did not restore the badly needed power to recontrol communities, or allow the Housing Expediter to control rents in newly built accomodations.

Congress has passed two other important pieces of legislation, both confined to the mechanics of the defense program: the 2.7 billion naval ship construction bill, and the Defense Contracts Renegotiation Act.

The rest has been sound and fury, signifying nothing. It has been "government by investigation. No newspaper reader or radio listener needs to be reminded of the various probes that have been and are still going on. The boys on Capitol Hill have been sedulously grabbing the headlines away from each other.

PRESIDENT Truman has asked, among other items, for emergency reorganization power. No dice. He has asked for an equitable tax bill. No action, probably, till September. He has asked for establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission. Silence. Defense housing — the House refused to consider it at all. Dispersal of government agencies vetoed in House committee.

Extension of the President's power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements—the House accepted the old GOP version, the Senate hasn't acted.

Badly needed amendments to the Defense Production Act, including real price control: the amendments have not even been introduced, although the act expires in June.

Nobody should need to be reminded that the House gave back to the Rules Committee its old powers to control what goes to the floor, and that coalition government is firmly in the saddle once again, with the Rules Committee dominated by the worst of the Capitol Hill Dixiecrats.

First real result of this move: the Rules Committee flashed the red light on a food famine grant to India. Famine can wait while the House leadership decides what to do.

THE SENATE has been spending its time in a so-called "great debate" over whether the President has, or should have, power to send troops to Europe without asking the Senate's permission. Both Houses have been in a hassle over whether to draft 18-year-olds and what the size of the armed forces should be.

It's an incredible spectacle.

Chattanooga Elects Unionist Mayor In Four-Way Rent Control Campaign

A labor-supported candidate has been elected mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the first major race since the 1951 Tennessee Legislature removed the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

Commissioner P. R. Olgiati, an AFL member supported by all unions in town, defeated the incumbent, Mayor Hugh Wasson, and two other candidates. His margin was so decisive that in spite of a four-way race, no run-off was necessary. The turn-out of votes was the largest in the city's history.

Olgiati was frank about his agreement with many of the positions taken by the unions. One of the principal issues in the campaign was rent control, which Olgiati favored and Wasson opposed. Wasson testified in favor of abolishing federal control of rents during the 1950 hearings on the present bill.

Both daily papers in Chattanooga supported Wasson, as did the Good Government League.

Congress Extends Rent Control Until July 1

CONGRESS has passed the resolution extending rent control till the end of June. This means that rent control will stay in effect till July 1, but only where it already exists, and then only if local governing bodies don't decide to do away with it in the meantime.

There still has been no administration bill introduced calling for a new and stronger rent control law, which is so badly needed. Rumor has it that this may be done this week.

The real estate lobby, losing no time, is putting out a lot of propaganda about how unfair, inequitable, etc., etc., rent control is, demanding relief from this intolerable burden which it claims is unfairly imposed upon the suffering landlords.

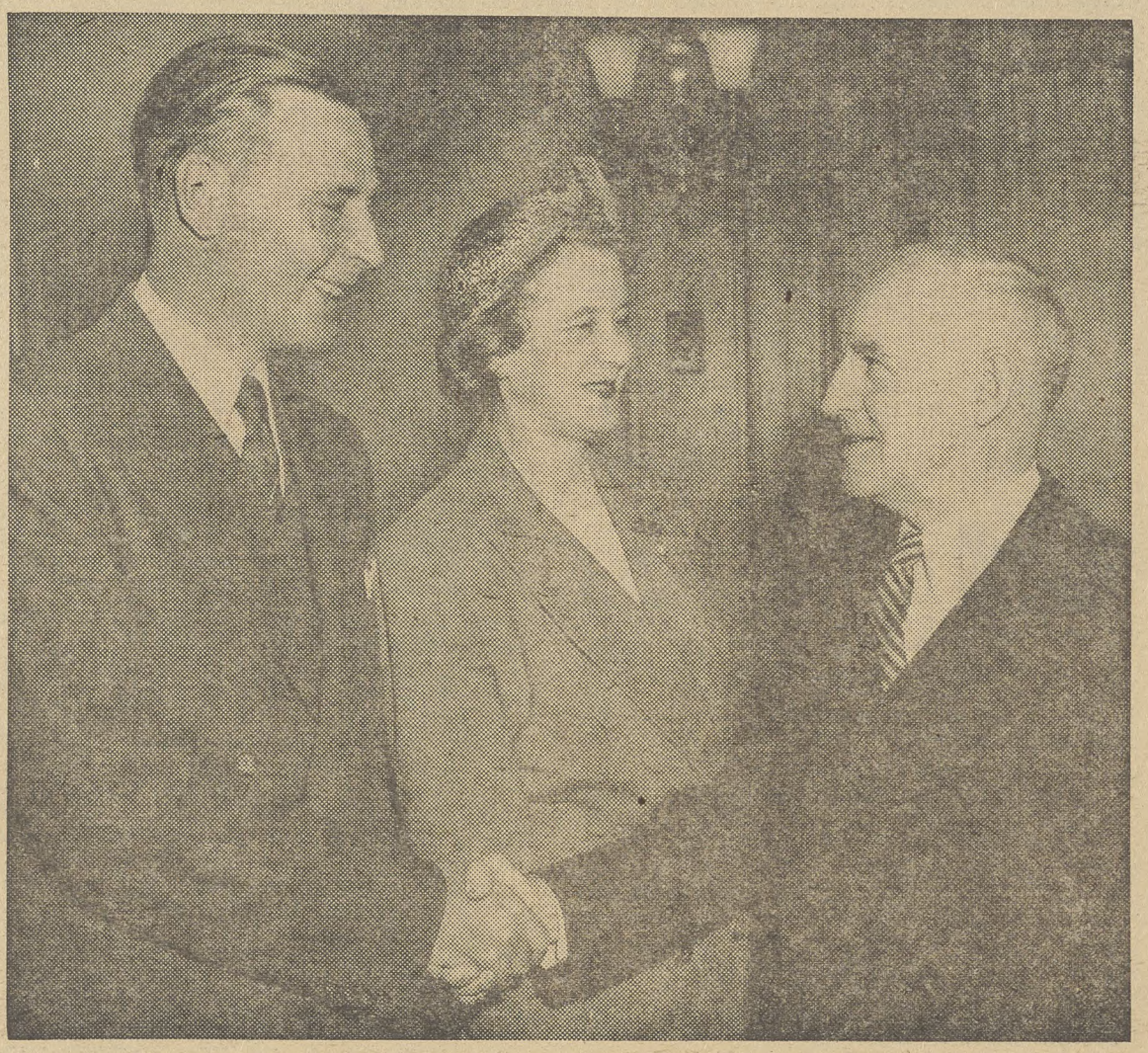
If it weren't so serious it would be funny. Currently the biggest selling point used by the lobby is that rent control now affects so few people it's really not worth keeping, from the tenants' point of view. On the other hand, they say, it is increasingly unfair to the landlords whose properties are still controlled.

Fact: some 9 million dwellings are now under rent control, even under the present shoddy law. This is more than half of the urban rental dwellings in the United States, according to the Census of Housing. If three people live in each of these 9 million dwellings, that means that the family budgets of 27 million people are involved in the forthcoming decisions.

Red Peace Campaign Planned South Of Rio

Soviet Russia is going to step up its propaganda campaign in Latin America, according to the Mexico City newspaper El Popular, which usually follows the Communist Party line.

The campaign is aimed at winning over additional "peace partisans" in Spanish-speaking countries, El Popular said, with the propaganda based on the phony Stockholm Petition to outlaw the atom bomb.



LABOR MAY HAVE A LARGER VOICE in manpower control in the mobilization effort as a result of the appointment of Frank P. Graham (right), former North Carolina Senator, as defense manpower administrator of the Labor Dept. While Mrs. Graham smiles approval, Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin congratulates Graham.

Korean War Winners? It's The Landlords

ONE MORE case history showing the need for a tough rent control law: Mrs. Agnes Annello, of Kinston, N. C., near the overcrowded Camp Lejeune area, received a notice from her landlady last month that her rent would henceforth be $125 a month instead of the $60 she had been paying.

Mrs. Annello is the wife of Lt. Vincent Annello, who is in Korea with the 3d Infantry Division, and is currently hospitalized with a bad case of combat fatigue.

All she has to live on is the $300 a month allotment she gets from her husband's pay. On this she supports her aged, feeble father, and three children, aged two, five and six. She cannot pay any more than $60 for rent on this income, and she cannot work, because just taking care of her father and the three youngsters "is a 24-hour job," she says.

She can't tell her husband what's up. You just don't give bad news from home to a man in Korea suffering from combat fatigue, which means nervous breakdown from battle shock. And besides, there isn't anything he could do about it if he knew.

Mrs. Annello has been looking for a new place ever since December, when her landlady first threatened her with this increase. She hasn't been able to find anything. She did tell her husband, back in December, that she guessed they would have to move, and he wrote to the Mayor of Kinston, asking help for his family.

But Lt. Annello will not hear about it, she insists, when the inevitable eviction notice comes. The Mayor reports he has been unable to find any accommodations the Annellos can afford.

UAW Local 600 Renames Stellato

Carl Stellato, anti-Communist president of CIO Auto Workers Local 600, representing 60,000 workers at the Ford Motor Co.'s River Rouge plant in Detroit, was re-elected by a margin of 476 votes in a run-off contest, returns showed last week.

He received 16,664 votes to 16,188 for Joseph Hogan, a left-wing candidate. Tommy Thompson, former president defeated a year ago by Stellato, ran third in the first round of balloting and threw his support to Hogan in the final.

Stellato and others supporting UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther control the executive board of the local as a result of the elections, but its delegation to the international convention in Cleveland beginning April 1 is about evenly divided between friends and foes of Reuther.

New Zealand Tories Lose By-Election

In New Zealand the unexpectedly large majority by which a Laborite won the recent Brooklyn by-election is considered an indication of increasing dissatisfaction with the Tory government's failure to control inflation. It was the first election since the Tories won power 15 months ago.

The seat was made vacant by death of Peter Fraser, former leader of the New Zealand Labor Party and former prime minister. Fraser got 62% of the vote in 1949. He had built up a large personal following in the 30 years he held the seat. However, Arnold Nordmeyer, a comparative unknown in the district, polled a surprising 63%. The Tory candidate mustered only 34%.

Would Curb Immunity

Congressmen who insert libelous or slanderous statements into the Congressional Record would lose their immunity to damage suits under a bill introduced Mar. 22 by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

The Constitution grants immunity "for any speech or debate in either house," but it should not extend to words not actually spoken in either chamber, Celler claims.

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CINDERELLA STORY: Tall and trim is Miss Dorothea Chang, 22, who has been chosen to reign over the ball of the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, on Apr. 13. One of the newest Guild members, Miss Chang joined when she and others at the Saturday Review of Literature voted 17 to 2 for the Guild in an NLRB representation election Mar. 19. She was also a last-minute entry in the Miss Page One competition. It was only on the urging of her younger sister, Agnes, that she finally made the trip to the scene of the contest. Dorothea, who is the daughter of Chinese Consul Gen. P. H. Chang, had been ill until the night of the contest. She also won a trip to Washington where she will be the guest of honor at the Washington Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball on April 4.

Employers, Underworld War On Detroit Unions

Story on Page 9

Packingshed Workers Give CIO 3d NLRB Win

Story on Page 3

Big Business And Mobilization

A Few Corporation Executives—And The U. S. Jobs They Hold

The United Labor Conference has complained that big business dominates the defense mobilization setup. This list of corporation executives holding top positions in mobilization agencies substantiates the charge:

Office Of Defense Mobilization

Charles E. Wilson, Director—Former President of General Electric Co.; Director, Guaranty Trust Co., N.Y.C.; Director, International General Electric, General Electric Supply Corp.

Sidney J. Weinberg, Special Assistant—Senior Partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co., N.Y.C.; Director of 13 companies, including General Electric Co., Continental Can, B. F. Goodrich Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., Cluett Peabody & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and National Dairy Products Corp.

General Lucius D. Clay, Special Assistant—Chairman of the Board of Continental Can Co.; Director, Newmont Mining Co.

Fred Searls, Jr., Special Advisor on Raw Materials—President of Newmont Mining Co.; Director of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., London; Chairman of Board of Empire Star Mines, Ltd., and a number of other mining corporations. (Newmont Mining is an investment trust company with investments in mining companies.)

Munitions Board

John D. Small, Chairman—Former Vice President of Emerson Radio Corp.; Director, General Dye Stuff Corp. and Foremost Dairy, Inc.

Harry K. Clark, Vice Chairman—President of Carborundum Co.; Director Durex Corp.; President, Canadian Carborundum Co., Ltd., and several other companies in that field.

Defense Production Administration

William H. Harrison, Administrator—Former President of International Telephone and Telegram Company; Director, Capehart-Farnsworth, and several other companies in the communications field.

Edwin T. Gibson, Deputy Administrator for Staff Services—Executive Vice President of General Foods Corp.

Economic Stabilization Administration

Eric Johnston, Administrator—On leave from presidency of Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.; President of Brown-Johnston Co., Spokane, Wash.; Director of six Seattle and Spokane firms, United Air Lines, Chicago, and Bank of America, San Francisco.

Office Of Price Administration

FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION

John D. Mylrea, Director—On leave from Mosinee Paper Mills.

Walter J. Damtoft, Acting Assistant Director—From Champion Paper and Fibre Co., of Canton, N. C.

Norman O. Cruver, Acting Chief Lumber and Wood Products Branch—On leave from Cruver Door Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Rufus I. Worrell, Acting Chief, Pulp Paper and Paperboard—On leave from Mead Sales Co., Inc., Dayton, Ohio.

FOOD AND RESTAURANT DIVISION

Earl C. Cory, Acting Chief, Grains, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals—From North Pacific Millers Association, Portland, Ore.

Sam Mannewing, Chief, Metals Branch—On loan from presidency of Youngstown Steel and Alloy Co., Canfield, Ohio.

CONSUMER SOFT GOODS DIVISION

Robert O. Huffman, Assistant Division Director—Former president of five textile, farm and furniture companies.

Morris L. Chandross, Acting Chief, Apparel Branch—Formerly with Manhattan Shirt Co. and other clothing firms.

Dickson S. Stauffer, Chief, Leather, Furs and Fibers Branch—Former vice-president of International Shoe Co., St. Louis.

Leonard Ginsberg, Acting Chief, Distribution Branch—Former president of Hearn's Department Stores, Inc., New York.

TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND FUEL DIVISION

Frank M. Malone, Chief, Public Utilities Section—On leave from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

O. D. Judd, Acting Chief, Petroleum Branch—Formerly with Investment Trust Corp., New York.

George A. Lamb, Acting Chief, Solid Fuels Branch—Since 1946 with Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co., Pittsburgh.

Dept. Of Interior

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION

Bruce K. Brown, Deputy Administrator—President of Pan-American Southern Co. (oil refining and distribution firm).

DEFENSE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION

Charles W. Connor, Administrator—Formerly in charge of coal mining operations for American Rolling Mills Co., Charleston, W.Va.

DEFENSE ELECTRIC POWER ADMINISTRATION

Clifford B. McManus, Administrator—President and Director, Georgia Power Co.; President and Director, Southern Co.; Director Southern Services, First National Bank of Atlanta and Atlanta Steel Co.; Vice President and Director, Southeast Electrical Exchange.

Wage Stabilization Board

The three industry members have an interlocking relationship with the business connections of Wilson and Weinberg. The three industry members are:

Ward Keener, Vice President in charge of personnel for B. F. Goodrich & Co. Sidney Weinberg is a Goodrich Director.

Reuben Robertson, Jr., President of Champion Paper & Fibre Co. Firm's connection with Goldman, Sachs goes back to 1930's—Goldman, Sachs & Co. has acted as leading agent for floating Champion security issues.

H. B. Arthur, Director and Economist for Swift & Co. Swift's President, John Holmes, is a Director of General Electric.

CIO: Ability To Pay, Equality Proper Tax Standards

THE UNITED States will have to raise between $16 and $17 billion additional in taxes during the year beginning July 1 if the cost of running the government is to be kept on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The CIO, which is in favor of the pay-as-you-go basis, so long as what is actually spent is about the amount anticipated—$71.6 billion—has some ideas about raising the extra $16 or $17. They are printed in the March issue of the Economic Outlook, the publication of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

The Outlook suggests that the money come from three main sources:

1. "Raising individual income taxes an average of 4%, but with no increase for individuals making less than $4000 a year.

2. "Closing of loopholes in the present law.

3. "A substantial increase in corporation normal and excess profits taxes."

Only two standards should be applied to new tax proposals, the Outlook says: ability to pay and equality of sacrifice.

"To increase the already heavy tax load on low-income families simply because there are so many of them and because payroll and excise taxes are so easy to collect would be a tragic miscarriage of justice," the publication declares.

On individual income tax rates, the Outlook proposes leaving the present $600 exemption unchanged (since this "actually buys much less food, clothing and shelter than the $500 exemption allowed during the last war"). It also suggests leaving tax rates where they are for the large group makin $4000 a year or less, increasing the next bracket by 2%, jumping rates for the group earning from $5000 to $10,000 by 4%, and applying a higher percentage increase to incomes above $10,000 "to make up for losses resulting from the lower rate in the lower brackets."

THE TOTAL raised by this method would be $3½ to $4 billion, and it would be far more equitable than the straight across-the-boards 4% increase proposed by Secy. of the Treasury Snyder.

Closing existing loopholes in the tax structure should raise from $4½ to $5 billion more, the Outlook says. Specifically, it suggests:

Doing away with the split-income provision; increasing the capital gains tax to 50%; taxing presently exempt state and local bonds; forbidding corporations to sell stocks to their executives below market price; withholding taxes due on dividends and interest paid out by corporations; tightening up on estate and gift taxes; doing away with special benefits to oil, gas and mineral companies; working out some equitable system of taxing insurance companies.

MOST IMPORTANT gain in this group, the Outlook says, would come from abolishing the split-income provision.

"A married person with two dependents must have an income of $4900 before he receives $1 of tax benefit from this provision," the publication says. "On the other hand . . . while Secy. Snyder's proposed new income tax rate would be one point above the World War II peak, the split-income provision would actually reduce tax payments in the higher brackets to levels substantially below the World War II peak."

On corporation taxes, the Outlook comments:

"Certainly, there is no moral justification for profiteering during this national emergency. Nor is there any economic justification for profits at these levels."

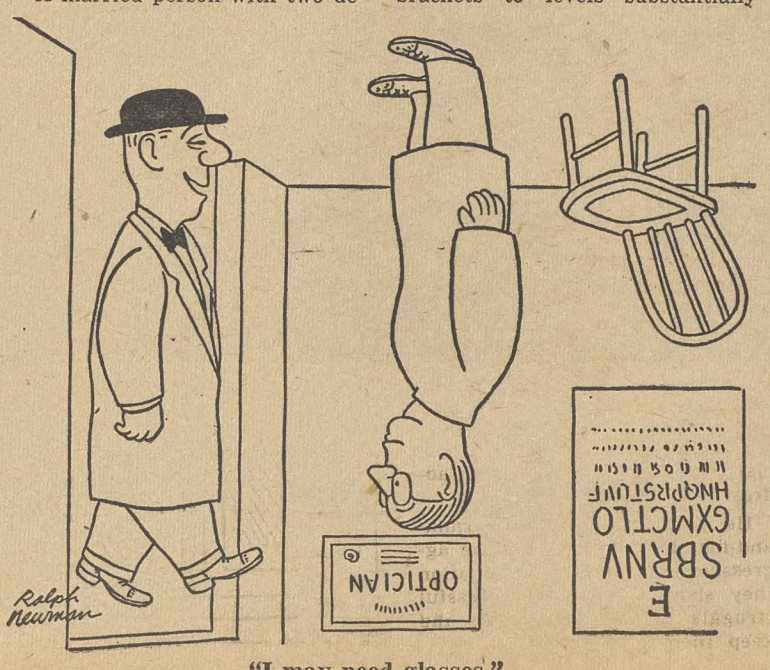
THE SUGGESTION: increase the straight corporate tax rate to 55%; increase the excess profits tax rate to 85%; change the basis for determining what constitutes "excess profits."

"Instead of allowing a corporation to pick its best three years from 1946 to 1949, as at present, to determine its excess profits tax base, the entire four-year period should be averaged," the Outlook says.

Snyder has suggested simply increasing the normal corporate tax. His proposal would raise an additional $3 billion from this source: the CIO approach would net $8½ to $9 billion.

Finally, the Outlook strongly opposes Snyder's idea of raising $3 billion through additional excise taxes.

"Excise taxes and sales taxes are particularly unfair to low and middle income families," the Outlook explains. "They are taxed on consumption. They are borne in inverse proportion to income—the higher the income, the less the burden."



"I may need glasses."

Murray Blames NAM

Efforts To End Stabilization Snafu Fizzling?

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

EFFORTS TO work out a wage stabilization and disputes program seemed to be bogging down last week, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray placed the blame squarely on the National Association of Manufacturers.

Murray made the charge after he, AFL Pres. William Green and other members of the United Labor Policy Committee spent a two-hour talk session with Eric Johnston, economic stabilization director for the government.

"The NAM is unwilling to accept any Wage Stabilization Board with power to handle non-economic disputes," Murray told reporters after the session.

A week before, at the United Labor Conference in Washington, the CIO president had warned of grave dangers for unions if a wage board is not empowered to act on such issues as union security, grievance and seniority problems, and other contract items not involving actual outlay of dollars and cents.

In such a case, Murray said, many employers would "dare" the union to strike, and then seek Taft-Hartley injunctions against the workers—either on grounds of "national emergency" or of striking for "illegal" objectives.

The members of the United Labor Policy Committee and Johnston both indicated that this important issue of non-economic disputes appeared to be the biggest stumbling block in the path of reconstituting a Wage Stabilization Board.

Johnston said he plans to arrange one more meeting this week with spokesmen for business and industry, with the hope that he may be able to get some form of agreement on the issue.

Failing that, he indicated he might have to try something altogether new—but he offered no clue as to what he may have in mind.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of cases are piling up for whatever form of government agency eventually emerges to handle wage problems. Many of them affect working stability in key industries.

Both CIO and AFL Packinghouse Workers unions have extended old agreements while awaiting action on wage raises which are higher than the "formula" contained in Regulation 6 of the old WSB. That allowed wages to rise 10% over the rate of Jan. 15, 1950.

IN ANOTHER case, involving several hundred thousand non-operating railroad workers, the government is a house divided. The Army, which nominally runs the rail lines since they were seized by the government months ago, has approved a wage boost which is well over the formula.

But Johnston's office says no increase over the formula level will be permitted. The scrap between the stabilization agency and the army should prove interesting.

Meanwhile, government statistics show the cost of living is still going up; and reports from a number of cities throughout the country indicate that price regulations have had little effect in holding down the rise.

Cost Of Living At All-Time High No Matter How BLS Figures It

The cost of living reached an all-time high on Feb. 15 any way the Bureau of Labor Statistics figured it.

Under the old—and more accurate—way of working it out, the BLS Consumers' Price Index went from 181.5 on Jan. 15 to 184.2 on Feb. 15, an increase of just under 1.5%

Under the new system, it increased from 181.6 in January to 183.8 in February, a jump of 1.2%.

However the bureau wanted to look at it, the February figure is a record high.

The revised system was put into affect in February. It reflected changes in the theoretical budget the BLS prices every month to determine what it costs a family to live—changes in the proportions of the various parts to the whole.

The CIO does not fully approve them because they do not properly reflect actual purchases. It particularly objects to the reduction of the food budget at a time when food accounts for an increasing amount of the family's spending. Over the course of a year the revised version will show a smaller increase in the cost of living than the old.

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index dropped 2c to $7.21 in the week ended Mar. 27, the second consecutive weekly decline and the lowest it has touched since reaching $7.17 on Jan. 20.

However, the BLS wholesale price index rose .3% in the week ended Mar. 20, following an increase of 1.9% from January to February. Wholesale price changes are usually reflected in retail prices several weeks later.

CIO Bowls Over DPO-FTA 10 to 1 In Third Packingshed Election

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

IT WAS better than 10 to 1 this time for CIO. That was the victory margin for the third time the United Fresh Food and Vegetable Workers Local 78, CIO, rolled over the Communist-dominated Food and Tobacco Workers with a crushing victory in an election among packingshed workers in the Far West.

The Food and Tobacco Workers, who were ousted from the CIO for failure to follow CIO policy, are now part of the Communist-dominated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers.

This time Local 78 scored its victory at Phoenix, Ariz.

THE BIG CIO victory streak began last October, when a wide-margin triumph was scored in an election held in the Salinas, Cal., area.

And in January, the CIO majority had swelled to well-over the two-to-one margin, when a second election among shed workers brought victory in the Imperial Valley-Yuma areas.

When the count was in this third time, in the election held Mar. 28, the CIO had 1150 votes, while a mere 182 went no union, and 37 were challenged.

FOR THE DPO-FTA it was one-two-three—out. The insignificant no union vote was an indication of the utter rout handed out by the shed workers to DPO-FTA. Although DPO—the dying, puny outfit—was not on the ballot in Phoenix, they put on an anti-union campaign, marked by all the traits of vicious union-busting, in an attempt to turn out a "no union" vote.

DPO-FTA representatives were active in the packingsheds throughout the campaign, whispering poisonous anti-union propaganda. And on the day of the election, they made their union-smashing tactics a matter of written record.

In a leaflet distributed election day, DPO-FTA attacked the CIO in language that might have been lifted from a handbook on company unionism, written by professional union haters.

AND THEY crawled right out on their own anti-union limb and cut it off behind them by openly proclaiming "D. P. O. members will vote solidly against the CIO . . ." (In other words, vote 'no'.)

It was apparent DPO "members" did what they were told. A comparison of the anti-union vote in the first two elections showed that 18 were cast for no union in the first, and 40 in the second. This time, the no union ballots inched up a trifle, obviously exposing the weak backing culled by DPO-FTA.

In the first two elections, DPO-FTA had taken sharp beatings. In the third, they lacked the courage to face the shed workers again, and attempted to sneak-attack from behind a barrage of anti-union propaganda.

THE ELECTION brought to a climax a drive which began about a year ago when the rank-and-file shed workers came to the CIO asking for help in their fight to stay in the CIO and get out of FTA.

The Phoenix election campaign was highlighted by an address before a mass CIO rally by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization. Haywood, who dubbed DPO the "dying, puny outfit" in a talk in Salinas last October, made a special trip in each campaign to address the shed workers.

He paid tribute to the rank-and-file shed workers for the aggressiveness and determination they showed in their successful struggle to oust DPO-FTA, and keep their CIO union.

Haywood also praised Richard T. Leonard, National CIO representative who directed the campaign through the first two elections; Irwin L. Deshelter, Southern California CIO regional director, who handled the drive during its early phases and during the third election, and Nick Dragon, CIO regional director in Arizona and New Mexico, for the "important guidance" he gave the campaign in Phoenix.

Activity to "mop up" by organizing a few remaining sheds in the areas, to consolidate and strengthen the union, and to win strong contracts for the workers already is underway, said Ken Gillie, assistant director of the CIO drive, and a CIO field representative.

SOME 10,000 shed workers, principally in the vegetable and melon packing industry, are covered by the elections held.

Additional thousands of shed workers are in the small fruits areas—such as apricots, peaches, etc.—and other areas, such as citrus fruits.

CIO organizational activity is on the move in these areas, and "the organizational campaign among shed workers in small fruits and other areas will continue," Haywood said.

Price Relief Unlikely Under Inadequate Law

THE Office of Price Stabilization last week ordered food wholesalers and retailers to start applying the old OPA markup regulations, effective Apr. 1, to about 60% of the products they sell. Neither meat, fresh fruits, nor milk are covered.

The order does not, and can not, do anything about the basic trouble with food prices, which is the inadequate and poorly drawn law which Congress gave OPS to work with. The upward push of prices, by and large, will continue, until and unless Congress amends the law so that it will be effective and enforceable.

However, here's what the order does do—or will, if wholesalers and retailers abide by it:

It sets percentage ceilings on the mark-up which they may apply to what they buy for re-sale. The wholesaler may only charge the retailer a fixed percentage more than what he paid the processor. The retailer, in turn, may only charge a fixed percentage more than what he paid the wholesaler.

Wholesalers buying from each other may not make any markup at all, and the same goes for retailers buying from each other. The resulting prices must be posted every week where housewives can see them.

Mostly, the percentage ceilings are exactly the same as those allowed by the old World War II OPA. There are a few exceptions but not many. If the order were applied right now, a few items would be reduced in price and a few others might rise.

THE ORDER will replace the blanket "freeze" regulation in those fields which it covers with the result that those retailers who have been "frozen" with excessively high markups in some lines will have to reduce quite a few prices in a hurry. This is the only real benefit of the rule.

But food processors and food growers will go right on charging whatever they feel like charging—the present law forbids OPS to touch them.

The law exempts fresh fruits, vegetables, and sugar entirely, and as for the rest, it says no attempt may be made to control prices at any level until the farm price has reached "parity"—a fair relationship" between what the farmer receives for his products and what he has to pay out.

MANY IMPORTANT foods are still below this mythical figure, and furthermore, the parity figure itself varies with the entire cost of living, so there is no way of stopping this merry-go-round until Congress passes a law that allows OPS much stronger control over all segments of the economy.

The order does cover: Butter and package cheese (at retail only); baby foods; cocoa; breakfast cereals; coffee and tea; flour and flour mixes; canned and frozen fruits and vegetables; jams and jellies; lard; mayonnaise; canned meats and fish.

It does not cover: fresh milk and cream, bread, fresh fruits and vegetables, sugar, ice cream, soft drinks, candy, and fresh meats.

(For story on how price control is flopping in the District of Columbia, see Page 12.)

NO TIME BETTER THAN NOW

The American economy ought to be strong enough to avoid booms and busts—both in times of peace and in a time of national emergency.

It's pretty clear that we are now in the midst of a free-wheeling boom. You can see the evidence in every corporation profit report; in the steady rise in prices, both wholesale and retail; in the tremendous growth of inventories in almost every branch of industry.

The inflation has caused hardships, and it offers threats to the stability of the entire country.

The National Association of Manufacturers, looking at the statistics, concludes that "it is possible that the inflationary drive has spent itself." Actually, there's no particular sign that inflation is over. But there are warnings that the inflation may be leading us toward economic troubles, unless we do something about it now.

The CIO and the rest of organized labor have been offering a program during the nine months since Korea that would have avoided the worst effects of inflation. It's still not to late for industry, the government and the public to give labor's program some serious sensible thought.

What do our unions suggest?

1. That Congress put some backbone into the Defense Production Act—which is supposed to provide our legal bulwark against inflation.

The 1950 Act, which expires in June, is full of lobby-produced loopholes. Those loopholes should be closed, and the general provisions of the law strengthened in every paragraph.

2. That wage stabilization insure decent incomes for working men and women. Wage stabilization doesn't mean pay-chiselling; but workers are willing to make fair sacrifices, along with the rest of the population, to avoid inflation.

3. That the nation get along more quickly with the job of developing a defense production program that will provide our democracy with the strength it needs for protection against totalitarianism.

IS DEFENSE JOB LAGGING?

A few hours after this paper goes to press, Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson is scheduled to make public a report on the progress of the defense production program.

The chances are that it will be a glowing, optimistic report. On the other hand, a number of observers have voiced worry that defense production isn't slipping satisfactorily into high gear.

Some companies, with more concern for the profit figure than the national interest, are showing little interest in bidding for defense work. The Textile Workers Union reported that some large mills just didn't seem to be interested in defense contracts.

Robert Nathan, a leading economist, said recently on a CIO radio broadcast that during a trip around the country, "one has to look with a magnifying glass for evidence of war production . . . We appear to be operating not only on a business-as-usual basis, but also on a prosperity-as-usual basis."

There's no better time than now to accelerate the defense machine. With big supplies of consumer goods in the stores and warehouses, the country has a cushion against change-over shortages.

Furthermore, quick change-over now to greater defense output would cause minimum hardships for workers and management, as well as for the consuming public.

Such a program of action—not just words or blueprints or promises—would help the country and help democratic forces everywhere.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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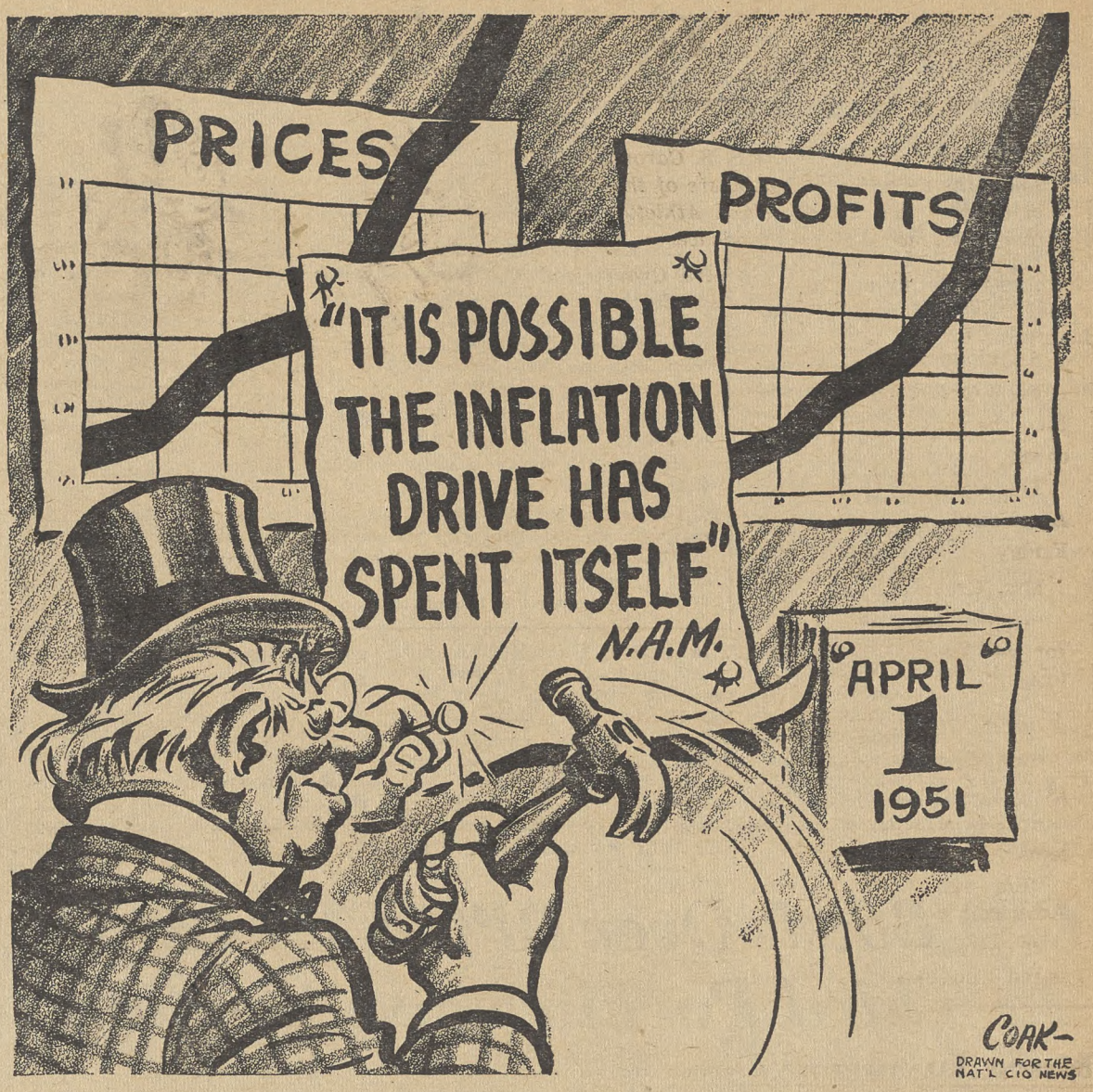


Farmers Union Rejects Wage Freeze 'Deal'

THE NATIONAL Farmers Union, liberal farmers' group, turned down a "deal" whereby all wages would be frozen solid July 1 in return for a freeze on farm parity prices at the Jan. 26 level.

The wage freeze would have included suspension of cost-of-living clauses in union contracts.

The proposition was made to Pres. James G. Patton of the NFU in Washington Mar. 5, according to the National Union Farmer, the NFU's monthly publications. After consulting his executive board, Patton rejected the proposal in a blistering letter to Economic Stabilization Chief Eric Johnston.

"The Farmers Union was and is today convinced that inflation is as dangerous an enemy as any military foe," Patton wrote. "It needs to be stopped dead in its tracks clear across the board. We cannot, however, go along with piecemeal stabilization which will freeze and disadvantage some segments of the population, while permitting a one-sided inflation advantageous to already overly-large, concentrated industries and financial interests."

Further on he said:

"WE stongly recommend that your stabilization agency put an adequate tax program, including a stiff and inescapable excess profits tax, at the top of its list of projects. Next should come drastic credit and money controls to lessen purchasing above $3000 family income. There should be a floor tax to stop hoarding of supplies in inventories of manufacturers and distributors.

"When such measures are enacted I do not believe that there will be need to deny farmers a fair, parity price for their products. Reports indicate that farm prices are weakening right now. There is not any significant upward pressure in farm prices which is beyond present ability to control.

"Parity represents only a fair price for farm products in comparison to prices farmers have to pay for the things they require. Freeze other prices and parity will be frozen, just as cost-of-living escalators in some labor contracts would be frozen. Stop the runaway horse and you stop the wagon. It is senseless to try to unhitch the wagon and stop it while the horse gallops on."

Parity prices on farm products are calculated by the Dept. of Agriculture by formulas approved by Congress. Their purpose is to sustain the farmers' capacity to purchase industrial products and necessary services.

Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, farm prices can't be frozen below parity. Price Boss Michael DiSalle recently froze cotton prices at about 127% of parity despite protests from cotton-bloc Congressmen. Other farm prices, many of which are below parity, are uncontrolled. But studies show that food price rises reflect manipulation by middlemen rather than changes at the farm level.

Wages have been frozen at 10% over the Jan. 15, 1950, level, but pre-freeze escalator or cost-of-living clauses can operate freely at least through June. Many think of the escalators as a kind of parity for wages, and the United Labor Policy Committee has suggested that workable wage-parity formulas could be devised.

In his letter to Johnston, Patton said that during World War II the National Farmers Union supported President Roosevelt's "Indivisible Seven-Point Program" for stabilization but found it didn't work.

"Farmers, workers and fixed-income people were frozen tight," he wrote, "and then subjected to a creeping inflation resulting from inadequate credit and profit controls and inadequate and unfair taxation." LPA

Minnesota CIO Leader On Health Group Unit

Glenn Peterson, president of the Minnesota State CIO Council, has been nominated to represent the Duluth district on the board of directors of Group Health Mutual and Group Health Association.

Nomination by the district is tantamount to election at the annual meeting of the organizations on April 14 in Minneapolis. Peterson is a member of the CIO Steelworkers, who are strongly represented in the Group Health membership.

British C of L Jumps, But Wages Go Up More

Prices went up 3% in Britain during 1950 but wages rose 4% at the same time.

"For seven million workers in Britain, pay envelopes today are noticeably thicker than they were a year ago," according to C. H. Hartwell, publications editor of the Trades Union Congress.

P. O. Bulletin Board Urged As Voting Aid

Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) has introduced a bill requiring every postmaster to make available in his post office equal facilities for the display of political campaign literature and information as to registration and voting requirements.

"These regulations are entirely practical and are designed to bring the voter and prospective voter in closer touch with public officials and to establish a central and convenient place where voting information can be available," Javits said.

That 'Awful Servant Problem'

Harold N. Graves, president of the Ohio Machinery Co., Independence, Ohio, and his wife, Fern, are aboard the S. S. Caronia on a round-the world cruise. Members of the Shaker Country and the Cleveland Athletic Clubs, their residence is in Independence.

The following story about Mrs. Graves was published in the Sydney, Australia, Sunday Sun on Feb. 18, under the heading "Those Awful Servants."

Fern Graves, from Cleveland, O., was glad to take the trip on the Caronia to escape household cares.

The Caronia, carrying a shipload of wealthy Americans, left Sydney for Port Moresby on Friday.

Mrs. Graves said:

"Help is becoming very scarce in America. Life for the American woman just isn't what it used to be.

Yearns For Good Old Days

"What frightens me is that we'll probably never go back to the old way of living.

"It's so wearing to have continual servant problems.

"I'm afraid Social Security has ruined the American working class.

"I don't exactly understand what Social Security is but I do know it gives all my friends headaches.

Not Quite Clear

"I believe, under the scheme, domestics can take so many days off a year and be paid, but I'm not quite clear on anything."

Mrs. Graves showed us an opal ring which she had bought in Sydney. The opal was surfaced with diamonds representing the Southern Cross.

"Isn't it cute. I love to collect souvenirs from every country I go to.

Collects Antiques

"I want to collect some antique furniture from Sydney, too. My home is full, just literally full, of antiques. All different periods, starting with early American."

We asked Mrs. Graves to give us an idea of how her days were spent at home.

"Well, now—that's a bit difficult. Each day is so full and so different.

"Of course, I love the country so much I don't go to town more than about four days a week.

Makes Parties Difficult

"The servant problem—isn't it terible how I have to keep going back to that—has made it difficult for me to play bridge or canasta every afternoon.

"I'm not the only one who is depressed about it, believe me. All my friends are exactly the same.

"I just love to entertain and give formal dinners at home but now I have to order from the caterers and they bring everything to the door in time for dinner.

"That certainly helps some but it isn't the same as it used to be when I could order a formal dinner for 10 or 12 people and have it cooked right in my own home.

Letter Writing 'Easy'

"I'm enjoying the trip very much but to tell you the truth I'm not sorry to get into port and have a rest from parties for two or three days.

"Sometimes we have four parties a day on the ship and it becomes quite wearing.

"Fortunately I don't have to cope with letter-writing. My husband writes one and sends it to his secretary and she sends copies to our friends. His letters are very witty, too. He sees fun in any little thing at all."

More Involved Than Mink Coat

The Pressure To Abolish RFC Comes From Banks

The following story was prepared by the staff of the Labor Press Association.

SO THERE'S been great moral indignation over that pastel mink coat. Much of that indignation has come from the very same Republicans who could see nothing immoral about the slimy campaign in Maryland that replaced Tydings with Butler.

But what happened when the House voted on President Truman's proposal to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corp. by replacing the present five-man board with a single administrator? The Republicans went down the line against it.

They thought the Southern Democrats would too. After all, the Southern Democrats have no love for Truman. Here was another chance to throw the harpoon into him. Why did the Dixiecrats desert the GOP?

THE ANSWER is that the South knows what the RFC has done for the nation, and especially the South. And it knows who is really behind the cries about rascals, and influence, and the campaign to abolish RFC.

Too few people know that the RFC, by law, cannot lend anyone money until he produces a certificate from his own bank, and from one other, that he can't get credit. In other words, every loan made by the RFC was first turned down by a regular bank. Yet, 99% of RFC loans have paid out. And it has made a profit of $600 million.

The hyper-patriots talk about "risk" capital and "venture" capital, and preach that "taking a chance" is what has made our country great. But the banks refused to take these chances and it was to the RFC that the farmers, the small merchants, the small business men had to go. In 19 years the RFC made 631,351 business loans, totalling $16 billion. Only $134 million went sour.

Too few people know that most RFC loans are for under $100,000. These went to the men who got only a fishy eye from the commercial bankers, the same ones who preach about "venture" capital, and how wonderful everything would be if only the government would keep its nose out of business.

And here we get to the heart of the matter. For the pressure to abolish the RFC comes from the big banking and financial interests. They don't want to lend money to the small enterprisers, and they don't want a government agency to do so.

THE REASON is simple: If the little enterpriser can't get the money, he can't go into business, or stay in business. The greater the mortality in small business, the less competition and the more gravy for the big boys. What the big boys really want is a monopoly of credit.

That's why the Dixiecrats deserted the GOP on the RFC issue. The South remembers the stranglehold the big eastern finance outfits had on it for a long time, so that it was an economic peon of the financial East. The South needed money, and the commercial banks looked the other way. So the South got its money from government credit agencies, including the RFC, for farmers, home-owners, and the small business men.

The Kaiser-Frazer story illustrates what's really going on. Kaiser wanted to build a steel mill. Although we had been caught in World War II with a steel shortage because the steel men had refused to expand, after the war they did not want any competition. Kaiser went to the banks. The bankers listened to his competitors and turned him down. The RFC went to his aid. The mill was built. And even with that added capacity, we don't have enough steel today.

Oh yes, the big boys are now expanding—after getting the government to let them amortize over five years instead of 20. The government loses money in taxes, the steel corporations make money in taxes saved, and at the end of five years they have new plants—at your expense.

DURING World War II we needed tremendous amounts of electric power. Where did it come from? In part from public power projects, fought bitterly by the same people who now want to scuttle RFC. Where did the money come from? From RFC. Without those public power plants our mobilization program would be far behind. We still have a power shortage—thanks to the big utilities.

The other day Walter E. Cosgriff, the only RFC director so far not involved in any revelations, said the RFC is needed because the nation's bankers have failed in their job. Clean out those who abused their authority, he said, but don't abolish RFC.

"No one called for abolition of the Army when Maj. Gen. Benny Meyers went to jail," he said.

FORGET ABOUT that mink coat. The real issue is government credit versus monopoly credit. For the big boys are not shooting just at RFC. They want to kill all government lending agencies.

When Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) introduced a bill to abolish RFC, he laced into the other government lending agencies. Several days later he said such lending "is probably the most inflationary thing we are doing." The U. S. Chamber of Commerce says, "legitimate credit is in ample supply."

The pack is in full cry. If they kill off government lending agencies, they'll have a monopoly on credit. That's what they're really after.

THIS IS A scene from "the Ox-Box Incident," a motion picture which presents the dramatic story of a breakdown of civil rights in the early days in the West, as terrible as some in our own times. An adaptation of this movie entitled "Due Process of Law Denied," prepared in collaboration with a committee of the National Council for Social Studies, is now available in a 16mm sound film. For information on renting it for union showings, write the CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

African Labor In March To Set Up Free Unions

DOWN ON the under side of the big bulge in the west coast of Africa, a handful of workers have set out to harness surging new social, economic and political forces—and to build trade unions.

With the selflessness of the crusaders and the vision of a Columbus, 28 men and a lone woman, meeting in a thatched hut under the broiling African sun, planned the first moves to bring economic and social justice to a new frontier, through free, democratic trade unions.

The new frontier is an area 1,919,246 miles square. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Sahara waste. It is a land of virtually untouched industrial and military potentialities. In it live under the rule of white Europeans almost 45 million people whose rising nationalism is clashing with the colonialism of their overlords.

THREE MEMBERS of an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union delegation leave a meeting at Douala, French Cameroons, where they met with representatives of organized labor movements in 10 west and central African colonies to form the first pan-African trade union conference. Left to right, Walter Hood, Australia, co-secretary of the delegation; Frederic W. Dalley of the British Railway Clerks Association, delegation president, and Harold Snell of the CIO United Transport Service Employees, representing the American labor movement.

Only 29 Delegates

The 28 men and one woman were delegates to the Regional Trade Union Conference for Central and West Africa held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions last month in the French Cameroons port city of Douala.

They came from 10 colonies of Great Britain and France—Senegal, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Dahomey, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, French Equatorial Africa and the French and British Cameroons.

For sheer audacity they won themselves a permanent place beside the other trade union pioneers who braved the physical hardships that went into the foundation of the labor movement in every country of the world.

They spoke a motley collection of languages and dialects—even though a few were Europeans and some of the Africans had been educated in Europe.

Walk 3 Days

They represented a maze of cultures and traditions. Their dress ranged from the flowing robes of Adio Moses, secretary of the Nigerian Labor Congress, to the European-style shorts and shirt of Marcus Grant, secretary of the Sierra Leone Artisans & Allied Workers' Union and representative of west and central Africa on the ICFTU executive committee.

Three delegates, sent by impoverished unions, walked for three days over 60 miles of difficult terrain to attend the meeting. Others came by trains primarily devoted to carrying bananas. Still others arrived on buses of an antiquity unknown in the United States. A few had no other way of reaching Douala, so the ICFTU had to charter an airplane and ferry them.

Under the direction and guidance of a team of eight delegates from the ICFTU, they labored for three days and established what they hope will prove to be the nucleus of an ICFTU Pan-African Regional Organization. The ICFTU guides included Harold D. Snell, of the CIO United Transport Service Employees, who represented the AFL, Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods as well as the CIO.

Discussion during the sessions showed some of the problems trade union organization faces in a land offering almost unlimited raw material resources of immense importance and potential military and air bases of equally great strategic importance.

Bosses Oppose

In the first place, most of the employers in the 10 states and a lot of the government officials, including many in high places, don't think much of unions—a state of mind by no means confined to Africa even though it may be more pronounced there.

Some of it reflects the unfortunately common desire of the employer for a glutted labor market from which he can pick and choose his workers and pay them whatever he wants. But in addition, there are definite overtones of classical colonialism.

The opposition ranges downward from vigorous in some colonies to what can be handled in others.

Literacy levels are generally pretty low. So is productivity—only a small proportion of the natives have any mechanical skill whatsoever. Women's right to work outside the family is restricted. Wages are so low that many workers can't pay union dues and in some areas native customs such as polygamy, or multiple wives, result in economic dislocations.

As a matter of fact, the question of polygamy gave the conference more excitement than anything else, even the heckling of Communists and their stooges—yes, they even have 'em in Africa — who attended sessions which were open to the public.

The lone woman delegate, Mrs. Marie Issoula, 23-year-old mother of two children and representative of a teachers' union right in Douala, introduced a resolution demanding that African women be freed from polygamy.

Mrs. Issoula was educated in Dakar and at Aix-en-Provence in France. She is the only wife of an African official.

Much Polygamy

She told the delegates that more than half the population of the Cameroons still practices polygamy—even though many profess Christianity and have church weddings. A man looks on each additional wife as a producer of wealth for him, she said, and he may buy her for cash or obtain her in a swap for goats, salt, wine, kitchen utensils, etc.

However, the only backing she got came from Snell. The male delegates—perhaps some of them practitioners of polygamy—overruled her and passed a resolution which made no reference to it but called in general terms for the emancipation of African women.

One of the significant things about the conference was that though most of the delegates are leaders in movements in their own territories for freedom from European domination, they stuck grimly to their consideration of the economic problems of workers. They demanded freedom in resolutions, but did not use the conference as a sounding board for their particular versions of nationalism.

They wanted to establish a sound basis for protecting the rights of the workers in the industrial revolution they hope will descend on their primitive continent in the near future—and they got off to a good start.

Most of the workers represented at the meeting were civil servants, miners, railway employes, port workers and a few industrial workers.

Fights Commies

Moses, the Nigerian Labor leader, occupies an unusual role. The Communists have concentrated much of their organization and propaganda work in that strategically-located British colony, and the Nigerian Labor Congress is affiliated with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

But Moses, its secretary, is leading the fight to get rid of the Communists and to line up the Nigerian labor movement with the ICFTU. He told the conference that anti-communism in the congress is strong and predicted that in June it will vote to bolt from the WFTU.

Two strong unions, of teachers and railroad employes, belonged to the central body when it was called the Nigerian Trade Union Congress, but kept out of the new group and have refused to join the WFTU.

The ICFTU delegation was satisfied with the progress made at the conference. Said Frederic W. Dalley, its chairman and a member of the British Railway Clerks Association:

Good Start

"There nave been mistakes made at this conference, but considering the difficulties of language, race and beliefs, it has been a start—in my opinion a good start—and that is what is needed in Africa."

Andre Lafond, secretary of the French CGT-Force Ouvriere, said: national development fund.

"We have worked here toward suppression of economic barriers, greater economic cooperation and an increased standard of living . . . I am convinced that the establishment of a strong international movement of free trade unions can guarantee the defense of our freedom without war.

"Freedom is threatened everywhere in the world and should be defended in Africa just as it defended so stubbornly in other parts of the world."

Freedom In Poland: Work Applicants Face 150 Queries

ANY WORKER who has ever sweated his way through one of the job application blanks some companies use to gather information about a prospective employe should feel deeply for the Polish working man.

Since the Communists have come into power in Poland, he must give not only a detailed biography, but he has to fill in an official form, which asks about 150 questions on every phase of his life.

Applicants who have to reveal past membership in the Communist Party when they ask for a U. S. government job have it easy. In Poland, a worker applying for any kind of a job must give minute details about past or present membership in no less than 14 political and racial organizations, including the CP.

On top of that, he must list all former memberships in labor, military or other organizations—and those of his parents as well. If the powers that be don't like the answers, he may end up in jail.

Any claim of membership in the Communist Party must be accompanied by a source of confirmation. The queries that deal with "discipline" by the party are numerous.

The Polish worker also has to tell all about his relatives living in satellite and other countries. The Soviet in the past has found this a fruitful source of people it can pressure into subversive activities by threatening retaliation against the folks back home.

The Russians have locked the Poles in a social straitjacket that makes Red pretensions to "freedom" pretty silly. A job applicant must tell whether he and his parents have the "social status" of workers, peasants, working intelligentsia, gentry or bourgoisie.

N.J. Car Insurance HigherToNegroes

Auto insurance companies charge New Jersey Negro car owners higher premium rates than whites, Arthur Chapin, New Jersey CIO Civil Rights director, disclosed in a letter to Joseph A. Bustard, director of the State Div. Against Disricimination, Chapin said the rate differential ranges from 20 to 40%.

"When I questioned one insurance company, they informed me that the companies that did their research analysis on individual applicants for liability insurance immediately check to see whether or not the applicant is a Negro through the State Div. of Motor Vehicles and the insurance underwriters use this as a basis of higher rates," Chapin wrote.

"Since it has been your policy to end segregation and discrimination and to create wherever possible fuller citizenship participation, it is my hope that you will order that the question of color be deleted from our State applications."

ICFTU Aide To UN Group: Capital 'On Strike' In Asia

A 10 POINT program for the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East has been offered to the United Nations' Economic Commission for that region by Dhyan Munget, Asiatic representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Capital is "on strike" in many Asiatic countries, and profits, rents, dividends and interest are piling up instead of being reinvested, he said at a recent meeting at Lahore, Pakistan.

Major financing, he claimed, "can be done only by creating an international organization equipped by contributions from economically advanced countries.

The ICFTU program calls for:

1. Progressive social and labor legislation.

2. Free trade unions, both agricultural and industrial.

3. A social security system, primarily in the field of health.

4. Agricultural development projects to increase productivity and to raise the food supply.

5. Technical assistance supplemented by a large-scale international plan for its expansion.

6. Development by local governments of economic resources through activating idle capital, taxation and productive use of savings.

7. An international financing plan through UN action, and public loans provided by an international development fund,

8. Priority of projects for developing productive resources in claims on the international development fund.

9. Private foreign investments on condition that the underdeveloped countries retain full independence.

10. Social investments—housing, health services, education—to have the same rank as economic investments.

Technical Workers In TV, Radio Vote To Join CIO

If you watched the recent Senate Crime Committee hearings on television, the chances are that the men who focused the TV cameras on the squirming underworld characters were members of the CIO.

The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, in a referendum completed Mar. 22, voted by a 5 to 1 margin to affiliate with CIO and will be given a national charter. The union, which has been unaffiliated, has 3000 radio, television and film workers under contract with the American Broadcasting Co., National Broadcasting Co., and about 80 independent radio and TV stations.

George Maher, executive secretary of the new affiliate, as well as all other officers and the executive board, had recommended CIO affiliation to the membership. NABET maintains its national office in Chicago.

High Court Continues CP Loyalty Hearings

HEARINGS TO determine whether the Communist Party must register as a subversive organization will continue, Seth Richardson, chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board, declared after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled the board can proceed despite an appeal from a lower court decision.

The CP had sued to suspend the hearings until it could get a ruling on the validity of the McCarran anti-subversive law.

The hearings were started originally when Atty. Gen. McGrath asked the board to determine whether the CP must register.

The Supreme Court refused to review the case of Michael Obermeier, sentenced to two years for denying falsely to immigration, officials that he ever had been a Communist. He was president of the New York local of the AFL Hotel and Club Employes Union.

The Supreme Court also agreed to review Maryland's Ober law, which requires all candidates for state and federal offices to take a loyalty oath.

IN WASHINGTON, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, declared the FBI has secret agents among a group of Communists who have gone underground. He said party membership has dropped from 55,000 to 43,217 in a year.

In New York, the American Institute of Pacific Relations reappointed as chairman Gerard Swope, honorary president of General Electric, and announced election of 20 new trustees, including a university president, a newspaper publisher, and a bank vice president.

This is the group whose files were raided, McCarthy style, when they could have been obtained for the asking. The institute is protesting its listing in the latest "Guide to Subversive Organizations," by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Washington Post, in commenting editorially on the "raid" and the election of trustees, pointed out that the names "constitute a who's who of scholarship and public eminence," called the "subversive" listing "more than a trifle foolish."

In New York, Gov. Dewey signed the loyalty bill that provides for discharge or transfer of any civil workers in security positions who are suspected "on reasonable grounds" of being subversive.

IN CINCINNATI, the U. S. Court of Appeals ruled that a District Court judge in Detroit was wrong in denying bond to John Zidok, 55, because he was accused of being a Communist. A bond, ruled the higher court, "is not intended as punishment but is to make sure the defendant will be present when required."

In Hollywood, the executive board of the AFL Painters Union barred from office for five years Herbert K. Sorrell, for 14 years business agent of Painters Motion Picture Local 644. The board charged Sorrell was a Communist sympathizer. **LPA**

Exploited Nurses Quit Over Wages

Sixty nurses at Stamford (Conn.) Hospital resigned Mar. 26 because the hospital refused to meet their demand for a $1.50 hourly wage. The directors offered $1.25.

Mrs. Sylvia Morton, director of nurses, also resigned. She said 28 of the resignations will take effect April 9. Other staff members, including head nurses, will leave a few at a time over a two-month period.

President Truman Signs Measure Liberalizing Immigration To U.S.

Almost unnoticed in the welter of world crises, the U. S. has taken an important liberalizing step in its immigration regulations.

President Truman last week signed an amendment to the badly drawn McCarran Act, the subversive control measure the CIO has condemned as useless and dangerous. The amendment permits entry into this country of persons who were "nominal" members of Fascist or Communist organizations in other nations.

Such persons may be admitted to the U. S. if they were dragooned into joining before they were old enough to know what they were doing, or if they were forced to join "for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living."

The original McCarran Act simply barred former Nazis, Fascists or Communists. This worked great hardship on persons seeking entry from totalitarian countries where membership in the governing party often has been essential for the protection of life itself.

Hundreds of persons otherwise eligible for entry to this country have been waiting in Europe, particularly Germany, for the removal of this barrier.

ORIT To Ministers' Meet: Don't Throttle Democracy

LIFE IN Washington had sort of an international air last week, what with the Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers opening an historic meeting on Monday and President Auriol of France arriving on Thursday.

A quarter of a million people welcomed President Auriol as he and President Truman drove up historic Pennsylvania ave. in a small parade to Blair House. Twenty-one guns boomed a salute to the visitor, jet planes outraced sound overhead and the streets were gay with U. S. and French flags. The statues of Gen. Lafayette and Count Rochambeau in Lafayette Park, across the street from national CIO headquarters, were illuminated.

There wasn't as much fanfare for the foreign ministers, but their sessions in Constitution Hall were likely to be far more important than conversations between Presidents Auriol and Truman, even with Secy. of State Acheson sitting in.

THE MINISTERS' meetings were divided into three sections, each of which had some knotty problems to deal with. These were economic, military defense, and Communist subversion.

Free organized labor in the Western Hemisphere had some good advice for the foreign ministers. The executive committee of the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions met in Havana on Tuesday, the day after the foreign ministers gathered. The first item on its agenda was a statement on the meeting going on in Washington.

The statement, like the foreign ministers' program, was divided into three sections: internal security, military cooperation, and economic cooperation. And its advice was sound.

INTERNAL SECURITY: We favor the adoption of measures designed to curb Fifth Column activities and prevent sabotage, but are greatly concerned over the possibility that these measures, unless surrounded by proper safeguards, might be abused by totalitarian-minded governments against their democratic-labor opposition.

"If this should be the impression created among the people in Latin America, there is ground for possible active resistance to whatever measures might be recommended for possible production and hemispheric defense against Communist aggression . . .

". . . the meeting of American foreign ministers should strive to obtain the desired goal of strengthening the internal security of the American republics without the adoption of measures which could imply the repudiation of the basic principles of the American community, incorporated in the Charter of the Organization of American States, adopted at the Bogota Conference . . .

"Another necessary condition for the strengthening of the democratic front in the Western Hemisphere is the re-establishment of a democratic political climate in those countries that have suspended constitutional guarantees . . .

". . . we therefore recommend:

"1. That the foreign ministers reaffirm the basic concepts of the Bogota resolution on 'Preservation and Defense of Democracy in America,' which repudiates not only international Communism but all forms of governments that deny the fundamental rights of man.

"2. That the American governments be urged to grant amnesty to political prisoners and exiles, and be reminded of their solemn inter-American commitments undertaken at several inter-American conferences, by which they are obligated to respect political and trade union freedoms, to conduct elections in conformity with democratic methods and procedure, and to act in general as governments based on the will of the people.

"3. That the Committee for the Political Defense of the Continent, which functioned during the Second World War . . . be re-established with the added task of combating Soviet infiltration in the Western Hemisphere and coordinating compliance on the part of American governments with the various provisions of inter-American pacts and conventions that are devoted to the preservation and strengthening of democracy."

MILITARY COOPERATION: "We believe that the free world should prepare itself adequately in strength which will deter Soviet Russia and its satellites from further acts of aggression. We believe that every country of the Western Hemisphere should participate, according to its possibilities, in the task of defending the Panama Canal, in protecting coastal waters from hostile craft and in manning the lifelines of communication with Europe and Asia.

"We urge the foreign ministers to adopt practical measures for the application of the principle of 'shared defense' of the Western Hemisphere."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION: "Efforts for economic development and social progress must go hand-in-hand with military defense, for economic distress will aid Communist aggressors as much as military weakness.

"It is of great importance, therefore, to lay the foundations for a long range program of social and economic reforms as foreseen at Chapultepec, discussed though not carried further at Bogota, and outlined in President Truman's Point Four . . .

". . . It (the program) cannot achieve permanent success unless developed under democratic government and with the full cooperation, in every phase of its conception, planning, enactment and execution, of the democratic forces, and, in particular, of free labor . . .

"As a complementary program for the attainment of full cooperation on the part of labor in the common effort for strengthening the economy of the Western Hemisphere, we specifically recommend:

"1 All labor contracts and agreements originating from the emergency situation should provide guarantees of conditions at least equal to present Intl. Labour Organization standards, and provide adequate wages and working conditions.

"2 Extension of compulsory social security covering all the necessities and risks to which workers are subjected in the conduct of their normal activities.

"3 Guarantees for agricultural and migrant workers, assuring them decent standards of work and life.

"4 Extension of opportunities for professional training.

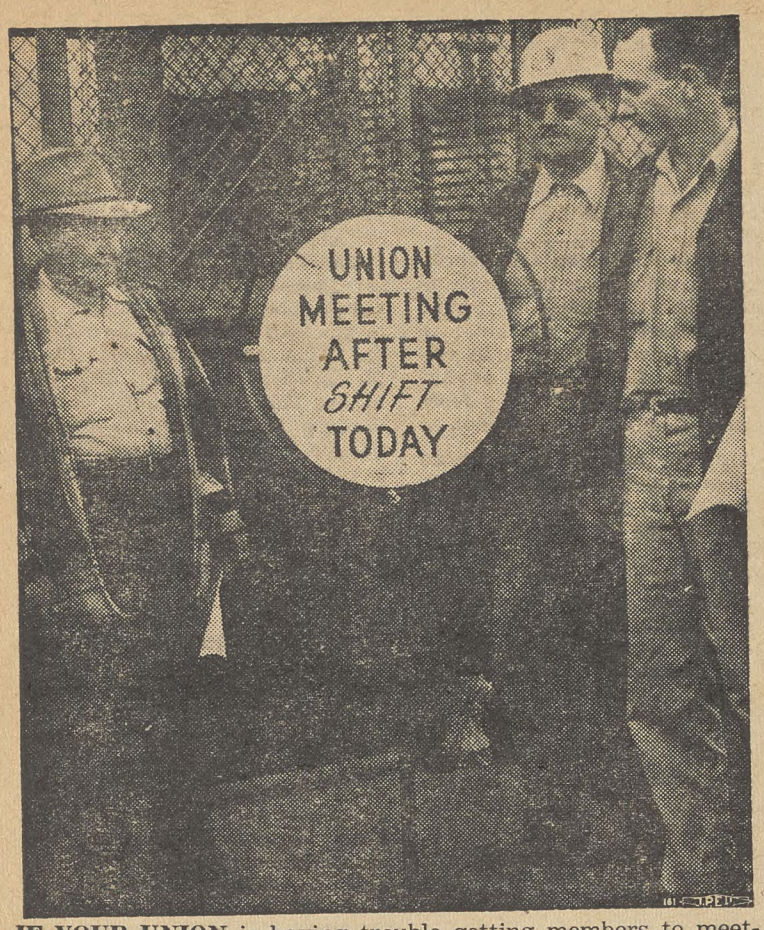
"5 Extension of the right of organization to small landholders for the purpose of aiding them to obtain more land, easy credit, machinery and other necessities; and to farm cooperatives.

"6 Extension of exchange of workers among American countries and establishment of adequate funds for training scholarships.

"7 Development of extended health and sanitation programs."

The CIO was represented at the board meeting by L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, who acted on behalf of Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee. Also present was Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the Latin-American Affairs Committee and assistant secretary of ORIT.

"Oh, formal attire? So that's what Fred meant when he told me to wear a monkey suit?"



IF YOUR UNION is having trouble getting members to meetings, you may take a tip from Local 2058, CIO Steelworkers, and put a sign outside your shop gates on meeting day. The plant is that of Consolidated-Western Steel Co., Maywood, Cal.

TWUA Asks Probe Of 2 Textile Strikes

THE CIO Textile Workers have asked the labor-management relations subcommittee of the Senate Labor Commitee to probe anti-union activities during strikes at two textile mills.

A majority of the Senate group last month issued a blistering attack on the union-busting activities of Southern textile mill owners.

The union complained to the subcommittee that town, county and state police were used against CIO strikers at the Royal Cotton Mill, Wake Forrest, N. C.

TWUA also asked the subcommittee to determine whether federal law was violated by an alleged attempt by officials of the Wilmington, Del., plant of Ludlow Sales & Mfg. Co. to bribe a train crew.

President of the Royal mill is B. Everett Jordan, who is chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee. The mill's vice president and a principal stockholder is U. S. Sen. Willis Smith, who last year defeated former Sen. Frank Graham, veteran liberal.

A FEW weeks ago Howard E. Parker, TWUA representative in charge of a strike and a former state representative, wrote Jordan asking him to resign his party post because of the firm's "open and flagrant violation of the Labor-Management (Taft-Hartley) Act."

The union has disclosed additional facts about the strike, which was called Mar. 16 after the union won a National Labor Relations Board election and the company refused repeatedly to discuss seriously a contract.

Parker said that within 15 minutes after a picket line was established the entire Wake Forest police force was at the gates, and escorted several non-strikers into the plant.

ROBERT PLEASANTS, Wake County sheriff, and five of his deputies appeared near the picket line an hour after it was set up. The sheriff allowed a truck driver to enter the plant through the picket line.

State highway patrolmen and State Alcohol Beverage Control officers also visited the line. At one time 18 officers were present although there was no disorder.

TWUA said that at the Wilmington mill company officials gave each of the members of a five-man train crew $5 in an apparent attempt to have the crew violate a picket line. The union, which obtained supporting affidavits from crew members, said that the men indignantly refused the money.

Probe CIO Aides' Arrest, ACLU Says

The American Civil Liberties Union has joined the CIO in asking Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath to investigate the arrest of two CIO organizers at Dublin, Ga.

The two organizers, Charles H. Gillman, CIO Georgia director, and Clyde G. Brock, a member of the CIO Organizing Committee staff, were arrested at a union meeting by the sheriff of Laurens County, Ga., and four deputies, CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote McGrath about the matter a few weeks ago. They were later released.

ACLU Executive Secy. Patrick Murphy Malin wrote that if the facts given ACLU "are true, then this incident seems to be another in a series of incidents to prevent organizing efforts in certain Southern communities . . .

"We feel that an investigation of this incident, and other incidents similar to it, may very well be justified in light of the coercive effort that these actions have on the federal right" to organize freely.

Reds Killing Jewish Culture UN Is Told

THE JEWISH Labor Committee has demanded that the United Nations investigate and halt the "spiritual and cultural genocide" practiced against Jews in Soviet Russia and in the Soviet satellite states.

The demand was served on the UN Human Rights Division by a committee composed of Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers; Joseph Baskin, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, and Adolph Held, Jewish Labor Committee chairman.

The committee presented evidence showing that Soviet Russia for years has carried on a ruthless campaign to exterminate all traces of Judaism in religion, language, culture, education and tradition.

In addition, the campaign has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the deaths of millions of Jews —including some of the pioneers of Communism, the group said.

The evidence is admittedly contradictory, the delegation pointed out in a memorandum left with the UN. Efforts made in this country to get the actual facts have been rebuffed, the committee said.

This leads to the conclusion, it added, that Soviet Russia has something to hide in its treatment of the Jews, and to the suspicion that the worst of many fears are true.

"IN Soviet Russia today," said the memorandum, "there are only a few shreds of Jewish cultural and spiritual life remaining. In the other countries under its domination, the process is rapidly approaching a similar stage.

"All Jewish institutions — schools literature, press, theatre, publishing houses, community and charity organizations, synagogues and religious observances, the Yiddish and Hebrew languages— the whole pattern of a once vibrant and creative culture are rapidly approaching final obliteration.

"We are compelled to warn that to permit this brutal annihilation of a culture is to inevitably weaken and endanger the foundations of civilization and the basis on which the world's hope in the United Nations rests."

Jim Crow In Schools Faces Carolina Test

THE SCHOOL segregation issue is coming to a boil in South Carolina.

The longe-range effects of the current controversy will have a profound effect in all states where segregation is now practiced.

In South Carolina, a federal court will hear in May a suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the principle of segregation. NAACP is acting on behalf of the Negro parents of Clarendon county, a rural community with more Negroes than whites.

Lined up against the NAACP will be the full legal resources of South Carolina, headed by Gov. James F. Byrnes, who has announced he will abandon the public school system entirely if the Negro side wins. Byrnes, now 71 years old, formerly was U. S. Senator, Secretary of State, special assistant to President Roosevelt, and a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S defense will be that the state believes in the "separate but equal" doctrine, which has been the basis of many court victories won by individual Negroes in the past few years.

On this doctrine, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that if equal educational facilities are not provided for Negroes and whites, Negroes must be admitted to white schools.

The new suit for the first time attacks the segregation principle directly, stating that the "separate but equal" doctrine has failed and that mixed education is the only way to provide "real democracy" under the constitution.

JAMES M. HINTON, state president of the NAACP, claims that while white schools in the state are valued at more than $74 million, Negro schools are worth only $16 million. He says that the state will have a hard time proving its belief in the "separate but equal" principle in the face of these facts, even though a $75 million school improvement program is near passage in the legislature.

SQUARELY in the middle of the legal battle is Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring, in whose court the suit has been brought. Waring in 1947 ruled that the state's all-white primary was unconstitutional.

He has ordered the suit heard May 28 by a tribunal including himself, Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., and District Judge George B. Timmerman of Columbia, S. C.

Whichever side wins the pending lawsuit, the other side is expected to appeal the decision, and in all probability the question will wind up in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Pro-Segregation Section Of Service Bill Blasted

TWO CIO unions, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers, last week vigorously attacked the Winstead amendment to the proposed Universal Military Training and Service Bill.

The House Armed Services Committee has approved the Winstead amendment which would permit each person required to register for service to express in writing his desire to be trained and to serve in a segregated unit of the armed forces.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett both said that amendment repudiates President Truman's executive order calling for equal opportunity and treatment in the armed forces.

Reuther ascribed the committee's action to a "politically immoral deal between 10 or 12 Republicans and Southern Democrats."

Hartnett said that passage of the amendment would be "worth more to the Communists than 25 divisions" and "would cause all Americans to hang their heads in shame."

". . . and when I got to be owner of the plant, those . . . employes started asking for a pay boost!"

Lithographers Win Raises

THE CIO Amalgamated Lithographers recently negotiated a number of new agreements in this country and Canada which provide wage increases, welfare benefits and other improvements.

One contract covering approximately 40 shops in five Eastern Canadian cities grants a 7½% wage increase, additional benefits for a welfare program and additional increases for two-color press rates.

In Washington, D. C., ALA members employed at the Colortone Press Co. received wage increases ranging from $2.50 to $7 weekly. In Springfield, Mass., workers at the Hano Co. obtained a new agreement containing an 8c an hour wage boost, retroactive to Dec. 1, 1950.

An initial contract between the Amalgamated and the Muirson Label Co., Meriden, Conn., provides wage increases from $2 to $7 weekly, eight paid holidays, two weeks' vacation after one year and a health and welfare program.

In Detroit, Kefauver Found

Lead-Pipe Attacks On Union Members

By GERVASE N. LOVE

WHEN THE lusty young Blue Eagle screamed its call to unionism back in 1934, few if any of the millions who answered it had any idea that it was also a signal for the underworld to move into Detroit's far-flung industry.

Probably nobody thought, either, that 14 years later it might summon gunmen to a cowardly ambush of the president of a union still unborn—or to a similarly craven attack on his brother, then educational director of the same union, 13 short months later.

Maybe it didn't. But one can't help wondering, in view of what the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee turned up in its all too short stay in Detroit. Some of the details have become public in two articles.

One appears in the March issue of Ammunition, monthly publication of the CIO Auto Workers' Education Dept. The other, "The Lead-Pipe of Labor Peace," by Guy Nunn, is in the Mar. 19 issue of the New Republic.

Nunn is the UAW radio broadcaster who kept the people of Detroit informed of what the Kefauver Committee was finding under some of industry's rocks while two of the city's major papers were strangely silent.

Stomachs May Turn

The CIO News just hasn't the space to print the full story in all its sordid detail. But it can be summarized sufficiently to throw a few highlights on the morals—or lack of them—that prevail in some Detroit industrial circles, even though it may turn the stomachs of those who believe in elementary decency.

It doesn't only show that a couple of big Detroit firms turned their labor relations over to big shots in the Mafia, the Sicilian gang that seems to control much of the country's evil. It shows, too, that the racketeers muscled into what had been perfectly respectable firms—permanently.

Much of the evidence adduced by Nunn and in the Ammunition article is repeated—and enlarged upon—in the complaint UAW Local 212 filed against the Briggs Manufacturing Co., charging unfair labor practices.

The articles and the Local 212 statement show that the unsavory mess began cooking in 1934, when employes of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co. decided to take advantage of the National Recovery Act and form their own union. They asked for recognition of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (unaffiliated) as their bargaining agent.

Workers Strike

John A. Fry, then general manager of the company and now president, a sometime Detroit deputy police commissioner, didn't like the idea. He said no. His workers struck. Fry struck back. He called in the notorious Perrone brothers—Santo, Gaspar and Matthew—the nucleus of the city's Sicilian gang, of which Santo was the most notorious leader.

Santo, the boss, called in thugs from far and near to work as scabs and start trouble on the picket line. The police helped them. Union members were beaten. Sam Mazzola, an active union man, was given a specially brutal lead pipe going over. The homes of strikers were bombarded with bricks and their families were threatened.

The strike was short and bloody, and it was lost. Out of it Santo Perrone won, besides suzerainty over the company's labor relations, a contract for handling all the firm's scrap metal, and another to do its hauling. He's made about $5000 a month out of it ever since.

Gaspar began to take home—and has since then—about the same amount under a curious arrangement. Until 1934 the company had always made its own cores right in its own plant. Now Gaspar has the contract to make the cores—in the company's plant, using the company's equipment and the company's materials. Matthew got a job in the plant, and the brothers reputedly cut him in on some of their juicy take. He has since died.

"Then (in 1936) the Treasury Dept. picked the Perrones up for their part in an alcohol racket and sent them off to Leavenworth," says the Ammunition article.

Sentimental

"While they were in Leavenworth, John Fry—of the stove company — sentimentally sent their wives a company check each month for the equivalent of their former take from the waste contract.

"Fry helped them get out of prison on parole."

In 1937, while the Perrones were still guests of Uncle Sam, the Auto Workers went into the plant and formed a strong local.

"But with the release of the Perrones in 1939," Nunn writes, "the beatings and head-crackings recommenced and again the union was destroyed."

In 1945, the scene shifted to the Briggs Manufacturing Co. Its president, Dean Robinson, hallowed by four years at Yale and marriage to the daughter of Walter O. Briggs, is a long-time friend of Fry and a fellow-member of the Detroit Athletic Club.

Robinson has testified that he talked about labor relations in his plant—they were exceptionally tumultuous — with Fry, though the latter claimed he "couldn't remember."

In 1945, Briggs was having some of its usual trouble with the two UAW locals of its employes. And early that year, according to Ammunition, Carl Renda began to think about going into the scrap metal business.

A graduate of Albion (Mich.) College, where he had played football, Renda, 27 was a $1.65-an-hour machine operator at the National Twist Drill & Tool Co., in Detroit. He didn't know anything about scrap. He had no yard, no trucks, no experience.

But Renda had one invaluable asset. He was a son-in-law of Santo Perrone. He had married the gangster's daughter at a wedding marked by an elaborate reception in Detroit's Wardell-Sheraton Hotel at which Fry was a guest.

Brash Young Man

Let Nunn take up the story:

"In March, 1945, a young man named Carl Renda invaded the office of the Briggs superintendent of salvage and informed him that he wanted to see the bids of Briggs' would-be scrap contractors for the coming quarter. George Herbert, the superintendent, ordered him out of his office.

"A few days later Herbert was called to the office of his superior, the director of purchases, and was informed that Renda would be given the bulk of the company's scrap business. Herbert protested.

"He had investigated Renda and found him utterly lacking in knowledge of the scrap business. A call to Renda's telephone had brought Santo Perrone to the phone. Besides, the company's dealings with its incumbent dealers had been entirely satisfactory for nearly 20 years.

It's An 'Order'

"William Cleary, the director of purchases, led Herbert to understand that there was nothing to be done about it. 'An order' had come down that Renda should be given the scrap and that was it. A shame-faced Herbert complied, swallowing his tongue when informed that 'his job and his life' was at stake.

"For a time, Renda was permitted to see the scrap bids of his competitors, and then to file bids fractionally over the highest.

"The firms which had generally handled the Briggs scrap, worth perhaps $2 million a year, continued without interruption to haul it. Renda had merely inserted himself as a broker, forcing the old dealers to pay him a royalty. His first year's take was more than $100,000 in net profit, earned without lifting a finger. Conservative estimates by company officials have put Briggs' monthly loss through the Renda deal at better than $14,000."

Immediately Briggs' stormy labor relations moved from the gale to the hurricane stage.

On Mar. 22, Art Vega, an active Local 212 member and now a UAW international representative, was beaten by two men with metal pipes, according to Ammunition. Two months later, on May 23, Roy Snowden, another active union member, was attacked as he opened the door to his home and beaten with metal pipes. That fall he was given another going over.

Mrs. Genora Dollinger, a veteran of UAW sitdown strikes in Flint and an active union member at Briggs, was attacked with a metal pipe as she lay in bed beside her husband early on the morning of Oct 16. Her husband threw himself across her body to shield her and was severely beaten.

Others Beaten

Three days later Mrs. Marie McDonald, wife of a vice president of the local, was beaten. The following spring, on May 23, 1946, Ken Morris, then recording secretary of the local and editor of its paper, and now president, stepped out of his car in the parking area of the housing project where he lived into the hands of a small gang.

In full daylight, and in full view of people who watched from a distance, the gangsters worked him over with pipes, breaking his nose, jaw and leg, fracturing his skull and leaving him unconscious on the ground.

In 1946 and 1947, an investigation into Detroit rackets was made by what has come to be known as the George B. Murphy Grand Jury. The proceedings, of course, were secret. And they stayed secret, too, until the Kefauver Committee turned them up four years later.

The committee used the transcript, which it had requested of Circuit Judge George B. Murphy, the Grand Juror, as the basis for its own recapitulation of the Briggs story, according to Nunn, who added:

Faulty Memories?

". . . and Detroit was treated to a spectacle in which two of its most revered company presidents went shifty, pled ignorance, poor recollection, were menaced with contempt citations and egregiously perjured themselves."

Among other things, it showed that Robinson admitted giving the order which gave Renda the scrap contract.

The UAW broadcaster claims an analysis of the testimony shows that as late as 1946 a "master plan" was available to paralyze unions in Detroit. It was based, he said, on a formula "of picking off the top leaders and corrupting the secondary leadership."

The record shows that Santo Perrone—he also is called Santos and Sam Perrone—and his college-bred son-in-law called that year on Harry Bennett, head of labor relations at the Ford Motor Co., and discussed the plan with him.

But a Ford salvage official, tipped off by Herbert as to what was in the wind, and having learned that Bennett was on his way out, ran Perrone and Renda out of River Rouge. Nunn says this stopped the "arrangement" at Chrysler and "would indicate that Bennett was pivotal in the plan's broader scope."

Local 212 some weeks ago served a formal demand on Robinson that the scrap contract be taken from Renda and placed in respectable hands. There was no response. So the unfair labor practice charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

Extensively documented with liberal quotations from the now public Murphy Grand Jury proceedings, the complaint says the firm secured the services, of Perrone in previous strike-breaking activities, to interfere with, restrain and coerce Briggs employes from the exercise of their full rights" under the National Labor Relations Act.

Fear Is Born

The relationship between the company and the underworld, it continues, "has created an atmoshere of terror and fear which has existed as a coercing influence from the inception of the contract down to the present date."

Since release of the Murphy Grand Jury testimony, it goes on, every Local 212 member "is thoroughly aware that any vigorous union activity on his part . . . may well mark him for the special attentions of the hired gangsters whose services have been bought by Briggs with the Briggs-Renda scrap contract and which services are available under that contract at the present date."

Lead pipes aren't the sole stock in trade of Renda and his father-in-law. When Briggs workers couldn't get cigarettes during the shortage, Renda supplied them. And his income tax returns claim exemption for "entertaining" UAW shop committeemen and stewards.

The foul stench loosed during the Kefauver Committee hearings throws a strange light on the ethics of the Detroit Board of Commerce, which could see nothing wrong in the unholy alliance between business and the underworld. Said Harvey Campbell, its executive director:

"Some of the mouthings of the inquisitors are likely to prevent a lot of industrialists from continuing to cooperate in the rehabilitation of released prisoners. Henry Ford and Harry Bennett used that plan to give these men a chance to recapture what they had lost, to help them climb out of the mire. . . . The Kefauver Committee made much of one witness who had been arrested many times and charged a lot, but who had been convicted only once (Santo Perrone).

Tender Regard

"John Burling (Kefauver Committee counsel) said the man had no place in legitimate society. Should that man continue in a life of crime? What does Burling suggest he do for a living?"

This tender regard for the rehabilitation of gangsters sounds strange coming from Campbell, Ammunition comments.

He's willing to pay thousands of dollars a month for that purpose, but has fought against increases in rehabilitation payments for injured industrial workers, and has opposed unemployment compensation.

Ford Co. Always Ready To Help Pal, Even If It's Racketeer Joe Adonis

Joe Adonis, the pixie-named racket boss, got effective help from the Ford Motor Co. in 1946 when his car-transporting firm decided to enlarge its territory, according to a report made public Mar. 28 by the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee.

The firm is the Automotive Conveying Co. of New Jersey. Adonis and his wife own 40% of it. The company has hauled new cars from Ford's Edgewater, N. J., plant to dealers for some years, and in 1946 decided to expand into Delaware and Rhode Island, the report showed.

The firms which had been doing the hauling, Nu-Car Carriers, Inc., Chester, Pa., and University Overland Express, Inc., Somerville, Mass., are owned by L. J. Lishon, Jr. Their attorney, Val Holmgron Tanner, filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission, but, according to the report, pressure from Ford "forced" its withdrawal.

The crime probers' chief counsel, Rudolph Halley, on the basis of the report, commented for the committee's record that "the rival carriers filed a protest, and the Ford Motor Co. forced them to withdraw it."

The record also noted that Ford, which denied bringing any pressure on Lishon, has been trying to reinstate Nu-Car as an Adonis competitor at Edgewater. Company officials recently testified before the committee that the company was not "happy" with dependence on Adonis' firm for movements of cars out of Edgewater.

NLRB Recommends UE Pay Wages Trio Lost In Walkout

THE COMMUNIST-dominated United Electrical Workers came up with a new dodge recently which helps to explain why its members have been coming over to the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers in droves.

The case, which was brought to light by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's report, arose at the Gardener Electric Manufacturing Co., Emeryville, Cal.

Three employes were kept from work for eight days last year while members of UE Local 1412 were on strike to force the company to cancel the seniority of the three.

The local took this action under a clause in its contract which provided: "Seniority shall be lost . . . when an employe fails to keep himself in good standing with the union." The union did not have a valid union shop agreement at the time.

The trial examiner recommended that the UE be required to reimburse the three workers for the pay they lost. He held that the local had illegally attempted to cause the employer to discriminate against them in violation of the law.

In addition to the back pay recommendation, the trial examiner proposed that the union be required to refrain from attempting to cause the company to discriminate against any employe illegally by reducing seniority or by any other means.

How Much Is Enough For Railroads?

The nation's railroads had asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 6% increase in rates, but now want 15%. Their alibi: higher costs since Jan. 16. They said nothing about higher profits. Here are some samples of how they did in the two months ended Feb. 28, compared to the same period last year.

	1950	*1951*
Santa Fe	*$7,138,099*	*$9,211,803*
Burlington	*2,641,209*	*4,839,310*
Missouri Pacific	*163,748*	*949,417*
Reading	*360,120*	*1,364,170*
Southern	*1,715,506*	*2,038,222*
Virginian	*(74,441)**	*1,076,201*
Western Pacific	*495,272*	*1,259,783*
Seaboard	*937,946*	*1,714,317*

**Deficit.*

Voluntary Health Plans' Faults Seen In C. of C. Words Of Praise

By **BRADFORD V. CARTER**
For Labor Press Association

THE SMEAR word is "socialism," and the good word is "the voluntary way, the American way," when the American Medical Association attacks compulsory health insurance. The various Blue Cross and Blue Shield systems bang away at the same theme, and the commercial insurance companies are right up there with them.

In fact, the argument is that so many persons are now covered by "voluntary" health insurance plans that there's no need for federal health insurance.

Latest siren song in support of that theory is an article in "American Economic Security," published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The authors are Benjamin B. Kendrick, a "research associate" of the Life Insurance Association of America, and A. L. Kendrick, a staff member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

They discuss the "health insurance" policies offered to individuals and families, speak of the "millions" who now have such "protection," and boast that "only a fast-dwindling basis remains on which it can be argued that compulsory federal health insurance would cover more people than voluntary insurance already covers."

Those individuals who now get "protection" through individual or family policies bought from commercial companies number 15 million. And that's a lot of people. But the catch is that they are not "covered" against hospital costs.

The fact is that for these 15 million their hospital expenses "are defrayable." Which means that their commercial insurance policies merely meet part of the cost, and not the full cost, or anywhere near the full cost.

For the authors admit that the average commercial insurance policy will pay about $6 a day, and this is only about half the average hospital daily charge. And some policies pay as little as $3, so that although the policy holder is "insured," he still has to pay half or more of the hospital charge out of his own pocket.

The magazine article discloses that 25% of the insurance policies do not provide for maternity care, although that is one of the most important hospital costs the average worker needs to have covered.

Further, in hospitals there are charges for use of operating room, laboratory and X-ray services, drugs, anesthesia, etc., but most of the commercial insurance policies put a top limit on those expenses, and the article says the average policy sets a maximum of $70, which in many cases may not meet even half the costs.

The average policy also limits protection on costs of surgery, with an average maximum of $150 to $200, whereas surgeons' fees for major operations often run far beyond $200. The "protected" worker has to pay the difference although he is "insured."

The same article says nearly two-thirds of the policies do not cover doctors' fees in childbirth, one of the most important of a family's medical needs.

As for non-surgical services, the story is even worse. Only one in seven who have hospital-expense policies have any insurance covering doctor bills for home and office care or non-surgical care in a hospital, and even then the insurance is very restricted.

The article lists as "a liberal policy," providing both hospital and surgical benefits, one that is "especially adapted for purchase by a man wanting substantial protection against serious illness affecting any member of his family."

But this "liberal policy" pays only $10 a day towards the hospital bill, the top limit on surgical expense is $150, and if he is over 58, he can't get such a policy.

As to costs, for husband, wife and two children, the average policy is $136 the first year and $134 a year thereafter. Another type of policy, open to individuals only, costs a man $113 a year if he is under 50, and $138 if he is between 50 and 60. Women are charged more.

By comparison, the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York offers to a whole family complete medical service and hospitalization for about $108 a year. For this any member of the family can get care from a doctor in their home, care in a doctor's office, hospitalization, and complete cost of surgery. HIP is a non-profit plan, but is available only to those who enroll through employed groups.

Where the patients have a voice in management such as in the HIP and Group Health, Washington, D. C., greater service is usually provided at less cost than in doctor-dominated plans.

The article winds up thus: ". . . the conclusion seems warranted that almost any self-supporting individual or family willing to give the cost of such protection a priority over alternate expenditures—usually less necessary—can purchase remarkably complete coverage against health expenses."

Of course, it all depends on what you mean by "remarkably complete."

Slave Labor Probe OK'd

THE ECONOMIC and Social Council of the United Nations at its meeting in Santiago, Chile, last week authorized a "competent, impartial" investigation of slave labor charges.

The resolution covers the world, but was aimed particularly at Russia and her satellites. It was introduced jointly by the United States and Great Britain. In a speech supporting it, Walter Kotschnig, deputy representative of the U. S., charged that between 2 million and 20 million people are working in slavery in Soviet Russia alone.

The directive authorizes Trygve Lie, U. N. secretary-general, and Director-General David A. Morse, of the Intl. Labour Organization, to name three to five investigators "qualified by their competence and impartiality." Russia, supported only by Poland and Czechoslovakia, wanted to load the investigating committee with proportional representatives from the world's trade unions, which would have given the Soviet bloc a majority.

"They hired so much inefficient, non-union labor that they finally have a closed shop!"

Hate Band Charter Revoking Upheld

The White Circle League of America, a hate group, has lost its fight to operate in Illinois. The State Supreme Court has upheld a lower court order dissolving the group.

The league was formed in November, 1949, in Chicago. Last May its head, Joseph Beauharnais, was found guilty of circulating literature tending to defame the Negro race and was fined $200, the maximum. The Supreme Court found the corporation, by circulating "scurrilous and inflammatory" publications against the Negroes in Chicago, exceeded the powers conferred by its charter.

HIS NEWSPAPER SEIZED by Argentina's Dictator Peron, Alberto Gainza Paz (right), editor of La Prenza, independent Beunos Aires newspaper, finds refuge at his mother's ranch in Uruguay. Gainza Paz fled to escape a prison sentence on charges of contempt of the Argentina Congress. With Gainza Paz are his son, Jon (left) and his step-father, Aaron Ancherena. Peron used one of his stooge "unions" to attack the paper.

ACWA Plans Dixie Drive

THE CIO Clothing Workers general executive board announced last week that it would undertake a major organizing drive in the south, spending whatever is necessary to enroll 50,000 new members.

In addition, ACWA Pres. Potofsky said the union would press for wage increases throughout its jurisdiction next July or August if the cost of living continued to mount.

"We are watching the price situation very carefully," Potofsky said. "One thing is obvious—controls are not working."

He added that he and the union would prefer effective price controls to a system that would require steadily rising wages to keep up with soaring prices.

The Southern drive will be concentrated among the cotton garment workers in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. Over 10,000 workers, mostly in the South, have joined the Amalgamated in the past year, Potofsky said, and there is a "real growth of union feeling" in the Southern states.

GCEOC Hits Job Freeze In Defense

A proposal by the Defense Dept. to freeze its workers in their jobs drew protests Mar. 28 from the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

GCEOC predicted such a freeze would inevitably act to the disadvantage of both the department and the employes. Richard Shoemaker, the committee's legislative representative, said:

"Dissatisfied and unhappy workers are never efficient workers, and the price of freezing men and women in jobs they are now, or may become, unsuited for, will be the lowering of morale and productivity in the defense agencies."

Filibuster Curb Offered By Lehman

A proposed amendment to Senate rules which would curb filibusters on any legislation, including civil rights, was introduced Mar. 22 by Sen. Lehman (N.Y.) and 10 other Democrats.

The amendment would permit a majority of senators present to limit debate after a 15-day wait, and a vote of two-thirds of those present to limit debate after a 48-hour wait. At present two-thirds of the Senate, or 64 senators, is required to limit or shut off debates—a rule that some administration Democrats claim makes any limitation impossible.

Associated with Lehman in presenting the amendment were Sens. Murray (Mont.), Magnuson (Wash.), Neely and Kilgore (W. Va.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Green and Pastore (R.I.), and Benton and McMahon (Conn.).

Unions Go To Bat For Rail Official

Unions of the New Haven Railroad have gone to bat for J. Frank Doolan "retired" as executive vice president in charge of operations.

James J. Hammill, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the line, has threatened a "slowdown" by the BRT's 4000 members unless the "retirement" is rescinded by Apr. 11 when stockholders have their annual meeting here. His protests have been echoed by Mayor William C. Celentano, New Haven, and the engineers and firemen brotherhoods which have 3000 members on the road.

Hammill has accused the 85-year-old head of the railroad, Frederick C. Dumaine, of attempting to destroy the road for his own gain. He said BRT members will "scrupulously observe" the rule book if Doolan is not returned to his $25,000-a-year job.

"I promise you," Hammill telegraphed Dumaine, "that in a few short weeks, although our men live up to every operating rule on your railroad (and believe me, we know how your rules read), you will suffer losses which will melt your millions gained in mills and watch factories." **LPA**

Idle Pay Coverage Up By 2.9 Million

Between December, 1949, and December, 1950, the number of workers employed by firms covered by state unemployment insurance laws increased by 2 million to a record high of 34 million.

"What we need is less yap-yap-yap from the employers, and more yap-yap-yap spelled backwards!"

Firing Reds Gets Go Sign

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board general counsel has ruled that a company may fire a worker suspected of Communist activity——if dismissal has has been requested by the union —without violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The ruling by NLRB General Counsel George Bott arose in a case involving a Wisconsin hosiery mill.

The fired worker had aroused the antagonism of other employes by supporting various types of Communist propaganda activity, and in one case at least, by using the union's name in connection with those activities.

As a result, a number of union members threatened not to work with him. The union, after cautioning the workers against an illegal protest strike that might endanger their contract, asked for his dismissal.

The fired employe charged that his dismissal violated the Taft-Hartley Act. The NLRB counsel ruled, however, that T-H gives the worker no protection in such a case.

JAMES J. MITCHELL

Mitchell has been elected to his eighth consecutive two-year term as general secretary-treasurer of the CIO Shoe Workers.

Mitchell, together with six regional representatives, was returned to office as the result of a referendum election Mar. 20. The regional representatives reelected were: Angelo G. Georgian, George Fecteau, I. Rosenberg, David Wilson, James Bringle and Emerson T. Pence.

Pact Extension Averts Packinghouse Strike

A NATIONWIDE strike against the major meat packers was averted Mar. 26 when the CIO, AFL and independent packinghouse unions extended their present wage agreements until May 7.

Contract continuance was made in the hope that a reconstructed Wage Stabilization Board would be able to review a 9c hourly increase granted by the packing companies in February, but not approved by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

Under the agreement the pay increase was subject to government approval by Mar. 25.

Johnston on Feb. 28 named a panel of three economists to analyze the agreement after the CIO and AFL unions' request for approval of the agreement had been ignored for two weeks. He did not, however, give the panel any authority to make recommendations.

A delegation of 200 members of the CIO union came to Washington to get Johnston's decision Mar. 14. He said that he would not approve the increase, because he believed that the case should be decided by the Wage Stabilization Board.

But there is no WSB. The labor members had walked out in protest over an inflexible 10% wage increase formula, which was supported by the industry and public members and subsequently approved by Johnston.

Big 4 Front Is Cracked By Goodyear Pact

THE CIO Rubber Workers signed a last-minute union shop agreement Mar. 29 with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and then called off a strike threatened by 25,000 workers in 10 plants throughout the country.

It is the first union shop contract signed by any of the Big Four in the rubber industry—Goodrich Tire and Rubber, Firestone Tire and Rubber, U. S. Rubber, and Goodyear.

The new pact, signed in Cleveland, was hailed by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the URW as "the crowning achievement of the fight URW has waged for 16 years to get a union shop contract with one of the Big Four companies."

The company and the union had been in almost constant negotiating sessions during the previous two weeks. A strike vote taken by the Goodyear membership showed the ratio favoring strike action to have run 4 to 1, according to reports. This factor was believed to have influenced the company in signing.

The contract, which must be ratified by the membership, runs until Feb. 10, 1953, but may be reopened on wages, on 30 days' notice, for an unlimited number of times during its duration.

In addition to 14,000 workers at the Akron, O., plant, the URW represents Goodyear employes at Los Angeles, Jackson, Mich.; Gadsden, Ala.; St. Marys, O.; Lincoln, Neb.; Windsor, Vt.; Topeka, Kan., and New Bedford, Mass.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Rolling our union on! CIO's big drive among thousands of packing shed workers in the far west recorded its third great victory on Mar. 28 in the Phoenix, Ariz., area. The vote was CIO 1150 to 182 for no union. This smashing victory brought to a climax the drive among the United Fruit and Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78, against the Commie dominated DPO-FTA.

Allan Haywood

This brings into the CIO another 10,000 workers. The first victory was in Salinas, Calif., last October, and the second in the Imperial Valley-Yuma area in January.

Although DPO—the "Dying Puny Outfit"—wasn't on the ballot in Phoenix, it put on an anti-union campaign urging the workers to vote no union. The writer addressed a mass meeting of workers in Phoenix the night before the election. Merge Briggs, a veteran shed worker, opened the meeting. These workers demanded the right to stay in CIO and get out of the Commie-dominated FTA; they started this drive themselves.

A great deal of credit is due to CIO Natl. Rep. Richard Leonard, CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, of Los Angeles, who handled the campaign in its earliest stages and stayed right in the thick of things through the election, CIO Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon, of Phoenix, who gave guidance and direction to the campaign in Phoenix as well as assisting in the other elections.

Others who rendered splendid service were CIO Reps. Ken Gillie, Howard McNamara, James Spangler and A. R. Hardesty, and CIO Publicity Representative Henry Santiestevan.

The organizing campaign will continue among the small fruit and other shed workers.

This is good batting: 3 hits, 3 runs, no errors. Congratulations to all!

John Riffe, director of the CIO Organizing Committee reports, that in a representation election at the Union-Buffalo Mills division of the United Merchants and Manufacturing Co., Union, S. C., the workers voted 633 for the CIO Textile Workers to 460 for no union. In four more plants that are a part of this company the CIO is ready to file petitions for elections.

A significant victory was recorded for the CIO in the unaffiliated National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians which is known as NABET. In a nationwide election these workers voted to affiliate with the CIO by a vote of 1579 to 355 against.

This group will be granted a national union charter. The CIO welcomes them into the fold. We will work with them to build their organization everywhere. Their resources can be of greater value to our movement. A hearty welcome, best wishes and fraternal greetings to the officers and members.

The CIO Rubber Workers reported three union shop victories. Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said workers in the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O., represented by URW Local 7, voted 5573 to 1327 in favor of a union shop. Local 238 at the Firestone plant in New Castle, Ind., voted 277 to 18, and members of Local 373, Bloomfield Molding Co., Bloomfield, N. J., voted 12 to 0 on the union security issue.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, Local 3, scored two more victories in representation elections. Employes at the Saturday Review of Literature voted 17 to 2 in favor of the Guild. The Guild also was the victor in an election held at WQXR, radio station of the New York Times, by a 19 to 15 vote.

Rep. Dave Wilson, Shoe Workers-CIO, reports that the USW-CIO won a representation election at the International Shoe Co., Eldon, Mo., by a vote of USWA-CIO 104, AFL 89, no union 9.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the United Furniture Workers-CIO was victorious in a representation election at the Sleeprite Co., Los Angeles, Calif., over an independent union by a vote of 106 to 37. Rep. William Gilbert was in charge.

Reg. Dir. William Smith reports that in a representation election at the Stauffer Chemical Co., Orlando and Apopka, Fla., the workers voted 9 to 3 in favor of the United Food Workers LIU 1758, CIO.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won a union shop election at the National Gypsum Co., Baltimore, Md., by a vote of 162 yes to 7 no.. The CIO Steelworkers won a union shop election at the U. S. Steel Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., by 27 yes to 5 no. The Rubber Workers won a similar election at the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., Cumberland, Md., by a vote of 1075 yes to 132 no.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers-CIO, reports that the IWA-CIO won two representation and one union shop elections; Ralph L. Smith Lumber Co., Anderson, Calif., eligible 404, IWA-CIO 262, AFL 108, no union 5, challenged 1; Associated Plywood Mills, Inc., Roseburg, Ore., eligible 77, IWA-CIO 59, AFL 9, no union 2; Northwest Timber Co., Gibbs, Ida., eligible 141, for union shop 103, against 28.

A. F. Hartung, assistant director of organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Foresthill Lumber Co., Foresthill, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the IWA by a vote of 58 to 22 for AFL and 4 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports two union shop elections won by the Steelworkers: American Tool Works Co., Cincinnati, O., yes 414, no 19, challenged 1, and Wm. Powell Co., Cincinnati, yes 1031, no 49, challenged 3, void 3.

UTSE Wins 12½% Raises

THE CIO United Transport Service Employes recently negotiated a contract with virtually all the nation's major railroads giving union members a wage increase of 12%.

The new contract covers redcaps, dining car waiters, cooks, pullman laundry workers and porters employed on most Eastern, Western and Southern carriers and is retroactive to Feb. 1.

UTSE Pres. Willard Townsend declared the increase will add thousands of dollars to the pay envelopes of UTSE members, and an escalator adjustment based on the Dept. of Labor's cost of living index will mean additional raises.

Townsend estimated that by the end of this year, quarterly increases based on the rising index will equal the 25c hourly raise originally sought by the union.

The agreement will run to Oct. 1, 1953, with a provision that it can be reopened after July 1, 1952, for still further adjustments over and above those linked to the cost of living index.

Public Housing Vacant In Defense Plant Areas

A REGULATION of the Public Housing Administration is forcing local housing authorities to keep homes vacant in temporary public projects despite over-crowding in nearby defense areas.

The situation comes about because PHA requires exclusive reservation of these units for GIs and veterans. The agency has failed to provide that if no applications are received from these two sources, local administrators may rent vacant space to non-veterans.

The situation came to CIO's attention in two widely separated localities — Richmond, Cal., and Baltimore, Md.

In both these cities, the housing shortage is acute and yet there are vacancies in temporary public housing units.

JACK BURHL, president of the Contra Costa, Calif., CIO Council, wired CIO Pres. Philip Murray about the situation in Richmond, and two days later came a complaint from Baltimore.

The letter from Baltimore stated that there were more than 60 vacancies in three adjoining Negro housing projects located about one mile from the vast Bethlehem Sparrows Point shipyard. At the same time, necessary hiring by both the shipyard and the Glenn L. Martin airplane factory was going too slowly because of the difficulty of securing housing.

The Richmond situation, however, is more fantastic than this. There are 1500 vacancies in the huge temporary Harbor Gate project there, although Richmond is a center of defense activity in steel, shipbuilding and oil, because of this same PHA ruling.

The CIO Housing Committee has asked that PHA immediately revise the ruling.

On top of this, the entire existence of the Harbor Gate project has been endangered by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.), who slipped an amendment into the pending defense housing bill in effect allowing the government to condemn the land on which the project is built. The government could then resell it for the construction of privately financed housing.

THE amendment doesn't mention Richmond by name, but states that the government may do this in any city where there are more than 12,000 temporary public housing units if there are 1500 vacancies in those units.

By no coincidence, Richmond is the only city in the U. S. which meets both these standards. Knowland has made no attempt to influence PHA into changing the ruling which keeps the units vacant, needless to say.

Meanwhile, there has been no further action on the defense housing bill, which is a thoroughly unsatisfactory measure from CIO's point of view since it mainly provides for a further bonanza to the private construction industry. It is scheduled for Senate debate within the next month, but the House has already refused to consider it.

As for what the mobilization agencies have done to meet the acute and growing problem within the limits of their authority—well, the Defense Production Authority last week announced it had set up a procedure by which certain areas can be termed emergency areas.

IN SUCH case, DPA may recommend to the Federal Reserve System that the tight credit restrictions in those areas should be relaxed enough to let people buy new houses on easier mortgage terms than are presently allowed.

No law says the federal reserve system has to follow DPA's advice, and of course the decision does nothing about getting new housing built for rental or sale, or keeping rent controls.

Former Anti-Control Lobbyist Chosen To Help Name Rent Advisory Boards

The Office of the Housing Expediter, which is charged with enforcing rent control, last week appointed a former anti-rent-control lobbyist to an important OHE post.

This action added to the chagrin of labor and other liberal groups, already disheartened by the delay of the administration in asking Congress for a new and stronger control low. The present law expires in June.

The appointee is George W. Proffitt, a registered lobbyist for the National Apartment Owners Association from Jan. 6, 1948, to May 5, 1950. The association opposed continuation of rent control in 1948, 1949, and 1950. OHE appointed Proffitt to serve as director of its important Rent Advisory Board.

As such, Proffitt will have influence in the naming of local rent advisory boards, which are the agencies through which rent increases are granted on a city-by-city basis under the present law. The local boards also make recommendations to OHE Administrator Tighe Woods for changes in rental ceilings and for decontrol actions, and handle local landlord-tenant disputes.

Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, upon hearing of the appointment, asked for a Congressional investigation to determine whether there was any payoff to get Proffitt placed in the strategically important post.

He called attention to the fact that Proffitt's former lobbying partner, Burton Edwards, was put on the New York State rent control payroll a short time ago.

Edwards is reported to have been influential in drafting a series of very liberal pro-landlord interpretations of the state law which went into effect two weeks ago.

Price Control A Flop Even In Washington

PRICE CONTROL may or may not be working in other parts of the country but it's definitely floundering in the nation's capital, according to the District of Columbia's price stabilization director.

Following a city-wide enforcement drive, District Director Vincent A. Holmes reported a widespread disregard of price control rules. Nearly half of the stores checked had failed to prepare records required by the price freeze regulations.

Of the first 26 establishments inspected during the survey, 11 were found to have ignored the Mar. 22 deadline and could not produce the base period records required, Holmes reported.

He said that if the same high percentage persists after his office has investigated a sufficient number of Washington business establishments, it will indicate widespread disregard of OPS regulations—"a situation which we cannot view lightly," he added.

Under the Jan. 26 freeze, business men are required to have ready for inspection records of prices charged, costs, ceiling prices and customary markups of goods sold or offered for sale between Dec. 19, 1950, and Jan. 25, 1951.

Injunctions will be obtained against stores which fail to comply within a seven-day grace period after formal notice from the Office of Price Stabilization that they are in violation, Holmes warned. The grace period may be reduced later, he added.

The entire Washington enforcement staff was ordered out last week on a survey of businesses affected by the Jan. 26 price freeze. Marked for special attention were drug, hardware, liquor and appliance stores, groceries, bakeries, jewelry stores, parking lots, laundries, dry cleaning establishments and shoe repair shops.

CIO Kicks On N.J. Rent Hike

PRES. Carl Holderman, of the New Jersey CIO Council, last week asked the Office of the Housing Expediter to halt a proposed 20% increase for "small landlords" in northeastern New Jersey.

The CIO officer also asked the OHE to direct the area Rent Advisory Board, which recommended the increase, to hold public hearings.

Holderman said the increase, which was supposed to go into effect April 1, would affect some 600,000 landlords and 2 million tenants in the nine northeastern counties of the state, and had been announced without prior public hearings.

Furthermore, he added, the board justified the blanket increase on the grounds that many landlords had suffered cost increases but had not applied for allowable rent increases.

Hence, said Holderman, the effect of the blanket order has been to give a clear 20% bonanza to the landlords who did apply for, and get, rent increases to make up for higher costs, and to do for the lazy or uninformed landlords what they did not do for themselves.

Heavy Work Strains Compensable In Mich.

The Michigan Supreme Court has ruled that an employe injured through overstrain caused by heavy and burdensome work is entitled to workmen's compensation. It is the first such decision in Michigan.

Reporter Finds Mexicans Have To Take Jobs At Any Wage Offered In U. S.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WAGES ARE at a starvation level, jobs at any pay scarce in many parts of Mexico. A wage of 40c a day is not unusual there.

It's not strange then, that rumors of the money which can be earned in the big rich country to the North should lure upward of a million Mexicans a year to sneak furtively across the border between the U. S. and Mexico.

Less than 900 immigration officers guard the 1600 mile border between Brownsville, Tex., and San Diego, Calif. It is not too difficult, therefore, for streams of poor workers from Mexico to get into this country.

A COMMON way is to swim or walk across the Rio Grande river.

That method of getting into the U. S. has given these illegal immigrants the nickname of "wetbacks."

The problems presented to this country, particularly to American workers, by these poverty-stricken Mexicans eager to earn what they consider to be fabulous wages in in U. S., are immense.

A survey of the whole situation recently completed by Gladwin Hill, a reporter who spent a year and made a 5000 mile tour of the border area, was published last week in a series of five articles carried in the New York Times.

Here are some of Hill's observations:

"The 'wetback', a penniless fugitive, has to take whatever wages are offered, which, because of the multitude of 'wetbacks' available, usually are at a bare existence level or below it.

"HIS traditional housing is the crudest form of shack or hovel, wherever he can find it, or just the open air. His status denies him access to regular community local and welfare agencies. If he doesn't like his situation he can go back where he came from. There are thousands of other hopefuls south of the border ready to take his place."

"Aside from the abuses to which these Mexicans themselves are subject, the traffic in 'wetbacks' has manifestly baneful effects on the citizenry with which they mingle. In many sections of Texas, Arizona, California and other areas, they depress the general standards of wages and working conditions below the accepted American levels.

"Instead of supplementing the domestic labor force they undercut it, taking jobs from tens of thousands of native citizens, farm and urban workers alike."

Although employment of "wetbacks" from a legal point of view, Hill reports, is "tantamount to harboring a fugitive," it has been held by the Federal courts to be a non-punishable offense, because of the omission of any specific penalty in the immigration laws.

Farmers may claim that they can't recognize a "wetback" from any other Mexican-American worker, but in reality, says Hill, they have a simple way of recognizing them—"they will work for far less than other labor—which is why the farmer uses them."

Growers testifying last summer before the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, Hill reports, acknowledged that they paid field hands as low as 15c an hour.

ACCORDING to a study made by two university professors, which Hill quotes, the prevailing hourly wage for "wetbacks" in one cotton growing area last year was 25c an hour.

"It is not extraordinary for 'wetbacks' to report having worked for weeks only to be told that there was no cash due them. In such a circumstance the 'wetback' has little scope for argument; the farmer can just turn him into the immigration authorities for deportation," Hill states.

Describing how authorities in the Southwest deliberately "wink at" the hiring of "wetbacks," Hill says that Southwestern cotton, citrus and vegetable growers "have come to feel they have a vested right in the illegal traffic."

CIO Seeks To Aid Mexican 'Wetbacks'

Bills now before Congress which propose among other things to legalize the employment of "wetbacks" are vigorously opposed by the CIO. The proposed legislation, the Ellender bill (S. 984) and the Poage bill (HR 3048), the CIO points out, would be harmful both to native and immigrant labor.

Besides permitting the hiring of illegal Mexican entrants, exemption of foreign workers from the payroll tax and the protection of the Social Security Act is also provided.

The CIO has endorsed the Chavez bill (S. 949) and the Yorty bill (HR 2955) calling for a reasonable program for supplying agricultural workers, while safeguarding their rights, including the right to organize and bargain collectively.

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AUTO WORKERS: Older but still zestful, the CIO Auto Workers held their 13th constitutional convention at Cleveland last week. Renomination of Pres. Walter P. Reuther for his fourth term as UAW president without even token opposition provoked this half-hour demonstration. Hot debate preceded increasing the union's dues to $2.50 a month. (See Pages 6 and 7.)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS: Voting by secret ballot takes a long time at a convention attended by 1500 delegates—the number on hand for the CIO Communications Workers' conclave at Grand Rapids, Mich. But they all took such a keen interest in voting for their district officers that they didn't mind having to stand in line for a considerable time. Queues like this one waited patiently at several places at the convention. Casting her ballot is Helen Guthrie, delegate from Canton, O. (See Pages 8-9.)

'Liver' Knocked By FTC From Carter's Little Pills

The Federal Trade Commission last week knocked the word "liver" out of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Not only is the manufacturer, Carter Products, Inc., barred from using the word "liver" in its ads and on the pill bottles, but the way in which it can use a number of other words is restricted by FTC.

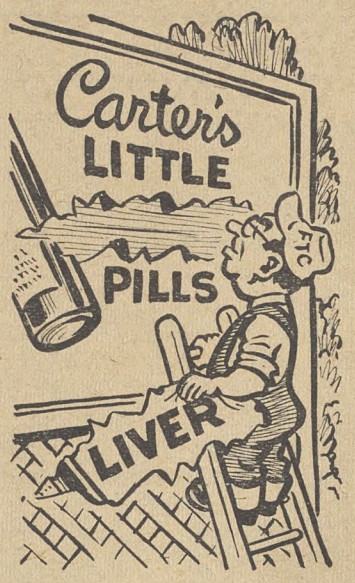
Federal Trade Commissioner John Carson, in a statement authorized by FTC, said quite bluntly that Carter's pills "have no effect on the liver. . . ."

FTC also told Carter products to stop saying without qualifying its advertising that the pills will help a person who feels "down-and-out," "blue," "down-in-the-dumps," "worn out," "sunk," "logy," "depressed," "sluggish," "all-in," 'listless," "mean," "low," "cross," "tired," "stuffy," "heavy," "miserable," "sour," "grouchy," "irritable," "cranky," "peevish," "fagged out," "dull," "sullen," "what's-the-use," "bogged down," "grumpy," "run-down," or "gloomy."

The order says that such claims must be limited to "such temporary relief therefrom as may be afforded by an evacuation of the bowels in those cases in which such symptoms or conditions are associated with and caused by constipation."

Carson, in his statement, also hit hard at deceptive practices of drug manufacturers and associated advertising agencies.

"There is every reason to believe that the customers who are the victims of such practices," Carson said, "are all too often



the less-informed and the less able to protect themselves and their pocketbooks.

"They are all too often the consumers who are weakened by the fear of illness, and burdensome medical expenses, and by unemployment, and who thus become the ready victims of those who would prey upon them by falsely advertising medical products."

TWUA Strike Of 40,000 In Dixie Solid After Week

FEDERAL mediators were attempting to settle the southern textile strike picture as the CIO News went to press. The conciliators met separately last Thursday for the first time with union and company officials since the walkout began Apr. 1.

Meanwhile, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers reported the strike of 40,000 TWUA members in six Southern states was "proceeding on schedule." He has established strike headquarters in Greensboro, N. C.

"With the exception of one or two isolated instances, the workers are staying away from the mills and will remain out until we get an acceptable settlement," he said. Rieve commented that it was ironical that the strike should have begun Apr. 1, "the very day on which 20,000 TWUA members in Northern mills of the industry received a 7c an hour wage increase under the cost-of-living formula."

"This latest raise for the Northern workers will make a total of 21c an hour these workers have won since last September, as contrasted to an average of 9c an hour in the South. Southern employers can well afford to pay wages equal to those made in the North, yet not one of them has made any real effort at negotiations. If ever a strike was forced on a group of workers, this is it."

In a rundown of the number of workers on strike in the various states, Rieve disclosed that 15,000 were out in North Carolina, 9000 in Virginia, 6000 in Alabama, 8500 in South Carolina and 1500 in Tennessee and Louisiana.

The largest of the 45 mills affected include Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.; Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Fieldcrest Mills, a division of Marshall Field Co., Spray, N. C.; Dan River Mills, Dan River, Va.; and Lowenstein and Co., with mills in several states.

TWUA is seeking a 12c hourly wage increase, with a minimum hourly rate of $1.14½, in addition to a 7c a year annual improvement provision, an escalator clause tied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index, and concessions on insurance and pensions. The best offer to date has been that of Lowenstein and Co., a 7c an hour increase.

The Defense Dept. is known to be concerned over the strike, since several of the mills have important defense contracts. At the Cooleemee, N. C., plant of the Erwin chain, officials permitted strikers to move 63,000 yards of twill cloth at the request of government authorities. TWUA Secy.-Treas. William Pollock said that the union likely would permit emergency government orders to be filled at any of the struck mills.

SCENES LIKE THIS occurred in six Southern states where 40,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers are on strike. Emanuel Boggs, TWUA official talks to pickets at the Dan River Mills at Danville, Va.

Hawaii, Alaska Are Issues Again

The Administration is going to have another try at making Hawaii and Alaska into the 49th and 50th states—but manufacturers of bunting and flags are cautioned not to rush into production of 50-star Old Glories.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, by votes of 9-4 and 7-6, last week reported favorably on granting statehood to Hawaii and Alaska respectively, and the chairman, Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said he would press for early floor action.

There was no indication, however, that the Southern Democrats would be any more inclined to go along this time than they were during the last Congress, when they talked the bills to death after they had passed the House. They feared then, and presumably fear now, that the addition of two new Senators from each of the new states would swing the balance against them on civil rights legislation.

Boss-Provoked Violence Marked Early Cotton-Belt Strikes

THE CURRENT Southern textile strike is different from earlier widespread walkouts in the cotton-belt states.

Gone was the clamoring for federal troops and state militia which characterized earlier widespread textile strikes in Dixie.

Gone, too, were the strikebreakers and anti-picketing injunctions.

It was not always thus. Southern textile strikes in 1919, 1921, 1929 and 1934 were notable for violent opposition by mill owners, citizens' committees and vigilantes.

Disorder Common

In 1919, a strike which began in Columbus, Ga., was the opening gun in a wave of disputes which swept the entire South. This protest centered in the workers' demand for shorter hours, union recognition and the transfer of wartime bonuses to straight time wages.

Disorder was common during the height of the Columbus controversy and a union man was shot and killed and several strikebreakers wounded before the strike was broken and the employes returned to work on the company's terms. At Macon, Ga., the same year, a violent struggle ensued when a mill resorted to the use of Negro strikebreakers.

When workers walked out on strike in 1921, events followed a similar pattern in almost every instance. Management countered with lockouts and evictions and attempts to reopen the mills invariably led to bloodshed and violense. Workers who were leaders in the union were fired and blacklisted. Usually a company of state militia or a national guard unit was called in to "maintain order."

Spontaneous Strikes

Starting early in 1929, a train of strikes spread like wildfire through the Southern textile industry. Prodded into rebellion by unbearable stretchouts, workers left their jobs by the thousands and despite a lack of both leadership and funds, dug in for a determined seige.

Spearheading the walkout were 5000 workers at the German-owned rayon plant in Elizabethton, Tenn. Quickly the strike fever spread to Gastonia and Marion, N. C., and to Danville, Va., site of the huge Dan River mills.

For sheer savagery on the part of mill interests and commercial elements, the Loray strike in Gastonia has few counterparts in American labor history.

Working conditions at the mill were abominable, hours were long and wages low—housing and sanitation were deplorable and the company store system kept most of the workers constantly in debt to the mill.

Within a few days after the start of the strike, management brought in the state militia and obtained sweeping injunctions. The mill quickly gathered a supply of strikebreakers and prepared to resume operations.

The strikers relief depot was demolished one night by a masked mob of several hundred men without interference by the troops brought there to "maintain order."

The mill organized a "Committee of 100" to ensure the continuance of the reign of terror directed against the strikers when public protests against the brutality of the troops forced their recall by the governor.

The strikers set up a tent colony and notified the governor that since the civil authorities would not keep order they would protect themselves. When the Gastonia chief of police and several officers tried to enter the colony without a warrant, the chief was slain and a striker and two policemen were wounded.

Six Strikers Killed

At Marion, a short distance from Gastonia, a sheriff and his deputies killed six strikers and wounded 20 when the group attempted to prevent strikebreakers from entering one of the struck mills there.

Despite the fact that the majority of the townspeople were in sympathy with the strikers at the Dan River mills, an obstinate management broke the back of that affair by the simple process of starving the union out. While violence broke out occasionally there, the strike was lacking in the sustained degree of terrorism present at Gastonia and Marion.

More than 420,000 workers took part in the three-week general textile strike in 1934—the largest single strike in the United States until that time. Seven union pickets were killed by deputies at Honea Path and Greenville, S. C., and 33 were wounded. At one time, 10,000 National Guardsmen and 15,000 armed guards were on duty throughout the South.

GOP's New Slogan For 1952

The Republican Party is trying hard to come up with a catch-all slogan for the 1952 campaign.

The GOP isn't leaving anything to chance; it is trying to pick the brains of college professors by asking them to select the slogans they like best from a number of submitted samples.

Members of the faculty of Columbia Univ., New York, received the sample slogans, according to Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, dean of Union Theological Seminary and a veteran liberal. The slogan that caught Dr. Niebuhr's eye read:

"Individual happiness now."

It's almost as good as being against sin!

Mrs. FDR To Retire As UN Rights Chairman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, widow of the World War II President, announced at Lake Success, N. Y., that she will not run for re-election as chairman of the United Nations' Human Rights Commission.

However, she is expected to continue as a member. She has headed the commission since it was established five years ago, but believes the chairmanship should be rotated.

Labor On New Defense Advisory Board

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A NEW TOP level defense advisory board, reporting to the President and speaking for labor, industry, agriculture and the general public, meets at the White House for its first session on April 9.

Labor's unanimous decision to serve on the 17-man group was made public on April 5, after the United Labor Policy Committee held an hour-long meeting with President Truman.

Afterwards, in a special statement, the ULPC voiced hope that this might lead to a settlement of differences with the various government mobilization agencies.

The ULPC withdrew its representatives from these groups Feb. 28, complaining that the interests of labor and the public generally were being ignored by the big business clique which had gained policy control of many of the top agencies.

Last week's ULPC statement said:

"The United Labor Policy Committee has agreed unanimously to serve on the President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.

"We understand the Board is to serve in an advisory capacity to the President. We are hopeful that this will be the first step toward resolving the differences between labor and the mobilization agencies.

"In responding to the President's invitation, we were moved by a desire to render the greatest possible service to the defense program.

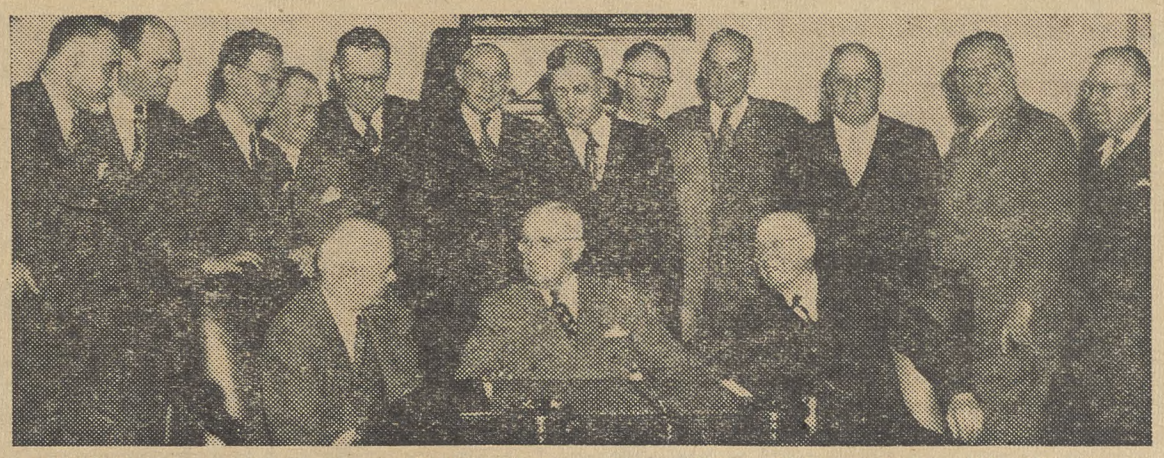
"By our service on the Board, we hope to achieve the equality of sacrifice which the present emergency requires from all Americans."

Pressed for more precise interpretations, both CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green told a throng of reporters that the "statement speaks for itself."

The board was created by President Truman on Mar. 15, through an executive order. In addition to providing for the 16 representatives from public groups, it also names Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson.

The President's order, however, said "it shall be the function of the Board to advise the President from time to time with respect to the current defense mobilization program, or any phase thereof.

"The Board shall meet with the President at his request and shall meet at such other times as may be determined by its Chairman. The Board shall make recommendations and reports to the President upon his request, and at such other times as the Board deems appropriate."



LEADERS of the United Labor Policy Committee agree at a White House conference with President Truman to serve on a 17-man mobilization advisory board. Seated with the President are CIO Pres. Philip Murray (left) and AFL Pres. William Green. Standing, left to right, are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO National Maritime Union, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, Vice Pres. Elmer Walker of the AFL Machinists, Pres. Daniel W. Tracy of the AFL Electrical Workers, George Leighty and A. E. Lyons, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany, Pres. William C. Doherty of the AFL Letter Carriers and Pres. W. C. Birthwright of the AFL Barbers Union. It was the first ULPC meeting with Truman since February.

The new group, therefore, is clearly advisory to the President, rather than to ODM Chief Wilson, even though he is its chairman.

Murray likened the board to a similar committee of the Office of War Mobilization on which he served during World War II.

It was the ULPC's first meeting with President Truman since mid-February.

ATTENDING for the CIO were Pres. Murray, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, on a brief trip to the West Coast, and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, presiding at the Auto Workers' convention, were unable to attend.

Meanwhile, however, there seemed little noticeable progress in settling the wage stabilization problem.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, held "one last meeting" with management spokesmen, who continued to oppose creation of a Wage Stabilization Board with full power to hear and seek settlements of both wage and "non-economic" disputes.

On the manpower issue—which had arisen when Wilson placed the major control power over civilian manpower questions in his office—conversations between a ULPC committee and government officials were continuing.

A Strong Dissent On Committee's Report

Sen. Benton: 'Establish A Price Line That Can Be Held'

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE JOINT Congressional Committee on the Economic Report has come out with its comments on President Truman's economic recommendations to Congress—and the document is one more example of the split personality that Congress seems to have developed.

The report is "unanimous"—but vigorous dissents have been filed by at least five committee Democrats, in the form of footnotes, to nine of the most important findings. Ignoring the dissents, the committee Republicans have added snide comments gloating over the Democrats' "change of heart."

The committee chairman, Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), in his own postscript says there were no deep disagreements and no changes of heart!

The two major recommendations, with which nobody disagrees, are these: the defense program should be put on a pay-as-you-go basis, and Congress should therefore immediately put through a big tax increase.

When it comes down to details, however, the report gallops off in all directions.

1. The majority says "the defense garment should be cut to the revenue cloth." In other words, military expenditures should be tailored to the Treasury estimate of how much money is coming in.

Comments Sen. Benton (D., Conn.): "If a revenue estimate turns out to be $3 billion too low—and many revenue estimates have so proved—the U. S. would . . . be in the ridiculous position of stating that we could have had, and should have had, $3 billion more of airplanes, tanks and guns—but that we failed to get them because somebody in the Treasury department made a bad guess on estimated revenue."

NOTE: The Treasury has just announced it guessed wrong on the fiscal year ending June 30. Treasury predicted a $2.7 billion deficit; actually there will be a $3 billion surplus.

2. The report says that cost-of-living escalator clauses in union contracts are inflationary because they tend to push prices up, and the majority suggests at least a three-month waiting period before they are allowed to go into effect.

Benton and Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.), comment that the escalator clauses are the result, not the cause, of price increases.

3. The majority, seeking a remedy for what it calls "built-in inflation," says that the Defense Production Act should be "carefully reviewed" by Congress. It declares something should be done about basic controls on food prices, that what it terms "administered pricing" in industry is a bad thing, but that rent control—a major factor in the cost of living—should be left mainly to the states.

Benton, the only Democrat to file a complete report of his own, does no pussyfooting about "careful reviewing," but wades right in:

"It is idle," he says, "to talk about stabilization on the wage front or on the farm front unless much more dispatch and firmness is demonstrated on the general front of price stabilization. This will necessarily compel many business firms to absorb rising costs out of profits. . . .

"If business prices are stabilized, the problem of dealing with wage increases based upon cost-of-living adjustments, and farm-price increases based upon the parity concept, will be reduced to manageable proportions and can be met with greater justice and firmness."

(In other words, it is putting the cart before the horse to try to hack away at either wage increases or farm prices while doing nothing effective about the forces pushing both wages and food prices up—which is something CIO economists have been emphasizing for months.)

"The Government's basic objective," Benton continues, "should thus be to establish a price line that can be held, and then to hold the line"—something that the majority was unwilling to come right out and say.

Business Group's Tax Plan: Soak Consumer

The Committee for Economic Development unveiled its "Emergency Tax Program" for 1951 at a press conference at Washington recently. Its chief theme: Soak the consumer.

CED, a businessmen's organization, called for an immediate tax increase of $10 billion and a $6 billion budget cut to put the government on a pay-as-you-go basis. It proposes to increase taxes for individuals $3.8 billion; excise taxes, $5.2 billion; corporation taxes, only $1 billion.

Thus, of the $10 billion in increased taxes, 90% would come from individuals, through higher income taxes and through excise taxes, which is another name for sales taxes.

"If price control is to make its contribution to a broad stabilization program," Benton goes on, "it is essential that the present type of control be supplanted by dollars-and-cents ceilings that can be posted by sellers and identified by consumers."

Benton and Rep. Hart (D., N. J.), also call for a strengthened federal rent control law.

4. The report asks for a delay in federal aid to states for health services and education, including medical education. It calls on the states to shoulder that burden.

The four Democrats said:

"If we were facing a period of all-out mobilization, expenditures for these programs could perhaps be deferred. . . . But it has been generally agreed that we must plan in terms of a 10- to 20-year period of defense mobilization, during which time a whole generation of children will mature. . . .

"We believe that we should apply federal funds to provide adequate educational facilities for the children who will be growing up during the long-term period of armed alert."

5. The committee majority comments, without recommendation, that various large-scale industries are getting tax breaks of gigantic proportions from the National Production Authority.

It even suggests that some corporations have been given these privileges even though their expansion programs were undertaken before the Korean outbreak.

(The tax break in question is the privilege of deducting the cost of an expansion program over a five-year period instead of the usual 20-year amortization period which, of course, reduces, for the five years in question, the amount of income on which the corporation pays its tax bill.)

Instead of recommending that NPA stop these bonanzas to industry, however, the committee majority appears to take it for granted that the practice will continue. At any rate, after piously saying that tax loopholes should be closed, all it recommends is that the Treasury should be extra cautious about estimating revenue!

Two committee Democrats, however, remark in a footnote to this section that the amortization privilege is "susceptible of great abuse and needs to be carefully checked. . . . The immediate effect is to deprive the government of tax revenues at the very time when the tax burden is likely to be heaviest."

They point out that the privilege is valid only when the expansion is for purposes that clearly have no peace-time uses, but that when it is extended to such industries as steel or aluminum—as has been done—it is clearly wrong.

6. While the committee majority firmly comes out for increased taxes on a fair basis, and pays lip service to the fact that lower-income groups are hard pressed already, it makes no recommendations either as to the amount of new revenue that should be raised or how the burden should be divided.

It remained for four Democrats, fully aware of possible political consequences, to name a figure—$10 billion—and to comment: "Such taxation will be a heavy load, but it will be less of a burden for society than a failure to tax and the consequent credit and price inflation which would result."

THE NEW DEFENSE BOARD

The decision of the United Labor Policy Committee that its representatives serve on the new President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy is indeed—as ULPC leaders voiced it—a "hopeful" step.

The new board—representing labor, agriculture, industry and the public—will meet regularly with the President, and have an unequalled chance to pass along their ideas to him. Through the board, the ULPC emphasized, "we hope to achieve the equality of sacrifice which the present emergency requires from all Americans."

For the first time since the Korean war began, labor and the other groups now have a recognized, formal method of talking over defense problems directly with the Chief Executive. Although Charles E. Wilson, the defense mobilization head, is the board's chairman, the group is established to bring views and advice to the President—rather than any subordinate public official. That is an important gain.

Nobody in labor, of course, expects that any one board—however valuable it may prove—will be able to solve the problems about which unions have been complaining in recent months.

Appointment of the board, of course, does not free Charlie Wilson of his big business attitudes; it does not bring down high prices, or work out an equitable wage formula, or improve the anti-inflation law, or give labor the participation it has rightly sought in the mobilization program.

Obviously, labor will keep up the fight to win equity and justice on all the mobilization issues about which it has been voicing protest in the last few months. These are not narrow "labor" issues—they concern every American, regardless of job or economic status.

In providing an agency for discussion of these important questions with the President, the new board may substantially help the people to win equality of sacrifice and fair play in the mobilization program.

ECA TALKS SENSE

Elsewhere on this page, you'll find some comments by William C. Foster, the director of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which make excellent sense.

Mr. Foster says in effect that the Marshall Plan has provided western Europe with a basis for prosperity for workers and farmers. And he adds that prosperity won't come if management is content with low production and high profit on each of the few units that come out of the factories.

Instead, says the head of ECA, European management simply must realize the need for high production; for lowering the high production costs that come with low output; and for passing the benefits along to workers and consumers.

To this, the CIO says a hearty "aye." Last August, a union delegation—on which the CIO was represented—said much the same thing. That group of experienced union men came back from France with reports of extreme dissatisfaction on the part of the French workers. For the workers weren't getting a fair share of the new prosperity that the Marshall Plan was making possible—and they had good reason to gripe about it.

As the CIO has pointed out, short-sighted management groups overseas won't do much on their own to improve living conditions. It requires a needling job by ECA—to make sure that Europe takes advantage of the billions of dollars of equipment and material that the Marshall Plan has made available.

And, equally, it requires some intelligent, militant action by governments and by non-Communist labor unions to force that progress toward a goal of higher living standards. Progress can be made; and, probably, the future of a free, democratic Europe depends on whether Europeans set out resolutely to make better use of the economic tools they now have at hand.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenbloom

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Resistance Movement

European Prosperity:

'Not So Wild A Dream'

This week, the Marshall Plan enters its third year.

Is it succeeding in the task of rehabilitation for which it was established? Can it lead Europe toward stability and prosperity—despite the need for rearmament?

William C. Foster, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, offered his ideas on the subject in a speech at St. Louis on Mar. 22. An excerpt from Foster's talk:

THE ONLY WAY I see to move towards ascending prosperity and simultaneously toward a substantial reduction in arms costs is by pursuing an intelligent, well-directed course of economic aid throughout the free world.

To do otherwise will find us alone in the world, occupying our lonely peak of power, but surrounded by envy and hostility. As misery increased, danger to us would mount and mobilization would have to increase to unbearable proportions.

We in the Economic Cooperation Administration believe we have charted a practical, wise, effective course for American action. We have proposed to the nations participating in the Marshall Plan that they increase their production by $100 billion. This is not just arithmetic. An increase in gross production of this magnitude would have consequences of incalculable value to the free world. It would mean guns and bread for the present, butter for the future.

This is not so wild a dream. If the spark of industrial revolution in Europe is fanned into flame, the goal might be achieved well within this decade.

To accomplish this goal, there are certain imperatives. Too many Europeans follow the practice of small production with high per unit profits. Instead, management must become imbued with the idea of high production, lowering the costs of production, and then passing the benefit of these lower costs on to buyer and worker.

Increased productivity would, of course, mean a lifting of trade barriers, for goods would have to flow freely throughout Europe. Moreover, as trade barriers fell, national enmities would melt and a progressive new Europe would stand with us as beneficiaries of what wisdom can produce.

As a matter of fact, we have already, under the Marshall Plan, increased the capacity of Europe's industries enough to make possible nearly all the $100 billion increase well within the next decade. Our money has been well invested; its proper application means that economic aid in the future will be of relatively modest proportions.

Thanks to the Marshall Plan, Europe has nearly enough machine tools, nearly enough electrical power, nearly enough farm implements to do the job.

For instance, the secret of the American worker's high output per man per hour lies in the fact that he commands an average of seven horsepower to help him do his job. When the Marshall Plan began, the French worker commanded but 2½ horsepower. Today, thanks to vast new hydro-electric and thermal plants, he commands four. One result is that French production has been helped to rise almost 50%. Today, France's gross national product is being turned out at a higher annual rate than was Germany's when she was preparing for war.

ANOTHER INDIRECT result of France's increased production has been the drop in membership of the CGT, the Communist-dominated trade union organization. The CGT boasted a membership of six million at its post war peak. Today it is believed to have but two million members.

Comparable situations have come about in the other Marshall Plan countries.

These changes have resulted from less than three years of the Marshall Plan. Considering war damage that had to be repaired, considering inertia, resistance to new methods, the tendency of many to cling to outmoded and restrictive practices, it is fair to say that these people have had only a glimpse of what modern technology and methods can do for them.

Given more than a glimpse, given all the benefits that could accrue from a $100 billion increase in production, Europeans would experience an undeniable demonstration that the spiritual benefits of our way of life can be manifested in individually rewarding economic gains.

They would have the democratic fact with which to deny the Communist lie.

C. E. Wilson Meets The Press

On March 27, Charles E. Wilson, director of Defense Mobilization and former head of the General Electric Co., talked with reporters about mobilization problems.

Printed here are excerpts from the official transcript of that press conference—condensed for reasons of space.

It gives a good glimpse of the mind of Charles E. Wilson, who has been bitterly criticized by labor for his big-business attitudes.

PRESS: Do you see any encouraging signs in the inflationary picture, Mr. Wilson?

WILSON: Well, I find a lot of discouraging signs.

PRESS: Could you discuss it for us, please?

WILSON: That will be part of our report on Saturday and I would much rather cover it them. We cover our views on the inflationary picture.

There are good signs and there are bad signs about it. Of course, I surmise the nation very reasonably expects a great deal of the controls. Once you put on controls of any kind in a democracy, why, naturally people expect pretty quick results from them because they are dislocating and no American likes controls.

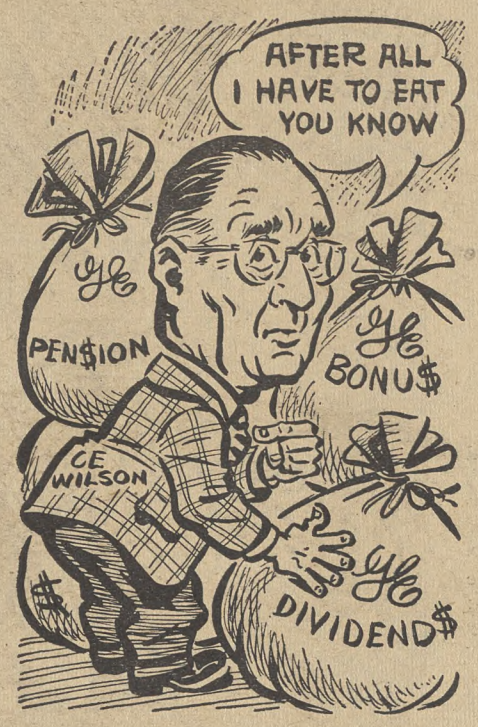
But I think that there are signs that the controls that have been applied in the interest of trying to stop the inflationary spiral have done some good. At least the upward trend of prices has been somewhat arrested . . .

I think that all of the various steps that have been taken show some signs—there are indications—that the situation is improved . . .

PRESS: Do you have any target date for stabilization, any ideas of actually when you may slow down the whole movement to a point where it will be stabilized?

WILSON: I wouldn't want to set a target date. No.

We are going to take every step we know from here on out to keep on, step by step, slowing it down because I really believe what I have said in radio talks and in articles and other places . . . I believe that many of the steps that are being taken—oh, feeble as they seem at times—are beginning the process of slowing down the inflationary spiral. I frankly can say to you that I think we have to take other steps, and we are considering some.



* * *

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, will you tell us what your reaction is to the statement last week by the labor leaders in this meeting here that the whole program has gone on the rocks and is near collapse? What is your reaction?

WILSON: My reaction? We will give you the report on Saturday and you can see.

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, are you satisfied that mobilization is proceeding according to the principle of equality of sacrifice on the part of all segments of the American economy?

WILSON: No.

PRESS: What do you think ought to be done to make it so? What specifically? Where are we falling down in that respect? Don't you think we need to be told?

WILSON: I am going on the air to tell the American people very shortly.

PRESS: The newspapers will be glad to know, too.

WILSON: I am going to undertake that.

PRESS: Do you think labor has more than its share?

WILSON: Would you call that a leading question or what?

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, what do you have to say about labor's charges that big business is taking over this program under you? That seems to be one of their big gripes. Can you answer that for them?

WILSON: I don't think big business has.

Oh, God, I didn't know we were going to get into another discussion of all these things! But if you are interested in that, as it applies to me—and I surmise it slightly applies to me—why, yes, I came from big business! I started in a little business and got into medium business and finally I got a job that might well be regarded as big business, which I quit. I am proud of it! Don't make any mistakes about it! I am proud of the fact! I am not hiding behind it!

I am proud of the fact that I came from the company I came from—resigned and when I came into government, I became just another bureaucrat, what you call them, and I ceased to be big business.

(Wilson receives a life-time pension from General Electric of $66,000 a year. He receives $25,000 a year in dividends on his GE stock—a considerable share of which was given to him as an executive bonus. In addition, Wilson receives this year a big bonus from GE for his 1950 work with the company. His 1951 income will probably be around $200,000—of which less than $25,000 comes from his government salary.)

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, how does that advisory board (proposed by President Truman) hamper your operation? Doesn't it cramp your style a little bit to have this board to advise the President?

WILSON: Do you know any more controversial things you want to raise?

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, did I understand you to say you would be chairman of the 17-man advisory board?

WILSON: That's right.

PRESS: Mr. Wilson, you emphasized that when you came to Washington you resigned from your private business.

WILSON: That's right.

PRESS: Do you propose that any labor representative in your office do the same?

WILSON: I don't care whether they resign or not. Anybody who comes in has at least a five-day job and I hope the man who comes in would make it a five-day job and would become a public servant. But I don't require that they resign their union. We would just hope they would make it a full time job and become a public servant like the rest of us.

PRESS: Don't you have a financial interest in these companies—GE and a lot of big companies—and other big companies?

WILSON: Do I own stock in General Electric? I do. In fact, every dollar I have in the world is invested in it. I don't mind if you know that. So what? So what?

PRESS: I am not arguing with you, sir.

WILSON: Then why do you raise the question?

PRESS: Well, when you say you have severed all connections, if you have any financial interests in a stock, that's not severing all your connections.

WILSON: Is it not? Think that over, All right. If there are many more like you that make a point of that, I would be perfectly willing to sell my stock. I did it when I came down in '42 and I would be glad to do it again. It seems kind of a stupid thing to do when you know you might be here three months. Who knows?

After all, I have to eat, you know, when I leave here, and eat while I am here.

PRESS: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

WILSON: Thank you all. I am sorry to have taken so much of your time.

You, Mr. Taxpayer, Pay For Industry's Expansion

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

INDUSTRY plans to spend $21.5 billion on new plant and equipment this year. That's 45% more than last year, when industry put in a mere $14.8 billion.

This program is so gigantic that it will increase the nation's industrial capacity by 9% by the end of 1951. And that will mean a staggering increase of 91% over 1939.

But before you burst into cheers, let this sink into your mind: Industry will do a big share of this wonderful expanding at your expense. The explanation is the gimmick known as "accelerated amortization," or in the popular phrase, fast write-off. Some irreverent souls are rude enough to call it the war plant racket.

This tax amortization system, said Pres. Al Hayes of the AFL Machinists, at the historic United Labor Conference at Washington recently, "means that such defense plants owned by a corporation are in fact paid for by the taxpayers—you and me."

The thing has become so rancid that three committees of Congress are now looking into the matter, since corporations have already applied for $11 billion in "certificates of necessity." The total for all of World War II was only $7 billion.

How does it work? A corporation goes into the National Production Authority, master-minded by William Henry Harrison, who came into government service from the presidency of the giant Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The corporation tells NPA the expansion is "necessary for national defense." If NPA is persuaded (and the way these certificates have been handed out to big corporations shows that NPA is easily persuaded) the corporation gets the certificate.

Here's what the certificate does: It gives the company the right to charge off the cost of new plant or equipment in five years, instead of 20 years or more.

That reduces its apparent profits, thus lowering the amount it pays in income and excess profits taxes.

THUS, IN effect, Uncle Sam (that's you and me) subsidizes construction of new plant and equipment. At the end of five years, the corporation has the plant—free.

Let's put it in figures. Corporation A gets a "certificate of necessity" for a plant costing $40 million. It makes a profit (after taxes) in 1951 of $20 million. But it can write off, or "amortize," the cost of the plant in five years, so it writes off a fifth, or $8 million.

It subtracts that $8 million from its $20 million profit, and reports its profit at $12 million.

And instead of paying taxes on $20 million of profits, it pays on only $12 million.

Corporation A also does that for 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955. At the end of 1955, it has written off the plant cost completely. It has a modern plant only five years old, for free, and Uncle Sam has lost all those taxes.

AND THAT'S not all. There's another gimmick that will cost you money—later. We've got a "renegotiation" law, which is supposed to "take the profits out of war."

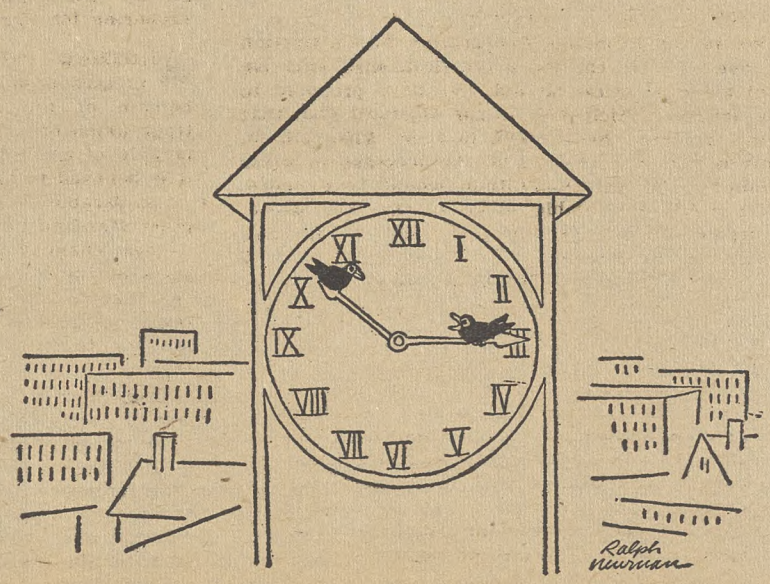
When Uncle Sam's accountants sit down with the corporation boys, the latter argue that they charged off cost of new plants and equipment in five years, and on the corporation books that's "depreciation" and therefore not a profit but an expense!

Business Week reported Mar. 24 that NPA has approved fast tax write-offs for 231 more companies for 313 projects; and it listed the 91 firms which got write-offs for projects costing more than $2 million. The 91 firms accounted for $1,156,900,000.

The iron and steel group accounted for $368.5 million. Of these Pueblo Steel got $80 million; Detroit Steel $47.8 million; Bethlehem Steel $37.1 million; Bethlehem Cuba Iron Mines $38.3 million; Jones & Laughlin $31.9 million.

DO THE corporations need to go to Uncle Sam for the money to expand? Well, 1950 corporate profits were so fantastic (up 30% from 1949) that apologists for the corporations were inventing all sorts of fancy explanations.

Dividends paid out also set an all-time record. Yet, according to Business Week of Mar. 31, dividends last year represented only 42% of net income (profits after all taxes).



"I think I'll rest here for about 15 minutes."

U.S. Blindly Grants Big Rebates In Taxes

Almost half a billion dollars in tax rebates was handed over to 40 steel companies with little or no investigation, a government official admitted last week.

H. B. McCoy, assistant administrator of the National Production Authority, told Congress that in at least one of the cases, the steel firm's application was filled with "false" and "misleading" information.

The applications were filed to get special tax benefits to help "write off" the cost of new plants being erected for the defense program. The companies got the benefits practically on their own say-so as to need and purpose of the new plants.

Thirteenth Convention Shows UAW Power— But Old Zest Remains

By GERVASE N. LOVE

ANYBODY who thinks the CIO's Auto Workers have been slowed down by age or grown dull and placid since their turbulent infant days has another guess coming.

Exactly 2222 delegates from just under 900 locals met in the Cleveland Public Hall last week for the union's 13th constitutional convention.

They drew up the usual fighting, far-seeing, down-to-earth program for the 1,264,451 members who have paid dues for April not calmly and serenely, but with all the gusto and fireworks and whoop-la and noise and enthusiasm that have come to be part and parcel of every UAW-CIO gathering.

They hurled verbal brickbats at the enemies of the worker and the average citizen of the United States and Canada in the form of hard-hitting resolutions that left no doubt of their intent. They paid reverse compliments, in other resolutions, to the big business bureaucrats who are messing up the defense mobilization program.

Intensity Is Hallmark

With an intensity that might have broken a union born in less bitter conflict they fought over and approved an increase in dues, but it was a fight in which the issue was, for the most part, the main talking point. And just as intently they heard distinguished speakers, headed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, talk of democracy, social and economic justice, and equality of participation and sacrifice in the defense effort.

They re-elected top officers headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey—who were unopposed—and Vice Presidents John W. Livingston and Richard Gosser—who were—after campaigns enlivened by all the old-time caucuses, banners, parades and generally pervading spirit of whoop-it-up.

Reuther got a 32-minute ovation when he was nominated, with balloons soaring, the flat sides of sticks pounding on the tables, feet stomping, whistles, cheers and a parade of hundreds of delegates up on the stage to shake his hand. Mazey got one nearly as long.

The principal change from earlier conventions, when the Communists still had some strength, was that speakers could be heard.

Heckling was promptly halted by Reuther or whoever happened to be presiding during the few minutes he was out of the chair. None of the sergeants-at-arms had to fight to keep an unrecognized speaker from grabbing a microphone.

Colorful Sight

The convention floor made a colorful sight from the balcony of the huge hall, where the historic 1949 National CIO convention was held. Tables, arranged in three sections, ranged over the indoor acreage.

At them sat men and women from some 40 states and four Canadian provinces: dark hair, light hair, straight hair, curly hair, no hair; dark suits, light suits, gay dresses, sombre dresses; sport shirts every color under the sun, and everywhere the blue convention badges flashing.

Behind the stage was a huge yellow backdrop with a curved slogan in blue, "Forward To A Better Life In A World Of Peace and Justice." Below it, also in blue, was a mammoth gear, representing the union, with smaller gears meshing into it tagged with the union's objectives: "OPPORTUNITY For All, HEALTH—Complete Medical Care, GUARANTEED Annual Wage, SECURITY—$200 a Month Pension, FULL Employment, and HAPPINESS—Dignity."

The convention opened with an invocation by Msgr. Robert B. Navin, president of St. John's College, Cleveland.

Snafu Is Hit

In his opening address, Reuther went right to work on the defense mobilization and economic stabilization impasse.

"The fight (of the United Labor Policy Committee) in Washington transcends the interests of labor alone," he said. "This is a fight for all the American people.

"We are not fighting the government, although the newspapers would have it appear that way. We are fighting big business, which is trying to take over the government. That is what we are fighting in Washington. They are trying to do through the back door what they could not do through the front door at the ballot box in 1948."

He said the "phoney" price control law was passed "to give them an excuse to freeze wages."

The war mobilization effort "is put together with old shoe strings, rusty baling wire and used chewing gum," he said, adding:

"What we need down there is not a couple of grievances settled. We need a whole new basic contract."

Organized labor, Reuther stressed, is determined to fight for equal representation at the policy-making level of the top war agencies and for complete equality of sacrifice in paying the cost of mobilization.

'Practical Unity'

He called for labor unity saying:

"We are making a beginning, because out of this practical, day-to-day labor unity we are making a substance out of which organic unity ultimately can be built. We ought to get together in a big national labor political conference. Then we should look at the score and ask ourselves, 'Where are we going and what can we begin to do to fight effectively on the political front?"

He asked the convention to strengthen the constitution to see to it that underworld racketeers trying to undermine and destroy unions cannot do it from within the UAW.

That request grew out of disclosures before the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee in Detroit showing that two major firms had tie-ins with gangsters they used to fight the union. Mazey, who gave some of the testimony, for the latter half of the convention was guarded by police because of threats against his life heard in Detroit.

In discussing the mobilization resolution, Mazey recalled that President Truman was re-elected in 1948 on a fair deal program that "captured the imagination of the people."

"I submit the President has made a very feeble effort to put the Fair Deal program into effect," he declared.

"Instead, I submit, the President in this administration has given the people a raw deal. President Truman cannot escape his full share of the responsibility for the confusion and the mess that the mobilization program finds itself in at the present time. All of these big business representatives—Mr. (Charles E.) Wilson, Mr. (Sidney) Weinberg, Gen. (Lucius) Clay, Mr. Eric Johnston—and a score of others have been appointed by the President."

Murray Hits DPA

Murray assailed the Defense Production Act, governing wage and price controls, as "the most iniquitous and most discriminatory act ever passed by Congress." Its price control phase he described as "hypocritical," and declared it obvious that there can't be any real control until the act expires on June 30.

"Unfortunately, the inertia or the spirit of indifference, or whatever you may call it, of the American people and particularly organized labor groups," he said, "determined and shortened the course which resulted in enactment of the act.."

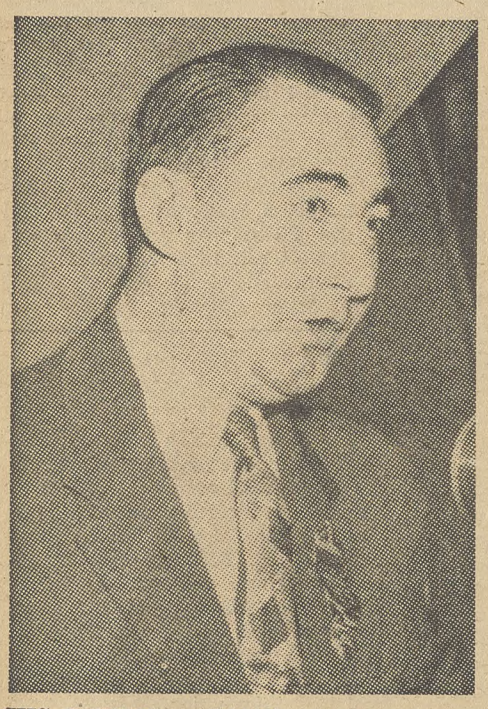
He detailed what organized labor finds wrong with the mobilization effort and what it thinks should be done to correct the deficiencies, and endorsed Reuther's hope for a united labor political conference before the 1952 election. He added:

"I am hopeful that out of the discussions which we are presently having with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor there will grow and develop a lasting, binding feeling of fraternal unity, a unity that will spell progress, a unity that will spell promotion of the people's welfare, a unity that will seek the perpetuity of all our democratic institutions.

"And I am living, as your president is living, in the hope that there may eventually culminate some sensible degree of constructive national organic unity between the two great labor movements of the United States."

The few remaining Communists and their supporters had their closest approach to a field day when they teed off against a resolution supporting the United Nations.

GREETINGS: CIO Pres. Philip Murray (left) is warmly welcomed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers to the union's thirteenth constitutional convention at Cleveland.



HIS DUTIES as UAW secretary-treasurer frequently brought Emil Mazey (above) to the microphone. Mazey was re-elected to his third term. A leader in the Briggs strike in 1933, he was subsequently employed by three companies, including Briggs, and was fired thrice for union activity.

REUNION: UAW Pres. Walter P. R four other veterans of strike at the T during the early days of the unio

Dues Increased After 4 Hours Of Hot Debate

THE CIO AUTO WORKERS broke through their traditional opposition higher dues in one of the lustiest and ngest debates ever held at a union nvention.

The oratory bounced off the walls of the veland Public Hall for four solid hours fore the vote was taken. Eighteen speaks gave their views from the floor, alterely representing the pros and the cons. is was the big fight, and everyone wanted get into it.

Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey opened the disssion with his report, which included an gent request for more money to permit e union to do its work better and touched a demonstration with all the traditional AW-CIO color. Pres. Walter P. Reuther sed the debate with an impassioned plea "give us the tools and we'll do the job."

The boost, accomplished through constitunal changes recommended unanimously the convention's constitution committee, ised minimum dues from $1.50 to $2.50 a nth. The per capita tax to the internanal was increased from 65c to $1.25 a nth, with the locals getting the rest.

Where Money Goes

Of the international's share, 25c per memt per month goes into the strike fund, ich top leaders hope to build up to about 5 million dollars by the time major conacts expire in 1955.

Another 5c is to be set aside in a special izenship fund "for the purpose of engthening democracy by encouraging embers, and citizens generally, to register d vote" in elections, and for programs med at "an ever higher understanding of tizenship responsibility."

Other special allocations were increased om a total of 8½c to 10c. The remainder es into the general administrative fund.

The locals are to use 5c of their share of the increase for a local citizenship fund, an raise the local educational and recreational allotment from 2½c to 3c a month.

The debate got under way soon after the opening of the afternoon session at 2:30 P.M. on April 2. The vote was taken shortly after 6:30 P.M.—a half-hour after the scheduled recess time—and nearly another hour was spent in determining whether or not there would be a roll call vote.

75% For Increase

The vote, by a show of hands, showed about 75% of the delegates in favor of higher dues, Reuther estimated from the stage. The demand for a roll call was made by Kenneth Forbes, anti-Reutherite from Local 4, Saginaw, Mich.

Under convention rules it required support from 700 delegates. It was defeated when it could muster backing from only 495 delegates.

During the noon recess, banners blossomed from the balcony urging support and defeat of the measure.

Only those of Ford Local 600, largest in the union and still torn by dissension between Communist supporters and their foes, called for the increase to be voted down.

Urging its approval were those of the united Mack Truck locals, the John Deere Council, Borg-Warner Council, all Canadian agricultural implement locals, Allis-Chalmers Council, foundry delegates, 12 aircraft locals, the Bendix Council and the Die Cast Council.

Mazey Makes Point

"It didn't take very much of an expert to figure out that we as individuals can't live on the amount of money we received in 1946," said Kenneth England, of Ford Local 200, Windsor, Ont., chairman of the constitutional committee, in reporting.

"It naturally follows that unions need increased revenue just in order to live, the same as a family."

Mazey pointed out that since dues were last increased in 1946, the cost of living has gone up 54 points under the Bureau of Labor Statistics index in the U. S., and 41.3% in Canada.

"Our union must have an adjustment in dues in order to meet increased operating costs," he said, "and in order to complete the unfinished job which still must be done."

'Sick Of Politicians'

He recounted the growth of the union and steadily mounting benefits to members that made the proposed $2.50 dues—which he described as an "adjustment" rather than an increase—take but $1 out of the $138 a month by which average wages have been increased since 1946. He described the help members in one plant gave to organize another in the early days, and also paid his compliments to opponents of the increase.

"I say, I am a little sick and tired of seeing cheap politicians come to this convention who have a one-point program against dues, not in favor of organizing or political action or other things," he said.

"Our chief difficulty is some of the people in this convention—and not very many of them, thank God—take the position that the most important thing is to get re-elected. I say the most important thing is what is good for our union. And we should put the interest of our union ahead of personal interest."

Parade Starts

Delegates in favor of the increase promptly leaped to their feet cheering, stamping and applauding. Noisemakers appeared and pandemonium took over briefly. A parade started, but Reuther managed to gavel the marchers back into their seats.

During the discussion that followed, Reuther carefully recognized first one side, then the other. With the tables divided into three large sections, he chose six from each, evenly divided.

Twice that many more were eager to be heard when a motion to end debate was passed, with discussion to be closed by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, usually a Reuther supporter but opposed to him on the dues increase issue, and by Reuther himself. The UAW president's gavel banged frequently to restore order.

BEAUTY WAS NOT LACKING at the UAW convention as this photo testifies. Left to right, Zita Bower, Local 195, Windsor, Ont.; Caroline Davis, director UAW's women's bureau; Anna J. Pastuszka, Local 29, Detroit; former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas; Lillian Hatcher, of the union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept.; Donna Michaelson, Local 808, Los Angeles, and Betty Murphy, Local 148, Long Beach, Cal. Mrs. Douglas addressed the convention.

tervention in Korea. However, when the te was taken, only 15 or 18 hands were ised in opposition.

Delegates heard former U. S. Rep. Helen ahagan Douglas call for greater attention ancient spiritual and cultural heritage as eapons in the fight against Communism nd inflation.

They also heard greetings and briefer eeches from Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice resident and director of organization and tincils; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, ho brought greetings from the CIO Intl. nion of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, of which he is president; John Brophy, former CIO councils director now representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations; Adolph Germer, organization director of the CIO Woodworkers, Pres. Karl Feller, of the CIO Brewery Workers, and others.

Reuther introduced his predecessor as UAW president, R. J. Thomas, now assistant CIO organization director. Thomas got a big hand when he declared his loyalty to the union and said that if top-level political enemies can bury the past, so can rank and filers.

r (center) meets dt plant, Detroit, ft to right, Cal Fletcher, Mildred Szur, Reuther, Theresa Grunan and Steve Nagy. All, except Reuther, are employed at the Ternstedt plant, and are members of Consolidated Local 174.

"THIS IS THE PROUDEST moment of my life," said Walter Shaw (above) as he spoke at the UAW convention. The first Ford employe to receive his pension, Shaw was fired in 1940 for union activity, but was re-instated by the National Labor Relations Board with 18 months' retroactive pay.

CWA Re-Elects Top Officers, Only One Contest

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TELEPHONE workers from 46 states, the District of Columbia and Canada poured into Grand Rapids, Mich., last week by train, plane, bus and car, to attend the annual convention of the Communications Workers of America, the CIO's fifth largest union. CWA's membership has passed 300,000 and is growing steadily.

The 1500 delegates, at least half of them women, together with the hundreds of visitors who came along with them, bulged the corners of the little city that calls itself the furniture center of the nation.

They swamped its hotels and restaurants. Only the huge gray stone Civic Auditorium where the sessions were held was big enough to accommodate them.

When Mayor Paul Goebel welcomed the delegates to the city at the opening session, he said that it was the largest convention in number of delegates that had ever come to the city. After furniture manufacturing, conventions are one of Grand Rapids, most lucrative sources of income.

MEN AND WOMEN DELEGATES were split fifty-fifty at the CWA convention. Here is the largest all-woman delegation present—there were 17 of them. Two don't show in the picture. They work for New Jersey Bell Telephone and come from all over the state. Their telephone service records range from seven to 30 years. Evelyn Burns is president of this big local. CWA probably has more women members than any other CIO union.

'Traffic' Has More Than One Meaning

The word *traffic* doesn't always mean what you think it does—at least in the telephone industry. You wouldn't know what the delegates to the CWA convention were talking about if you didn't soon catch on that when they said "traffic"—and they said it constantly—they meant traffic in words—communications.

Traffic is the largest of the three main segments of the industry and includes the thousands of operators, service assistants and other employes engaged directly in local and long distance telephone service. The other two divisions are plant (installation, equipment, etc.) and commercial.

Most of the women delegates at the convention and lots of the men work in the traffic division.

Polka Dot Ties Honor Gov. Williams

If anyone at the CWA convention was wondering why Joe Beirne and other officers all blossomed out in polka dot bow ties, it was done in honor of Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who has made this kind of tie famous throughout the state.

Explaining this to the delegates, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne remarked that he doubted if a single Republican wearing a polka dot bow tie could be found in the whole state of Michigan today.

It was a dramatic moment Apr. 2, when CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, peering over the top of the union's symbol, a big blue model of a dial telephone that partly concealed the speakers, looked out at the great array of delegates on the floor below him and raised his arm to open officially the CWA's fifth annual convention.

New Era

As his gavel banged, a new era in the history of CWA began. For this was the union's first convention to be held under the long-sought "two-level" structure, accepted at last year's convention and later approved overwhelmingly by a referendum of the membership.

The change will have the effect of bringing CWA into conformity with the democratic practices of other CIO unions. It makes the local the basis of representation instead of the division, and will unify and strengthen the union.

Under the old set-up, CWA was a loose federation of 38 or so semi-autonomous divisions of various kinds, organized on a statewide, city-wide, or company-wide and some on practically a nationwide basis.

Division 20 (Southern Bell), covered eight states. A local was affiliated to the international but sent delegates to conventions indirectly through the particular division to which it belonged.

Now locals are affiliated directly to the international, and the old divisions have been abolished, giving the CWA a "two-level" structure, as the members call it. The phrase was a keyword at the convention and much of the discussion and action taken by the delegates centered around it.

But before they got down to the serious business of straightening out the confusion that came with the changed set-up, delegates heard addresses by some outstanding guest speakers, and elected their international officers.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle were the main speakers during the first two days. CIO Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, who came to the convention with Murray, was scheduled to speak later in the week, as was Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.). Murray Cotterell of the Canadian Congress of Labor also addressed the convention Tuseday.

Tall and good-looking Gov. Williams, who hasn't been afraid to stick his neck out for labor, got a big ovation when he addressed the delegates the first day. He assured the convention that "the Democratic Party in Michigan is not afraid to acknowledge the support and participation of labor."

CIO 'In Vanguard'

He told the delegates that "organized labor is an active part of the Michigan Democratic Party," and that the party "is very proud of the participation of labor in its councils and at the polls on election day."

A rousing standing ovation was given to Murray, who came to address the CWA, after speaking before the United Auto Workers, whose convention was held simultaneously in Cleveland.

Referring to the "almost terrifying state of international confusion prevalent as it is in almost every country," Murray blamed the "Communist aggressors," for the serious disturbances now upsetting the world.

"Who can tell," he said, "when the Communist conspirator will select another spot to spill blood and to pillage another country and destroy more homes."

He declared that the CIO "stands in the vanguard in support of all legitimate things that have to do with stopping communism in America or anywhere. It didn't take the CIO long to make up its mind about those matters.

"The CIO has pledged its whole-hearted support, its life, its everything, whatever it may be, in support of our nation and in support of these programs enunciated by the President of the United States.

Murray made it clear that labor has just cause to be bitter about the way it has been pushed around in the emergency defense agencies. "It isn't fair, it isn't decent, it isn't democratic," he exclaimed. "It isn't the thing that our boys in Korea are fighting for."

The delegates applauded loudly.

In referring to labor's special bitterness about the appointment and subsequent behavior of the present Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson, Murray said:

"I don't think that God Almighty decreed in His infinite wisdom that Charlie Wilson should know everything and that everything he does should be perfect. He needs some assistance."

Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council, gave a fiery speech on the day the convention opened. Reviewing labor's national aims and hitting at labor's enemies, Scholle declared that "our entire economy is being delivered into the hand of a few corporate moguls."

He urged union members and friends to be "militant crusaders" for the CIO's objectives in national and local government.

Pres. Beirne, in his opening address on Monday, told the delegates that in their hands rests "responsibility and tremendous power to shape policies affecting directly and indirectly, all telephone workers in the United States and Canada."

The change to the "two-level" structure, Beirne said, shows evidence "of the fact that telephone workers have expressed their capabilities of meeting the challenge of the times and need not bow to any union."

Bow To None

At Tuesday's election, Beirne and the three vice-presidents—A. T. Jones, John L. Crull and J. J. Moran—were re-elected by acclamation. Delegates had previously voted to continue the union's custom of holding elections the second day of the convention.

Nomination of W. E. Martin, secretary-treasurer of CWA's former southern division, to oppose CWA Secy.-Treas. C. W. Werkau, put the union's somewhat lengthy election procedure into operation. For several hours the thousand and more delegates lined up at

(Continued on Next Page)

Lesson In Economics Given By Beirne

In 1945, the Bell Telephone System took in $2.19 for each hour worked by each of its employes and paid them 95c an hour in wages, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne told delegates to the union convention in Grand Rapids.

"Last year, their hourly rate was $3.46, out of which we got $1.44," he said.

Beirne pointed out the need of keeping members informed of economic matters affecting their interests through the union's education program, to counteract Bell's "propaganda mill."

LENNA WICKES of Houston, Tex. (above), was the first woman at the CWA convention to speak from the floor, but plenty of others followed her. Miss Wickes has worked for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for 26 years. She is a PBX (private branch exchange) instructor and is vice-president of her local.

'Number Please' Girls Gradually Bowing Out

Remember the old-time operator who chanted "number please" when you took down the receiver! Well, there are still quite a few of them left but they are rapidly getting fewer. There was one here and there among the CWA women delegates, but most of them work under the dial system.

Quite a few of the delegates were what you may call supervisors, but they now are called "service assistants," to make them eligible to belong to the union. A supervisor can't belong to CWA. A service assistant, one of the delegates explained, is the gal you give hell to when your call gets fouled up.

Each service assistant has ten operators to whom she lends aid when necessary.

Murray Describes Mobilization Snafu To Phone Workers

(Continued from Page 8)

four voting booths set up just outside the convention floor, to vote for the union's secretary-treasurer. Werkau was re-elected by an overwhelming vote.

Election of district directors, with delegates from each district voting for their own director, were held later.

Elected were: Dist. 1—Mrs. Mary Hanscom, Newark, N. J.; Dist 2—Glenn Watts, Washington; Dist. 3 — William Smallwood, Atlanta, Ga.; Dist. 4—Walter Schaar, Detroit; Dist. 5—Ray Dryer, Milwaukee; Dist. 6—D. L. McCowen, St. Louis; Dist. 7—Ren Hill, Omaha, Neb.; Dist. 8—Roy Purdy, Denver; Dist. 9—Joe M. Deardorff, San Francisco.

Officers Installed

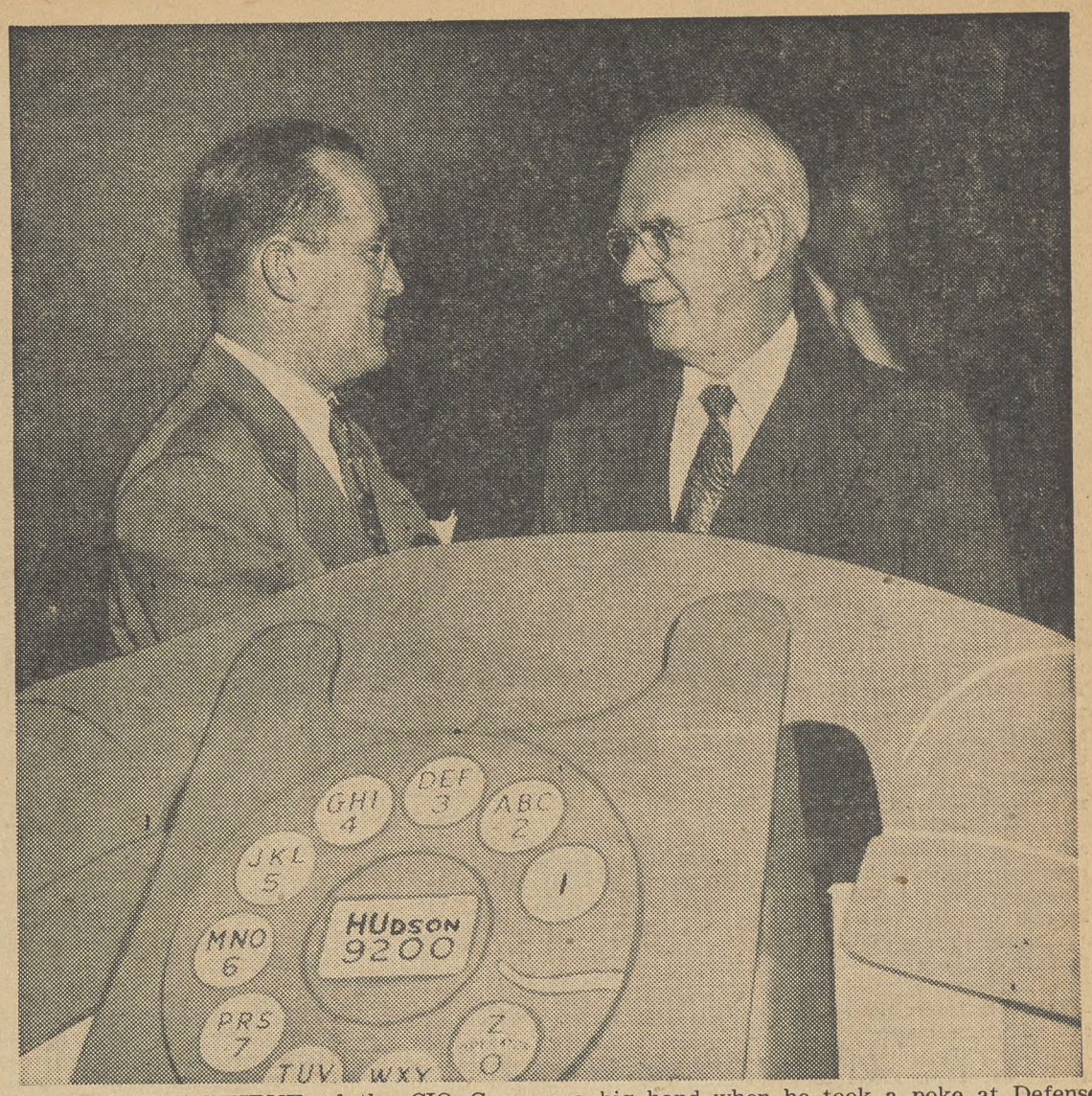
These nine directors head up the nine geographical regions into which the CWA has been divided. In addition, two area directors were elected for Western Electric—Ernest Weaver, Chicago (installation division), and Louis H. Junker, New York (sales). Later two national directors were elected—Carl Peters, for Long Lines, and J. Curtis Fletcher, for the independents (not affiliated with American Tel. & Tel.).

Newly elected officers were installed at a colorful ceremony Tuesday night followed by a dance, and the next day delegates got down again to the serious business of readjustment to the new two-level set-up.

The most controversial issue was the question of increasing the per capita, which locals turn over to the international for each member. Locals each determine their own dues; at present they average about $2.25.

The union administration asked an increase in the per capita from 50c to $1.50, on the basis that if the union was to expand under the reorganized structure, more money would be needed.

Delegates lined up behind the floor mikes four to twelve deep, waiting their turn to speak on the subject. As the CIO News went to press, the issue had not yet been decided.



PRES. JOSEPH BEIRNE of the CIO Communications Workers welcomes CIO Pres. Philip Murray who spoke at the CWA convention in Grand Rapids. Delegates gave Murray a big hand when he took a poke at Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson. He doesn't know everything, Murray said, "he needs some assistance."

"Voice With A Smile" Comes From All Over

DELEGATES at CIO conventions are mighty interesting people to meet. The telephone workers were no exception.

The trouble is, you never have enough time at conventions to talk to as many rank-and-file delegates as you'd like to, but you can learn a lot about the union just from observing their collective behavior.

Practically every regional accent in the country was represented at the CWA's Grand Rapids convention. You could stand in the lobby and hear the twang of a group of Texans, the soft drawl of South Carolina or Georgia, the strident tongue of the Middlewesterner, and the precise accent of the New Englander.

Observed as they sat in the convention hall during speeches, they listened intently, quietly. No whispering, or talking in undertones, no milling around. But when an important issue was being discussed on the floor, they jumped for the mikes scattered throughout the hall and stood in line waiting for their turn to speak.

It was quite a sight to see them piled up in line behind one another twelve or more deep at some mikes when the discussion on increasing the per capita dues was on the floor. And they waited goodnaturedly in line in front of the election booths to elect a secretary-treasurer, or later in front of ballot boxes at separate voting for district directors. **H.R.**

MICHIGAN'S PRO-LABOR and good-lookin' governor, G. Mennen Williams, was kept busy addressing conventions last week. Here he is as he talked to more than 2000 delegates and visitors at the telephone workers convention in Grand Rapids. He spoke earlier at the United Auto Workers' Convention in Cleveland.

Brophy: ICFTU Seeks To Aid Workers Behind Iron Curtain

JOHN BROPHY, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions representative to the United Nations, said recently that a powerful, free world labor movement "will not only check Communist aggression on the labor front" but "will also help the trapped millions behind the Iron Curtain."

Speaking on a Voice of America broadcast beamed to Finland, Brophy—former director of CIO Councils—said that in merely underdeveloped nations where living standards are "abysmally low" and where men work for long hours for almost no pay, the ICFTU's job is "comparatively simple."

"In such areas," he said, "workers are free to accept assistance from their more fortunate brothers in economically advanced countries."

"The workers behind the Iron Curtain, however, are equally impoverished, although forced to work continuously and, in addition, they are terrorized, suspicious and unable to communicate with the outside world of free men."

Abramson Named CIO Civilian Defense Aide

CIO Pres. Murray last week announced appointment of Irving Abramson as "the representative of the CIO in all matters involving civilian defense."

Abramson is a CIO national representative and chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee. Murray, in making the announcement, noted that "our Community Services Committee can render great and effective services in this field."

The offices of the CIO Community Services Committee are located at 1776 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Minnesota Medics Kill Health Bill

The Minnesota Legislature, which has run rough-shod over every pro-labor measure during its current session, has again bowed to the State Medical Association and bottled up in committee a bill to allow incorporated co-ops to organize voluntary, non-profit hospital and medical care plans.

The doctors' union protected its closed shop in the same way during the 1947 and 1949 legislative sessions. Duluth and Two Harbors have voluntary health co-ops, in which CIO and AFL support is an important factor, which are consumer rather than physician-controlled.

Meat Co., Inspector Indicted In Fraud

A federal grand jury has indicted the American Packing Co., Jersey City, N. J., and nine individuals on charges of conspiring to defraud the government of $500,000 through sales of 4 to 5 million pounds of inferior meat to the Army and Navy.

The individuals include Dr. John F. Jones, Easton, Md., an inspector accused of accepting bribes to approve inferior meats as those the Army contracted to buy. He was also named in a similar indictment handed down Feb. 20 against Ben Grunstein & Sons Co., Hoboken, N. J., in an alleged $1 million meat fraud.

Iowa Labor Will Join Management In Survey

Iowa labor and management will undertake a joint survey of employer-employe attitudes in the state's economy at a conference June 22-23 at the Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City. One hundred representatives of labor and management will be invited to the meeting, first of its kind in the state's history.

The conference program will be prepared by the university, in consultation with a state-wide committee of labor, management and public leaders. The two labor representatives on the committee are Ken Everhart of Des Moines, president of the Iowa State CIO Council, and L. Curtiss Wood, president of the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor.

N.Y.C. Guild Lauds Staff Of La Prensa

The Representative Assembly of the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, recently passed a resolution paying tribute to the courage and the ideals of the staff and management of La Prensa, liberal Buenos Aires newspaper which has been sized by the Peron government.

By failing to sell out and to be intimidated, the resolution said, "these fearless newspaper men and women focused world-wide attention upon the tyranny of Peron and thus, though temporarily defeated, greatly served the cause of journalism."

Workers In Show

CIO and AFL workers, management representatives and YWCA groups are in the cast of 100 of the original musical revue, "Time and a Half" to be presented by the industrial department of the Chicago YWCA April 19 and 22.

State Legislatures Acting On Social Welfare Measures

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

BILLS covering fair employment practices, housing, wages and hours, equal pay for women, and improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation laws are being studied in the various state legislatures.

Here is a summary of major proposals in the states:

Arizona—A law has been passed which permits school districts to ban segregation of Negro and white students in elementary schools. Previously, segregation was required in the lower schools but was permissive in high schools.

Arkansas—The Legislature rejected an amendment to its 37-year-old child labor law which would have raised the minimum age for working in most industries from 14 to 16. In addition, a bill proposing more stringent laws against racial discrimination in public places of accommodation or on public carriers was defeated.

California—Gov. Warren has asked for the establishment of commissions to study and recommend laws to end discrimination because of race, color or creed.

Colorado—The state became the first to include an "incentive" provision to its unemployment benefit law. Under the act, a person working steadily for the past five years is entitled to $28 weekly for 26 weeks, instead of the regular maximum of $22.75 for 20 weeks.

Also enacted was a mild fair employment practices act, establishing a separate division in the State Industrial Commission. Courts can now issue cease and desist orders in public employment but not in private industry.

Connecticut—CIO and AFL joined forces to defeat attempts to shove through the Legislature a bill that would have banned the union shop. A bill providing a 70c minimum for 3400 laundry workers not covered by federal legislation was passed.

Georgia—The state budget bill, which Gov. Talmadge has signed, includes a provision expressly designed to bar Negroes from attending white schools and colleges. Under terms of the measure, any "white" school admitting Negroes is refused state funds. Talmadge put his O. K. on an anti-mask bill, aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Indiana—Gov. Schricker recently approved two laws—one raising the state occupational disease law's weekly maximum benefits from $23.10 to $27, and the other raising unemployment benefits from $20 to $27 weekly, providing applicants make a "reasonable effort" to find work. Also passed at this session of the Legislature was a continuation of wartime suspension of restrictions on women's working hours, permitting them to work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Workmen's compensation laws were improved.

A bill was introduced in the House making it unlawful for any employer doing business in the state to require an applicant for employment to pay the cost of a medical examination.

Massachusetts—Labor suffered a setback here when a bill which would have set up a state fund for workmen's compensation insurance was rejected by the Senate. State CIO officials have contended that high insurance rates charged by private concerns are driving industry out of the Bay State. Also passed was a law which requires that ads for help in struck plants state that fact in type no smaller than the body of the advertisement.

Maryland—The state killed its "Jim Crow" law which in recent years has applied only to Chesapeake Bay ferries.

New Jersey—The CIO called on the Senate to approve at least six bills passed by the House. These measures would: Permit municipalities to join in creation of consolidated health districts.

Bar discrimination by employers against those subject to military service.

Repeal the special restrictions in the workmen's compensation law on proof of silicosis and asbestosis.

Increase the minimum salary for teachers from $2200 to $2500.

Extend the state veterans loan fund for one year to Korean and World War II vets.

Permit the Attorney General to hire "public defenders" against rate increases sought before the PUC by utility companies.

New York—A new state law provides that income of minors must be counted when determining family income in low-cost housing projects. Another new law permits cities to undertake low-rent housing for defense workers. The state's emergency housing act was extended to Mar. 31, 1952.

A bill aimed at racial discrimination in the issuance of insurance policies was defeated. Also beaten was a measure to end all restrictive real estate covenants based on discrimination because of race, color, or creed. The equal-pay law was made workable.

Nevada—A law was passed forbidding the union shop or any modification of it. The question of outlawing the closed shop under a so-called "right-to-work" law will go on the ballot at the next state election.

North Carolina—The Legislature increased workmen's compensation benefits from $24 to $30 weekly and made the top for death or total disability $8000 instead of $6000. It also passed an increase in unemployment benefits while cutting employers' contributions. Weekly payments were boosted from $25 to $30, and from 20 to 26 weeks.

Ohio—In the House, the reference committee finally reported out two good and one bad FEPC bills. In the Senate, management lobbyists voiced their opposition to decent unemployment compensation and hearings were set for FEPC. Hollywood Producer Cecil B. DeMille, testifying in favor of the Ferguson bill outlawing the closed shop before a Senate committee, declared that the abolition of the closed shop would neither destroy nor diminish "labor's just gains." CIO spokesmen have called the Ferguson measure "worse than the Taft-Hartley Act."

Pennsylvania—The State CIO Council has been pressing for repeal of anti-labor bills passed in 1947 which help break strikes, cripple unions and violate civil liberties. CIO officials are hopeful that a number of these measures will be repealed at this session of the Legislature.

The council, together with a number of liberal organizations, has circulated a petition designed to get additional support towards having an FEPC measure reported favorably out of committee.

Tennessee—The state came up with the legal answer for doing away with the poll tax. The Legislature repealed the tax for every year but 1871 which satisfied legal requirements and had the effect of actual repeal.

Vermont—Gov. Emerson asked for the establishment of commissions to study and recommend laws to end discrimination because of race, color or creed. The House, however, killed a proposal to extend unemployment benefit coverage to workers of an employer hiring one or more workers. Present law covers only employers with eight or more employes.

West Virginia—The Legislature enacted a bill to permit cities to use federal funds for slum clearance. Labor suffered a defeat here when a bill which would have required a full hearing before any injunction was issued in a labor dispute was killed.

Washington—Labor won a victory when Gov. Langlie signed a bill to increase workmen's compensation benefits from $75 to $100 a month for widows until their death or remarriage. Unmarried, totally disabled workmen will receive $100 a month, with payments being proportionately higher for married men. The bill was worked out jointly by labor and management, and was passed unanimously by both Houses.

Mill Town Station Denies Time To TWUA

Soon after the CIO Textile Workers announced a new organizational drive among the 25,000 workers in the big Cannon cotton-mill chain, the key radio station in Kannapolis, N. C., completely company-dominated town, refused to sell any time to Joseph Pedigo, TWUA representative in charge of the campaign.

Fred H. Whitley, manager of station WGTL, said Pedigo, considered such a program "controversial."

The union has complained to the Federal Communications Commission and the Senate Labor Committee. Robert S. Cahoon, who heads TWUA's legal staff in the south, in letters to members of the Senate Labor Committee pointed out that "anti-union propaganda simply saturates these company-dominated textile areas."

Woodworkers Get 12½c In New Pact

About 6500 members of the CIO Woodworkers got a 12½c an hour wage increase from the giant Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. in the union's first 1951 contract settlement in the Pacific Northwest timber industry.

The boost raised the basic wage to $1.62½ an hour. The pact also provides three additional paid holidays, stabilization of meal costs at 75c, and accrued vacation pay for union members entering the armed forces.

'Bazy' Rows With Col. 'Bertie,' Quits As Times-Herald Editor

THE EXTREME right has its Titos, too, or so it would seem from what has happened in the McCormick publishing empire.

Last week, Mrs. Ruth McCormick ("Bazy") Miller, 30-year-old editor of the Washington Times-Herald, resigned—after a policy disagreement with Col. Robert R. ("Bertie") McCormick, president and publisher of the Times-Herald and of the powerful, fantastically reactionary Chicago Tribune.

"Bazy," who is the colonel's niece, tried to buy the paper out from under the Colonel so she could have what she described as "freedom," but the Colonel, who is still fighting the war of 1812—against Great Britain—wouldn't

From what "Bazy" would leak to the general public, the main specific points of policy disagreement were two: "the Pearson suit" and "the Butler probe."

Background on the Pearson suit: Columnist Drew Pearson is suing the Times-Herald and Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R. Wis.) for conspiracy in restraint of trade, because of alleged influence used by the paper and the Senator to induce one of Pearson's radio sponsors to cancel its advertising contract in the wake of Pearson's denunciations of McCarthyism.

Said "Bazy": "I felt we should go all out to fight the suit and I wanted the Colonel's complete backing and it would cost a lot of money." She said the Colonel refused.

BACKGROUND on the Butler probe: A Senate committee is now investigating charges brought by ex-Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) that his Republican successor, John M. Butler, was foisted on Maryland voters in a campaign fraudulently linking Tydings with the Communist Party through such means as faked photographs suggested by McCarthy and printed in the Times-Herald plant.

"Bazy" was vague about how she and the Colonel split on this point, but said she personally feels that the newspaper played a "substantial and worth-while part" in Butler's election.

And in general, said "Bazy," the Colonel has "a much more rigid conception of political beliefs than I do . . . I'm a Republican in a broader sense than he. I like all the people he likes, but I like some more."

Minimum Wage Bills Killed In N. H., N. C.

Even the watered-down minimum wage bill (50c an hour and a 48-hour week) has failed to get approval of the committee on manufacturing and labor of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

New Hampshire's House killed a bill which would have put all restaurant and hotel employes under the state's 50-cent minimum. Legislators claimed it would be "inexpedient" to pass such a law now as State Labor Commissioner William H. Riley has announced he will study the wage questions in the hotel and restaurant fields.

CIO Lauds Chapman Stand Against Power Dams in Parks

SECY. OF the Interior Chapman has issued an order to all agencies of the department forbidding the making of any preliminary surveys "relating to water development in national parks and monuments, established wilderness areas and wildlife refuges, except after specific authorization by Congress."

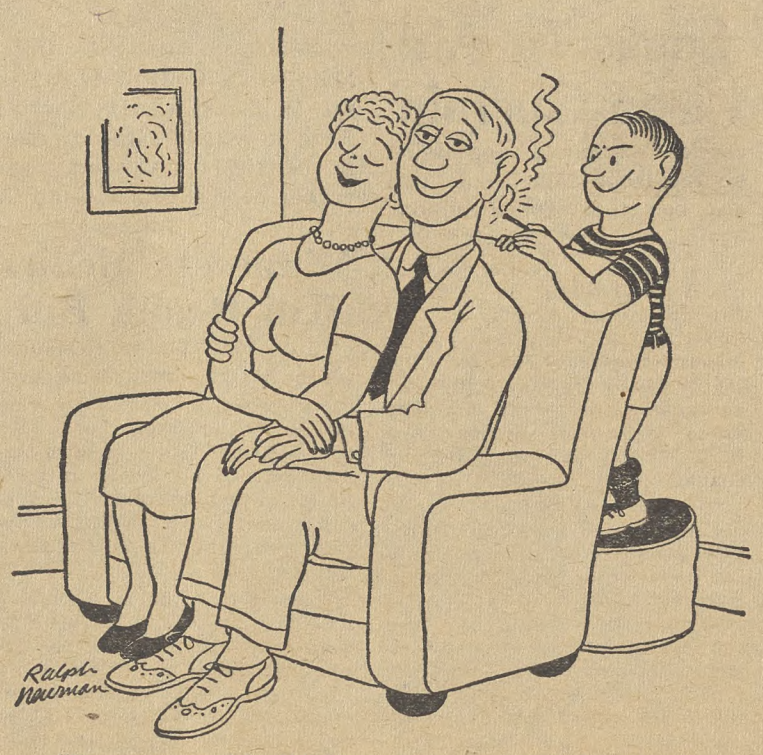
Stripped of official language, this means that the department is taking a firm stand against interests—in this case both private and federal — which would whittle away at the national parks, etc., in the interests of developing more electric power.

The department's attitude, concurred in by the CIO, is that there are plenty of river areas outside the national parks which are available for hydroelectric purposes.

Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, put it this way in a letter to Chapman:

"The CIO was delighted by your order . . . Labor organizations have been obtaining greatly increased leisure for their members in recent years and are interested in providing working people with opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation. The national parks and monuments and the established wilderness areas and wildlife refuges are of great importance in that connection . . .

"As I think you know, the CIO has long been in the lead in pressing for sound programs of hydroelectric development. However . . . there are plenty of places to go ahead with hydro power that will not impair the national park systems."



"Someone must be thinking of me—my ear's burning."

IUE Sweeps Union Shop At RCA Plants In Jersey

WORKERS at the Radio Corp. of America plants in New Jersey have dealt a crushing vote of "no confidence" to the United Electrical Workers, expelled by the CIO because of Communist domination.

UE has been boasting all around the country that it was going to defeat the drive of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for a union shop in RCA's Camden and Gloucester plants, where IUE Local 103 is collective bargaining agent.

Although the issue was simply a yes or no vote on the union shop in a National Labor Relations Board election, UE tried to use the contest for its own purposes.

At the plant gates UE passed out leaflets which said that a no vote would be a vote of "no confidence" in IUE.

The workers refused to "buy" that line by casting 5170 votes for the union shop and only 1038 in opposition.

Votes in favor of IUE had increased 81.3% since a representation election last year. Workers who favored UE (assuming that the no-vote was mostly pro-UE) had declined about 59%.

English Schoolmarm Chances Riot To Tell Of Health Plan

By PAUL McGUIRE

AN ENGLISH school teacher caused a near riot at a teachers' meeting in Tulsa, Okla., when she answered a sharply framed question about English "socialized medicine" while acting as the principal speaker at a group discussion panel.

Amid cries of "communism," "welfare state," "socialism" and other completely unexpected discourtesies, Miss A. Freda Cooke stated:

"England's National Health Insurance is working for the benefit of everyone. For a very small fee it furnishes medicine and hospitalization to anyone who needs it without delay, injustice or red tape of any kind."

Miss Cook is head mistress of the Alfred Street Girls School and a justice of the peace in Manchester, England. She was sent to the United States by the National Teachers' Union of England to study teaching methods in this country.

"You are a wonderful people living in a wonderful country and have so many things in your everyday life which we call luxuries in England, that I cannot understand the bitter antagonism you have here against health insurance," she told the group.

"HOW WOULD AN English school teacher like me have ever been able to pay for an expensive gall bladder operation which was entirely without additional cost.

"It is simply not true that there are long delays or negligence in emergencies. You may call any health insurance office you desire or a private physician if you prefer to pay privately.

"There are no complaints about health insurance in England! All the complaints I've ever heard have been since coming to the United States, where I read about them in the papers."

Defense Job Freeze Plan Is Protested

THE GOVERNMENT and Civic Employees Organizing Committee has protested a proposal now under consideration by the Defense Dept. to freeze defense agency workers in their jobs.

The union's legislative representative, Richard Shoemaker, said that "although the proposal might grant certain mitigating exceptions, the result of this—or any other type of job freeze—would inevitably be to the disadvantage of both employe and Defense Dept.

"Dissatisfied and unhappy workers are never efficient workers, and the price of freezing men and women in jobs they are now, or may become, unsuited for, will be the lowering of morale and productivity in the defense agencies."

The GCEOC representative predicted the end result of such a freeze "would almost certainly be a mass transfer of defense agency workers out of government service into private industry, which offers not only more freedom but also better pay."

Passes Weak FEPC

The Akron, O., city council has passed probably the weakest of the FEPC bills to date. It reads: "It is the **desire** of the City of Akron that any firm doing business with the City of Arkon cooperate to eliminate discrimination as to color, race or creed in employment."

Southern Organizing Drive Clicks; Spadework Pays Off

THE CIO Organizing Committee's southern drive is really beginning to get results after years of preliminary work by state directors and field organizers.

When the undertaking was launched in 1946 under the able leadership of the late Van A. Bittner, first results were encouraging. Elections were held and won in textiles, wood, furniture and tobacco. After the initial successes, however, victories came with less frequency and more difficulty.

Employer resistance stiffened and anti-union activity on the part of various commercial interests increased. In addition, the technique used by non-union textile mills of granting identical wage increases and other benefits negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers had the effect of discouraging workers from joining the union.

Bittner and his successor as head of the drive, George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers, realized that a tremendous educational job had to be done if the workers were to be made aware of the advantages of union membership.

Organizers in the field were sold on the idea, and how well they did their job is beginning to show by the fact that election victories in the south are once more beginning to roll in.

For example, Gaston county, North Carolina, has long been considered a "no man's land" for labor unions. Its county seat, Gastonia, was the scene of much bloodshed during the southern textile strike of 1929 and for years organizers were about as welcome there as an epidemic of smallpox.

Today, however, it is a different story. TWUA has already won one election at the Perfection Spinning Co. plant in Belmont, and six more elections have been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Recently more than 400 workers from nearby textile mills attended a Sunday meeting in the Gaston County Courthouse, sponsored jointly by the Organizing Committee and TWUA. In the five days preceeding the rally, some 15,000 leaflets were distributed at most of the 140 textile mills in the country. Leaflet reception and worker interest were termed "excellent."

John V. Riffe, national director of the Organizing Committee, reports a similar trend in all states where the drive is in operation. Since June 1, 1950, the committee has won 108 NLRB elections, an average of more than 10 a month.

At present, organizers are in action on 165 different projects in the seven states where the drive is being carried on. There are 78 NLRB petitions for elections pending. The committee is assisting 21 CIO international unions in southern organizational projects.

It looks as if the Southern Drive is getting under way again.

ACW To Spur Label Drive

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has earmarked an additional $500,000, "and more, if necessary," for an intensified union label campaign.

The union reported that it spent $455,000 during the past 18 months in daily newspaper, magazine, labor press and radio advertising, as well as in extensive field work directly with retailers, trade unions, consumers and other community groups.

"We are putting over our message," ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said. "In every price range, dollar for dollar, a suit or overcoat carrying the Amalgamated union label is a better buy. Furthermore, purchase of union label clothing helps support the social welfare measures and decent wage and working conditions laboriously established in the clothing industry after 40 years of effort."

Among the few non-union clothing firms still in the industry and a principal object of the Amalgamated's present organizing efforts is Richman Bros.

Police Have Union Rights, Say CIO, AFL

CIO AND AFL have jointly condemned the advice of New York Police Commissioner Murphy to policemen that unionism has no place on the force, that it will gain the men nothing, and may cost them their jobs.

James Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL, and Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City CIO Council, telegraphed Murphy that his speech to 1700 department members Mar. 31 has "brought a sense of shock and anger to the entire labor movement because it differs in no way from that of any arrogant industrialist who forbids his workers to join a union of their own choosing."

"We do not propose to surrender this hard-won right to you or anyone else who raises the bedraggled banner of reaction," they declared. "It is a little late for you to turn back the clock to the 'good old days' of unrestricted union busting." Murphy's action was denounced as "retrogressive, undemocratic and un-American."

OBSERVERS pointed out the AFL joined in the attack even though the organizing drive which roused Murphy's ire is being conducted by the CIO Transport Workers headed by Michael J. Quill. It is also the first joint action by the two groups since they split before last November's mayoralty campaign.

Murphy denied he was "against unionism" in an answering telegram, but did admit he told patrolmen that it was "not for them" because they were sworn representatives of all groups . . . "The employer, the employes, the unemployed."

A New York Times editorial echoed Murphy's stand, but asked: "Why should New York's police be thinking of joining a union, in view of their present membership in strong line organizations?"

The Times had an answer: "There is the question the Mayor needs to answer, and to follow up with action. The city has ignored their basic economic needs, and the unfortunate result is that some of them at least are tempted to listen to Mr. Quill."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer, on returning from Phoenix, Ariz., went to St. Louis, Mo., to attend a conference of the United Steelworkers District 34, which was presided over by Director Al Kojetinski. Many delegates were in attendance, making this one of the largest steel conferences ever held. The Steelworkers are proud of their organization, their officers and all of the union's achievements.

Allan Haywood

The writer then went on to Grand Rapids, Mich., to attend the Communications Workers of America annual convention. Pres. Philip Murray, as well as myself, addressed the delegates to this fine convention.

Leaving the CWA convention, the writer went on to speak at the United Automobile Workers of America convention in Cleveland.

More about both of these excellent conventions next week.

Reg. Dir. Del Garst reports that in a representation election at the Style Rite Co., St. Louis, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won a smashing victory with a unanimous vote.

Two overwhelming wins within two weeks for the IUE are listed by Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett. The first was recorded at the General Railway Signal Co., Rochester, N. Y. The second was at the North Hudson Woodcraft Corp., in Dodgeville, N. Y. At General Railway Signal, the vote was 520 for IUE and 393 for no union. At North Hudson Woodcraft, IUE had 95 votes against 48 for no union, 5 challenged and 1 void.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports that the IUE came through with a union shop win at the Westinghouse plant in Mansfield, O., by a more than 2 to 1 margin. Congratulations, Local 711!

The International Woodworkers list a new union shop victory, according to Adolph Germer, director of organization. In an election at the Atlas Tie Corp., Coeur d'Alene, Ida., out of 39 eligible voters, 25 voted for a union shop, 10 against and 4 void votes.

Fleet Perrine, general organizational director of the United Rubber Workers, informs me of two more victories. In a certification election at the Rainford Manufacturing Co., Closter, N. J., the URW won with 32 votes against 24 for no union. In a consent recognition election, workers at the Standard Manufacturing Co. of Chicago amalmamated with URW Local 392.

Reg. Dir. Michael Man reports two representation and six union shop triumphs in Illinois. The representation wins were: at the Joliet Pattern Works, 17 for United Steelworkers and 16 against; at Highway Steel Products Co., Chicago, 36 for the USA, 17 against, 2 challenged.

The union shop victories announced by Mann were: National Lock Co., Rockford, 2195 for Local 449, Auto Workers, and 536 against; Euclid Candy Co., Chicago, 105 for Local 15 RWDSU-CIO, 9 against; Economy Fuse and Mfg. Co., Chicago, 191 for the USA, 8 against, 1 challenged; Page Engineering Co., McCook, 162 for the USA and 5 against; Russakov Can Co., Chicago, 229 for the USA, 3 against, and the G. & W. Electric Specialty Co., Chicago, 175 for Local 3281, USA, and 15 against. Nice going, Illinois.

In Indiana, the USA also won a representation election, reports Henry Henry, acting regional director. Henry lists a unanimous victory at the Jack Frost Sash and Door Co., South Bend.

And still another country is heard from with Pete Mosele, director of District 2, USA, reporting a decisive representation win at Continental Can Co., Plant No. 30, in Passaic, N. J. The result was 187 for the USA, 133 for no union.

Move Aimed At Chiselers

CIO Asks Senate To Kill Housing Measure

WALTER REUTHER, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, last week called on the Senate to send the pending defense housing bill back to committee—in effect, to kill it.

The drastic decision to oppose passage of the only pending housing bill in a time of mounting shortage of adequate living quarters for defense workers came after careful analysis of the pending bill led the CIO committee to the conclusion that it was nothing but a bonanza for real estate chiselers.

If no housing bill was passed, it is felt the government would be forced to use existing powers to do something about the housing crisis. There are plenty of existing powers ready at hand.

Core of the trouble: the bill, now before the Senate, has as its main feature a federal guarantee of $1.5 billion in mortgage insurance, which would be available to banks. They could use it to finance private builders in the construction of new rental housing.

This, said Reuther, is "nothing more than a renewal of the inflationary Section 608 (of the 1949 Housing Act) which Congress permitted to expire in April of last year. Houses built under Section 608, which according to the best information in the trade were of minimum standard and of excessive cost, do not fill the needs of workers' families. . . .

"BEST ESTIMATES to date indicate that housing built under (these) provisions will cost approximately $135 a month. Workers cannot afford to pay such excessive rents. (The bill) if enacted will produce excessively high housing which workers in the area will not be able to afford, and the total risk of . . . investment therein will be carried by the U. S. Treasury."

Reuther's letter made no use of the caustic criticisms of other features of "608." Last week Columnist Marquis Childs pointed out that a builder can, under the program, spend not a cent of his own money and come out with a handsome profit. The bank also can make a profit. Only the federal government—i.e., the taxpayer—takes the risk.

(The government, because it has insured the mortgage issued by the bank, is sometimes forced to protect its investment in section "608" housing.

(So, in many communities, federal housing authorities are putting pressure on tenants of government-built, low-rental, temporary housing units to move out of them and into vacant "608" privately-owned projects at much higher rentals.)

Reuther said that the Atomic Energy Commission had been relying on passage of this bill to meet the housing problem involved in construction of its new facilities at Aiken, S. C., Paducah, Ky. and Denver, Colo. The AEC had, therefore, failed to take steps to secure housing by other means, the CIO officials said.

"AS A RESULT of the failure to make adequate provision for such employe housing," Reuther added, "scandalous land speculation has already taken place, and the invitation to corruption, which neglect of the problem invites, has already been revealed."

"By returning this bill to committee the atmosphere would be cleared," he continued, "so that the AEC could proceed to arrange for the construction of the essential housing needed."

The real estate lobby is very much interested in getting the mortgage insurance feature of the bill passed.

For example, Levitt and Sons, Inc., of Long Island, N. Y., one of the biggest builders in the country, has retained the fabulously high-priced Carl Byoir public relations firm for a fee of $36,000 plus expenses to lobby the section through.

OTHER SECTIONS, however, displease the builders' lobby. To nobody's surprise, they object to a provision calling for construction of $50 million worth of government-built housing.

This amount would permit the construction of only 5000 dwelling units for the whole U. S.

Small as it is, though, the real estate lobby is planning to kill the section entirely—and would like to increase the mortgage insurance section to $3 billion.

CIO Protests Jim Crow Draft Law Amendment

THE CIO last week called upon members of the House to eliminate from the new selective service bill an amendment permitting inductees to join racially segregated military units.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, said in a letter to members of the House that the segregation amendment weakens the efforts of the Administration, the Dept. of Defense and of "all those who desire to strengthen our armed forces."

"Stalin himself could not have written an amendment more disastrous to the position of our country in the world of nations," Cowan's letter declared.

"This amendment would weaken, not strengthen, our armed forces; it would divide, not unite, our peoples; most important of all, it would seriously impair our position in the United Nations, where the United States is looked upon for leadership by nations representing all races of mankind."

The amendment, Cowan said, would permit "self-anointed 'first-class citizens' . . . to hang out a 'for whites only' sign over their unit designations."

The amendment appears as Section 4 of S. 1, the selective service bill. In urging members of the House to vote against it, Cowan wrote that "by so doing, you will eliminate from this proposed act an undemocratic, discriminatory and un-American amendment."

Two CIO affiliates, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers, a few weeks ago had issued vigorous protests against the amendment.

Cowan suggested other changes in the bill which he said would make it "a more effective instrument for our national security." He recommended that:

1. Authority to call up the reserves should be exercised by a "predominantly civilian board." Noting that millions of men possessing critical occupational skills will be in the reserves, Cowan said that "such a large and important segment" of the civilian labor force should not be subject to being called to active duty solely by the military authority.

2. Trainees in the National Security Training Corps should be paid the "regular rate" for inductees, rather than the proposed $30 a month.

3. The right of veterans to participate in promotions, social insurance and pension benefits in their civilian jobs should be guaranteed by the law.

4. The Defense Dept.'s program for deferment, after completion of basic training, of 75,000 persons yearly, in order that they may study in colleges, should be restored. The CIO official urged that stipends for advanced training should be made available for "gifted youths from low income families and from minority groups" so that they may participate fully in the program.

5. The Defense Dept.'s program for rehabilitation should be restored to the bill, since its "costs would be small and its contribution to both the armed forces and our civilian economy would be immeasurable."

6. The President's authority to defer married men with children should be continued.

Educator Says Race Relations Better

"There is improvement in race relations throughout the country and particularly in the South," according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Speaking at Columbia Univ. Dr. Johnson declared this "notable progress" is due in part to worldwide condemnation of discrimination and to the growing challenge of Soviet ideology which may have "prompted measures to correct weakenesses in the functioning of our system and way of life."

Taft Is NOT 'Mr. Young Republican'

ROBERT A. TAFT may be "Mr. Republican" in the eyes of the nation but delegates to the recent Young Republican Conference at Charlottesville, Va., didn't see him that way.

The Ohio Senator turned up to give the "keynote" speech.

Nevertheless, the youthful GOPsters from 31 eastern and southern colleges and universities chose that day to take the following anti-Taft actions:

1. Heave out their permanent chairman, Richard E. Frame of Virginia, because he was a Taft man and because Taft's friend, Rep. Reece (R. Tenn.), lobbied for him.

2. Approve a report of Gen. Eisenhower's program for Europe which Taft strongly opposes.

3. Reject a resolution calling for Secy. of State Acheson's resignation, although Taft has been pushing for Acheson's ouster.

4. Reject a proposal to limit the size of the armed forces, although Taft favors such a proposal.

Ship Union Postpones Strike For 30 Days

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers agreed Apr. 2 to postpone for 30 days a strike of 50,000 workers scheduled to start that night. The union had negotiated a 15% wage increase, which was turned down by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston because it exceeded the 10% ceiling under the wage control formula.

ECA Gives Awards To Labor, Management On 3d Anniversary

ON THE third anniversary of the adoption of the European Recovery Program, labor and management last week received awards and praise for their assistance to the program.

Keynote for the occasion was sounded by William C. Foster, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which handles the multi-billion-dollar 16-nation program.

"If we lived in a peaceful world, today," Foster said, "I think we might well be able to say that the job of European recovery has been virtually accomplished. But . . . the brutal fact is that we do not live in a peaceful world today. We live in a world that may be plunged into total, atomic war by one of the most ruthless, imperialistic powers in history.

"The ERP countries are still not strong enough to sustain by themselves the kind of defense program that the Soviet menace requires without seriously impairing the living standard they have so recently restored. To reduce those living standards now . . . would be to jeopardize the gains we have scored during the first three years of the plan."

FOSTER thanked both labor and management particularly for their support of the Technical Assistance Program, under which teams of Western European management and labor have come to the U. S. to study our production methods.

Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. of International Affairs, received a certificate of appreciation in behalf of the national CIO, at a luncheon given at Washington's Carlton Hotel. The Washington ceremonies were duplicated all over the nation as awards were presented to local unions, joint boards and regional offices, and local plant managements.

PLANS FOR NEW ENGLAND'S future industrial security drew this group and others to a conference of government, industry and labor leaders at Montpelier, Vt. Left to right, Bernard Goldfine, New England industrialist who was host to the conference; Gov. Lee E. Emerson of Vermont; John Chupka, director of the woolen and worsted division of the CIO Textile Workers; J. William Belanger, TWUA Massachusetts director, and Philip Kramer, official of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers. Prosperity of the region was the common aim.

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Taft-Wherry Isolationists Turning Somersaults On MacArthur Firing

(See Page 3)

HOME IS A TENT: Imagine the living conditions of this migratory worker's family of eight whose home was this 16-foot square tent near Tulare in California's San Joaquin Valley. The plight of such workers as these was described in the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. (For story on the commission's report and other pictures turn to Page 6.)

New Hope For Wage Board Is Revived By Advisers

(See Page 3)

Southern Mills' Solid Front Broken At Gold-Tex Mill

(See Page 8)

Senate OK's Bill Assuring High Cost Rental Housing

THE SENATE last week gave its O.K. to a defense housing bill which does very little more than give the private building industry another $1365 billion pipeline into the U. S. Treasury.

The housing produced under the bill is expected to rent to defense workers for sums which will vary according to area and climate, but which will be high.

For instance, government experts favoring the bill guess that in an average area, a two-bedroom house or apartment will rent for $58.50 a month, plus the cost of heat, electricity, water, gas, and garbage disposal. In an "average" area, these items add another $23 to $24 a month.

Also tucked into the bill is enough money for direct government construction of approximately 5000 dwelling units, which would be rented at cost—averaging probably $30 a month less than the rental of the same building erected by private industry.

BUT THESE few units can be built only in isolated areas, and then only after private industry has been given 90 days to decide whether it will build there or not. The entire sum could be used up in building just some of the housing needed for just one of the new atomic installations.

The bill forbids the government to rent dwelling space in existing public housing projects to defense workers, unless the workers' incomes are lower than the ceiling set for the project. The few public housing units for lowest-income families are already filled in most areas.

The $1365 billion item is in the form of government-guaranteed mortgage insurance — by which the builder can get a bank loan for 90% of the estimated cost of what he wants to build.

THE BANK takes no risk because the government agrees to assume the debt if the builder fails to pay the banker. To get on the receiving end of this pipeline, the builder agrees to build according to government standards and set government-approved rents.

Might sound fair on paper, but in operation, it amounts to a direct government subsidy of exorbitant profits as well as legitimate costs.

A scandalous number of builders, last time such a program was in effect, laid out not a penny of their own money, got bank loans amounting to 120 to 150% of the actual cost of buying the land and erecting the project.

Then they settled back to collect the government-approved rents, which are set high enough to allow the builder to pay back the bank loan and collect a "reasonable" profit on the inflated "costs."

A good many shoestring operators suddenly become rich in this way.

This is the system the Senate has decided will get housing built for defense workers, at rentals they can afford to pay.

True, there are a few safeguards written into this bill, but they don't change the picture.

But Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) commented: "This is a matter of getting into the public treasury, not with a teaspoon but with a scoop shovel . . . It's been revised and slightly deodorized, but not much. It still smells.

"The breezes from the Potomac are not always filled with the odor of cherry blossoms."

The House refused to consider the bill at all, a while back. Whether it will change its mind now is uncertain.

8 Ways Used By Builders To Chisel On Uncle Sam

HERE ARE eight ways in which thousands of builders have inflated the "necessary costs" of building defense housing projects and thus obtained government-insured bank loans for much more than they actually spent:

1. He is allowed 5% of total cost for "general contractor's profit" although nine times out of 10 he, himself, is also the general (or prime) contractor. (The Senate voted to leave this particular bonanza out of the bill this time.)

2. He is allowed 5% of total cost for architects' fees. This actually runs to 1½% or so, for the bigger firms. (The Senate made no change here.)

3. He is allowed 2 to 3% for "contractors' overhead"—he can save most or all of this if he, himself, is also the contractor. (The Senate did nothing about this one.)

4. He is allowed the full cost of "attorneys' fees and services." If he has an attorney on a retainer basis anyway, this item is pure profit. (No change voted by the Senate.)

5. Subcontractors' profits are also figured into cost. There are a variety of ways in which this can be finagled.

6. He is allowed to figure in the cost of the land **after** the government has approved it as a building site. He can make a 500 to 600% profit on land costs right here, by buying the land first, at a low figure, and then getting government approval, which sends the land value soaring. He then gets the loan on the inflated value. (This the Senate disallowed.)

7. The government, in setting the rentals on the project, allows a 12 to 18-month building period during which the builder theoretically collects no rent and therefore is not required to make any loan payments. If the builder completes the project in six months, he can collect every penny of the rentals for six months to a year, before starting payments to the bank. (The Senate didn't touch this one.)

8. Since material and labor costs are estimates only, the builder—particularly if he is also the prime contractor—can inflate every item, in order to get a larger loan, and then can turn around and cut every known corner, pocketing the difference. (No change voted by the Senate.)

Two CWA Members Bring Aid To Stricken Woman

Quick action on the part of two CIO telephone installers is credited with probably saving the life of an elderly Washington, D. C., woman.

The two men, Walter W. Baker and William Raugh, Jr., both members of CIO Communications Workers Local 2336, were making a routine installation call at the residence of Mrs. Annie Haith recently.

When they received no response to knocking on the front door of her home, Baker looked through the glass pane and saw Mrs. Haith lying on the floor of the living room.

Baker and Raugh entered the house through the back door. They covered the unconscious woman, who is 84 years old, with a blanket and then began a telephone canvass of the neighborhood in search of a doctor.

They finally located an available physician and waited until he arrived before leaving for their next job. The doctor diagnosed the trouble as an acute attack of neuralgia, and said Mrs. Haight might have taken pneumonia if she had not been covered.

Mrs. Haith is the mother-in-law of Marion Haith, a telephone operator at CIO Headquarters in Washington.

CIO Advisers Named To ILO Conference

THE CIO will participate in the American delegation to the annual conference of the Intl. Labor Organization—opening June 6 in Geneva, Switzerland—for the first time since 1946, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced Apr. 11.

The CIO and AFL joined in nominating an equal number of advisers to the delegation.

Nominated by the CIO were Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Intl. Committee and president of the Clothing Workers; Michael Ross, committee secretary; William Pollock, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers, and Boyd Wilson, Steelworkers' staff member.

The ILO was created in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, which prescribed the peace terms that ended World War I. The United States joined in 1934. The organization has a membership of 62 countries, including every major nation except Soviet Russia. Workers and employers, as well as governments, take part in its activities.

Tobin described the CIO's role in the forthcoming ILO meeting as "another significant step in American labor's united approach toward world affairs."

"In 1949," he recalled, "the AFL and CIO were prime movers in forming the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, free labor's answer to the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

"THROUGH the ICFTU the united American labor movement is cooperating with its democratic counterparts in 50 countries to raise standards of living and promote the legitimate interests of free trade unions everywhere in an all-out effort to defeat the forces of communism.

"This agreement to work together in the ILO is another milestone on the road towards international labor cooperation. The ILO is one of the most effective international instruments for building the economic and social foundations of world peace. . . .

"Communism feeds on poverty and misery. In attacking the source of such conditions and helping eliminate them, the ILO is making a direct contribution toward the strengthening of democracy and freedom."

CIO Says Economic Report Group Tries To Support Foes Of Social Progress

THE CIO last week bluntly attacked the recent report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report as an attempt to justify "the position of reactionary forces who have been fighting every step toward social progress since the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1933."

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and president of the CIO Textile Workers, described the report as a move away from the committee's previous "enlightened economic viewpoints." His statement on the CIO position was made in a letter to Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), chairman of the committee.

"We agree that an adequate tax program is vitally important at this time . . ." Rieve wrote.

"But a tax program and "economy' in the federal government do not alone answer the problems of inflation.

"A hard-hitting, over-all stabilization program is necessary—including expansion of production, credit controls, price and wage stabilization, rent control, and a savings program, excess profits taxes, as well as enlightened over-all tax and fiscal policies.

"Your report fails, in my opinion, to indicate—let alone to present—such an over-all program to the American people.

"In an effort to maintain a balanced federal budget at any cost, your committee suggests completely unwarranted fiscal proposals to undermine federal programs that are basic to the long-run preservation of the human and physical resources of this nation.

"THE report confuses basic social programs, such as federal aid to education, health service, the St. Lawrence Seaway and improved unemployment insurance benefits, with wasteful and unnecessary goverment expenditures.

"I do not believe that the current inflationary situation can be effectively combatted, or the mobilization effort aided, by a policy which robs the common people of the social gains of the last two decades and deprives them of hope that other necessary programs for the development of human and physical resources will ever be fulfilled . . .

"FURTHERMORE, the report's description of wage escalator clauses, based on the cost-of-living, as providing 'a basis to push up prices' is recognized even by foes of labor as an erroneous concept.

"Such clauses in collective bargaining agreements take recognition of past increases in living costs. When living costs become stable, the escalator clauses cease to operate.

"Wage escalator adjustments never fully compensate a worker for his real wage losses.

"Simple justice demands that living costs be stabilized as a first step in stabilizing wage rates.

"To freeze wages and salaries while living costs continue to move upwards would be grossly unjust to millions of middle and low-income families who are already bearing an unjust share of the burdens of our defense effort."

Dental Goods Pay Minimum Lifted

The U. S. Dept. of Labor has amended its minimum wage determination for the dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry which applies on contracts of more than $10,000, let by the government under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said the amendment will require payment of at least 90c an hour in the durable goods branch of the industry. In the consumable goods branch, a minimum of 75c will continue to apply. Minimums for both branches have been 75c since Jan. 25, 1950.

MEBA Will Open Dry Cargo Pact

The CIO Marine Engineers at a recent conference of Atlantic and Gulf Coast district representatives in Washington, decided to open the national MEBA Atlantic and Gulf Coast district dry cargo agreement, which expires June 15.

Basic proposals for a new contract will include wage increases, a 40-hour week at sea, an employment clause providing that all engineers, except the chief engineer, shall be hired through MEBA local offices, and other general improvements in working conditions.

What Price Fighting?

Workmen's compensation doesn't cover fighting on the job, the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has ruled.

The decision, written by Chief Justice Allyn L. Brown, dismissed an appeal by Jeffrie L. Willis, who was struck on the arm by a rake during a fight with another worker in the Taylor & Fenn plant at Hartford.

Hope Of Wage Board Revived By Advisers

HOPE—BUT no predictions—for setting up a new Wage Stabilization Board was voiced at the White House last week, after President Truman's new defense advisory board wound up its second meeting.

The 17-man National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy—including four representatives each from labor, management, agriculture and the public—met in two long sessions. The first was with President Truman; at the second, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson presided.

On April 12, after the second meeting, the White House press secretary quoted Wilson as voicing belief that "substantial progress" had been made toward getting agreement on a reconstituted wage board.

A major stumbling block has been the question of whether a reconstituted board should handle non-economic disputes—questions like union security, seniority, grievances and other contract matters that do not directly involve the wage scale.

The United Labor Policy Committee has repeatedly insisted that no effective stabilization program is possible without machinery for handling these disputes.

The business groups—and particularly the National Association of Manufacturers — have been strongly opposed to such disputes being considered by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The new defense advisory board, which will meet frequently with President Truman, met for more than two hours in the White House Cabinet Room for its first session. It was a closed session.

But it is known Pres. Truman discussed the Korean war, and he called for the "complete cooperation of every segment of our population." Later, a White House spokesman indicated that the President is concerned about three major problems:

1. "Aggression"—by Soviet-controlled governments anywhere in the world.

2. "Inflation"—which can seriously damage the U. S. defense effort.

3. "Relaxation"—by the American people from the job of building the country's military strength.

Members of the board are:

Labor: CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers; AFL Pres. William Green; AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany.

Industry: Pres. Otto Seyferth of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Claude Putnam of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers; Marion B. Folsom, Committee on Economic Development; and Samuel A. Smith, Boston businessman.

Agriculture: D. W. Brooks, president of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives, Atlanta, Ga.; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, Denver, Col.; Herschel D. Newson, master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ind.; one to be named.

Public: Paul Porter, lawyer; George Mead, industrialist; John Lord O'Brian, lawyer; William H. Davis, lawyer.

Rumely Contempt Trial On; Freedom Of Press Pleaded

EDWARD A. RUMELY, the collecting colossal of the Committee for Constitutional Government, went on trial Apr. 12 in U. S. District Court in Washington on a charge of contempt of Congress.

Rumely, executive secretary and guiding genius of the anti-labor, anti-New Deal CCG, was indicted for refusing to tell the House Lobby Investigating Committee where he got the money to flood the country with reactionary Republican propaganda.

The CCG has a nice little trick under which it refuses gifts of more than $490. Donations of $500 and more must be listed in reports to Congress under the Lobby Control Act.

SO IF A big corporation wants to plant anti-union or anti-Fair Deal propaganda, it "buys" books from the CCG—often thousands of dollars worth of them. The CCG sends the publications to the places where it thinks they will do the most good—and all the donor has to do is to pick up the check.

Rumely refused to tell the lobby probers where the checks come from. He based his refusal and his trial defense on the contention that the CCG is in the publishing business, and that to force it to disclose the names of its customers would be contrary to the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution, involving freedom of the press.

Chicago Proceedings Are Available Now

Bound copies of the full proceedings of the 1950 CIO convention are now available. Each copy contains a complete report of the official activities of the Chicago meeting.

Copies are $2 each, and may be obtained by writing to the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

MacArthur Ouster Focuses Issues Of 1952 Campaign

A GLIMPSE OF the 1952 election campaign came into focus last week, in the political storm following President Truman's removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his far eastern command.

Reaction was largely along political party lines. Most Republican spokesmen attacked the President, with some going so far as to scream for impeachment.

Supporters of Fair Deal policies, and many southern Democrats, stood by President Truman.

Some of the varied reactions:

CIO PRES. MURRAY: "President Truman is to be congratulated" for reaffirming the "traditional relationship" between civilian democratic government and the armed services.

FORMER PRES. HERBERT HOOVER (under whom Gen. MacArthur routed out the 1932 bonus army from Washington with teargas and guns): "This action can bring great tragedy . . ."

CIO SECY.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY: "MacArthur's willfully disobedient statements and actions" could have provoked a global war "long before this nation was in a position to defend itself effectively, or assist world democracy's successful defense."

CIO-PAC DIRECTOR JACK KROLL predicted that President Truman's action would bring him few new enemies and win him many new friends.

The American Legion said it was "shocked," but both the American Veterans' Committee and Amvets hailed the President's action as necessary in view of MacArthur's frequently - voiced disapproval of the government's foreign policy.

That view was also taken by a few Republicans on Capitol Hill—among them Sen. Lodge (Mass.) and Sen. Duff (Pa.).

Col. Robert (Bertie) McCormick's violently anti-Truman Chicago Tribune called for the President's "impeachment and conviction"—though grounds for any such action seem entirely lacking, and wiser G.O.P. heads were in effect telling Republican stalwarts to pipe down on impeachment talk.

(Article II, Sec. 4, of the Constitution provides that the President may be convicted in impeachment proceedings and removed from office only for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

(Article II, Sec. 2, of the Constitution provides that the President "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.")

The staunchly Republican New York Herald Tribune, on the other hand, pointed out that MacArthur "virtually forced his own removal."

"A general is entitled to his own beliefs," the Herald Trib declared, "so long as he effectively serves the over-all strategy."

It added that MacArthur's decision to go over the head of the President to seek a change in foreign policy had reached a point where it was "seriously undermining and paralyzing" American military strategy.

IT WAS clear that the "MacArthur incident" and the statements of the Taft-Wherry wing of the Republican party will make foreign policy a primary matter in the 1952 elections.

That will make for some curious contradictions. Taft, working hard for the GOP presidential nomination, has said many times that America made a mistake in going into the Korean fight.

But MacArthur—who will probably be close to Taft in the political campaigning ahead—not only wants continued campaigns in Korea, but a broadening out of the Asiatic conflict.

Our Objective: To Repel Attack, Restore Peace

Here are some excerpts from President Truman's foreign policy address Apr. 11:

The whole Communist imperialism is back of the attack on peace in the Far East. It was the Soviet Union that trained and equipped the North Koreans for aggression. The Chinese Communists massed 44 well-trained and well-equipped divisions on the Korean frontier. These were the troops they threw into battle when the North Korean Communists were beaten.

The question we have had to face is whether the Communist plan of conquest can be stopped without general war. Our government and other countries associated with us in the United Nations believe that the best chance of stopping it without war is to meet the attack in Korea and defeat it there.

That is what we have been doing. It is a difficult and bitter task.

But so far it has been successful.

So far, we have prevented World War III.

So far, by fighting a limited war in Korea, we have prevented aggression from succeeding, and bringing on a general war. And the ability of the whole free world to resist Communist aggression has been greatly improved. . . .

But you may ask why can't we take other steps to punish the aggressor. Why don't we bomb Manchuria and China itself? Why don't we assist Chinese Nationalist troops to land on the mainland of China?

If we were to do these things we would be running a very grave risk of starting a general war. If that were to happen, we would have brought about the exact situation we are trying to prevent.

If we were to do these things we would become entangled in a vast conflict on the continent of Asia and our task would become immeasurably more difficult all over the world. . . .

That is our military objective—to repel attack and to restore peace.

HOW BEST to mobilize the U. S. for defense is the aim of the new Mobilization Advisory Board, shown here with President Truman. Left to right, front row: David Brooks, Farmers' Cooperative leader; Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, Truman, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers; second row, Samuel A. Smith, Chelsea, Mass., manufacturer; AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany; William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board; Pres. Otto A. Seyferth, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Claude A. Putman, 1950 president of the National Manufacturers Association; third row, James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union; George H. Mead, Dayton O., manufacturer; Paul Porter, former price administrator; Herschel D. Newson, master of the National Grange, and Marion B. Folsom, Rochester, N. Y., executive. AFL Pres. William Green, who is also a member of the board, does not appear in this picture.

Murray Supports HST On Ouster

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week issued the following statement:

"President Truman is to be congratulated upon his forthright and courageous re-affirmation of the traditional relationship between the democratic civilian government of this Republic and its military forces.

"Americans have high regard for the excellence of our military service and for the outstanding abilities of the military leadership in their field. But Americans rightly have an instinctive resistance to any effort by the military to gain control of the policy-making powers of government, which the Constitution lodges in the President and the Congress.

"This is the issue. There is no question that the overwhelming mass of American citizens will recognize it, and I am certain they will support the President's removal of General MacArthur on the grounds of this sound democratic principle."

SHOUTING AND TUMULT

Comes now the shouting and the tumult.

They will continue—probably with increasing shrillness—until Election Day in 1952. We can expect that the routine will include frequent calls for the impeachment or resignation of the President, or for the restoration of Gen. MacArthur to his Far Eastern command.

Many of the new-born military experts who now are flaying President Truman wouldn't know a mortar from a machine gun. Their talk of "military strategy" must be taken with a grain of salt, for they are talking politics—anti-Fair Deal politics.

That political talk cannot hide the fact that in relieving MacArthur of his command, the President was taking an action essential to the preservation of democratic government. When the military makes policy, dictatorship hovers close at hand.

It was increasingly obvious that the President could not continue to tolerate a situation in which MacArthur continued to voice policy viewpoints in direct opposition to those of the President.

President Truman acted with courage and vigor in cutting through to a solution of this problem. He did so knowing well that the "hate Truman" crowd would have a field day. It is a curious conglomeration of voices that is now singing the praise of MacArthur's policy.

Senators and Congressmen who a few days ago were insisting that they must be consulted before any company of soldiers could be sent overseas, now complain because whole new armies are not despatched to the Far East.

Isolationists, who have been advocating that America get out of Korea, now would have us launch a war on the Chinese mainland.

Self-proclaimed advocates of "peace" are suggesting that American forces bomb Manchuria or other Asiatic areas—forgetting that China or Russia might in turn attack our bases in Japan or Okinawa, or our long Pacific supply line.

These contradictions can be explained only in one way: Gen. MacArthur has become a handy club for those who hate the Fair Deal and who want to elect a Republican presidential candidate in 1952.

President Truman, on the other hand, has shown statesmanlike qualities in seeking to limit, not to spread, the conflict in Asia, and to find a means of restoring peace without appeasement.

A GOOD MOVE

The 82nd Congress—which has rolled up an almost unsurpassed record of doing nothing—deserves congratulations for refusing to knuckle under to those who would divide and confuse.

The 178-126 vote by which the House knocked out a provision of the draft bill to reinstitute segregation practices in the army will benefit America at home and abroad. A democracy committed to improving civil rights has no business cutting down on civil rights in its armed forces or anywhere else in the government.

Equally important, the House vote will be a disappointment to the Kremlin. The Moscow propagandists are always ready to broadcast to the world any of our failures to practice the democracy we preach.

WAS THIS TRIP NECESSARY?

News item: "Madrid—The American Legion conferred its gold merit medal on Generalissimo Franco today in recognition of his long fight against communism."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenbloom

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Same Show -- New Costume

Justice Douglas On Asia:

'It Is Not Too Late'

Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court has, among other things, climbed the highest mountains of Iran—for which the Russians promptly branded him as an "imperialist spy." He has also traveled through the low places of Asia, and seen its squalor, poverty and hope.

In a recent speech at Tucson, Ariz., he talked about what he had seen—and offered some advice to democratic Americans about the problems of Asia. Excerpts from that speech:

THERE ARE rumblings in every village from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. A force is gathering for a mighty effort. We think of that force as Communistic. Communists exploit the situation, stirring every discontent and making the pot boil. The revolutions which are brewing are not, however, Communist in origin—nor will they end even if Soviet Russia is crushed through war.

The spirit which motivates these people is pretty much the same as the one which inspired the French and the American Revolutions.

The abuses against which our American forebearers protested in 1776 were piled high. They are listed in our Declaration of Independence: dissolution by the king of legislative bodies; corruption of judges; maintenance of a standing army and quartering of troops among the people; imposition of taxes without the consent of the colonies; transporting citizens beyond the seas for trial of offenses committed here.

The complaints of the peasants of Asia are just as specific as those in our own Declaration of Independence; and to the people involved they are just as important. I have talked with them in many places across this wide belt and found them alive not only to their problems, but to the solutions as well. These people, though illiterate, are intelligent.

The people of Asia have a catalogue of specific complaints. The absence of medical care always comes first. The absence of schools is always second. Then comes land reform. These people have a passion for land-ownership that Americans can understand. We expressed it in our homestead laws and in the great westward movement that built a nation out of the wilderness. Next comes the desire to learn how to farm the modern way.

The right to vote, the right to elect representative government, the power to expel and punish corrupt officials—these too are important claims to reform. Finally, they have a new sense of nationalism . . .

These are professional agitators who stir this brew of discontent; but the force comes from the masses. I have not seen a village between the Mediterranean and the Pacific that was not stirring uneasily . . .

AMERICA IS fitted by tradition for directing and guiding the revolutions that sweep the earth. We won our freedom by revolution and set the example which today inspires the peasants of Asia. We cannot remake the world in our image; but we can help those who are seeking an escape from squalor to find alternatives to Communism.

We cannot do it by talking democracy to these people. We can do it only by making our foreign policy understandable in terms of their aspirations: medical care, education, distribution of land to peasants, modern agriculture, free elections, independence from foreign domination.

The Philippines, already the showcase of Asia, could be transformed into a healthy, prosperous, democratic community. India and Israel are examples of the strength and stability that democratic forces can mobilize. These nations have domestic programs that make Communism internally an empty threat.

There are liberal forces in practically all of the Asiatic countries which can do the same. At times they are either in a minority position in the cabinet or outside the government completely.

But each country has men who have the dream of a new freedom for their people, who have the character and ability to rid the nation of the feudal system that has existed from time out of mind.

We must be, and remain, strong as a military power in case Russia shifts from political to military action. But meanwhile our only real defense against Communism is a political offensive, a political offensive with action rather than with rhetoric.

The hour is late; but so long as World War III has not struck, it is not too late.

The Parade Of Profits

Here is a list, prepared by the National City Bank of New York, of the first quarter profit records of more than 2200 corporations.

No. of Cos.	Industrial Groups	Reported Net Income After Taxes 1949	1950	Change
17	Baking	$ 57,086,000	$ 57,391,000	+ 1%
18	Meat packing	31,968,000	52,177,000	+63%
17	Sugar	28,197,000	38,136,000	+35%
67	Other food products	194,901,000	222,999,000	+14%
10	Distilling	111,488,000	139,728,000	+25%
15	Tobacco products	94,560,000	94,140,000	— 0%
32	Cotton goods	50,514,000	72,446,000	+43%
52	Other textile products	122,754,000	179,875,000	+47%
24	Clothing and apparel	12,644,000	18,703,000	+48%
24	Shoes, leather products	21,696,000	30,447,000	+40%
14	Tires, rubber products	85,674,000	149,943,000	+75%
26	Lumber, furn., wood	36,401,000	65,891,000	+81%
47	Pulp and paper prods.	117,978,000	170,360,000	+46%
13	Printing & publishing	20,244,000	22,710,000	+12%
50	Chemical products	504,824,000	699,699,000	+39%
18	Drugs, soap, cosmetics	74,368,000	119,086,000	+60%
15	Paint and varnish	21,176,000	32,156,000	+52%
22	Petroleum products	267,185,000	330,922,000	+24%
19	Cement	42,947,000	44,553,000	+ 4%
7	Glass products	47,962,000	59,957,000	+25%
23	Other stone, clay prod.	41,392,000	64,519,000	+56%
37	Iron and steel	539,199,000	745,511,000	+38%
10	Agric. implements	155,291,00	170,139,000	+10%
43	Bldg., heat., plumb. eq.	38,367,000	57,910,000	+51%
44	Elec., equip., radio & TV	168,228,000	251,148,000	+49%
31	Hardware and tools	21,799,000	31,838,000	+46%
18	Household appliances	19,975,000	36,031,000	+80%
93	Machinery	75,331,000	90,432,000	+20%
17	Office equipment	43,797,000	54,084,000	+23%
78	Other metal products	192,750,000	300,997,000	+56%
54	Autos and parts	134,167,000	175,168,000	+31%
12	Railway equipment	24,345,000	11,632,000	—52%
74	Misc. manufacturing	57,698,000	78,278,000	+36%
1,041	**Total manufacturing**	**3,456,001,000**	**4,699,006,000**	**+35%**
16	Coal mining*	25,172,000	34,503,000	+37%
8	Metal mining*	14,941,000	23,827,000	+59%
14	Oil and gas*	29,972,000	28,269,000	— 6%
7	Other mining, quarry*	9,978,000	12,101,000	+21%
45	**Total mining, quarrying**	**80,063,000**	**98,700,000**	**+23%**
12	Chain stores—food	50,478,000	52,738,000	+ 4%
35	Chain stores—var., etc.	113,019,000	120,090,000	+ 6%
33	Dept. & specialty	93,919,000	101,214,000	+ 8%
37	Wholesale & misc.	43,702,000	55,723,000	+28%
117	**Total trade**	**301,118,000**	**329,765,000**	**+10%**
132	Class 1 railroads	438,158,000	805,500,000	+84%
14	Traction & bus	D—972	D—567	.....
8	Air transport	10,169,000	16,603,000	+63%
28	Misc. transportation	13,954,000	12,564,000	—10%
182	**Total transportation**	**461,309,000**	**834,100,000**	**+81%**
121	Elec, power, gas, etc.	531,029,000	596,920,000	+12%
54	Telephone & telegraph	251,622,000	385,288,000	+53%
175	**Total public utilities**	**782,651,000**	**982,208,000**	**+25%**
14	Amusements	17,833,000	23,812,000	+34%
25	Restaurant & hotel	7,228,000	7,068,000	— 2%
19	Other business serv.	31,801,000	35,979,000	+13%
11	Construction	12,379,000	12,956,000	+ 5%
69	**Total amus., services**	**69,241,000**	**79,815,000**	**+15%**
293	Commercial banks†	460,951,000	495,420,000	+ 7%
20	Fire & casualty insur.†	103,134,000	73,270,000	—29%
139	Investment co's.†	169,042,000	232,922,000	+38%
48	Sales finance co's.	76,734,000	96,145,000	+25%
84	Real estate companies	12,336,000	16,867,000	+37%
584	**Total banks & finance**	**822,197,000**	**914,624,000**	**+11%**
2,213	**GRAND TOTAL**	**$5,972,580,000**	**$7,908,218,000**	**+32%**

*Net income is reported before depletion charge in some cases. †Figures represent in most cases operating earnings only, excluding gains or losses on investments. D—Deficit.

'Your Worthless Servants Request A 10c Increase'

Canadian unions were recently taken to task by the conservative Toronto Globe and Mail for being uncouth and presumptuous in setting forth their demands for economic benefits.

The editorial prompted Barry Mather, columnist for the Vancouver, B. C., Sun, to put his tongue well into his cheek and produce two "form letters" for unions. Mather suggested the Oriental-style letters might produce more etiquette, if not better results:

Form Letter for Bargaining Committee when Asking Raise:

Our Revered Benefactor: May we, your utterly worthless servants, dare to presume upon the too tolerant nature of you, our esteemed patron, and have the termerity to place before you a matter whose sordidness leaves us in abysmal shame?

If we may it is solely because of the past evidences we have had of the measureless patience which you have shown in such bountiful measure when assisting the ingrates to whom you have given employment.

Incredible as it seems, the misguided members of your staff have instructed us to place before you a humble request for a 10c an hour increase in the already too generous honorarium which your kind heart has seen fit to provide them!

Knowing that the sum mentioned is so fantastic as to test even your own hitherto measureless good nature and generosity, we, the bargaining committee, hasten to inform you that an increase of one-tenth of that amount would be sheer philanthropy.

Signed: Your Humble Servants, The Bargaining Committee.

Form Letter for use by Unionists Presenting Brief to Governments:

Your Esteemed Eminences: We, your abject subjects, representing the uncouth masses who have the ill-merited good fortune to dwell in this your highnesses' domain, are overwhelmed by your magnanimous gesture in admitting us to your august presence.

May it please our lords, we have here with us a crude document which the illiterate ingrates, the workers, have the presumption to believe expresses their suggestions for a more harmonious administration of your country, but which, in truth, merely reveals their utter ignorance of the conditions which prevail and with which your lordships are dealing in such matchless wisdom.

The main point, if it may be called such, made by this brief is that you take steps to reduce the cost of living, a proposition so ridiculous as, we know, will merit a stern rebuff from your highnesses.

It is our earnest plea that, for the well being of the workers themselves, you disregard this request and continue to administer your country as you so well see fit.

Signed: Your Humble Servants, The Brief Committee.

Labor Comes Of Age; Rates Issue Of Scholars' Mag

ORGANIZED LABOR has come of age in America —and the latest issue of the important and scholarly Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences devotes more than 200 pages to the subject: "Labor in the American Economy."

The Annals is not the sort of publication you're apt to read on the streetcar en route to work —but the current issue deserves a place on union bookshelves for study and reference.

Contributors for the CIO include Pres. Murray, Pres. Reuther of the Auto Workers, and PAC Director Jack Kroll. But most of the articles were written by social scientists outside the ranks of labor. Their writing covers such varied subjects as "Why Workers Join Unions" and "Private Investment in a Laboristic Economy."

The three CIO contributions discuss labor and communism (Murray); practical aims of U. S. unions (Reuther); and labor's political role (Kroll).

Murray's article is partly based on the successful fight waged by the CIO to rid itself of the Communist-dominated unions, a fight which he vividly describes.

Having gone through that fight, he does not see the need of "sweeping, loosely-worded legislation or loyalty oaths, which seem to under-estimate the intelligence of our citizenry and to lead us along a blundering course of creating martyrs out of the very individuals whose influence we seek to minimize."

Murray expresses the belief that Communist influence "will continue to wane both in the labor movement and in our society. . . .

"That will continue to be the case as long as our American society fully recognizes the obligation of democratic government to provide a healthy climate for all the people.

UAW Pres. Reuther, like Murray, finds his experience the basis for faith in people and democracy.

HE TELLS how the UAW in 15 years won job security, old age pensions financed by industry, health and insurance plans, recognition of seniority, and grievance procedure. But he also knows the importance of political action.

"It is time the American people learned the political facts of life," Reuther writes. "Politics is as much a bread-and-butter matter as are wage negotiations. Wage negotiations determine how much goes into pay envelopes, but prices and taxes determine what the worker is able to buy.

"Workers cannot hope to solve their basic problems unless they build an organization and carry out a joint program in the political and economic fields. In its political activities, labor must cooperate with other progressive and liberal forces working for social and economic progress for all the American people. . . . "

Kroll, reviewing recent labor political trends, concludes:

"IT WAS the Taft-Hartley Act, against the background of previous legislative assaults on labor organizations, that made trade union members . . . conscious of the necessity for political action."

Kroll credits labor's participation in politics with making voters "more conscious of the records of their candidates than ever before" and with having "a greater knowledge of the issues than they ever had before."

He says that the other major change brought about by labor on the political scene is "the increased voter participation in elections."

Kroll realized, of course, that labor's foes have likewise stepped up their political activities. Speaking of the last national election, he says that in some states the Communist issue was fanned to serve political ends, while in the Southern states the racial issues were played to the hilt.

'Children Of Misfortune'

Report Spotlights Hardship Of The Migrant Worker

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FOR YEARS the conscience of America has been uneasy about the way migrant farm labor, one of the nation's most useful groups of workers, has been treated.

In the thirties, John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," the dramatic novel of the "Okies" driven from their homes by dust storms and depression, created a furor by calling national attention to a tragic group of migrants of that period.

During the past 50 years, all kinds of investigations and reports have been made by various governmental and private agencies, exposing the misery and injustice done to the men, women and particularly the children who toil long hours at starvation wages to help feed the nation.

Americans certainly have been told plenty about the unfair lot of migrant workers, and yet little has been done to help them. There are about one million of them today, making up 7% of the nation's farm manpower.

Latest of the reports dealing with the subject was issued last week by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, which held extended hearings in agricultural centers throughout the country for months following its appointment in June, 1950. The committee heard testimony of hundreds of public and private officials as well as that of many migrant workers.

Hope For Action

In a letter to President Truman, the five-man commission, headed by Chairman Maurice T. Van Hecke, professor of Law, Univ. of North Carolina, comments that "not much has been accomplished" by the investigations of the past 50 years, but expresses the earnest hope that this time something will really be done.

It is only in agriculture that migratory labor has become a problem of such size as to call for repeated investigations, says the report. Why is this? Foremost reason for migrancy, it states, is necessity, for "many people find it impossible to make a living in a single location and hence have had to become migratory."

Explaining who migratory workers are and why we have them, the commission states in the opening chapter of the report:

"Migrants are children of misfortune. They are the rejects of those sectors of agriculture and of other industries undergoing change.

"We depend on misfortune to build up our force of migratory workers and when the supply is low because there is not enough misfortune at home, we rely on misfortune abroad to replenish the supply."

Much social progress has been made during the past half century, but migratory workers are still at the bottom of the ladder, helpless and exploited, states the report. They are excluded from benefits and privileges enjoyed by resident workers, because they do not live in the communities where they work, and state, county and township—practically "every unit of government—seeks to evade responsibility for these migratory workers."

No Protection

Domestic migratory workers not only lack the protection they might have through collective bargaining, the report says, "but employers as a rule refuse to give to them the guarantees they extend to alien contract workers whom they import.

(The report does not mention it, but both the CIO and the AFL have organized some migrant labor groups. CIO representatives testified last summer at hearings held by the commission in Arizona, urging decent wages and improved recruiting methods for fruit and vegetable workers, both natives and aliens.

(In a series of National Labor Relations Board elections held later during last fall and winter, the CIO was chosen as a collective bargaining agent for some 10,000 fruit, vegetable, lettuce shed employes and other seasonal farm workers in Arizona and California.

(However, these are but a fraction of the million migrant farm laborers who would benefit if the difficult job of organizing workers who follow the crops from place to place could be accomplished.)

The report mentions that the commission encountered only two instances of union contracts covering farm workers currently in force. One was signed by the CIO Packinghouse Workers with the Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, a cane-sugar producing and processing concern in Florida; the other was between an AFL meat and cannery local, and Seabrook Farms, Trenton, N. J.

'Cheap' Foreign Labor

An important part of the report of special concern to unions deals with "cheap" foreign labor and to what extent it undermines wages and working conditions of native Americans. The commission criticizes the U. S. for failure to adopt policies which would prevent this.

"We have used the institution of government to procure alien labor willing to work under obsolete and backward conditions and thus to perpetuate those very conditions," it states.

"Cheap foreign labor is advantageous to the owners of the large-scale farms which employ 'stoop' labor in great quantities. Such farms are only 2% of the nation's farm units, approximately 125,000, and only a fraction of this small number employs most of the alien farm workers."

It is hardly consistent, adds the report, "for our Government to encourage a family type of agriculture and at the same time give direct assistance to the operators of large-scale farms in recruiting and employing low-wage foreign workers whose products compete with those of the family-type farms."

The report points out that the principal source of foreign labor has been Mexico. Both legal and illegal immigrants from Mexico have been pouring across the border for several decades.

The report reviews the story of "wetbacks," the Mexican workers who come across the border illegally, many by wading or swimming the Rio Grande river.

Others walk or come secretly by car, but the term "wetback" is used for all illegal entrants regardless of the way they get across the border.

Wartime Measure

Nearly 220,000 Mexican agricultural workers were brought into the U. S. from 1943 through 1947 at government expense under a wartime emergency farm labor program, and 55,000 illegal Mexican aliens in Texas were given a legal status in the summer of 1947.

Other foreign workers admitted under the emergency program during the same years included 50,600 Jamaicans, 15,000 Bahamians, 18,000 Canadians and several thousand nationals of other countries.

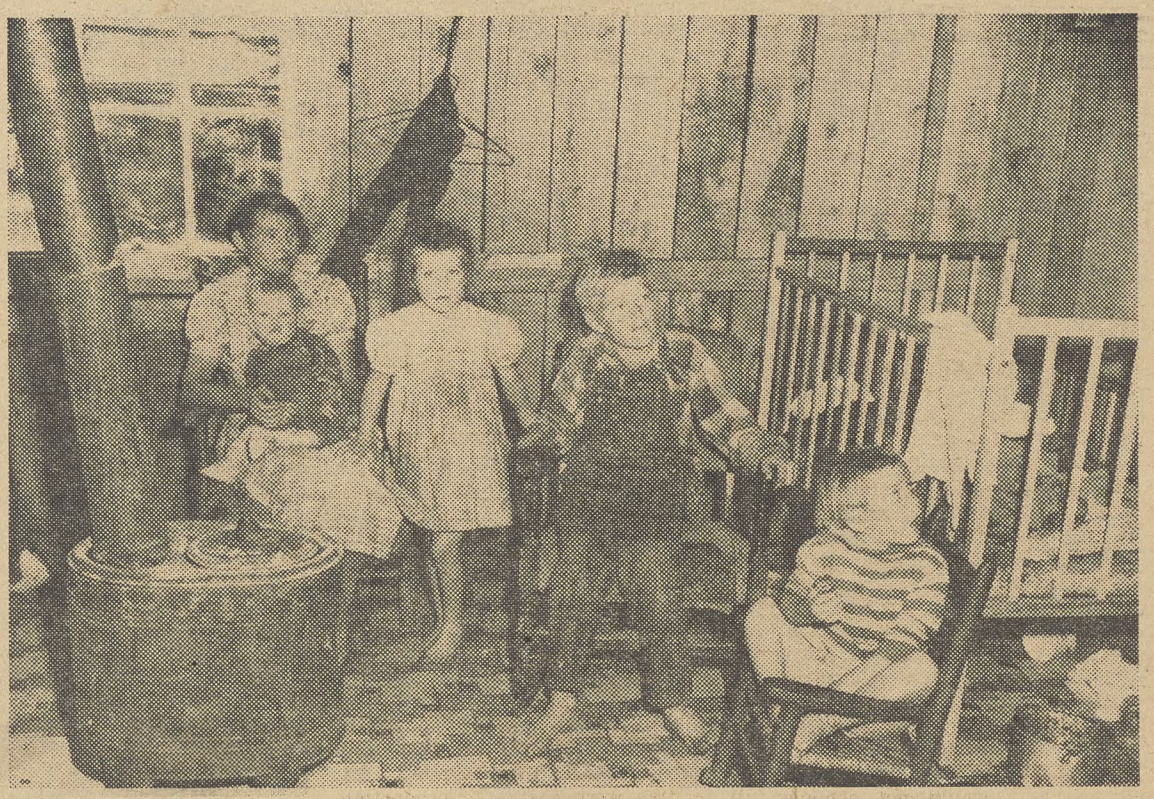
Weak spot of the program, says the report, was the neglect of the Puerto Ricans, who were available in large numbers but were not fully utilized.

In recent years, however, Puerto Ricans who now are U. S. citizens and free to come or leave this country at will, have been drawn increasingly into the seasonal farm labor force. The report recommends that they be given preference over foreign labor in such employment as they are willing and suited to fill.

(The CIO also advocates, as provided in the Chavez Bill, S. 949, and the Yorty Bill, HR. 2955, that "American workers, including Puerto Ricans, should have the first opportunity to accept the agricultural jobs.

"If foreigners need to be brought into this country to perform the work, they should be given decent treatment, and their wages and other conditions should not be permitted to undermine American standards.")

MEXICAN "WETBACKS" and their families often live in ramshackle huts like these. This picture was taken on a ranch near Fresno, Cal. Note the debris and the household goods in front of the shacks, and auto tire on the roof.



THE PLIGHT of families such as appear in this picture was the concern of the Commission on Migratory Labor which reported recently to President Truman. The mother is holding one of her family of eight children, four of whom are not in the photo, which was taken at a migrant farm-workers' camp in San Joaquin Valley near Tulare, Cal.

395,000 Children Work On Farms

One of the darkest pictures of migrant life shows up in the child labor chapter of the report of the President's Commission on Migrant Labor. Only in agriculture, it states, does employment of children remain a serious problem. The commission found that children sometimes as young as five and six years of age work along with adult members of the family at such "stoop" labor as picking beans and peas.

In August, 1950, Bureau of the Census figures showed that 190,000 children from 10 to 14, and 205,000 in the 14 and 15 age group, were working for pay in agriculture. For October, 1950, when schools were in session, the bureau estimated that 150,000 to 165,000 children 10-15 years old, were working.

Farm Laborers Get Third Of Factory Pay

Average employment for the more continuous migrant workers is 135 days for men and 82 for women, according to the President's Commission in Migrant Labor. To show how farm wages have dropped behind in recent years, the report compares the hourly earnings of farm laborers and factory workers.

This shows that during 1910-14, the period selected by Congress as the base for the farm parity price system, farm wages were two-thirds of factory wages. Today they are only a little over one-third.

UE Returns To Work On GE's Own Terms

When striking members of Local 1412, United Electrical Workers, returned to work April 2 at the East Oakland, Cal., plant of General Electric, they accepted a company offer they rejected last February. The offer calls for payment on an incentive basis. UE was ousted from the CIO for following the Communist line.

White Collar ICFTU Meet This Week

THE World Congress of Professional Employes, called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to consider the problems of white collar workers, will meet Apr. 18 to 21 in the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels, Belgium.

The conference is expected to draw some 200 delegates of salaried workers who belong to unions in such fields as journalism, entertainment, civil service, the arts, sciences, administration, supervision and public services. Union groups in the United States, Belgium, Sweden, France, Holland, Norway, Germany, Denmark, Luxumbourg and Malaya have agreed to send representatives.

CIO Represented

John J. Moran, vice president of the CIO Communications Workers, and Mrs. Helen Rachlin, president of Local 1707, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, will attend from this country. Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who is serving as labor information chief in the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration, also will be present.

The ICFTU set up an international committee a year ago to study questions relating to the welfare of white collar and nonmanual workers.

Co-Determination

In another action, the ICFTU recently protested efforts of foreigners to sabotage the co-determination agreement recently worked out by the German federal government and the trade unions in some basic industries. Objections have been lodged with the German government by some American industrialists, the French high commissioner in Germany and representatives of the Benelux governments.

"The ICFTU vigorously protests against these attempts of foreign industrialists to interfere with a plan agreed upon by the German trade unions and the government to further social progress in their country," said the ICFTU statement.

"Democratization of German industry is in the interest of democracy everywhere. The free trade unions of the world are, therefore, warmly supporting the struggle of German workers to win the right of participation in the management of industries."

Tunisians Join

The ICFTU has also announced that the Union Generale des Travailleurs de Tunisie (General Union of Tunisian Workers) voted at its national congress to affiliate.

The vote, by secret ballot, was 287 for affiliation and 96 against. The organization represents 90,000 workers and has been affiliated with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Walter Schevenels, secretary of the ICFTU European Regional Organization, took over his duties on Apr. 1. His headquarters are in Brussels. Schevenels, a Belgian, has been active in the international labor movement for many years.

WESTERN EUROPE is being told how increased production should be reflected in more money in pay envelops. Here Elwood D. Phelps, education director of the CIO Oil Workers, (man in center wearing light suit) is receiving a favorable response at the Force Ouvriere Workers Education school in Paris. European workers are being asked to produce more.

U. S. Idea Gaining In Western Europe: More Production Means Better Pay

By GERVASE N. LOVE

EUROPEAN workers are becoming more and more aware of two significant factors about American production.

They are:

1. Americans out-produce the rest of the world because of their superior mechanical equipment and manufacturing methods.

2. American workers, through their unions, share in the benefits of this high production.

The people who work in the industries of Western Europe are being urged to produce more. They are told that higher production holds the answer to improved standards of living, and is necessary if the free world is to meet and hurl back the challenge of Communist totalitarianism.

They are gradually coming to the realization that a greater output is desirable—but they insist on getting something out of it.

Frenchman's View

That sums up the attitude of Jean Prottin, a French steel worker who has just returned home after visiting the United States under the European Cooperation Administration technical assistance program.

"To buy new machinery," he said, "management must make money. To make money, it must sell at a profit. To increase the profit, it should have higher productivity.

"But higher productivity will not be gained until the confidence of the workers is earned. Thereafter, productivity will be something which grows upon itself."

Adrien Auberson, another member of the team, said that labor-management relations hold the answer to the problem of greater productivity.

"It can be solved without great expenditures for new equipment," he declared. "It is an attitude of mind carefully nurtured in America. Without it, American steel workers would not achieve full utilization of their equipment during every working hour."

He said French management should copy the American system, with careful decentralization and definition of responsibility at all levels; add job incentives for workers; restore normal competition to stimulate the use of improved techniques, and utilize all facilities more fully.

Oil Workers Speak

What the American worker thinks about high productivity is being told French workers by three workers' education experts now abroad as guests of the free French trade unions.

They are Elwood D. Phelps, education director of the CIO Oil Workers; John D. Connors, director of the AFL Workers' Education Bureau, and Frank McCallister, head of the Labor Division of Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Members of the Force Ouvriere, the Christian Workers Union (CFTC) and the Foremen's Union (CGC) are bombarding them with questions. They want to know how Americans produce so much, and how they feel about constantly increasing production.

Phelps summarized the attitude of the Americans when he said that union members in this country favor higher productivity so long as management demonstrates a willingness to share its fruits with them in the form of higher wages or other benefits.

An example of how French workers are learning to harness higher production to higher wages is the new national textile collective bargaining agreement which covers the big Rhodiaceta plant at Lyons, along with some 4000 other establishments with about 630,000 employes.

The contract, signed by the Force Ouvriere, won fierce opposition from the Communist General Confederation of Labor—which later signed the same document—because of its productivity clause. The CGT opposition was entirely political.

Attitude Changes

"The agreement is progress," said Luz Guiboud, Rhodiaceta foreman who signed it on behalf of FO. "It ensures substantial advantages to the workers . . .

"We were hostile to production as long as it meant suppressing jobs, speeding up the work tempo, and larger profits for the employers, while all the workers got was the risk of unemployment and greater tiredness at the end of the day. But once the employers gave us guarantees concerning dismissals and wage advantages resulting from a productivity increase, we could not stick any longer to old attitudes."

Rhodiaceta workers are among the best paid in the French textile industry, with unskilled labor getting a minimum of about 19,000 francs, or $54, a month. Much of the machinery is new, purchased with Marshall Plan funds. Working conditions are good.

A group of Dutch labor leaders representing the three free union groups—the NVV, non-secretarian and largely Socialist; the KAB, Catholic, and the CNV, Protestant—has just returned to Holland after visiting this country under ECA auspices.

They also were much impressed by American production methods.

"Without regard to tradition, all expedients for higher production are tried," said Hendrik Korte, Jr., general secretary of NVV.

"And thanks to the power of the trade unions, the American worker shares in the profits of higher output."

The group described American production performance and possibilities as "amazing." They reported the American worker generally works no harder than his counterpart in the Netherlands, but that he produces more because of technical improvements.

THE CIO RECEIVES a certificate of appreciation for its assistance to the European Recovery Program at a luncheon at Washington marking the program's third anniversary. Michael Ross (left), director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, receives the award from William C. Foster, ECA administrator.

TWUA Strikers Crack Mills' Solid Front In South

THE CIO Textile Workers last week cracked the solid front of employer resistance in the strike of 40,000 members in six Southern states by signing a contract with the Gold-Tex Corp., Rock Hill, S. C.

A joint statement by the union and the company released Apr. 11 said that operations would be resumed at once. Basis of the settlement was agreement on a 13c an hour package wage increase, including benefits and a wage escalator provision.

Terms of the agreement are subject to the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The 500 Gold-Tex workers ratified the agreement and returned to work the next day.

The 13c package provides a 10c general wage increase, 1c an hour for additional insurance, two additional paid holidays making a total of three, and retirement-severance pay.

The severance pay will be one week's pay for each year's service for workers with 15 years' service who voluntarily retire at the age of 65, with a maximum of 20 weeks.

The cost-of-living escalator provides for adjustment of 1c per hour for each 1.14 point rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index. The adjustments will be based upon the index for Feb. 15, 1951, and will be computed quarterly, with the first adjustment on July 1.

The new minimum wage will be $1.12 per hour. Upon approval, the agreement will be retroactive to Apr. 12.

Negotiators

In the negotiations the union was represented by Mariano S Bishop, TWUA cotton director; Charles Auslander, South Carolina director; Rene Berthiaume, manager of the Joint Board in Rock Hill, and a committee from the local union.

In 46 other Southern textile mills, however, the strike entered the third week.

Twenty-four-hour picket lines are being maintained at the Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.; Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.; Dan River, Mills Danville, Va., and Lowenstein Mills in several states.

The Fieldcrest chain and all struck plants in the Charlotte, N. C., area locked their gates and did not attempt to operate. Some scabs were getting into the Dan River Mill and one Cone plant, but no cloth was coming off the looms or going out of the mills.

Attempts to herd scabs into the mills produced some peculiar incidents. In the Cooleemee (N.C.) mill of the Erwin chain, railroad workers started to fuss about a box car of starch sitting on the plant siding.

The company finally requested the striking union to permit moving of the car. The pickets agreed to the moving, but only if they were satisfied that the contents of the car were really starch and not cloth.

The company invited the entire picket line into the yard to investigate the car. Seventy-five pickets marched in. As soon as the last picket was inside the fence, company agents slammed shut the gates and locked them. However, the reluctant workers complained of "involuntary servitude" and were released.

The bosses' solidarity in this strike may yet founder on the rock of inter-scab competition.

Recruiting Scabs

The Dan River mills sent letters to striking Fieldcrest, N. C. workers in Spray—27 miles away—offering "some nice jobs" in Dan River.

Cone Mills at Greensboro, N. C., has tried everything. One boss has been talking to mothers of high school students telling them of the wonderful opportunities for careers in the mill. He wanted the students to quit school immediately and go to work.

In the same mills supervisory employes were complaining of overwork. Cone was taking foremen from one mill after their regular shift and making them work another shift in a struck mill.

Mills attempting to operate are trying the old gag of rushing scabs in through Gate 1, out of Gate 3, into Gate 5, and so on. This produces a lot of headaches for the union spotters trying to count the scabs, but it has yet to produce a yard of yarn.

This technique confused even the company. A week after the strike started, Dan River had to pay the workers their last checks. Believing their own propaganda figures, the company announced that the payoff for strikers would take place at the local ball park and invited the press and civic leaders to see how few workers turned up. Red faces among Dan River officials were plentiful when the ball park was filled to capacity, and crowds milled around the gates waiting for the real payoff.

Commissaries are being set up in each striking local. Some are already in operation. William Pollock, TWUA secretary-treasurer, announced that the union is preparing to spend $250,000 a week feeding the strikers.

GOP Judge Doesn't Like TWUA Pickets, His Fines Show

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

JUSTICE is a term that appears to have some curious definitions when Judge P. Warren Green of the Common Pleas Court in Wilmington, Del., sits in judgment on striking CIO Textile Workers.

Acting on grounds that the Republican jurist just doesn't like labor unions, and that his verdicts against strikers are one-sided, Textile Workers attorneys sought unsuccessfully to have Judge Green barred from sitting on future picketing cases.

CIO officials in the capital city of the DuPont industrial preserve have a briefcase full of complaints against the judge.

Sam Glickman, TWUA representative in charge of the strike, said he had heard Judge Green declare in court on Mar. 20 that "unions are not entitled to picket."

He further quoted Green as saying that "this (Delaware) is a small state and a peaceful state, and in this intolerable situation, you people have no right to be picketing and preventing people from going to work who want to go to work."

Later after he had acquitted one of the strikebreakers of an assault charge, Judge Green lashed out at what he termed "windmill picketing."

He claimed it "is unlawful and illegal" for that type of picketing to take place in front of a plant "where people want to work."

He suggested that "some restraining order" should be issued by the courts. At that point, Assistant Attorney General Januar D. Bove, Jr., advised him that there had been no complaint from the company regarding violations involving the strike or the picket line.

The company attorney — who was in court representing a strikebreaker—pointed out that he was not there to secure injunctions or restraining orders, but solely to represent his client.

On Apr. 3, when a TWUA member and a strikebreaker appeared before Judge Green after a minor picket line altercation, the prosecutor asked for the conviction of both, but the judge had other ideas. He exonerated the scab, fined the striker $50 and costs.

(He invariably fines the strikers an amount less than $100 because, unless the fine exceeds that amount, the verdict cannot be appealed.)

Incidents like these — growing out of a eight-week strike by TWUA Local 115 at the Wilmington plant of the Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Co.—led the union to seek a "writ of prohibition" against Judge Green. Granting of the writ would have kept him from presiding at hearings on picketing cases.

THE petition—filed by TWUA Attorney William E. Taylor, Jr. — was turned down after Judge Green denied that he had said in effect that union members have no right to picket.

(One of the state superior court judges who upheld Green was James B. Carey—a man NOT related to the CIO secretary-treasurer.)

The strike was called by the TWUA local on Feb. 27, as a result of the company's refusal to grant any kind of an increase after the contract had been reopened by the union on wages. The company took this position despite the fact that the minimum hourly wage at Wilmington was some 20c an hour below the northern average.

The reason given by management for its refusal to raise wages was that all wages had been frozen by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Glickman says that before the strike was called, company officials had told workers privately that automatic 5c hourly wage increases, written into the contract, could not be granted because of the wage freeze.

This took place in face of the konwn fact that the company, which makes jute products, burlap sacking, webbing and cord, showed a profit of more than $232 million after taxes last year.

The company, which also has plants in Ludlow, Mass., and Allentown, Pa., both under TWUA contract, has been doing an all-out job of playing one plant against the other. In the Wilmington undertaking, Judge Green has furnished a welcome assist.

At the present time, all three plants are shut down by strikes and TWUA officials are determined to press for an over-all settlement at all three.

URW Policy Group To Meet Apr. 30

The CIO Rubber Workers' international policy committee will hold a two-day meeting in Detroit beginning Apr. 30 to determine the union's economic goals for 1951.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the policy group is also expected to work out a program "to meet the problems presented by mobilization."

TRUMAN AND BARKLEY are names familiar to every American. There is an additional reason why the names are household words for textile workers on strike at the Ludlow Mfg. and Sales Co. plant in Wilmington, Del. TWUA Representative Sam Glickman takes a pledge from John BARKLEY (center) and R. S. TRUMAN, two of the strikers, that they will stay away from work until the company signs an acceptable agreement. Barkley is a picket captain and Truman has charge of the union commissary.

OTHER TWUA PICKETS follow Eileen Snyder as she carries a picket sign at the Ludlow Co. plant gate in Wilmington, Del., where workers have been on strike for eight weeks. Company plants at Ludlow, Mass., and Allentown, Pa., have also been shut down by walkouts of TWUA members.

Florida Case Convictions Reversed

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week unanimously reversed the rape convictions of two Florida Negroes, now under sentence of death at the State Prison at Raiford, Fla.

The court majority issued no formal opinion, but Justices Jackson and Frankfurter made a statement of their own in which they went beyond the issues raised by the defense attorneys to lambaste what they termed the prejudging and preconviction of the defendants by the Florida press.

FOUR Negroes originally were arrested for the alleged rape of a 17-year-old white girl in Groveland, Fla., in 1949. One died attempting to escape, and one—who was only 16 when the incident took place — escaped the death sentence and is now serving a life term on a chain gang. The appeal was brought on behalf of the other two.

The atmosphere surrounding the trial was such that the defense attorneys asked to have it postponed and moved to another jurisdiction. Both pleas were refused. An all-white jury heard the case and brought the convictions.

Before the trial, the two justices said, newspapers and radio stations publicized an alleged confession by the defendants, which was released by the arresting officer.

The confession was never introduced at the trial. "The only rational explanations are . . . that the story was false or that the confession was obtained under circumstances which made it inadmissible or its use inexpedient. . . . The defense offered, and the court rejected, evidence of brutal, inhuman beatings of the defendants by state officers," the justices commented.

Because the confessions were never introduced in court, they were not technically before the jury.

THE justices said that . . . "It is hard to imagine a more prejudicial influence than a press release by the officer . . . charged with the defendants' custody, stating that they had confessed, and here just such a statement, unsworn, to unseen, uncrossexamined, and uncontradicted, was conveyed by the press to the jury."

Nor was this all. The defendants narrowly escaped lynching and were moved under heavy guard to the state penitentiary.

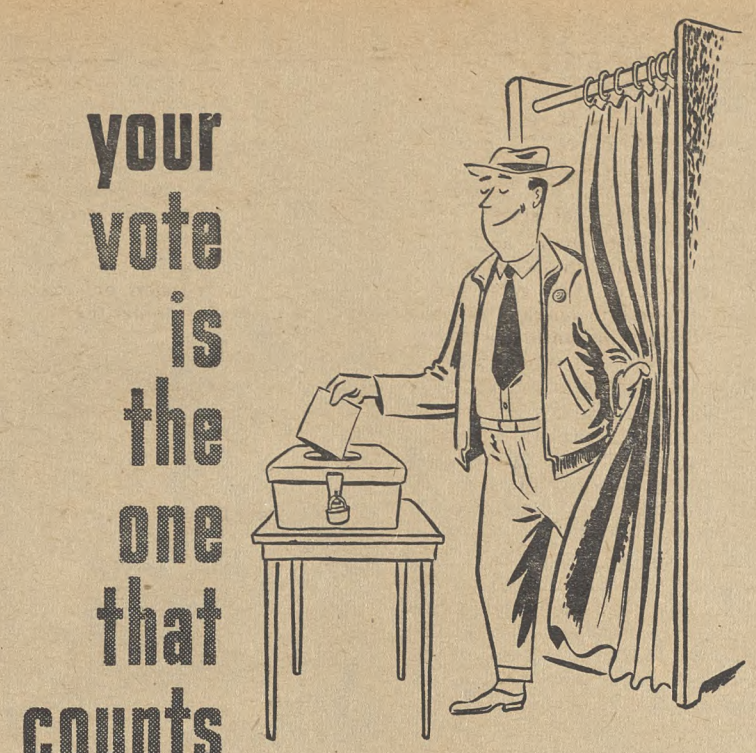
A mob burned the parental home of one of the defendants, and two other Negro houses. The National Guard was called out and so was the 116th Field Artillery. Finally, all Negroes of the community abandoned their homes and fled.

"Every detail of these passion-rousing events was reported by the press," continued the justices. "Yet the Court refused either to delay the trial or to change its location."

Was NW Bell Action Only A Reaction?

The CIO Communications Workers notified the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. that it will ask higher wages in its new contract.

J. H. Kremers, company vice president, agreed that higher wages are in order. The same day the company filed a plea for higher rates with the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The reason? It said the union was seeking a wage raise.



PAC's big orange colored poster, which hangs in thousands of union halls across the country, is a prize winner. Judges pinned the first prize blue ribbon on it last week in a contest sponsored by the Advertising Club of Washington, D. C. The poster copped the honors in competition with entries from the United Nations, the American Association of Railroads, Capital Airlines and numerous other similar organizations.

U. S. Action Stops Rent Boost For Two Million

TWENTY per cent rent increases for approximately two million Northeastern New Jersey tenants were prevented, largely as a result of protests filed by the New Jersey CIO and AFL with the Office of Housing Expediter.

The increase had been voted by the Northeastern New Jersey Rent Advisory Board, without prior hearings. It would have covered all landlords owning four or fewer rental units and would have gone into effect even if the landlords had previously received increases.

Housing Expediter Tighe Woods reversed the board's decision because it was made without hearings, and was voted by less than a majority of the board. The Board has 10 members: seven attended the meeting, and four voted for the increase.

Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, estimated that the jump would have benefited some 600,000 landlords

35 Groups Ask HST To Set Up FEPC

OFFICIALS of 35 national organizations have urged President Truman to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order.

Action stemmed from the National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference at Washington Mar. 1 and 2, which was attended by representatives of 79 organizations. The clearing house isn't authorized to pass resolutions or institute petitions, but 35 of the 79 organizations acted independently. Their petition was transmitted to the White House Apr. 6 by E. Raymond Wilson, clearing house chairman.

Supporters of the petition included representatives of the following CIO unions: Auto Workers, Textile Workers, Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers and Communications Workers.

MEANWHILE Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in New York that Negro leaders were becoming dissatisfied with President Truman's recent record in civil rights matters.

He cited the President's reluctance to issue an order creating an FEPC, his failure to act on a five-point program presented by Negro leaders, and the appointments of Millard F. Caldwell, former Florida governor, as Federal Administrator of Civil Defense, and of Robert Ramspeck, former representative from Georgia, as chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

White described Caldwell as a "man with an unbroken record of hostility towards Negroes as citizens." He said he'd rejected an invitation from the civil defense boss to send four Negro leaders to the capital to participate in a conference.

He also said he didn't expect the Civil Service Commission's own "little FEPC" to be heard from very often during Ramspeck's regime. **LPA**

Profit Snatch Blamed For Apathy

IF THERE is a decline in public morale, such as mobilization officials have contended, it is due to the American people's "growing disgust" with profiteering and the domination of the defense program by profiteers.

That's what CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the D. C. League of Women Voters last week. Carey said:

"We of organized labor declare to the big business directors of our mobilization effort: give the American people confidence in the defense program and you will see how morale will rise.

"Give the American people really democratic leadership, give them the knowledge that they are really partners in democracy's defense and you will find that the morale problem no longer exists.

"Give the American people the conviction that there is genuine 'equality of sacrifice' and there will be no more indifference.

"Drive the profiteers out of Washington, drive them out of industry, establish price and rent controls that really are price and rent controls—do these things and you will never have to complain about public apathy."

Franco Target Of Growing Catholic Ire

THE SPANISH weekly paper Tu (Thou), official publication of the Workers Brotherhood of Catholic Action, has suspended publication in a dispute with the Franco government over the recent Barcelona strike.

The brotherhood is part of the government-dominated union setup. Its paper, however, has insisted on its right to print pretty much what it wants.

The disagreement with the Franco regime started over an editorial prepared for Tu declaring it obvious that the Barcelona strike was not caused by the Communists, as the government had contended. The editorial added that it is just as obvious that something must be done to give the Spanish worker a fair deal.

The censorship refused to permit publication of the editorial. Rather than bow, the brotherhood suspended publication of its paper.

Before and during the civil war Barcelona was regarded as a stronghold of the Socialists, rather than of the Communists or Franco's Falangists.

A story in the *New York Times* of April 8 said the dispute between Tu and Franco was the second recent indication that the Catholic Church, to which practically all Spaniards belong, is taking an increasingly dim view of the Franco regime.

On Mar. 10, it said, the magazine *Ecclesia,* organ of the Catholic Action movement in Spain, demanded that the government do more than merely talk about the difficulties of combatting inflation.

CONGRATULATIONS are indeed in order as George Grogan, father of a Korean GI, contributes blood in the joint campaign conducted by Local 101, Utility Workers Division of the CIO Transport Workers, and the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Congratulating Grogan (left to right) are Fred Silas, the company's assistant personnel manager; Vice Pres. Michael Craper of Local 101, blood bank chairmen of the two groups, and Miss Claire Foster, Red Cross nurse's aide. Grogan was the 2000th donor from the local.

Univ. Of Cal. Loyalty Oath Ruled Invalid, 18 Professors Winning Reinstatement

IN A ringing decision, California's Third District Court of Appeals has held that the Univ. of California's special non-Communist oath violates the state constitution.

The court ordered the university to reinstate 18 professors who had been fired last Aug. 25 for refusal to take the oath, which required them to swear they are not members of the Communist Party or of any party seeking to overthrow the United States government.

The university has admitted that it knew of no Communist on the staff. The professors fought the case on grounds it limits their academic freedom.

All California state employes are required to take an oath of allegiance to the state and the nation.

The court ruled that this pledge is sufficient and "is the highest loyalty that can be demonstrated by any citizen . . . the exacting of any other test of loyalty would be antithetical to our fundamental conception of freedom.

"Any other conclusion would be to approve that which from the beginning of our government has been denounced as the most effective means by which one special brand of political or economic philosophy can entrench and perpetuate itself to the eventual exclusion of all others."

During the 14 months since the special oath has been required, friction developed on the faculty between its advocates and opponents. So many faculty members quit that the university is desperately in need of instructors.

Throughout the country teachers were aroused by the threat to their traditional academic freedom. The American Association of University Professors vigorously opposed the oath.

THE pledge had been recommended to the university's board of regents by university Pres. Robert Z. Sproul in an effort to head off action by the State Legislature.

John F. Neylan, president of the university board of regents and attorney for Publisher William R. Hearst, led the fight for the oath and for firing those who refused to take it.

A move made by Gov. Earl Warren and other members of the board to scrap the pledge lost by one vote. Sproul, who saw the harmful effects of the oath, changed his position and opposed it.

Md. Loyalty Oath Ruled Legal

The constitutionality of Maryland's Ober Act, which requires loyalty oaths from candidates for city and state offices, was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court Apr. 12 in an unusual midweek action.

There was no formal opinion, but a statement was issued to which there were no dissents. It noted that a candidate need only make an oath that he isn't trying to overthrow the government or is a member of an organization engaged in such attempt.

During the argument in the Maryland Court of Appeals, it continued, Atty. Gen. Hall Hammond of Maryland promised to advise state authorities to accept affidavits.

"Under these circumstances and with this understanding," the statement concluded, "the judgment of the Maryland court is affirmed."

Anti-Red Oath Act Signed In Okla.

Oklahoma has joined the states requiring non-Communist oaths by state, county and municipal employes, and employes of school districts.

Gov. Johnston Murray has signed a bill requiring such employes to swear they are not Communists, do not belong to a Communist-front group, and would bear arms in defense of their country. All affected must sign by May 9 or be fired.

Minnesota Legislators Dish It Out, Can't Take It From Labor Papers

Minnesota's legislators, reveling in an anti-labor orgy without parallel in recent history, are pretty thin-skinned about it.

They are now trying to ram through a law which would make it a gross misdeameanor—a year in jail and/or $1000 fine—for any publication "falsely to state the vote or position" of any legislator.

They are upset by two labor publications—Minnesota Labor, the CIO bi-weekly newspaper, and Minnesota Facts, AFL pre-campaign pamphlet widely distributed among farmers.

The bill, whipped through by Roy Dunn, Republican majority leader, passed the House, 79 to 34. It now is in the Senate.

The labor searchlight on the legislators' votes in 1949 helped defeat 30 of them in the last election. The legislators apparently are afraid of what will happen next time.

State labor leaders have pointed out that their reports are taken from official Legislature records. Not a single legislator attacked, they point out, has sued for damages under the libel law.

The catch in the proposed law is, of course, the question of what a legislator's "position" is on any measure. Most of the Minnesota solons can be found on three or four sides of any issue at one time.

Ann Arbor Rent Lid Lifted, No Hearing

The Rent Advisory Board at Ann Arbor, Mich., voted 5 to 3 in a closed meeting to knock off rent controls from 8300 houses and 8500 rooms. Wilson White, head of the board, blew up when word of its secret action leaked out.

"All you'd have is a rat race," he said in denouncing demands for a public hearing. "Holding a hearing may be the democratic way to do it, but nothing could be proved."

The public was even madder than White. One reason was that landlords got a 25% rent boost only three months ago. Another is that White himself owns many of the dwellings that would be affected with elimination of controls.

ANNUAL BANQUET and conference of Chicago CIO Council, with Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago as co-sponsor, won praise from CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, speaking at the dinner. Also shown (left to right) are Harry Kurshenbaum, CIO Textile Workers, chairman of Chicago CIO Community Services, and CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

Chicago CIO Ponders Wages, Prices, Taxes

THE CHICAGO Industrial Union Council marked another year of expanding community work at its sixth annual banquet and conference on Apr. 7.

More than 400 persons—representatives of CIO unions and of public and private community agencies — attended a day-long panel conference on "Wages, Prices and Taxes in 1951" and a banquet in the evening. The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago was co-sponsor.

Alex Elson, former Office of Price Administration regional attorney, was moderator of the panel discussion.

Maynard Kreuger, associate professor of social science at the Univ. of Chicago, one of the participants, said that unless the expansion of bank credit is halted and Congress enacts equitable tax boosts as military expenditures increase, "no program of price control or wage control is going to work."

Marvin Miller, assistant research director of the CIO Steelworkers, maintained that inflation is not spurred by a wage increase which corresponds to an increase in production, or by "a deferred payment which goes into a pension fund instead of being spent now."

SAM JACOBS, of the CIO Auto Workers Dept. of Research and Education, declared that effective price control is impossible unless the staff in the field believes in what it is doing and the housewife has a published list of price ceilings to check against purchases.

The council presented eight Philip Murray Awards and the Chicago CIO Council Award.

Five Philip Murray Awards for outstanding community relations work went to local unions—Rubber Workers' Local 323 and Steelworkers' Locals 2608, 65, 1422 and 3485.

Philip Murray Awards in human relations, presented for the first time, went to Local 1006, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and Local 15, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees Union.

The council's award for outstanding all-around service to the community was presented jointly to a husband and wife, Dr. Arthur G. Falls and Mrs. Lillian Proctor Falls, for their promotion of better human relations, improved housing and high standards of health and welfare services.

Council Pres. Albert J. Towers said the award was a "long overdue honor and a recognition of the debt that all of us have to the devoted and unselfish work of Dr. and Mrs. Falls in making our community a better place."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, the banquet speaker, praised the Chicago Council for its community activities. He said that such a conference "should be part of the program of every CIO Council in the country."

"It is through such events that CIO demonstrates its solidarity with other groups and individuals who are working for a better, more democratic way of life," he said.

"There are still many places in our country where working people and community leaders cannot meet together as brothers regardless of race, creed or origin. But through the work of the CIO and others who believe as we do and who join in our efforts, these barriers between people are being broken down."

Seek Draft Exemption For Merchant Seamen

The Maritime Administration, an arm of the Dept. of Commerce, has urged that merchant seamen be deferred from the draft.

The request was in line with the demands of both maritime labor and ship operators. Presumably, deferment would be limited to active seamen as it was during World War II.

MEMBERS OF Local 601 of the CIO Electrical Workers (above) stage an effective one-day work stoppage at the East Pittsburgh, Pa., plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in protest over company harassment of union officials.

Dewey Gives Big Biz $600 Million of Jobless Aid Fund

GOV. DEWEY of New York, the hope of some Republicans who call themselves "liberal," turned two-thirds of the State's unemployment insurance reserve fund over to big employers last week.

On Apr. 10 he signed into law the Hughes-Brees Act, which installs in New York's unemployment compensation insurance the same merit-rating system that has turned things into a mess in every state where it has been tried.

By it he turned over to the biggest firms in the State some $600 million of the $900 million in the reserve fund—split between such industrial behemoths as General Motors, General Electric, Standard Oils of New York and New Jersey, big insurance companies and banks, and other large employers.

Get Off Cheap

In addition, the big shots get a reasonable guarantee that their unemployment compensation in the long run may cost them nothing—or so close to it as to be virtually meaningless. At the same time, the act serves notice on the smaller employers and those operating in seasonal industries that they may be called upon to pay for operating the whole unemployment compensation system.

The act was pushed through the Legislature by a big business plunderbund sparked by R. L. Hibbard, General Motors tax expert, and Harry G. Waltner, Jr., of Standard Oil of New Jersey, whose firms made the greatest profits in their history last year. They practically rewrote the unemployment compensation law.

The New York State CIO Council and the AFL New York State Federation of Labor joined forces in a bitter fight to defeat the legislation when it was still pending at Albany, but were defeated by the big business combine.

Credits Given

Basically, the new act takes the $600 million out of the jobless pay reserve fund—the property of the people of New York State—and turns it over to the big employers in the form of credits. Each employer has a separate account. Every unemployment compensation payment to a jobless worker is subtracted from the employer's account.

With the reserve pool destroyed, each employer's tax will depend on how much is paid in benefits to the jobless who have worked for him. If unemployed workers get comparatively few or low benefits, as would be the case with year-round, large employers, the tax will be lower. If the benefits are comparatively large, as in the case of small and seasonal employers, the tax will be increased.

It works this way: If an employer has four workers and lays off one, 25% of his work force would get unemployment compensation benefits. With such a large percentage of his employes on the streets, proponents of the Hughes-Brees Act contend, he should pay a higher tax. But if a firm that employs 1000 persons lays off one, only one-tenth of 1% of his staff collects. Therefore, they say, his tax should be lower.

And that's the way the new act makes it.

A complicated formula is set up which permits the largest corporations to pay the lowest taxes in good times, when the rainy day fund should really be growing because they can afford to build it up. And it forces small and seasonal employers to pay the highest taxes in bad times, when they can least afford it.

The CIO and AFL, in a joint statement, said the act leaves only "bits and pieces" of the "solid rampart protecting the wheels of industry and jobs." They describe it as "a wide open door to depression any time defense production starts to slow down."

The labor organizations are vitally concerned over the law because they view it as a danger to small employers that may well drive them out of the state and cut down the number of available jobs.

Of the 170,000 employers subject to unemployment compensation coverage, some 103,000, or about 60%, give jobs to 10 workers or fewer. If those employing 50 or less are added, the total becomes about 153,000, or 90% of all bosses covered.

It is the remaining 17,000 bosses who'll split the bulk of the $600 million steal.

What the new law means is that every employer will have good reason to fight every claim for unemployment benefits that may be filed by his laid-off workers, because the less that's paid out of his "account," the less he'll have to pay in. Workers will get hearings instead of benefits, the CIO and AFL warned.

It also means that employers will have an incentive to fight any improvement in benefits, and to support amendments making it tougher for the jobless to collect—for the same reason.

Other Clinkers

New York State has had a modified system of merit rating since 1945.

The new merit system and the $600 million steal aren't the only things wrong with the Hughes-Brees Act. It cuts payments to many workers under cover of increasing them to some.

It raises the maximum benefit from $26 to $30 weekly—which means nothing to people earning less than $52 a week. But it requires that a jobless worker have had covered employment in 20 weeks of the base period instead of 13 weeks, as under the old law—a gimmick that robs 15% of the State's workers of their eligibility for benefits.

On top of that, it requires the jobless workers to have earned an "average" of $15 a week, a demand that will exclude additional thousands from eligibility and make payments to other thousands smaller. Even if an employe works less than a full week, that week will be added in with his normal earnings to arrive at the "average."

The way this can work out makes it look pretty silly. If an irregular worker has a job for a few hours during each of the required 20 weeks and earns in all the minimum of $300, he can collect benefits when he loses his job. But if another has 19 weeks of full employment and earns, say, $2000, he can't collect a dime.

Unions See Peril

The CIO and AFL claim this formula throws workers out of the benefit system more rapidly during a period of economic decline, when they would need benefits most.

Even if the federal government were inclined to fight the $600 million steal or the depriving of thousands of workers of the right to benefits, it couldn't do much.

The notorious Knowland Amendment to the Social Security Act revisions of 1950 compels the U. S. to keep up payments to states failing to meet adequate standards until the dispute is cleared through the courts—a process of three years at best.

N. J. CIO Hits 2 Bills As Aiding Tax Fraud

The New Jersey CIO Council is opposing two bills before the state Legislature which, it says, would encourage employer tax fraud and discourage collection of unemployment and sickness benefits by workers entitled to them.

Harry Kranz, legislative director of the council, said that the bills would cause unemployed or sick workers to receive reduced weekly benefits despite a proposed increase in the maximum weekly payments.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer had the pleasure of attending and addressing the conventions of both the United Automobile Workers in Cleveland, O., and the Communications Workers of America in Grand Rapids, Mich. These were both great gatherings reflecting the CIO in action. While at the UAW convention, the writer met and talked with some of the workers who have been able to retire as a result of UAW contracts with the automotive industry. These retired workers are just a few of the many who will in the future benefit by CIO insistence upon security for those who contribute so much to their industry and country.

Allan Haywood

I observed at this UAW convention more unity than ever heretofore. Pres. Walter Reuther is to be complimented on his fine work of knitting together a tremendous organization. The program adopted by the convention will go far to making the UAW an even greater and powerful force.

R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard, former UAW president and vice-president respectively, were presented to the convention.

The CWA convention was a real classic. The issues before the delegates were debated cleanly and wholesomely. It was a wonderful feeling to watch the young men and women of the telephone industry stand up and discuss and express their views and feelings. These workers are determined to make the CWA-CIO one of the biggest and best unions in this country. They voted for establishing a two-level structure, which will mean a simpler, stronger, more closely knit organization. The delegates also voted to raise the union dues and per capita tax.

All top officers were reelected. An executive board of 11 district directors and the five top union officers was also elected.

The writer then went on to Chicago, where he attended and spoke during a banquet held by the Chicago Industrial Union Council. The banquet was held for various rank-and-file civic and organizational committees that meet annually to discuss important community problems. These committees consist of all representatives of communities, not just CIO members.

At the end of all-day sessions, a banquet is held to present awards to the outstanding local union for exceptional service to the community. This year's individual award was unique in that it was presented to a man and wife team, Dr. Arthur G. Falls and Lillian Proctor Falls.

This work by the Chicago Council shows the active part CIO plays in community life. The CIO is interested in preserving the American way of life, and this interest is expressed at all levels. The banquet was presided over by Secy. Al Towers and Reg. Dir. Michael Mann. A very nice affair, well attended by civic and charitable groups.

Reg. Dir. Mann reports that in a representation election at the John Gillen Co., Cicero, Ill., the workers voted 35 to 13 in favor of the CIO Steelworkers. The following union security elections were also reported: Parrish-Alford Fence and Machine Co. (subsidiary of Northwestern Steel & Wire Co.), Rocky Falls, Ill., USA-CIO 156, against 7; Ostberg Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 31, against 3; Otten Manufacturing Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 32, against 1; Hospital Liquids, Inc., Chicago, USA-CIO 39, against 1; Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., Sterling, Ill., USA-CIO 1314, against 143; Chicago Expansion Bolt Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 22, against 0; Chicago Pump Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 138, against 2; McAlear Manufacturing Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 36, against 3, and Schneider Metal Co., Cicero, Ill., USA-CIO 43, against 1.

Fleet Perrine, organizational director of the CIO Rubber Workers, reports the following union shop elections won: Local 25, Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., Cumberland, Md., 1075 yes, 132 no; Local 336, Firestone Tire Rubber Co., Pottstown, Pa., 1408 yes, 132 no.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the North Hudson Woodcraft Co., Dolgeville, N. Y., the IUE-CIO was victorious by a vote of 98 to 49 for no union. The campaign was conducted by Martin Stanton and Harold Martin.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports the following representation elections: Baltimore Brick Co., Baltimore, Md., United Stone & Allied Workers 75, against 43; Hillemic Brothers (Cafeteria in Bethlehem steel mill), Sparrows Point, Md., Steelworkers 51, against 11; Cafeteria Workers (Sparrows Point Pipe & Wire Mill), Steelworkers 19, against 3. Rep. Joe Healey was in charge of the Baltimore Brick Co. campaign. The following union shop elections were also held; Wolfe and Mann Co., Shipbuilding Workers, 67, against 4; Tenney Engineering Co., IUMSWA-CIO 78, against 10.

Pres. Harry Sayre, United Paperworkers, reports that the UPA-CIO won a major victory in winning a representation election at the Fleming & Sons Paper Mill, Dallas, Tex., by a vote of 174 to 118 against.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that in a representation election at the McCrory Chain Store, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the CIO-RWDSU won by a vote of 33 to 2 against.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of IUE-CIO, reports winning the following representation elections: Kool-Aire, St. Paul, Minn., IUE-CIO 57, no union 3; engineering unit of Federal Telephone Co. Communications Laboratory, Nutley, N. J., IUE-CIO 120, UOPWA 38, void 8, challenged 6.

Rep. W. H. Sefton of the Steelworkers, reports that the USA-CIO won an important election victory at the Macassa Gold Mine, Kirkland Lake, Ont., by the following vote: eligible 263, USA-CIO 149, Mine Mill 73, spoiled ballots 30. The victory is key to 10 other mines in this location.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports two important representation election victories for CIO Oil Workers at the Standard Oil Co. of California, El Segundo, Calif., production unit, Local 547 OWIU-CIO 539, IUPW 411; electricians' unit, Local 547 OWIU-CIO 21, IUPW 7, AFL 4. OWIU Reg. Dir. Charles Armin was in charge of this campaign. DeShetler also reports that the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union won a representation election at three Federal Department Stores, Los Angeles, by a vote of 27 to 0 against. Bus. Mgr. Leonard Levy of Local 55-D was in charge of the campaign.

Erasure Spoils NLRB Ballot

In a unanimous decision, the National Labor Relations Board ruled April 8 that a marred ballot in a representation election is void.

An election involving the CIO Steelworkers at the Whitinsville (Mass.) Spinning Ring Co. resulted in 39 votes for the union, 38 against, and one challenged ballot. That one showed an erasure in the "yes" (for CIO) box and a cross in the "no" box. The company claimed it was a vote against the union and the election a tie. The board held the ballot invalid and directed the company to bargain with the union.

House Slashes Voice Of America Funds 90%

THE HOUSE voted on Apr. 11 to strangle the Voice of America—48 hours after an impartial commission had urged Congress to give it the money it needs for an all-out war of ideas.

On recommendation of its Appropriations Committee, the House voted to slash the supplemental $97.5 million the State Dept. had asked to expand its facilities for the "Campaign of Truth" by 90% — down to $9,533,939.

The money was listed in a supplemental appropriation bill representing House action on numerous requests by federal agencies for additional funds for use until the new fiscal year starts July 1. The House tentatively approved the slashed Voice appropriation on Apr. 9, gave it final approval the next day and sent the bill to the Senate.

AT NEITHER session did the administration make a major fight to recapture any of the money. Leaders said the fight will be made in the Senate, where the Voice is more highly regarded. A greater appropriation there would throw the bill into conference with the House, with a compromise probably inevitable.

The whole appropriations bill was slashed by 43%—a record—to $487.5 million.

The Appropriations Committee view, which the House accepted, was that the State Dept. information programs are poor and the planning vague. It blamed increased costs of construction for which the Voice sought additional funds on "lack of proper planning, poor management and avoidable delays in the execution of plans and contracts."

THE STATE DEPT. contended that definite plans, in some cases, could not be made public without endangering the effectiveness of Voice programs. In other cases, it said, they had to wait for appropriations before they could be fully developed.

Refusal of the plea for additional funds undoubtedly heartened the Kremlin, which has gone to great extremes to jam programs beamed to audiences behind the Iron Curtain.

It also ran counter to the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Information, which was set up by Congress in 1948 to recommend information policies and programs to the State Dept. Its semi-annual report was made public between the time the Appropriations Committee made its recommendation and the House acted.

ASSERTING that the United States is in a "more dangerous" situation than six months ago, the committee said:

"Therefore we strongly urge that Congress keep right on providing enough ammunition and manpower with which to wage the war of ideas. To cut down the information program at this critical moment would be to court new disasters.

"Although the tide of Communist influence in western Europe has been turned back, it is manifest that in the vast uncommitted areas of the world, the United States has a long way to go in clarifying its motives and its meaning to peoples. Such clarification requires a major information program. We must not stop or slow up now."

The commission is headed by Edwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor.

U.S. Closing Low Rent Housing Units To Protect Luxury Investment

FRONT ROYAL, VA., workers can see for themselves the lack of overall policy in the government housing agencies.

The lack which comes partly from having to administer different programs approved by different Congresses, and partly from sheer lack of imagination in the agencies themselves.

The situation affects hundreds of members of the CIO Textile Workers' Union employed by the American Viscose Corp.

There is in Front Royal a 120-unit demountable housing project built during the war with government funds. There is also a large luxury-type apartment project near the plant built after the war, with a government-guaranteed mortgage. Rentals in the demountable project average around $35 a month. Rentals in the newer project are twice as high. In addition, the apartments are too small for the average textile worker's family.

The demountable project has community facilities—schools and playgrounds and stores. The newer and more expensive one has none.

As a result, the new project is only about 30% occupied.

The town's Housing Committee includes the realtor who owns the new project. TWUA is also represented on the committee.

At a meeting to which the TWUA was not invited, the Housing Committee voted to recommend that 120 of the demountable units be demolished. TWUA objected. But at this point the Housing and Home Finance Agency stepped in and issued eviction notices to the 120 families, effective May 1.

THE HHFA is supposed to protect the government's investment in the new project—and the government will have to pay for the project if the realtor defaults on his mortgage because he can't rent it. Therefore TWUA sees in the eviction move a deliberate attempt to force tenants out of the demountables and into the new project.

HHFA, however, says there will be no evictions if "hardship" can be proved.

Meanwhile, quite a few textile workers have moved their families out of the demountable project because of fear of eviction. Not a single one has moved into the new apartments.

Commies' Confusion Grows & Grows

Communist faces sometimes get as red as their flags, what with the zigs and the zags of the party line and the fact that sometimes one left hand doesn't tell the other what it's doing.

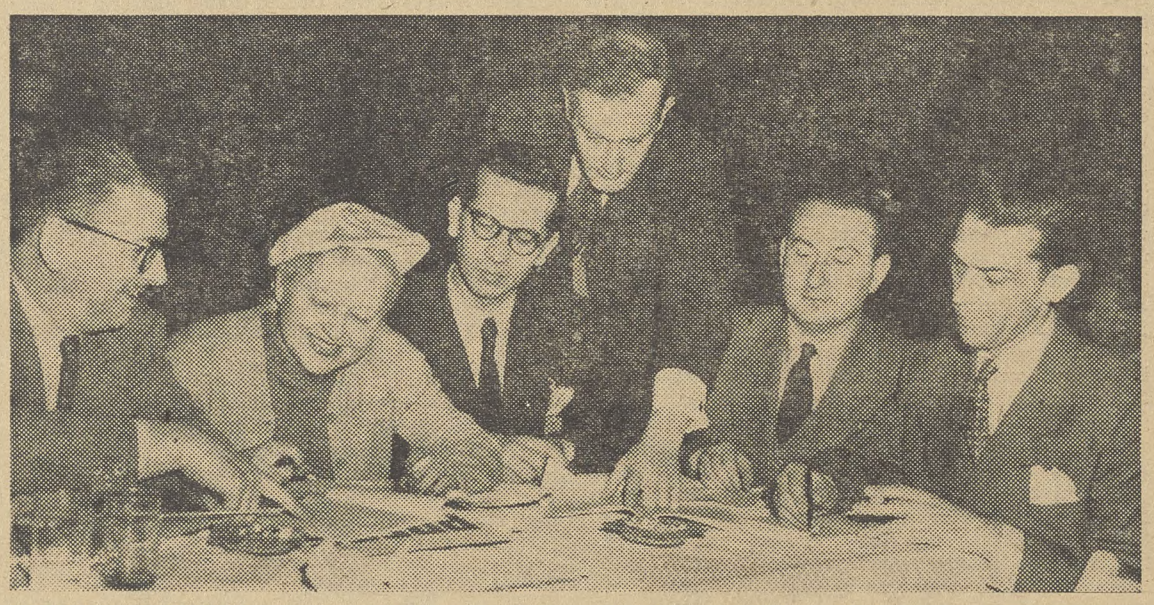
West Germany: The Bavarian Communist Party had a convention scheduled for Munich.

The next morning the Frankfurt Communist paper, Sozialistische Volkszeitung, printed a 1500-word manifesto it said had been adopted by the 1148 delegates, and also a copy of a telegram it said had been sent Marshal Stalin. That was the same morning Hermann Schirmer, head of the party, told loyal party members the convention had been postponed and that no new date had been set.

United States: The Daily Worker got very indignant at Premier Razmara of Iran when he was assassinated recently. It said he "was wedded to the Anglo-American program of converting Iran into a military base." That was the same day Moscow's Pravda, which is even more official than the Daily Worker, broadly intimated the Premier had been murdered by "people closely connected with American influence in Iran."

Italy: Sen. Giuseppe Alberganti, a prominent Communist, speaking at a provincial party congress in Milan, accused the Red-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGIT) of having "a trade unionist mentality" and of "worrying too much about improving the economic conditions of Italian workers while ignoring the political objectives" of the party.

In the audience: a couple of hundred CGIT leaders and Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Communist Party in Italy.



FRENCH LIBERAL editors and publishers spent a day watching United Auto Workers' Cleveland convention. Left to right (seated) are Daniel Benedite, editor of Franc-Tireur; Mme. Marie-Louise Gazier, publicist and wife of French Minister of Information; Robert Verdier, publisher of Le Populaire; Georges Paques, information chief of French Productivity Center, and Bernard Dubais, labor economist of French Embassy; standing, Harry Lennon, Economic Cooperation Administration aide who guided them.

Taft Measure To 'Improve' T-H A Fake

THE unauthorized statement of Sen. Taft (R. O.) that organized labor supports a bill he alleges might speed disposition of some National Labor Relations Board cases was nailed as a figment of his imagination last week by the CIO.

As a matter of fact, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg wrote Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, the CIO doesn't like the bill at all. Taft introduced it Mar. 29.

It provides a new procedural step—permitting pre-hearing motions for the dismissal of complaints. Anti-union managements would make use of the step "simply for purposes of delay," Goldberg maintained.

HE DESCRIBED the bill as "a product of a sub-committee of the Section on Labor Relations of the American Bar Association."

"The only attorney on the subcommittee who represents the CIO or any of its affiliated unions," he wrote, "opposed the motions practice proposal from the outset. Thus there has never been even the slightest basis for supposing that the CIO would support the bill."

Goldberg explained to Murray that the NLRB's procedure is "far too complicated and legalistic now" without making it worse.

Annual Wage Auto Union's Major Goal

THE CIO Auto Workers cleaned up some important business before adjourning their 13th constitutional convention in Cleveland.

The delegates supported Pres. Walter P. Reuther's proposal to go out after a guaranteed annual wage in a resolution that listed it as "the next major goal of our union." They instructed their officers to invite management to help work out a program and asked President Truman to name a commission to study the problem.

They approved a change in the constitution authorizing the removal of local union officers and committee members who get themselves involved in inter-plant rackets, such as gambling, but made it clear that such connections not carried into the plant from the outside would not be cause for ousting.

IN another resolution, the convention told the officers to investigate the advisability of the union's setting up its own insurance company to cut down the high cost of premiums to members.

The UAW also rejected establishment of a labor party at the present, but called for a united labor conference on political questions before the 1952 campaign.

In another constitutional amendment, they voted to set the terms of international officers at two years and to hold conventions every two years.

New York was picked for the 1953 parley.

Idle Pay In Sickness Sought In Florida

Gov. Fuller Warren has recommended to the Legislature that Florida's unemployment compensation laws be amended to provide benefits for workers who are jobless because of illness.

"Having been an employe for nearly half my lifetime," Warren said, "I know from personal experience that any involuntary unemployment is very distressing, but I know of no unemployment more distressing than that caused by sickness."

CWA Member Now 'Brother Mayor'

Carlton W. Cheek is "Brother Mayor" now to members of Local 6329 of the CIO Communications Workers in North Kansas City, Mo.

Cheek was elected mayor of the city in an election Apr. 3, defeating the incumbent, 745 to 482. He formerly was an alderman in North Kansas City.

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The CIO News

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Truman Will Name New Labor Board With Broad Powers Despite NAM

(See Page 3)

CIO TEXTILE WORKERS on strike at the Dan River Mill, Danville, Va., effectively block the entrance to one of the plant's main gates by stretching out on the ground and forming a "human carpet." Virginia State Police arrested 20 strikers after dispersing them with tear gas bombs. (For story on the strike and additional photos see Page 7.)

CIO Groups Back Truman On MacArthur Ouster

(See Page 2)

Crazy 'Senator From Maine' Feted By Ohio Republicans

(See Page 5)

CIO Groups Back MacArthur Ouster

CIO GROUPS and leaders all over the U. S. joined last week in praising President Truman for relieving Gen. MacArthur of his Far Eastern command.

(CIO Pres. Murray led the parade, as reported last week, when he issued a statement declaring that "Americans rightly have an instinctive resistance to any effort by the military to gain control of the policy-making powers of government.")

The CIO Political Action Committee devoted an entire eight-page issue of its publication, Political Action of the Week, to a detailed analysis of the situation. It included a reprint of the complete text of President Truman's address to the nation and some selected quotes from press editorials.

"The lines of a great political struggle over peace or war were drawn when President Truman fired Gen. MacArthur for disobeying orders and disregarding national policy," the PAC publication began. "Shall the U. S. keep trying to save the peace of the world? Or shall we plunge upon a course that would expand the Korean battle into worldwide atomic conflict?

"THAT IS THE issue between Truman and MacArthur. Having resolved our national policy toward peace, the President could not tolerate a commander who would not carry it out and who undertook a military domination of the civil government of the country. . ."

PAC Director Jack Kroll, addressing the convention of the Pennsylvania State Council, added his own personal comment:

"The President should have fired MacArthur long ago," he said. "He would have had us wage war against a nation of 400 million which has always absorbed its conquerors and made Chinese of them." The delegates cheered him. (See story on this page.)

The Ohio CIO Council executive board unanimously adopted a resolution applauding Truman for his "courageous and forthright decision" and stating that "men more interested in political expediency than in their nation's welfare" were attempting to make political football of the MacArthur dismissal.

The New York State Council executive board likewise expressed approval.

"THE PRESIDENT'S action was in the best interests of the nation and its purposes in this time of world crisis," the resolution stated. "The artificial storms which are being whipped up by reactionary newspapers and politicians for selfish and unpatriotic purposes cannot obscure that fact."

The Rubber Workers wired Truman: "You have lessened the threat of military dictatorship by exercising your prerogatives as commander-in-chief. Our nation and the free world can be grateful that in this time of crisis you have seen fit to act with such wisdom and fortitude."

Pres. Martin Wagner, of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, termed the dismissal "a great victory for our democratic way of government."

Charleston, W. Va., Picks Labor-Backed Republican Mayor

Labor-supported Republican John T. Copenhaver defeated R. Carl Andrews, Democratic incumbent, for mayor of Charleston, W. Va., in municipal elections Apr. 16. Both the CIO-PAC and Kanawha Valley Labor's League for Poltical Education-AFL backed Copenhaver.

The Andrews administration has been marked by injunctions asked by the city against labor organizations. Andrews stated, during the campaign, that he was opposed to union organization for city employes.

On the other hand, Copenhaver said that he favored such organization, would assist moves of city employes to improve their wages and working conditions and promised city police would not terrorize peaceful pickets.

Donora Firm Pays Off In Gas Deaths

DURING five horrible days in October, 1948, death came to 22 persons and serious illness to 5910 others because the giant smokestacks of the American Steel & Wire Co., at Donora, Pa., poured out poisonous fumes which the capricious wind, for once, did not disperse.

It was the worst industrial disaster of its type ever brought before the public, and indignation ran high.

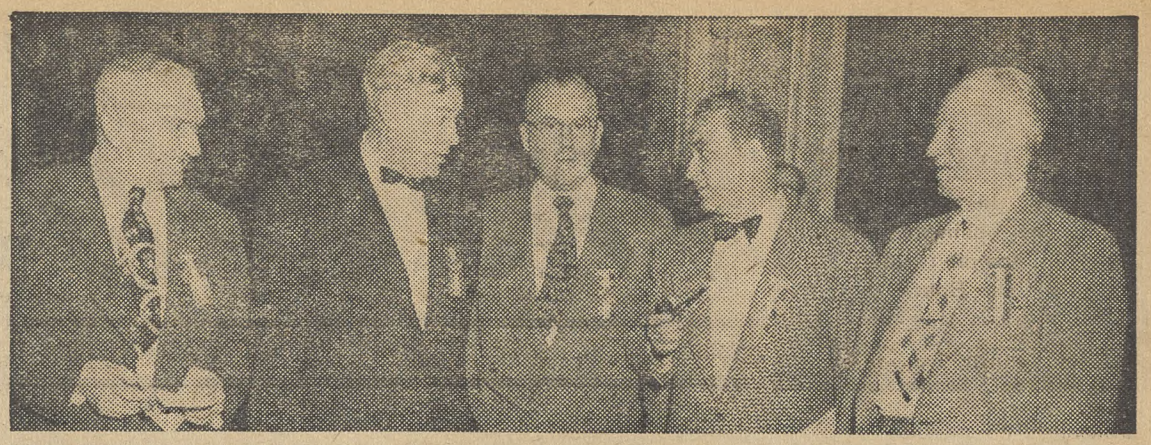
The CIO Steelworkers were instrumental in starting an investigation by the U. S. Public Health Service. The probe revealed uncontested evidence that adequate smoke control and purification procedures at the plant would have prevented the disaster.

Now, nearly three years later, the company, although refusing to admit responsibility for what happened, has just settled 130 damage suits out of court at about 5c on the dollar.

It was sued for $4,643,000 in about 130 separate actions. It paid $235,000.

Heads URW Council

Miss Ann Snider (above), an employe of the Firestone plant at Los Angeles and a member of Local 100 of the CIO Rubber Workers, recently was elected president of URW District Council 5 at its convention at Los Angeles. The council includes 22 locals in western states.



CONVENTION CONFAB: Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers (second from left) and four district directors of the steel union engage in animated conversation at the convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council at Philadelphia. Left to right, George Medrick, Harrisburg; McDonald, H. Charles Ford, Philadelphia; C. B. Newell, Bethlehem, and John W. Grajciar, Sharon. More than 1000 delegates attended the parley.

Penna. Council Supports Truman In Dispute With MacArthur

MORE THAN 1000 delegates to the 14th annual convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council roundly cheered President Truman's foreign policy during their three-day session in Philadelphia last weekend.

The convention was the first of any CIO group since the President ousted Gen. MacArthur in their dispute over extending the Korean war to the mainland of Asia. Endorsement of the Truman stand came from the floor and from speakers such as CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers and of National PAC, and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

"The President should have fired MacArthur long ago," Kroll bluntly told delegates representing 650,000 workers. "He would have had us wage war against a nation of 400 million which has always absorbed its conquerors and made Chinese of them."

Carey Flays MacArthur

"We must educate the people on the true meaning of the MacArthur episode," Carey said, "as another in the line of attempts by reaction to take over the American government. The people thirst for the kind of leadership that Truman displayed when he fired a general who wanted to be a dictator."

"We have cleaned out the Reds from the CIO," said McDonald. "Now we have other enemies. The Tafts and the Martins are just as big a threat as the Commies, for they have about the same viewpoints in having no use for working men as such."

The convention was marked by a determination to prevent, through revitalized political action, any dictatorship in the United States—either by the military or by Wall Street.

Chief immediate goals of the political program adopted by the convention were enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission law, which has been made a political football by the Republican Legislature, and defeat of a GOP-sponsored flat income tax bearing most heavily on workers and others of low or moderate income.

Three of the delegates were Democratic members of the State House of Representatives. The Democrats, with the cooperation of a few dissident Republicans, defeated the income tax measure when it was introduced, but the Republican majority managed to keep it alive through parliamentary maneuvering.

$1000 For One Vote

One of them John Walsh, CIO Electrical Workers' delegate from Chester, said that "anyone who wanted $1000 or more could have had it" for switching his vote. The Democrats, however, are standing firm against the unequal levy, he added.

William Hart, director of Steelworkers' District 19, at Tarentum, asserted that PAC is on the verge of victory in Pennsylvania. He called attention to the need for boosting registrations among younger unionists, particularly ex-servicemen, and the wives of members. Another 10 votes on each of the state's voting precincts would have elected a Democratic governor, he claimed.

The defense mobilization mess as whipped up by its head, Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric, was hit hard. Carey declared that compared to the big business representatives directing the defense, "the Costellos and their ilk are simply amateurs at milking the American public."

Controls 'A Joke'

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers and chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, described price controls as "a joke."

To combat charges of favoritism in the award of defense contracts, the delegates in a resolution called upon President Truman to discharge any federal employe guilty of such action and to make public all information about irregularities, including the names of the companies involved. The resolution also asked the President to make public the amount of Red infiltration—if any—into government jobs.

Organization of state, county, and municipal workers and the employes of insurance companies was described as the council's main organization aim. Support was urged in the forthcoming National Labor Relations Board representation election among employes of the John Hancock Insurance Co., with the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee leading the fight for the CIO.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, told the convention that the CIO has grown "by leaps and bounds since ousting the Reds." He urged the delegates to "help small unions become big ones," and hailed the Steelworkers for their leadership in the fight for pensions.

Pleads For India

Harry Boyer, council president, made a moving plea for help for India, and described the failure to supply wheat to that country as "a tragic indictment of leaders in Congress." He hailed 1951 as "a year of great opportunity for PAC in Pennsylvania," and rapped the State administration for its many shortcomings.

Harry Block, council secretary-treasurer, in supporting a resolution against discrimination because of age, disclosed that Pennsylvania employers are not only refusing jobs to older workers, but also to younger men who might be called into the armed service.

Carey first entered the labor movement in Philadelphia. He said that the IUE, of which he is president, will demand that his old employer, the Philco Corp., devote a small portion of its swollen profits to paying 1500 IUE members while they are laid off for two weeks—a period which "happens" to coincide with expiration of the IUE contract May 1.

He predicted that 20,000 radio and television workers will be jobless soon, and demanded that credit restrictions be amended to permit purchases of television sets by moderate income groups.

"Congress," he said, "refused to take any action to regulate the billions of dollars of credit being used for gambling in the necessities of life on the commodity exchanges. But the Federal Reserve Board did take strict action to limit the credit that a worker might have."

George L-P Weaver, former director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, described the present crisis as "a struggle of ideas to line up Asia and Africa on our side against communism." We will be listened to abroad only if we put civil rights into effect at home, he added.

Beg Pardon

The box in last week's issue of the CIO News, entitled "The Parade of Profits," erroneously described the corporation profit figures as for the "first quarter" of 1949 and 1950.

Actually, the figures were for the entire year.

HST To Name New WSB Despite Big Biz

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

OVER the protest of the big business organizations, a reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board may go into operation this week.

It will handle economic issues, and will also be empowered to make recommendations in "non-economic" disputes—on such issues as union security, seniority, etc.

When the President sets up a new board, it will take the place of the old nine-man group from which the labor members resigned in angry protest on Feb. 16.

The new board will have 18 members—double the size of the earlier agency—with six each for labor, management, and the public.

Deadlock Broken

The two-month deadlock on handling of wage and disputes matters was broken when the President's newly-formed National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy voted 12-4 to recommend to President Truman adoption of a "formula" for handling non-economic disputes. *(See text in adjoining column).*

Under the recommendations, "non-economic" disputes can go to the Wage Board for handling either by joint agreement of the two parties or by certification of the President in cases which "substantially threaten" the progress of the national defense program.

Once such a "non-economic" dispute is before it, the board will examine the facts and bring recommendations to the President for "fair and equitable terms of settlement."

In cases where both the union and employer agree in advance to accept the board's findings, the board decision will be binding on the two parties.

Voting for this solution of the deadlock were representatives of the public, labor and agriculture on the advisory board.

Industry Opposed

Only the four industry members—speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development—voted against the proposal.

The vote came late in the day on Apr. 17, after the President's Advisory Board had spent several hours discussing the issues. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the advisory group, which holds frequent meetings at the White House, did not vote.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW represented the CIO at the session; the AFL spokesmen were Pres. William Green and Secy.-Treas. George Meany.

Voting with them were officials of four big agricultural groups and these public members: William H. Davis, a lawyer who headed the War Labor Board under President Roosevelt; Paul Porter, Washington lawyer; John Lord O'Brien, lawyer, and George Mead, retired industrialist.

Presidential Approval

Next day, at his press conference, the President said (1) that he was going to accept the recommendations of his advisory group; (2) that when you get a majority vote of 3-1, it's time to act on its recommendations; (3) that he was very happy about the way the advisory group has been working out.

Later, it was announced at the White House that George W. Taylor of Philadelphia, a member of the World War II labor board, will be chairman of the new board.

Whatever its composition, the new WSB will find a sizeable backlog of cases in which wage increases are awaiting approval. Far-reaching decisions will have to be made by the new board, and the labor members will probably push for improvements and flexibility in the handling of problems involving the wage formula itself.

In the past, both CIO and AFL have insisted on provisions for special handling of cases involving hardships, substandard conditions and inequities.

Big Stumbling Block

But the big stumbling block to getting the board set up again has been the question of its handling of "non-economic" disputes. The National Association of Manufacturers, in particular, has rallied against any such jurisdiction for the board.

At the United Labor Conference in Washington last month, Murray flatly charged that the NAM's stand was based upon hope that unions could more easily be threatened with Taft-Hartley injunctions. He warned of danger of a "straitjacket" for labor, with management turning down fair demands on the one hand and seeking court injunctions if unions strike to win their objectives.

On Apr. 12, the labor and management members of the President's advisory group conferred together, and at that time the NAM and Chamber of Commerce spokesman gave tentative approval of the compromise on "non-economic" disputes.

But after further meetings with their own groups, the president of the Chamber and the chairman of the board of the NAM were forced to switch their positions.

Advisory Board's Recommendation

Here is the recommendation of the President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy for the disputes powers of a reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board in "non-economic" matters. The recommendation, adopted by a 12-4 vote, will probably be included in an Executive Order setting up a new wage board:

1. The Wage Stabilization Board shall be reconstituted as an 18 man tripartite Board with six representing the Public, six representing Management, and six representing Labor.

2. The reconstitued Wage Stabilization Board shall be empowered to assume jurisdiction of any labor dispute which is not resolved by collective bargaining or by the prior full use of conciliation and meditation facilities and which threatens an interruption of work affecting the national defense where:

i) The parties to any such dispute jointly agree to submit such dispute to the Board, or

ii) The President is of the opinion that the dispute is of a character which substantially threatens the progress of national defense and certifies such dispute to the Board.

3. In any such case certified to the Board by the President or in any such case where the parties jointly agree to submit the case to the Board for their recommendations, the Board shall investigate and inquire into the issues in dispute and promptly report to the President thereon with their recommendations to the parties as to fair and equitable terms of settlement.

4. In any such case where the parties jointly agree to be bound by the decision of the Board, the Board shall render a decision on the issues in dispute which decision shall be binding on the parties.

United Labor Action Groups Being Formed In Many Areas

FIRST reports of joint action to carry out locally the objectives of last month's United Labor Conference in Washington are beginning to come in from cities and states throughout the country.

In many places, locals of the CIO and AFL and the railroad brotherhoods, as well as city and state councils and federations, are getting together to form United Labor Committees in their communities.

Their objective is to tell the men and women with whom they live and work that the National United Labor Policy Committee, in fighting for a sane defense mobilization program with equality of sacrifice, is fighting for all the people of the United States—not just those who belong to unions.

In Kentucky, representatives of the CIO, AFL and brotherhoods met in Louiville on Apr. 17 and set up a Kentucky United Labor Policy Committee to back up the national group.

Seventeen delegates met and, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, "acted as if they never had been bitter rivals."

Pres. Al Whitehouse of the Kentucky CIO Council was named temporary chairman on motion of Secy.-Treas. Edward H. Weyler of the AFL State Federation of Labor. On motion of CIO Reg. Dir. William B. Taylor, the committee unanimously endorsed an AFL strike at two Louisville hotels.

The committee decided to hold open meetings in Louisville, Covington, Paducah and Ashland to acquaint the public with labor's stand on national issues; to promote a statewide radio program for the same purpose, and to circulate a petition endorsing National ULPC recommendations for presentation to Kentucky members of Congress.

When the meeting ended, Whitehouse declared:

"It's the thrill of my life, in the face of past history, that things like this take place. It's the beginning of great things."

In Memphis, Tenn., a local United Labor Policy Committee was established soon after the national conference in Washington.

It has been meeting weekly, with the presidents of the CIO and AFL councils alternating as chairman. An 11-point program has been adopted and is being put in working form by subcommittees.

PLANS INCLUDE a mass meeting, on a date to be selected, at which a CIO or AFL leader will speak and to which Sen. Kefauver and Rep. Gore, both Democrats, will be invited.

They also include enlisting the support of other groups for the ULPC program; publication of a pamphlet explaining the program; organization of "beat inflation" groups, and speaking and radio programs to keep the public informed.

The United Labor Policy Committee of Connecticut, already in existence, scheduled a major conference for New Haven for late last week to translate the ULPC program into action in that State. National labor leaders were scheduled to speak.

The Georgia Industrial Union Council, unable to secure the cooperation of the State AFL at least for the present, moved to implement the ULPC program by itself at a meeting in Rome. First step was to schedule a mass meeting in Atlanta's City Auditorium on Apr. 27.

The program calls for speeches by Director W. H. Crawford of the Steelworkers' District 35, Thomas J. Starling of the Auto Workers, G. R. Hathaway, state director of the Packinghouse Workers; Earl Moye of the Communications Workers; State Dir. H. D. Lisk of the Textile Workers, and Pres. Charles C. Mathias of the Atlanta CIO Council.

Pres. C. H. Gillman of the Georgia CIO Council said additional meetings will be held at other points in the state.

IN COLORADO, the State CIO Council, also working alone, gave wide distribution to the Declaration of Principles and Program for Action adopted at the national conference. Copies of them, together with CIO Pres. Philip Murray's speech, went to all affiliated locals, all international representatives and to the executive board members of the State and Denver CIO Councils.

Secy.-Treas. William T. Butler met with delegates from locals in the Pueblo area and gave a detailed report on the Washington conference. He also has held meetings with other groups in different parts of the State.

In Cleveland the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods are in the process of setting up a local ULPC.

In Detroit, the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Council Union was preparing to invite the AFL and railroad brotherhoods to form a countywide ULPC.

CIO MEMBERS in the United States might well follow the example set by their brother trade unionists in Rubber Workers Local 232, New Toronto, Ont., who used this car in cooperation with the Canadian Congress of Labour to spread the fight for price control.

A CHANCE FOR SERVICE

The way seems clear for re-establishment of a Wage Stabilization Board with some scope and authority to do justice to the needs of American wage-earners.

Thus, two months after the three labor members resigned in disgust from the old board, workers have an opportunity to get both their economic and their non-economic problems considered by a responsible agency of government.

The wage board crisis need not have lasted so long. But for weeks the big business groups—like the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce—were hotly opposed to any board that might produce reasonable decisions on these disputes.

It soon became clear that industrial peace and stability were not what the Chamber and the NAM wanted. As hasty and enthusiastic converts to "full and free" collective bargaining, these two organizations sounded as if they were panting for strikes and discord. Why? Because they saw a chance to poison public opinion against labor and to use the harsh injunction features of the Taft-Hartley Act to smash union activity.

Wisely, the President's Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy—comprised of farm and public members, as well as those of labor and management—didn't think much of this recipe for chaos. Their advice, accepted by President Truman, calls for a reconstituted wage and disputes board. This new agency, of course, will face difficult problems, in which the welfare of millions of workers is involved.

The new board will have a real opportunity for great public service if it meets these issues honestly, fair-mindedly and realistically.

TONS OF PREVENTION

If—as the sages all agree—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, then the value of two million tons should be tremendous.

The two million tons represent grain for the people of India—millons of whom face starvation in a famine brought about by natural causes.

President Truman has called upon Congress to authorize the shipment of two million tons of surplus American grain to the hungry families of India. The CIO and hundreds of other groups have enthusiastically endorsed the proposal as a humanitarian measure.

Such a gift will save lives, and it cannot help but win friends for the American people.

Yet action in Congress languishes, largely because of quiet opposition from reactionary politicians who claim they know exactly how we should deal with Asia. Because the Indian government has not always seen eye to eye with our own government, these p e a n u t statesmen would have us deprive men, women and children of food enough to keep body and soul together. So the grain-for-India bill is bottled up in the House Rules Committee.

Now, after two months of inactivity, the House may approve not a gift of grain but what is termed a "generous loan." But final action may yet be far away.

While we delay, the Russian and Chinese Communists are preparing to take the wheat from the mouths of their own hungry citizens to help feed the Indian public. Whatever propaganda value the two big Communist regimes get from this political move will be a direct gift from American reactionaries.

Some of the men who so recklessly urge a declaration of war on 450 million Chinese would do well to give additional thought to seeking the friendship of 300 million more friends in Asia.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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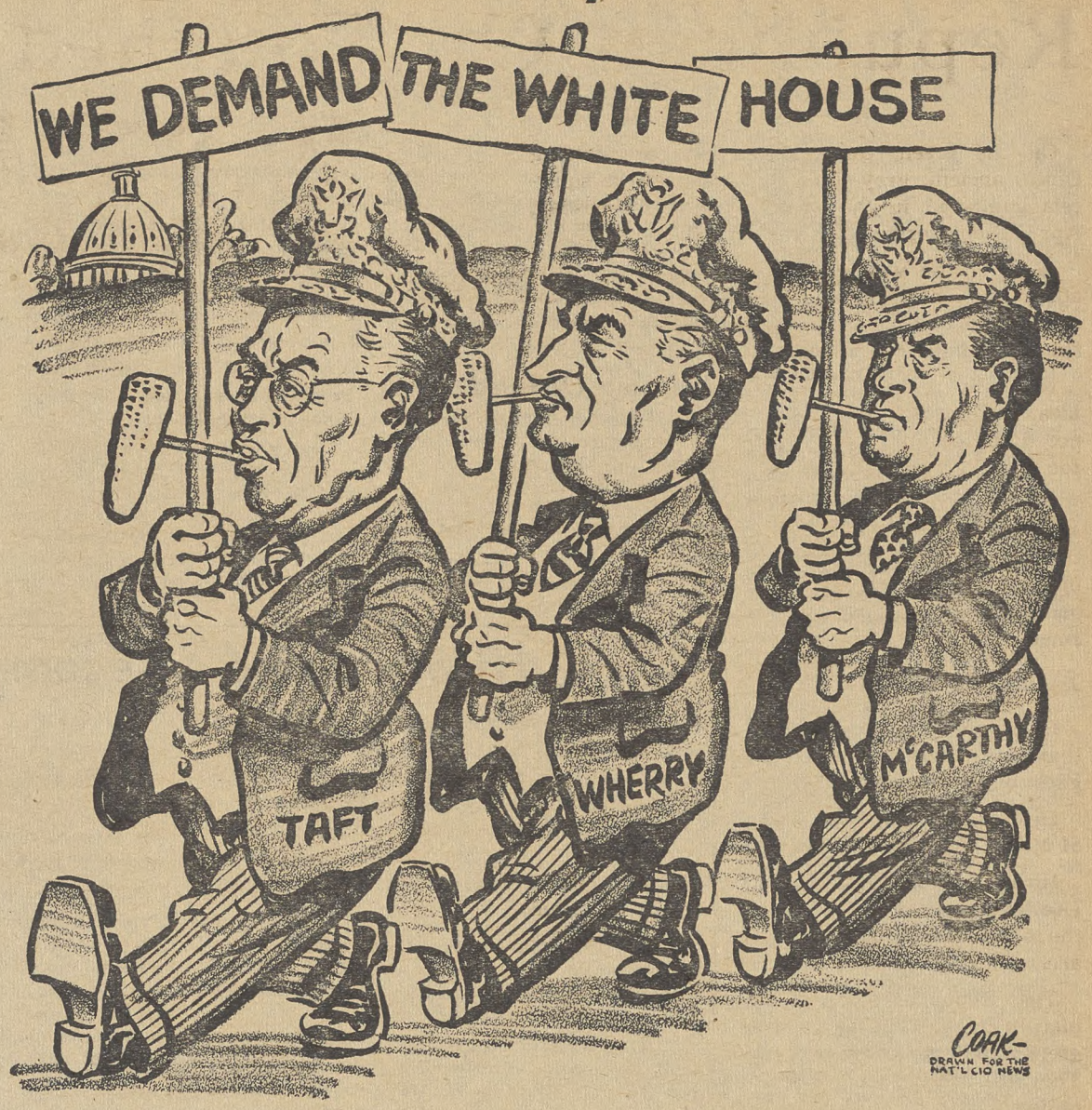
Bonus Army—1951



The MacArthur Viewpoint

Excerpts from an editorial in the Washington, D. C., Post:

NOW THE REAL DEBATE is on—the debate upon the edges of which this country has been hovering for a twelve-month past. Some of the facts are still missing. Outstanding among them is the past as well as present position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General MacArthur charged them with a belief at one time in the MacArthur strategy. To what extent is he right? The President must not let Secretary Marshall delay a single instant in putting the record straight . . .

* * *

Aside from the loss of western Europe moreover, this country would lose the backbone of Asia by following MacArthur. The general is right when he casts out the foolish notion of some of his own supporters that the people of even Communist-run Asia are ideologically Communist.

Asians still ask each other by way of greeting, "Have you eaten?" The belly and not the mind is the chief worrier in Asia. Yet, withal, they want to run their own affairs, and, as General MacArthur testified, they are seized with a new and intoxicating nationalism.

* * *

If, as General MacArthur says (and, in the main, rightly), the Soviet's moves are the response of cold calculation, a free society cannot afford to govern itself differently. It must be sober in decision. To go off half-cocked is to court ruin and disaster. Action must be rigidly realistic when that action may influence the American destiny for a thousand years.

That is why MacArthur's text must be scrutinized with the head and not with either knees or heart. The first point to notice is that not only did he not mention any of the fighting Allies in Korea, he did not once refer to the United Nations. He did not refer to the United Nations because he knew full well that the line of policy he advocated will not commend itself to any of our covenanted allies . . . But the rest of us must think of consequences. What are they? If western Europe would not agree with us, then they would go neutral, and 270 million people and 70 million tons of steel would be lost to our armory.

* * *

General MacArthur . . . says that all we have to do is blockade the Chinese coast, help Chiang Kai-shek land on the coastline, and give him "logistical support." Blockade, no matter how you slice it, means war. So, as we found in the 'twenties, does economic sanctions. Collective reprisals against China are now under consideration at Lake Success. But the issue is highly delicate.

An all-in blockade from Vladivostok to Singapore—a tidy distance, if you look at the map—would mean a denial of raw materials to western Europe and would put Japan solely on American charity. And what does "logistical support" mean? It means that not only would we have to ferry a discarded politician, Chiang Kai-shek, across, we would have to *make sure he would win.*

How could it be otherwise? All our stakes would be on Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang knows that. Having run away from the Communists every time he came anywhere near them, he would never dream of trying to reconquer China without the United States in front of him, back of him, and all around him. General MacArthur can't make a warrior out of Chiang Kai-shek by thinking so.

No, the course that General MacArthur recommends is a course of all-out intervention, step by inexorable step. It is war . . . The Japanese could tell General MacArthur something about the size and the depth of the morass into which he would commit America. And Chiang Kai-shek would be the tiger on the American back.

* * *

There is a remaining item in the American strategy that General MacArthur advised. It is to end the Korean "sanctuary" in Manchuria by bombing it.

General MacArthur omits altogether to mention that we, no less than the Chinese and North Koreans, have a sanctuary. It is located in air-free South Korea and Japan. Whether this sanctuary would remain intact after we start to bomb Manchuria—none can tell. General MacArthur thinks so. The Soviet, he says, "will not necessarily mesh its action with our moves."

Perhaps not, though after Wake Island, there will be some hesitation in accepting General MacArthur's judgment on that vital score.

The Russians are sensitive as no other people are about their frontiers. But, as we say, MacArthur may be right. Our own reaction to his view of Russian policy is that it is a good one for us to follow.

Let *us* not mesh our actions with *their* moves. Let us not fight the foe that Russia picks for us and commit our force on the battlefield she selects. Let us keep the initiative and be sovereign over our own strategy.

Republican Or Touched In The Head?

By AL ZACK

On the green, tree-studded lawn surrounding Ohio's ancient, gray-stone State House, the squirrels gamboled in the weak sunlight Wednesday, Apr. 11, chattering to each other.

Wise in the way of politics, they cared little about the chatter going on behind the 12-foot stone walls that insulate the legislators from the thinking of the rest of the world.

Normally, many say, the squirrels have the right idea. But on this Wednesday they should have ignored the peanuts offered them by little children, for Apr. 11 was a strange day in the State House.

After all, the squirrels probably reasoned, what stranger thing could happen inside a State capitol than to have the air-conditioning system hooked up to the sewer system for 20 years, until someone decided to find out why the Legislature smelled?

Record Smashed

But even that record was smashed Apr. 11. On that day, another "visiting dignitary" was the guest of the State of Ohio.

He was, he said, "Sen. Paul Snow" of the State of Maine. He was, he said, a Republican.

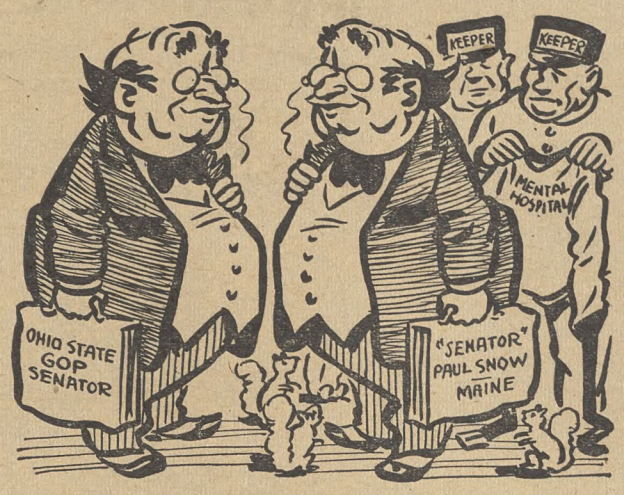
He was interested, he said, in Ohio's tax laws. (Editor's note: The squirrels would have spotted the tipoff. They know how nutty Ohio's tax laws are.)

The Republicans, with nearly a four-to-one margin in the Ohio Legislature, were delighted to greet a fellow GOPer, especially one from Maine. They still believe that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation."

So they dragged out the red carpet, dusted off the sergeant-at-arms, polished up old cliches for introducing guest speakers and it was "Sen. Paul Snow Day" in the Ohio Legislature.

Newsmen Not Interested

If the newsmen paid only slight heed to the whole show, it was because "visiting dignitaries"



are a dime a dozen. And anyway it was more exciting to sit around the pressroom chatting about a five-star general who lost his job because he ignored the lesson buck privates learn the hard way.

Today the pressroom is empty every time a visiting dignitary shows up, for the newspaper guys won't forget "Sen. Paul Snow."

On Wednesday, Apr. 11, "Sen. Paul Snow" sat in on the Senate Taxation Committee hearings. He spoke there of taxes and things, and observers said he sounded just as logical as many spokesmen for employers' groups.

As a matter of fact, many lobbyists, trained over the years to nod sagely as someone advocates taxing workers rather than employers, because workers have such tremendous profits, nodded sagely as "Sen. Paul Snow" talked.

Feted By Republicans

Then Paul Snow had his picture taken with the State Treasurer (Republican of course). He was introduced to both Houses by prominent members of the majority party (Republican, of course). He made speeches from the rostrum of each House and proclaimed the virtues of his party (Republican, of course).

He was dined by the State Chairman of one political party (yup, Republican), and taken on a tour of Columbus night clubs by some of the more youthful legislators (Republicans).

All in all, the GOP shot the works on young "Sen. Paul Snow" of Biddeford, Me.

And the "Senator" paid for his meals with sound examples of "Republican thinking."

Talked GOP Language

For example, asked why Maine potatoes are so hard to mash, he observed:—

"It's because the Department of Agriculture made us dump 90 million bushels in a ravine on the Canadian border in 1949. They paid us $2 a bushel to do it. As fast as we dumped them, the Canadians loaded them up, resacked them and sold 'em back to the U. S. for $6 a bushel. That's why they don't mash so well—they cost too much."

The Republicans murmured something about "bureaucrats," and went on dining and wining "Sen. Paul Snow."

Delayed Check-Up

That was Apr. 11. All the next day the squirrels, and the newsmen gossiped about five-stars and four-roses.

But the following day somone checked up on "Sen. Paul Snow."

They found that he wasn't a State Senator from Maine. He was, they found, an escapee from a Veterans Hospital for mental patients at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Today Paul Snow is back in the hospital. The legislators, red faces and all, are back making laws. And the red carpet has been put away.

And the squirrels? Well, they are betting (you should pardon the expression, Sen. Kefauver), that MacArthur would need more than his scrambled-eggs on his cap and an old corncob pipe for identification, before he'd get a chance to address the Ohio Legislature.

AMA Distorts Pamphlet In Flank Attack On Health Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE American Medical Association has dived again into the bottomless bag of tricks it uses to fool the public about health insurance.

The story broke in the press with a bang last week. The incident shows how low the AMA will go in its current $3.5 million smear campaign, and that the campaign is directed not only against health and other social legislation, but also against the government agencies and officials who favor such measures.

The AMA has its knife out particularly for the Federal Security Administration and its head, Oscar Ewing, who has long supported a proposed national health program. As a result, the AMA would love to see the FSA's appropriation cut drastically. That's probably the leading clue to the plot against FSA that hit the press last week.

The story:

Back in 1945, FSA published a training guide for supervisors of state social work agencies called "Common Human Needs." It was a 132-page pamphlet, written by Charlotte Towle, then on loan from the Univ. of Chicago School of Social Work.

If she read the papers last week, Miss Towle must have been dumbfounded to find that now, six years later, Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, president of AMA, has suddenly accused her of having written a "viciously un-American" document. He made the charge in a telegram sent to Ewing several weeks ago and published in the AMA Journal.

Dr. Henderson claimed that the pamphlet came out in favor of "the socialized state" and he quoted from Miss Towle's piece, to prove it. Here's what he quoted —and it was all he quoted—to show that he really had the goods on the FSA this time:

"Social security and public assistance programs are a basic essential for attainment of the socialized state envisaged in democratic ideology, a way of life which so far has been realized only in slight measure."

SOUNDS pretty bad, doesn't it? Especially if you listen to the AMA's propaganda that any legislation that might benefit rank-and-file Americans smacks of a "socialized state."

Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter, the husband and wife publicity team responsible for the AMA's propaganda, have made "socialized state" the key words of their multi-million dollar "education" drive.

But is it true that the pamphlet advocates a "socialized state" or socialistic theories? It certainly does not.

The FSA booklet is a technical piece, written solely for social workers. It's full of "trade" terms that have specialized meanings, and is pretty dull reading for outsiders. Its purpose is to give social workers a general understanding of the people who are forced to seek some kind of public relief assistance, in the light of modern advances in psychology and sociology. It deals with how to treat children, adolescents, old people, or the disabled, who may need public assistance.

There is nothing whatever in the pamphlet that could be considered as having anything even remotely to do with a "socialized state" as the AMA uses the term.

For "socialize" happens to be a much-used word among social service workers. To them it has a special meaning, just as certain medical words may have a scientific meaning quite different from their common definition.

Social workers have good authority for the way they use the word "socialize."

As Webster's New International Distionary defines it, the word "socialize" means:

(1) To render social; esp. to fit or train for society or a social environment; as to socialize children or corrigible prisoners. (2) To adapt to social needs or uses; to use for social purposes . . . . (3) To render socialistic in nature; or to conform to, or regulate by, the theories or practices of socialism.

THE AMA wants to scare the public with the third meaning; but Miss Towle was certainly quite within her rights in using the phrase "socialized state" in Webster's first two definitions.

As a matter of fact the pamphlet is sprinkled with liberal uses of the word "socialized"—socialized ends, socialized citizens, socialized behavior, socialized understanding, socialized assistance, are some of them.

The AMA's attack on FSA for having published "a viciously un-American" pamphlet was a complete phony. It was intended to deceive the press and the public, which apparently it did.

When the FSA last week ordered the Government Printing Office to burn all copies of a pamphlet completely beyond reproach, the AMA could cut another notch in its belt.

Propaganda Payoff: House Votes Curb On FSA Publicity Office

The American Medical Association timed its newest "propaganda" attack on the Federal Security Administration just right, and it succeeded.

The story of the six-year-old "socialized" pamphlet, shown up elsewhere on this page, broke just a day or so before the House was due to consider the FSA appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Result: the House passed a special anti-propaganda rider aimed directly at Oscar Ewing, FSA head. By a vote of 156-88, the lower chamber adopted an amendment by Rep. Smith (R., Wis.), stating that "no funds provided herein shall be used for publicity or propaganda not heretofore authorized by Congress."

Smith, echoing the AMA, charged that Ewing was "constantly propagandizing the country on socialized medicine."

The Senate has yet to act.

Anti-Indian Bias In West Protested

A FORCEFUL reminder that original Americans suffer discrimination came last week when the Association on American Indian Affairs held its annual meeting in New York.

"It is painfully obvious that they (civil rights) are freely and habitually violated in almost all states with a sizable Indian population," said Oliver LaFarge, president of the association.

He described police brutality against Indians as "chronic," and said it had almost reached the point "of a perpetual open season on Indians."

"In large areas of the United States," he went on, "Indians are treated as sub-human, as second-class citizens, because their skins are a trifle darker.

"Even their freedom to come and go is pretty theoretic. There is no such freedom for people so shackled by ignorance, so circumscribed by paternalism—benevolent or not."

LaFarge said paternalism by the federal government is holding back Indians from full status as citizens by depriving them of "the most fundamental of all rights—the right to make their own mistakes."

Overwork Kills Pace-Setter

WLADYSLAW TRUCHAN, the Stakhanovite speedup and stretchout worker whose production exploits the Communists held up as models for Polish workers, is dead.

He worked himself to death, according to word received in Washington by the National Catholic Welfare Council news service. He died of physical exhaustion in a hospital at Katowice, Poland, the NCCW was advised.

Truchan, an old party member, returned to Poland from France in 1947. He began his career as a Stakhanovite worker in 1949 and specialized in breaking records in the Kosciusko steel mill.

As his production went up, the Communists raised quotas for other workers to drive them to his level, causing much suffering from overwork. Truchan himself collapsed in a year.

PRES. JACOB S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers unveils the plaque at the $1 million Sidney Hillman Health Center, New York City, while Mrs. Sidney Hillman and other officials of the union look on. Left to right, Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg; Dr. Morris A. Brand, medical director of the center; Mrs. Hillman, Potofsky, Vice Pres. Louis Hollander, Vice Pres. Anthony Froise and Vice Pres. Abraham Miller. Hollander is also manager of the New York Joint Board of ACWA, whose members the center will serve. Another medical center will be opened in Philadelphia.

Health Center Dedicated To Sidney Hillman; Research On Heart Ailments Also Planned

A MILLION - dollar health center, dream of the New York Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers for many years, has become reality. Completed, staffed, and open for business, it was dedicated Apr. 14, in impressive ceremonies in New York.

The six-story building, in the heart of New York's garment district, will be known by the name of the late President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Sidney Hillman.

It will provide complete medical service for 40,000 members of the Joint Board in the metropolitan area, and the union hopes eventually to make it into a health center for the community as a whole.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky, dedicating the building, said:

"As we admire this new center of healing, we realize what a far cry it is from the sweatshop days of 1910 and 1912. It is a living memorial to the great Sidney Hillman, who emerged out of that dark past and fought for institutions such as this, until the day he died. This center is his dream realized. He dreamt of serving and protecting the membership. His life was dedicated to that end."

The capital needed to complete and staff the center was created as a joint fund by the Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the New York Joint Board. Cost of medical services will be met the first year by payment of $10 additional dues per member.

The building is equipped to examine and treat 750 patients per week, all by appointment. Services include complete health examinations, laboratory screening tests, all other tests for ambulant patients, and referrals to and treatments by consultants, when necessary.

The center itself is guided on policy matters by a medical advisory council of five of the most distinguished physicians in New York. Its medical director is Dr. Morris A. Brand. It is staffed by 75 part-time doctors, including chiefs of service and consultants in each branch of medicine, and 25 full-time technicians, nurses and lay personnel.

THE center contains the latest in laboratory equipment, a modern pharmacy where drugs will be dispensed at nominal costs, physical therapy rooms, suites for eye, ear, nose and throat examinations and a room for minor surgery and urology, X-ray and photo fluorogram laboratories are completely equipped to aid in making diagnoses, and X-ray therapy also will be available.

At the dedication ceremonies, Louis Hollander, New York Joint Board manager, announced that the center had set aside $250,000 for a research program in heart and circulatory diseases and arthritis.

"One of the problems of great concern to research workers today is why arteriosclerosis and heart disease occur with different frequency among different national and social groups," Hollander said, "and to discover, first, the actual frequency in different groups, and second, whether the variation is due to hereditary or to social and dietary factors.

"The health center has members representing many nationalities. By cooperation with other agencies, other ethnic groups could be studied also."

Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, spoke at a luncheon following the dedication ceremonies.

"Here in the heart of the clothing district," Ewing said in part, "from which Sidney Hillman emerged as a national leader, you have set an example for the world of the way in which the minimum benefits of governmental social programs can be supplemented by the initiative, the imagination, the vision and the realism of a wisely-led and self-respecting union membership."

Phila. Hillman Center To Open Soon

The CIO Clothing Workers will dedicate a second Sidney Hillman Medical Center on May 5 in Philadelphia.

Like the one dedicated Apr. 14 in New York, it is financed jointly by the union and the employers. Vice President Alben W. Barkley will be guest of honor at the dedication. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers will speak.

Operation of the two-story center, which will be staffed by 40 local physicians, will be under a 24-member board of trustees, divided between the union and management.

For the first year it will be under the chairmanship of Charles Weinstein, manager of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board.

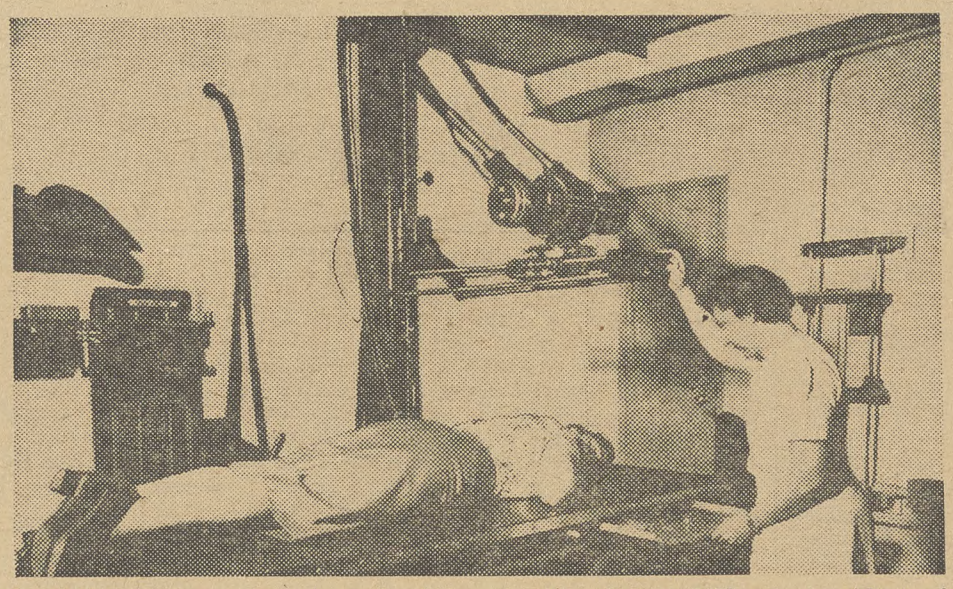
Laundry Workers Win Pensions

More than 20,000 laundry workers are eligible for retirement benefits which became effective Apr. 1 in the New York area.

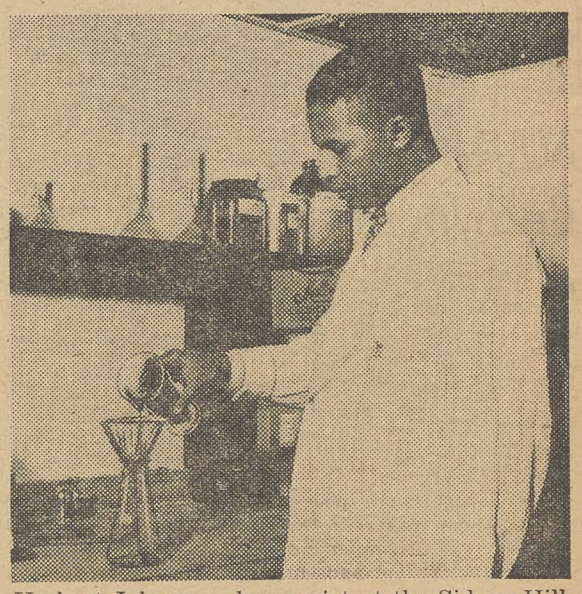
Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers, with which the joint laundry board is affiliated, said the pension plan at first will provide only $300 a year, in addition to social security, but benefits will be increased as accumulated reserves permit.

Rosenblum said introduction of the pension plan makes the laundries under ACWA jurisdiction the first service industry in the country to provide employes a complete welfare plan at no cost to them.

The benefits include health, life, accident, maternity, hospitalization and surgical benefits.



X-RAY Technican at work at the Sidney Hillman Health Center at 16 East 16th Street, New York City, which was dedicated Apr. 14. A memorial to the late Sidney Hillman, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, the center will serve 40,000 joint board members in the New York metropolitan area.



Herbert Johnson, pharmacist at the Sidney Hillman Health Center, mixes a prescription. Drugs will be dispenssd to members at cost from a modern pharmacy.

Strikebreakers Cause Textile Walkout Violence

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

STORIES OF picket line disorder in the CIO Textile Workers' strike against 42 southern mills have been printed by many of the nation's newspapers.

A survey of struck mills in the Piedmont region last week showed that when flare-ups had occurred, they were the direct result of strikebreaking action by either companies or individuals.

The charges of "violence" and "intimidation of people who want to work" leveled at the union by southern management through the press have a familiar ring. They have been used effectively in previous strikes to becloud the real issue. Mill owners are hoping they will work again.

In Danville, Va., for example, where Dan River Mills broke a strike in 1930 by hammering home the idea through the newspapers that the strikers were responsible for acts of violence, history was repeating itself.

Under the watchful eyes of more than 60 Virginia State police, sent in by anti-labor Gov. John Battle, scabs have daily been herded into the company's huge Schoolfield plant.

The only disorder to date occurred early last week when a strikebreaker, riding in the car of a company supervisor, shot and wounded two pickets. The following day, the town's only morning paper quoted B. D. Browder, vice-president of the mills, as blaming the incident on "acts of violence by a small group of reckless people whose ranks were enlarged by a noticeable number of outside agitators brought in to stir up trouble."

Under a banner headline, "Violence Blamed on Agitators," the local paper said:

"Dan River Mills blamed violence which broke out at the Schoolfield plant early today on the work of professional agitators.

"State police lobbed tear gas bombs into the swirling crowd of pickets after traffic had been blocked, cars damaged and an outburst of pistol fire resulted in a slight wound to a striker."

But the Textile Workers saw the affair in a somewhat clearer light.

"It is significant that the first violence in the Dan River strike was the shooting of two pickets by a strikebreaker," Pres. Emil Rieve of TWUA pointed out, "and that this shooting was used by the State police for an unwarranted tear-gassing of the picket lines, resulting in injury to a number of other strikers.

"This action was unquestionably initiated by the company. Otherwise, armed strikebreakers would not be riding in the cars of company supervisors prepared to shoot without excuse."

The blocking of traffic occurred when a number of pickets, led by Rev. Charles Webber, president of the Virginia CIO Council, formed a "human carpet" by stretching out on the ground in front of the main gates of the plant. Webber and 19 others were arrested and charged with "preventing free access into the premises of the Dan River Mills."

IN GREENSBORO, N. C., Harry Austin, Jr., picket at the Proximity Mill of the Cone chain, was attacked by a knife-wielding strikebreaker leaving the plant. Twenty-four stitches were required for a wound in his stomach. The youth's father is president of the Proximity TWUA local. The attacker was charged with simple assault, despite the seriousness of the wound.

The case was the first incident of violence in that situation. William Billingsley, manager of the TWUA Greensboro-Burlington Joint Board, declared:

"As always, it is the strikebreakers who start violence. If the company were willing to meet its responsibilities to its employes and sit down and bargain in a genuine attempt to reach agreement, such incidents as this would not occur."

Clarence Cone, vice president of Cone Mills Corp., said the trouble "seems to be an isolated incident" and "hoped there would be no more." Here, as at Dan River, the company has recruited strikebreakers from neighboring towns in a determined effort to continue operations.

Auto loads of non-strikers attempted to drive through picket lines at Cedartown Textiles, Inc., in Cedartown, Ga. In the ensuing scuffle, one car got through but another was overturned.

POLICE hauled away 19 pickets, including two newspaper men from the Rockmart, Ga., Journal, who said a camera belonged to one of them was smashed.

Their editor, E. C. Saunders, roundly condemned the police action. He called the arrests a violation of constitutional rights of the newsmen who, he said, "were there to get the news."

At Goldsboro, N. C., Clement Kiliner, a strikebreaker at the Bordon Cotton Mill, was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The warrant was signed by Walter Parris, a striking TWUA member, who claimed Kiliner threatened to kill him.

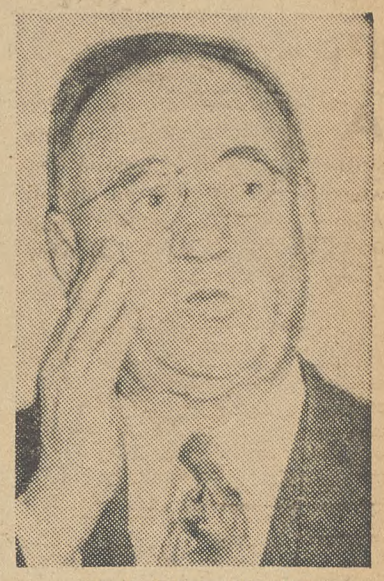
It was much the same picture in all the seven southern states where more than 40,000 TWUA members are out. Most mills, including Dan River, were passing the buck to the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington in an effort to avoid offering more than a 2% wage increase.

Frank T. deVyver, vice president of Erwin Mills, Inc., in a letter sent to 6000 employes, claimed that "the Wage Board in Washington is going to settle how much wage increase you are going to get."

At the end of last week, there was no indication that any of the struck mills was in a hurry to follow the example of the Gold-Tex Corp., Rock Hill, S. C., which signed a contract with the union Apr. 11. The strike there lasted but 11 days.

Basis of that agreement was acceptance by TWUA of a 13c an hour package, including a 10c an hour wage increase, 1c an hour for additional insurance, two additional paid holidays making a total of three, and retirement-severance pay.

TWO HUSKY MEMBERS of the Virginia State police, complete with riot clubs, stand guard at the Schoolfield plant of the Dan River Mills as pickets maintain an orderly line. More than 60 State troopers were sent into Danville by Gov. John Battle. A staff member of a Senate Labor subcommittee has been sent from Washington to make an investigation.



Emil Rieve Speaks

The Textile Workers Union president tells a big audience of Cone Mill workers in the Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, N. C., that southern textile mill owners can afford a wage increase now.

Rieve Scores NAM Head's Hypocrisy

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve charged last week that William H. Ruffin, head of the Erwin Mills chain, does not follow in his own plants the principles he "defends" as a spokesman for business.

Ruffin is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a big speechmaker.

Rieve noted a talk made by Ruffin in Syracuse, N. Y., on Apr. 14, when the NAM head called for "genuine collective bargaining" and the "American way," rather than "government interference" in labor-management relations.

"Almost 6000 workers in four plants of the Erwin Mills are now on strike because your company refuses to engage in genuine collective bargaining," Rieve said in a public statement.

"It would be more realistic, I feel, to judge Mr. Ruffin's position on these matters from the actions of the corporations he heads, rather than from his words."

Overseer Helps Make Strikers Of Scabs

Striking members of TWUA Local 250 at Erwin, N. C., held a street dance one evening last week, right outside the main gate of the plant. Inside the mill, the 75 scabs the company had been able to round up were gathered around an open window, watching the dancers and listening to the music.

Suddenly, an overseer appeared at the window, ordered the strike breakers back to their jobs, slammed the window shut and then proceeded to nail it down. The next morning only 25 scabs showed up for work. Normally, the mill employs 2000 production workers.

NLRB Aide Tells Mill To Stop Beating TWUA Members

A NATIONAL Labor Relations Board trial examiner has backed up charges made against the American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ala., by the CIO Textile Workers.

These same charges, when included in a Senate Labor subcommittee report, were pooh-poohed by Republican leaders in Congress, but the trial examiner not only bears them out, but adds to them.

In an intermediate order directing the thread company to stop assaults on union members, the examiner tells in detail the manner in which the company had a worker beaten because of union activity.

The worker, Earlene Rochester, attempted to pull company goons off her husband in a fight outside the company gates. One of them grabbed her "around the neck with the crook of his left arm, and hit her a number of times in the face with his right fist, finally knocking her unconscious against a telephone pole nearby."

During this whole occurrence another goon stood by with a shotgun and threatened to "blow the head off" a cab driver who tried to help the woman. **LPA**

THEY MAY NOT LOOK it but these pickets at the Erwin Mill, Erwin, N. C., are very determined men. Their determination has had a telling effect on a dwindling force of strikebreakers who scurry in and out of the mill at shift changes. At last count, the company had 75 of them in the mill, which normally employes 2000 workers.

Social Security Urged For U. S. Workers

THE CIO LAST week asked congressional support for the pending Lesinski Bill (H. R. 3414), which would extend social security coverage to employes and officers of the U. S. government.

Such workers are covered by federal retirement benefits which are restricted to those who have worked at least five years, and for which they pay 6% of their earnings. The Lesinski Bill would cover them with both federal retirement and social security.

It would reduce payments to 3¼%, of which 1½% would go to social security and the balance to the retirement fund. Higher-paid employes would continue to pay 6% into the retirement fund on that part of their salaries above $3600.

Pension payments would be increased by as much as $70 a month by the Lesinski Bill.

The CIO's position was made known in a letter to Chairman Doughton (D. N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee. It was signed jointly by Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and president of the Textile Workers, and Nathan Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept.

It noted that opposition to similar measures in the past was expressed by those who feared social security coverage would mean the end of the federal retirement system. The letter pointed out that the Lesinski Bill "clearly supplements" the government's pension system "and presents no threat now or in the future as to the measure of protection for federal employes."

"Our collective bargaining programs, which are working out so well in practice recognize the principle of integretion," said Rieve and Cowan.

"We could not endorse any bill which did not maintain present benefits and look beyond them to improvements of benefits to all.

"WE BELIEVE that federal employment should draw on the best resources of mind and skill of the nation's manpower. We also know that flexibility of demand is essential for fullest utilization of manpower on the federal payrolls.

"For this reason we have observed the fact that there is a large movement in and out of the federal staffs in most of the federal departments.

"Most of this movement occurs during the first five years of employment.

"These people are, in effect, penalized by gaps in the Social Security coverage since any vested right to the federal retirement benefit does not extend below five years of employment."

Asst. Labor Secy. Creasey Urges Curb On 'Wetbacks'

ASSISTANT Labor Secy. Creasey has called for legislation to end the "menace" of Mexican laborers who enter the U. S. illegally by wading across the Rio Grande.

Wetbacks often are recruited and aided in their illegal entry by unscrupulous American employers who want them for cheap farm labor, Creasey declared. They are never paid more than $2.50 a day, he said.

The President's Commission on Migratory Labor in its recent report criticized the government for failure to halt the use of cheap foreign labor in the U. S.

Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has appointed a subcommittee headed by Rep. Walter (D., Pa.), to conduct an investigation "without fear or favor" . . . "let the chips fall where they may."

Celler predicted many men in high places would be linked with the investigation. After preliminary research, the subcommittee will hold public hearings and a field investigation along the Mexican border.

Celler agreed that large numbers of migrants are needed to harvest crops, but added, "It is quite another thing to allow these wetbacks to come in and do this work at starvation wages."

He said the committee had found that during the Texas frost in March, immigration inspectors picked up 8191 wetbacks in three Texas counties. At the same time, he said, 5602 American farm workers were on relief in these same counties.

"I'd like to tell that program director what I think of his series of patriot programs."

ARA Sends SOS For Radiomen

Pres. William R. Steinberg, of the CIO American Radio Association, disclosed last week that there is a desperate shortage of radio ship operators on vessels carrying defense cargoes.

He said that at least five ships are tied up in different ports due to lack of radio operators. Operators with six months experience who have been licensed since 1940, he said, are urgently needed.

Interested parties should communicate with ARA offices in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco or Seattle, Wash.

Mazey Scores Briggs On Junk Pact Retention

THE FAILURE of Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., to keep its promise to cancel its scrap metal contract with Carl Renda was attacked last week by Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, of the CIO Auto Workers.

Renda is a son-in-law of Santo Perrone, Detroit underworld leader.

He acquired the firm's scrap contract, which is worth an estimated $100,000 a year to him, after a UAW walkout at Briggs during which strikers were beaten and threatened by gangsters and thugs. The story was given in detail before the Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating Committee during a session in Detroit.

Mazey was one of the witnesses. After the committee sessions, the union formally demanded that the contract be cancelled. Upon the company's failure to comply, charges of unfair labor practices were filed with the National Labor Relations Board. Mazey later said the firm had agreed to end the relationship through which it was losing thousands of dollars a year.

"MY INFORMATION that the salvage contract would be cancelled April 1 came directly from W. O. (Spike) Briggs, Jr., in a telephone conversation to my office on Mar. 8," Mazey said on Apr. 15.

"It was information voluntarily offered me by Mr. Briggs. He called me. I didn't call him.

"I do not know what pressures were brought to bear upon the company since that time to force it to change its position into a declaration of faith in Renda as set forth in its answer to our NLRB charges.

"As to the company's denial that it is losing money on the Renda contract, the union wishes only to repeat that our assertion to that effect is based upon the sworn testimony of a former financial officer of the company which has been widely publicized in the Detroit press and which is a matter of official and public record.

"Finally, the union wishes only to add that we would be glad to see the factual matters involved in this case tried in open court with the witnesses to whom we have referred in our charge and in our public statements called to testify under oath. We are convinced that under such circumstances this whole illegal conspiracy will become obvious."

CIO Maritime Unions Open 150 Contracts

THREE CIO maritime unions have served notice on more than 150 East, West and Gulf Coast steamship operators that existing agreements which expire June 15 will be opened on approximately 40 new contract proposals.

The three unions—National Maritime, Marine Engineers and American Radio Association—notified the employers, as required under the Taft-Hartley Act, of intention to modify the contracts.

Heading the list were requests for a 40-hour week, a 25% wage increase and a four-week vacation schedule after one year of employment.

Union proposals were sent to Frank J. Taylor, chairman of the employes' bargaining committee, and to about 100 individual companies having agreements.

Taylor said in New York that his committee had requested a list of the specific demands of each union for study before a meeting date for discussion could be set.

Present basic wage scales for engineers range from $378.60 monthly for third assistant engineers on liberty ships up to $696.95 for chiefs. Radio officers on the same type vessels are paid $352.13 a month, while ablebodied seamen, firemen, oilers and watertenders receive $248.41 a month.

Meanwhile Pres. Joseph Curran of the NMU revealed that his union has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election among all employes of the steward's departments on vessels operated by members of the Pacific Maritime Association.

The NMU has conducted an intensive organizing drive for the past three months among rank and file members of the Communist-dominated Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. Curran said that more than the necessary 30% of the employed stewards have signed pledge cards with the NMU since the start of the drive.

THE NMU asked for a consent election, but there appeared little likelihood that the other parties concerned would agree to it. Curran said that approximately 3000 MCS members are eligible to vote.

The MCS, which was expelled from the CIO last year because of its Communist domination, has been trying every trick in the book to hinder the NMU's membership campaign.

In addition, it has brought in Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoresmen's Union—also expelled from CIO as Communist controlled—who promised support.

This move backfired when the vice-president of Bridges' home local in San Francisco declared the Longshoremen had not gone on record in support of MCS and would not do so.

Factory Jobs Hit Postwar Peak

Factory employment in February and March reached 16 million, a postwar peak, according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor. Total non-farm employment was 45.8 million.

The department also said 50,000 unfilled jobs were on the rolls of state employment offices, with the largest demand for engineers. In the skilled field, heaviest unfilled demand was for machinists, tool and die makers, machine and tool operators, sheet metal workers, electricians, skilled aircraft assembly workers, airplane and auto mechanics, and repairmen.

Anti-Inflation Program ADA Parley Subject

Americans for Democratic Action has called a conference in Washington May 18, of farm, labor and business representatives to "work out a plan of action to stop inflation."

ADA warned that a "timid and confused anti-inflation program threatens serious dislocations in our domestic economy," and called on the Office of Price Stabilization "to do its job of stopping price increases instead of sanctioning them."

High Court Dampens Spirits Of Medicos

A U. S. District Judge at Portland, Ore., dismissed an anti-monopoly suit against the Oregon Physicians Service last October and the medicos cheered. But now the U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to look into the government's charges.

The government brought suit in October, 1948, against the Oregon Medical Society, the Oregon Physicians' Service, and eight county medical societies. It charged the groups conspired to suppress the business of privately-controlled medical insurance companies by disciplining doctors who co-operated with them, by agreeing not to compete with each other, and by limiting the type of medical care offered.

CIO Backs Bill For U. S. Aid To Local Health Centers

KENNETH KRAMER, director of the Insurance and Health Dept. of the CIO Textile Workers, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee recently that the CIO vigorously supports pending bills to give federal aid to local public health centers and services.

Kramer pointed out that the bills would be of particular benefit in small communities and in defense areas.

Many small communities, he said, have "substandard housing, substandard public safety, substandard streets and schools, and substandard public health facilities. These are not rich communities, the people do not earn high wages and their ability to be taxed is stretched now to the breaking point."

Kramer said that the bills would fill a vital need in this type of community by supplying "a self-starter for local action . . ."

"Federal grants-in-aid will give most American communities the necessary boost toward full health departments," he added.

The American Medical Association has not directly opposed the measures, but is seeking to tack on amendments turning control of local units over to the medical societies.

Most Lush U. S. Era For Business NOW

AMERICAN corporations are not only making the highest profits in history—but their rate of return on investment is also rising to new peaks.

A National City Bank of New York survey shows that some 3300 companies averaged a profit of 13.3% on their capital investment in 1950. For each $100 of investment, the companies netted $13.30 profits —after taxes—during the year.

A year before they had made "only" $11 on each $100 of investment.

Profit, in terms of sales of goods, also rose steeply. It averaged 7.7% for the 3300 companies in 1950, compared to 6.6% in 1949.

But the profit return on investment is the figure that both businessmen and Uncle Sam's tax experts look at. Here are the profit returns on a sample of the industries cited by the New York bank:

Industry	No. of Firms	Profit Return 1949	Profit Return 1950
Iron & Steel	55	11.6%	15.5%
Automobile	26	30.2%	32.3%
Household appliances	44	15.4%	22.3%
Electrical equipment, radio and television	83	17.3%	23.0%
Cotton goods	38	9.9%	12.7%
Silk and rayon	17	13.1%	19.7%
Chemical products	65	17.1%	21.3%
Glass products	10	19.8%	23.6%
Manufacturing	1693	13.9%	17.1%
Trade	178	13.4%	14.8%
Public utilities	293	8.8%	9.8%

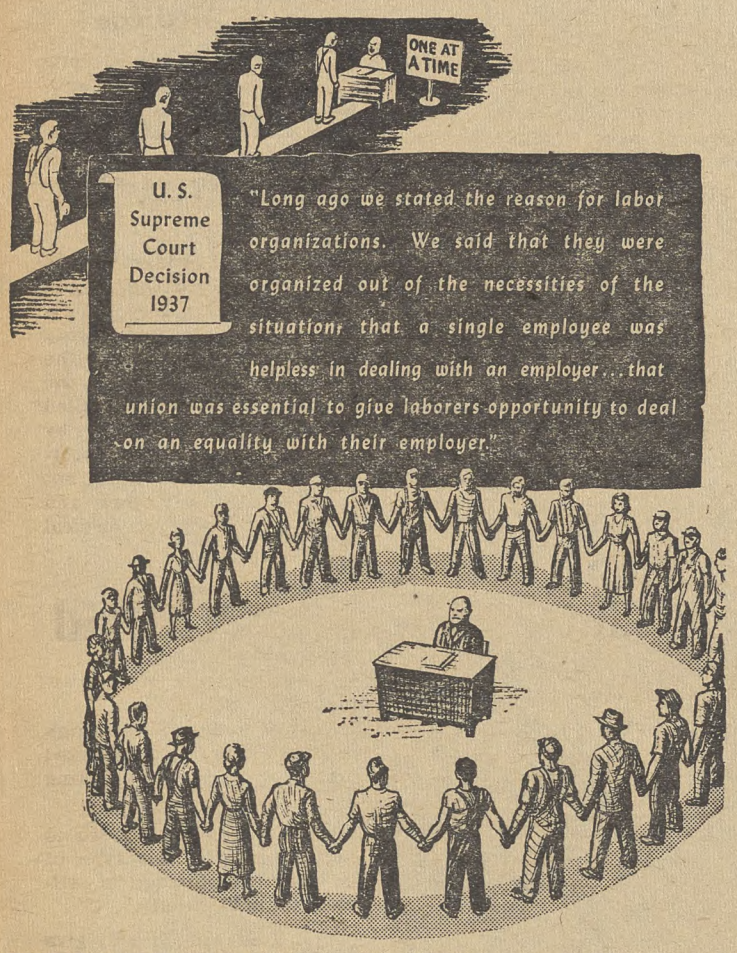
Decreased return on investment was reported for only one general group—financial firms. They netted 9% profit, down one-tenth of one percent from 1949.

Martin Hits Raids On Press Freedom

The conference of white collar unions called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opened last week in Brussels with a blast by Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newpaper Guild against new restrictions on the free press.

Martin assailed the Peron government's seizure of La Prensa of Buenos Aires, one of Argentina's leading independent newspapers, and Spain's withdrawal of press credentials from Sam Pope Brewer, New York Times correspondent, as "new and renewed crimes of tyranny, of despotism and of suppression."

The conference brought together representatives of non-manual workers in nearly a score of countries to discuss mutual problems and the possibility of forming an ICFTU sub-group. Others attending from the CIO are Vice Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers, and Helen Rachlin, New York, president of Local 1707, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.



GOING LIKE HOTCAKES: The CIO Dept. of Education and Research reports that it already has sold 18,000 copies of this new poster, which comes in two sizes. The large size, 17 by 22 inches, sells for 25c a copy; 10 copies for $1. The small size, 8½ by 11 inches, sells for 10c a copy; 20 copies for $1, and 100 copies for $3.50. Address the department at 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rumely Found Guilty Of Contempt Of Congress

By GERVASE N. LOVE

EDWARD A. RUMELY, executive secretary of the tory Committee for Constitutional Government, was found guilty of contempt of Congress on Apr. 18.

A jury before Judge Richmond B. Keech in Federal Court in Washington took less than 20 minutes to find that he was in contempt on three counts.

He had refused to tell the Buchanan House Lobby Investigating Committee who paid for large orders of books and other extreme right wing literature which the CCG published and distributed for the purchasers.

Rumley faces a year in jail and a fine $1000 fine. Judge Keech said he would impose sentence on Apr. 27. Rumely was freed in bail and through his attorney, Neil Burkinshaw, announced he will appeal the verdict "as far as I can go."

In his defense Rumely tried to distort the Bill of Rights and freedom of the press into a cloak for his refusal to answer the lobby probers' queries. But in charging the jury, Judge Keech said the jurors need only find he had made "willful default" in order to find him guilty.

Any reason he might advance for refusing to produce the desired information, the court said, was "immaterial."

"There need not have been an evil or bad purpose (for the refusal)," Judge Keech said. "Even if a witness believe he has a legal right to refuse to produce information, that belief is immaterial. A witness decides at his own peril what his legal duties are."

For years Rumely has been collecting about $500,000 a year from timid proponents of the status quo, including some of the country's wealthiest and most reactionary Republicans, who feared their wealth might be trimmed by first the New Deal, then the Fair Deal, or by organized labor, equitable taxation or decent social legislation.

People who contribute up to $500 a year to an organization like the CCG do not have to be listed in reports under the Lobby Act, those who give more do. The CCG accepted "gifts" only up to $490.

The bulk of CCG income comes not from gifts, but from "purchases" of books and pamphlets which preach that the government should go back to Hoover or pre-Hoover ideas.

The CCG has screamed about what it calls "creeping socialism" over collective bargaining legislation, river valley developments, federal housing aids and rent controls, social security, unemployment compensation.

In fact, it has opposed just about every type of legislation or planning that might benefit the average American, rather than the wealthy. It is this thinking that the "purchased" literature reflects.

WHEN A "purchaser" buys books or pamphlets from the CCG, they aren't delivered at his door. Instead they are sent to a list of recipients prepared by the CCG which includes colleges, schools, churches, libraries, etc., and thus become "gifts" to educational or religious institutions. The purpose, according to the Lobby Investigating Committee, is to influence Congress indirectly.

Rumely also lined up a number of friends of the CCG in Congress who inserted in the Congressional Record CCG propaganda—much of it in the form of inspired speeches.

The CCG later purchased these in reprint form through the same friendly members, and sent them through the mails postage free, under the members' franks, by the million—235 million pieces in eight years, according to testimony given before the Lobby Investigating Committee and repeated during Rumely's trial.

The CCG—founded by Frank Gannet, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher—has been turned into a good thing by Rumely.

HE COLLECTS a 4% commission on every book sold above $16,000 in sales. He also has created its numerous offspring, such as the Fighters for Freedom, America's Future, and the Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation, all of which spread CCG propaganda lavishly.

In a speech in the Congressional Record last Aug. 29. Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) denounced Rumely as a "plain, unadulterated native Fascist," and the CCG as "his committee for a Fascist government in the United States." He described the donors to Rumely's treasure chest as "those unthinking, irrational millionaire suckers who are counting upon Ed Rumely and his ilk to save their America."

The next day the House voted to cite Rumely, despite the anguished squeals of distressed Republicans who were accused of seeking to protect the contributors to their campaign war chests —the same wealthy industrialists and financiers who feed the CCG kitty. Rep. Buchanan (R. Pa.), chairman of the Lobby Investigating Committee, has been subjected to uncreasing abuse from the extreme right wing ever since.

Rumely was cited some years ago for a comparable refusal to answer the questions of a congressional committee investigating lobbies, but was found not guilty.

He was conviced of violating the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act shortly after World War I because of his purchase, with German funds, of the old New York Mail for use as a German propaganda device. He was later pardoned by President Coolidge.

Brehm On Trial In Kickback Case

Two former office employes testified in U. S. District Court in Washington last week that they kicked back parts of their salaries—paid by the U. S. government — to Rep. Walter E. Brehm, Ohio Republican.

Brehm was on trial on charges of violating the Corrupt Practices Act, which forbids a member of Congress to receive campaign funds from federal employes.

Mrs. Clara Soliday, 75-year-old former clerk, testified that she kicked back from $100 to $240 a month of her salary during the three years she worked in his office, and that whenever she got a raise, Brehm "got most of it." Mrs. Emma Craven, also a former clerk, told the court she returned $210 a month for the five months she worked for him.

Pass Work Ailment Bill

The Vermont Legislature has passed the State's first occupational disease law and sent it to the governor for signature. It provides for a maximum of $4000 for death from silicosis or asbestosis if injury occurs within two years after exposure, death within seven years.

UE Grows More Like The Boss Daily, NLRB Case Shows

THE UNITED Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination, has failed in a phony publicity stunt at the big General Electric Co. plant in Lynn, Mass.

A UE petition for a new election at Lynn, where the workers voted for the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers last year, has been thrown out by the National Labor Relations Board.

The production and maintenance workers and the salaried (white collar) workers have been traditionally included in the same bargaining unit at Lynn. In other GE plants, they are in separate unions.

Last years, GE sought to have the units reconstituted and separated for the election between IUE-CIO and UE. Both organizations objected. The NLRB ruled the historic units would remain.

Two weeks ago, UE petitioned for a new representation election for the production and maintenance workers only, and in only one of the Lynn plants, the River Works. In effect, UE was now seeking what the company had sought a year ago.

The board promptly dismissed the petition as "untimely and premature."

Sidney Cushing, president of IUE-CIO Lynn Local 201, says the UE is the joke of the town.

Murray Honors Ernest Bevin

CIO Pres. Philip Murray cabled condolences to Mrs. Ernest Bevin following the death of her husband, the former British Foreign Minister who died Apr. 14, about a month after illness forced his retirement. Murray said:

"Please accept my deepest personal sympathy with you in your great loss. Ernest was a great friend and devoted his life to the betterment of his fellowmen.

"Both for myself and on behalf of the American workers organized in the Congress of Industrial Organizations I want to convey to you our sense of sharing in your grief over the loss of this stalwart fighter for humanity."

Similar expressions were also sent by the Canadian Congress of Labour.

IUE Urges Action On Job Losses

THE CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has sent a delegation to various government officials protesting transitional unemployment in the radio and television industry.

The union says that more than 20,000 workers in the industry are now laid off. It proposed a five-point program to solve the problem.

IUE attributed the layoffs to a breakdown in the mobilization agencies' electronics program; government credit regulations which, in effect, limit sale of radio and television sets, and refusal of the companies to share any sacrifices required in the transition period.

The delegation visited Manly Fleishmann, administrator of the National Production Authority; Harry K. Clark, vice-chairman of the Munitions Board of the Department of Defense, and R. M. Evans, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

IUE was represented by Daniel Arnold of Camden, N. J., chairman of the union's Radio and Television Conference Board; David Lasser, IUE-CIO national office staff member; and several local union officials.

"The electronics industry is going in two directions at once," Arnold declared.

"While 20,000 workers are laid off at present, the industry will soon be faced with the necessity of recruiting 50,000 to 100,000 in addition to the present labor force in order to meet production schedules for military electronics."

ARNOLD said that radio and television workers earned an average of 15c an hour less than in manufacturing generally, and thus "did not share in the industry's unprecedented prosperity last year. The industry is well able to shoulder a portion of the cost of retaining this labor force for later use for military production."

The IUE delegation proposed this program:

1. That the radio and television plants pay a special unemployment benefit to those laid off —this money to come from 1950 profits. It was estimated that a fund of $12.5 million—less than 10% of the industry's 1950 profits after taxes—would pay 20,000 jobless workers $40 a week for 15 weeks.

2. That the radio and television plants begin immediately to reconvert physically to handle prime and sub-contracts for military electronics.

3. That the labor force in the radio and television industry be given intensive training in the military electronics field.

4. That initial orders and allocations of materials be provided immediately to keep the labor force intact until the military electronics program is fully underway.

5. That the rigid credit restrictions which impose a special hardship upon people of low income to buy radio and television sets be loosened, especially those restrictions which discriminate against the radio and television field.

CCL Kicks Out Fur Union As Red Tool

THE EXECUTIVE council of the Canadian Congress of Labour has expelled the Fur & Leather Workers Union for the same reason it was ousted from the CIO last summer—Communist domination.

The action was the first taken under an amendment to the CCL constitution, adopted at the convention last September, authorizing the council to expel any union which follows the Communist Party line.

It was based on a statement the Fur & Leather Workers issued after a meeting in Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 13. The statement attacked the CCL for a joint presentation to the Canadian government with the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor and the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the railroad brotherhoods demanding price controls and opposing wage controls.

IN ADDITION, the labor groups said that if wage increases created serious inflationary pressure, they would be willing to discuss practical wage stabilization with government and management. This, the Fur & Leather Workers' statement charged, was "betraying" the interests of Canadian workers.

"In supporting the motion for expulsion of the Fur & Leather Workers Union," said the CCL statement announcing the move, "members of the executive council said the policy indicated by the Fur & Leather Workers Union was the line being followed by the Communist Party."

In announcing the expulsion, the CCL made it clear that there was no suggestion that the majority of rank and file members of the ousted union supported the CP line. The policy was one adopted by officers who follow Communist policy, the CCL said, rather than the policy determined by the great majority of the membership.

CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

Oil Union Comeback Regains Plants Lost Since '48 Strike

By RAY DAVIDSON

THE CIO OIL Workers Intl. Union got slapped hard by the combined forces of six major oil companies, the police and the courts of California during a bitter statewide strike in late 1948.

For a while after that some misled people thought that the Oil Workers Union was down and out. As a result, there have been, during the past two years, a number of vulture-like raids on OWIU in the state.

The vultures didn't get anything to eat. OWIU showed it had plenty of life left and chased away the raiders in a series of four significant National Labor Relations Board elections.

Here's the blow-by-blow account of the raids against OWIU in California since the 1948 strike:

1. In the closing days of the strike, NLRB ordered an election in the huge Standard Oil of California refinery at Richmond. This election had been asked for four months earlier but NLRB had stalled until the strike accurred. When the election was ordered, OWIU members tried to go back into the plant to vote, but were locked out. IAM got only 89 votes out of the more than 2000 cast, but the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers got a majority of votes and the bargaining rights.

2. The Richmond workers lived with an independent union contract for 18 months, then tossed the independents out in another NLRB election in June, 1950. OWIU won this election and regained bargaining rights in this, the largest refinery on the west coast.

3. The Independent Union of Petroleum Workers raided the Wilmington and Oleum, refineries of the Union Oil Co. The raid failed as the vote went 782 for OWIU, 450 for the independents. This was in mid-1950.

4. Early in 1951, the AFL set up a paper organization called Oil Workers Organizing Committee and raided OWIU's statewide Richfield Oil bargaining unit. In an election Feb. 6-7, the AFL was slapped down. The vote was a topheavy 911 for OWIU, 283 for AFL, 90 for no union.

5. The Indepndent Union of Petroleum Workers raided the Standard refinery in El Segundo. The NLRB ordered an election Apr. 3-5, and the vote went 539 for OWIU, 411 for the independents and 18 for no union in the main plant group. In a smaller electrical unit, OWIU got 21 votes, the independents seven and the AFL four. Thus OWIU retained its bargaining rights in El Segundo.

6. Meantime, the independents have started one more raid, seeking to take away OWIU's bargaining rights in the 300-man Kettleman-North Dome unit. Judging from past records, that election too should go to the Oil Workers and that should be the end of the trouble with IUPW.

(Note: OWIU, which has bargaining rights for close to 90% of California's oil workers, has invited the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers to merge its 10 percent with OWIU and form one solid union in the California industry.)

(Note No. 2: Records in OWIU headquarters in Denver now show the union's membership to be at the highest level in history.)

'Corrupt And Contented' City Votes Itself A New Charter

PHILADELPHIA, saddled until recently with one of the most corrupt and venal city governments of modern times, has taken a major step toward reform.

Voters last week, by a two-to-one majority, took three actions which will go a long way toward making a basic clean-up possible. Both CIO and AFL were active in support of the change.

The voters approved a new city charter, strengthening the power of the mayor's office and extending the civil service system. They reformed the make-up of the city council, and they did away completely with the most cynically misused of all the former elective offices, that of Receiver of Taxes.

The old city charter was written by the State Legislature in 1919 and deprived the city of virtually any power to decide its own affairs.

The new one, drawn up by a committee of 15 public-minded citizens, is known as the "home rule" charter. It allows Philadelphia to make its own decisions on a number of important points, giving the mayor's office both new power and new responsibility.

The entire tax department went under the axe. Not only was the office of Receiver abolished, to be combined into a new appointive post known as Director of Finance, but all tax jobs were put under civil service for the first time. Same went for the employes of the parks department. More changes are to come.

The city council, until now composed of 22 members elected from strictly gerrymandered districts, has been revamped into a 17-man group. Ten will be elected from new and strictly geographic districts and seven at large. First elections under the new council set-up will be this fall.

BOTH Republican and Democratic city chairmen supported the change. But for tactical reasons, it was reliably reported, both groups approached the CIO Political Action Committee at the last minute and asked PAC to carry the main burden of the wind-up. The PAC did.

More than 1000 field workers were flung into the campaign, and the CIO Council president, Henry Shipherd, made several radio and television appearances.

The reform move was preceded two years ago by election of Richardson Dilworth as City Treasurer, after a campaign in which Dilworth exposed case after case of corruption at City Hall. Dilworth ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1950.

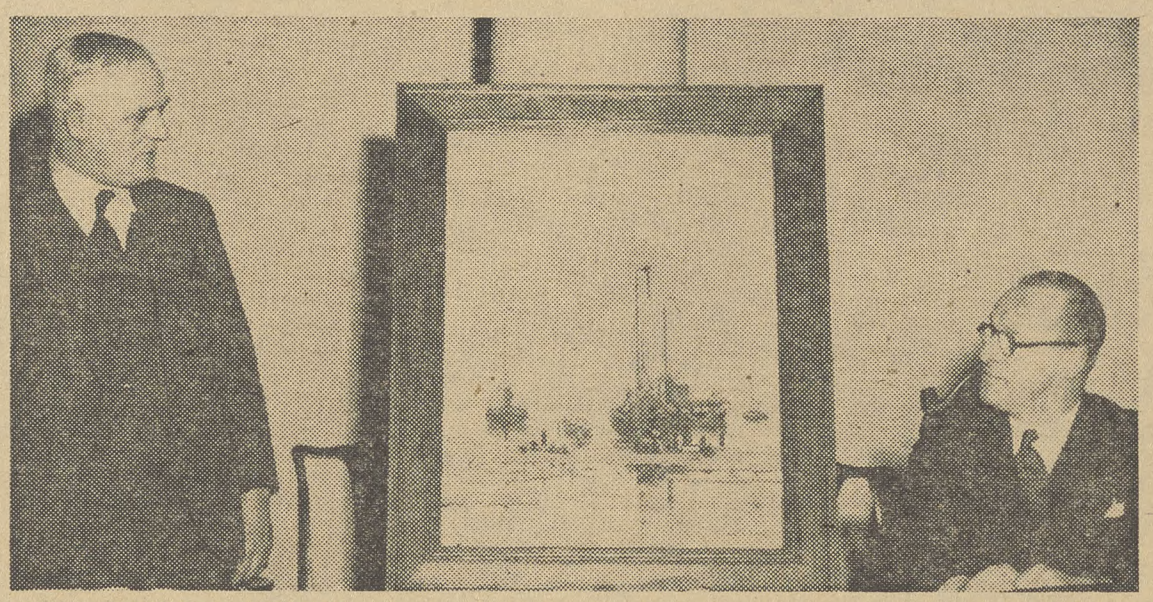
Symington Appointed RFC Head

W. STUART Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board and a Fair Dealer, was appointed one-man head of the revamped Reconstruction Finance Corp. by President Truman last week.

The appointment was made a few days after the Senate, by an eight-vote margin, failed to kill the President's reorganization plan. The proposal provided for the single director and a centralization of responsibility in him, rather than a five-man board of directors such as has operated the RFC since its foundation. A majority voted to kill it, but failed by eight votes to reach the required two-thirds margin.

Meantime, the big business and finance effort to kill the RFC and establish a monopoly on credit continued. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee is scheduled to hold hearings this week on several bills which would either put it out of business, and thus shut off credit to business firms turned down by commercial banks, or would drastically revamp its operations.

In addition, a sub-committee headed by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) will study some 80 letters from members of Congress.



SECY. ARTHUR DEAKIN of the British Transport and General Workers Union (left) and Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, are admiring a Dutch china wall plaque. It was the gift to Deakin from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in honor of his 60th birthday. Because Deakin was ill and unable to attend the November meeting of the ICFTU executive board, the presentation was made to him by Sir Vincent on behalf of the ICFTU, at the March meeting of the BTUC General Council.

Charter Issued To Department Store Workers

THE CIO announced the chartering last week of its newest fledgling — the United Department Store Workers of America.

Set up with the blessing of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, director of organization and councils, it will operate as an organizing committee in non-union areas of the department store field.

Its first organization work will be undertaken in the New York area, where the formerly unaffiliated Local 1-S, composed of about 8000 employes of the Macy Store, is already affiliated.

Haywood said the new group has no intention of raiding any other organization, but that it will welcome the affiliation of other department store locals. Many of these in the New York area, he added, now belong to a Communist-dominated organization, and he predicted their members will join the CIO.

As announced previously, R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, is president of the UDSWA, and Samuel Kovenetsky, president of Local 1-S, is vice president and organization director.

Murray and Haywood also named to the organizing committee Secy.-Treas. David J. MacDonald of the CIO Steelworkers as secretary-treasurer; Vice Pres. John Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers, Pres. Michael Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, and three members of the Local 1-S executive board: Philip Hoffstein, Sam Levine and William Atkinson. Thomas will represent the new group on the CIO Executive Board.

AN ADDITIONAL vice president and members of the new union's executive board will be named soon. Once the UDSWA is firmly established, a convention will be held to elect permanent officers and adopt a constitution. Temporary headquarters have been established in the CIO Regional Office at 1133 Broadway, New York.

Haywood, Thomas and Kovenetsky issued a joint statement in which they said:

"Through creation of the United Department Store Workers of America, CIO, the way is now open for the growth of democratic industrial unionism, in a vitally important section of the American economy.

"The United Department Store Workers of America is certain to receive a warm greeting from employes of numerous department stores throughout the country. In recent weeks, we have had many letters of inquiry from department store workers in a number of large cities.

"While our immediate field of activity for the next few months will be in the metropolitan New York area, the United Department Store Workers has every intention of developing itself into a truly national union of store employes.

"WE believe that many department store employes in New York will welcome this chance to rid themselves of Communist infiltration into their unions, and that in the United Department Store Workers of America they will find themselves assisted in winning improvements in their living standards, their personal security, and their working conditions.

"On behalf of the CIO, we welcome all department store workers to our new organization and pledge them our every effort to build a strong, undominated union that will represent truly American democratic ideals and that will work unceasingly for economic and social justice."

Store Union Story Taken To Public

FOR YEARS the merchants of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have celebrated "Community Day," designed to draw into their establishments people who have money to spend.

The customers always include a lot of union members. They are able to help the merchants celebrate because their unions have pushed their wages up to high levels.

But all through the years the clerks who waited on the customers were down at the bottom of the wage scale. Even now the rates in Wilkes-Barre stores begin at $16 and $18 a week, with a bonus based on sales volume that may add a little more.

This year the customers on Community Day got something extra. They got a four-page printed leaflet from a CIO member telling them of the blocks the merchants are throwing up in the road of the organizing efforts of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The pamphlet also told the story of how the Isaac Long Store stuffed underpaid workers with free liquor and food on the eve of a National Labor Relations Board election on Apr. 5.

THE store's brawl was no long-planned affair, CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh said. Management didn't even think of it, he said, until Newspaper Guild members handed the employes leaflets as they went home on Apr. 2 inviting them to a mass meeting right after work the next night.

The next morning store executives went around among the workers and asked certain of them to a cocktail party that night at Wilkes-Barre's Hotel Sterling.

There was plenty to eat and plenty to drink—and plenty of low-voiced insinuations against the union. The results apparently looked so good management decided to repeat the affair the following night.

That one must have been successful, too. The vote the next day was 119 to 51 against the CIO. The National Labor Relations Board is investigating Walsh's complaint that the store owners and some of its executives violated the law by interfering in the election.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended a packed meeting of the Macy Department Store workers in New York, and his talk was well received. These workers are happy to be back in the CIO, who brought organization to them in the first place. They accepted amalgamation with the new CIO United Department Store Workers of America with enthusiasm. Following the meeting a charter was presented to the United Department Store Workers. R. J. Thomas is chairman of the group, David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, and Sam Kovenetsky of Local 1-S, at Macy's, vice-chairman and director of organization. Headquarters of this organization will be at the CIO Regional Office, 1133 Broadway, New York. This organization is striving to bring to the department store workers a strong, militant trade union in this important industry.

Allan Haywood

From New York the writer went to Philadelphia, where he spoke to the delegates attending the Pennsylvania State Industrial Union Council convention. It was one of the largest state conventions ever held. It brought together the many representatives of the local unions and the international unions. These delegates were fully alerted to the problems confronting labor, and they voiced full support to the present position taken by the CIO. Pres. Harry Boyer and Secy.-Treas. Harry Block, of the state council, presided over the affair and did a wonderful job.

A call has been sent to CIO regional directors in the states listed below in the interest of the defense mobilization problems as they affect our membership. On May 19 and 20, those from Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Kentucky and West Virginia will meet in Cleveland. On May 25, 26 and 27, those from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Eastern Missouri will meet in Chicago. Similar conferences will be held later in other parts of the country.

A national conference on civil defense will be held in the near future in Washington. The meeting will be presided over by Millard Caldwell, Federal Civil Defense Administrator. Representatives from all major cities and states, as well as representatives from agriculture and labor, will attend.

The CIO representatives appointed by Pres. Murray are the following: Allan S. Haywood, Irving Abramson, Robert Kinney, August Scholle and Philip Weightman. This important conference will be held May 7 and 8, and is to be attended by only those invited by the government.

The CIO has just issued a new international union charter to the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians. Officers of this new group are J. R. McDonnell, president; Edward B. Lynch, vice president, and George Maher, executive secretary. Their headquarters are at Room 534, 80 East Jackson blvd., Chicago, 4, Ill.

Martin C. Kyne, executive secretary of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, reports the following representation election victories: Union News Co., New York, RWDSU 193, District 65 177; Universal Laboratories, New York, RWDSU 48, District 65, 0; Nat Lewis Shop, New York, RWDSU 18, against 9; Graham Chemical Co., New York, RWDSU 22, no union 15; Leaf Brands, Chicago, Ill., RWDSU Chicago Joint Board 214, ILWU 129; I. Miller Shoe Co., New York, RWDSU 98, void 1; Libby, McNeil & Libby, New York, RWDSU 24, no union 21; Euclid Candy Co., New York, RWDSU 78, AFL 13; Delicia Candy Co., New York, RDWSU 79, AFL 62.

Reg. Dir. Jack Easton reports that in recent weeks the Steelworkers have won eight union shop elections involving 2619 workers in West Virginia. The vote in favor of the USA-CIO was 2186 yes, no 197, void 6; challenged 2. Field Reps. H. R. Richards, Frank Cisar and Sam Jones conducted the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at Lee Stine's Cafeteria at the Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md., the cafeteria workers voted in favor of the Auto Workers-CIO by the following vote: UAW 20, against 9, challenged 1, blank 1. In a union shop election at Wonder Clothes, Baltimore, Md., the Clothing Workers won by a vote of 12 yes to 0 no.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Klamath Falls, Ore., eligible 653, IAW-CIO 472, no union 58; Red Blanket Lumber Co., Prospect, Ore., IWA-CIO 38, no union 34; Wilbur Lumber Co., Wilbur, Ore., 95 eligible, IWA-CIO 41, no union 37. In a union shop election at the McIntosh Lumber Co., Blue Lake, Calif., the tally was 102 yes, 7 no. In another at Cusick Brothers, Mayfield, Wash., it was 17 yes, 0 no.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at W. S. Fox Sons, Pine Bluff, Ark., the workers voted IWA-CIO 73, no union 9, challenged 3. The campaign was conducted by IWA Reps. Carl Foster and Tucker.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers reports winning a representation election at the UARCO Company, Cleveland, O., by a vote of 105 UPA to 54 no union. The campaign was under the direction of CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller and carried out by CIO Rep. C. C. Smith and UPA Rep. Berkley Watterson.

Reg. Dir. James Leary advises that the Brewery Workers have signed up 28 of the 30 employes of the Automatic Canteen Co., Kansas City, Mo. The company recognized the union as bargaining agent for the employes and has signed a contract. Intl. Rep. Jack Riggs was in charge of organization at this company.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Plastic Molding Corp., Sandy Hook, Conn., the workers voted in favor of the Rubber Workers by 122 to 53 no union. In a union shop election at the Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., the vote was yes 626, no 57.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports a representation election victory for the Textile Workers at the Paradise Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, by a vote of 87 for CIO and 30 against.

James Dickerson, director of District 37, Steelworkers, reports a representation election victory at the National Lead Co., Magnet Cove, Ark. by a vote of USA-CIO 77, AFL 68.

Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the Paperworkers reports victory in two representation and one union shop elections. The representation victories were in Richmond, Va., at the Bodecker Co., where a 2 to 1 vote led to the establishing of the new UPA Local 685, and a 25 to 2 victory in Philadelphia, Pa., at the American Business Systems Co. The union shop victory was at the King Paint Roller Co., Detroit, Mich., where the workers voted to retain UPA Local 995.

Austria Elects President On May 6

THE VOTERS of Austria will pick their own president for the first time in history when they go to the polls on May 6.

The Socialists (SPO) and the People's Party (OVP) have governed the country through a coalition since 1945, but have come to a parting of the ways. The break has resulted in some fears that the country's political stability, which has been outstanding, may suffer, but they are not widespread.

Six candidates are in the field, but only those of the Socialists and People's Party are conceded more than an outside chance. The Socialists have nominated Mayor Theodore Koerner of Vienna, a former general in the old imperial army, who joined the party after World War I.

Named by the People's Party is Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, governor of the province of Upper Austria, a veteran of pre-war politics who spent most of the war in a Nazi concentration camp.

Under the constitution a popular election is authorized, but, one has never been held. Dr. Karl Renn, who died last year, was elected by Parliament in 1945. The problem was settled this year when the Russians said they wouldn't agree to setting aside the constitution—and that they didn't recognize it anyway.

Murray Message Wins Jap Thanks

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has received thanks from Zengoro Shimagami, secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, for the "encouraging and inspiring message" he sent to the organization's recent convention.

"The splendid speech made at the first-day," he said, "by Miss Gladys Dickason, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, whom you and Pres. Jacob Potofsky kindly arranged to send us to address the meeting on the vital role to be played by the organized labor movement, made a great impression on the minds of all present."

CIO Urges President To Set Up FEPC

THE CIO has added its voice to the demand for establishment, by Executive Order, of a Fair Employment Practices Commission, like that which functioned so effectively during World War II.

James B. Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, last week asked President Truman to set up an FEPC, and reminded him that several government higher-ups already had been approached on the subject but that none of them would proceed without an OK from the White House.

Partial text of the letter follows:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations is, as you already know, completely in support of such an executive procedure.

"We feel that labor in this country should be fully utilized at the level of employment on a basis of full equality as to job opportunity, the exercise of full skill, and equal payment for equal service, regardless of race, creed or color.

"For our government to proceed otherwise is to negate the position we claim to take in leading the world struggle against totalitarianism and armed aggression. . . .

"On Dec. 13 we sent a telegram to you asking you to include an FEPC Executive Order in the declaration on the national emergency scheduled for two days later. On Jan. 10 we sought an appointment with you, at which time Mr. David Niles advanced as your suggestion that we meet with Mr. C. E. Wilson.

"We met with Mr. Wilson on Feb. 6. Mr. Wilson pointed out that he had served as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights, and declared that he would issue a public statement calling for the establishment of such an agency by Executive Order.

"HE ADDED the condition, however, that his making such a statement would be subject to your approval or disapproval.

"Since that time, we have heard nothing. No statement has been forthcoming from Mr. Wilson.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations believes that a continued denial of employment because of inequality in hiring, in full utilization of skills and with equal pay for equal work, is a real and vital shortcoming of the defense mobilization program.

"The continuance of such practices is wholly inconsistent with the role we assume as defenders of human rights everywhere.

"I, therefore, urge that you issue without further delay, an Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission to insure that all of our citizens can participate in the defense program without any regard to prejudices which might exist anywhere in our country."

School Segregation Suits Readied In Two More States

THE QUIET and effective legal campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end segregation in southern schools moved on to a new front last week.

The NAACP announced it would institute court proceedings in **Mississippi** and **Alabama** to force the admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools.

(Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, immediately announced that the State will "resist to the fullest extent of our resources . . . we shall insist upon segregation regardless of the costs or consequences.")

In **Georgia**, the NAACP filed an amended petition asking that a three-judge court be appointed to hear the organization's request for a permanent injunction forbidding discrimination against—i.e. segregation of—Negro students in that State's "white" elementary and high schools.

(The original Georgia suit was filed Sept. 19, 1950. Since then the Legislature, with the blessing of Gov. Herman Talmadge, has passed a law denying State funds to any school which obeys a court order to admit Negroes. Since the suit therefore now involves a direct attack on the State's statutes, NAACP wants a three-judge court to hear it. Immediate appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court may be had from the decisions of such a tribunal.)

In **Kentucky**, NAACP plans to ask an injunction ordering the admission of Negro applicants to Paducah Junior College on the same terms and conditions as other students.

(This comes in the wake of a U. S. Supreme Court decision refusing to hear Kentucky's plea that a lower court order, declaring that Negroes had the right to be admitted, be set aside. The college has as yet taken no steps to obey the court order.)

In **South Carolina**, a suit is pending asking admission of Negro students to "white" elementary schools in Clarendon County. As a result of another court suit, the Univ. of North Carolina has announced that Negro students will be accepted in graduate and professional schools, pending appeal.

(Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, referring to the Clarendon County suit, has announced that he will withhold State funds for public education if NAACP wins. Ralph Bunche, Negro winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, commented that Byrnes' remarks had harmed America's foreign relations. He was "shocked" to see Byrnes, a former secretary of state, line himself up with Talmadge and his "bigotries.")

Heart of the NAACP attack on segregation in schools is in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. . . ."

NAACP's legal briefs in its education cases are more and more attacking segregation, rather than laying primary emhpasis on whether the separate facilities offered for Negroes are actually equal to those offered whites.

In the case involving the Univ. of North Carolina graduate and professional schools, NAACP used this approach. The brief pointed out that the Negro law school facilities are not physically equal to those given white law students—but then went to the heart of the matter in the following language (quoted from a brief filed in Texas):

"Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned."

4-23

'Confessions' Of 3 Barred At Trenton

WITH the jury back in the courtroom, and the confessions of three of the defendants ruled out, the re-trial of the Trenton Six before the New Jersey Superior Court has moved into a decisive stage.

For several weeks the jury was not allowed to hear arguments on the question of permitting the alleged "confessions" of the six Negro defendants to be admitted as evidence.

Judge Ralph J. Smalley finally ruled out three of the confessions, saying that the State had not proved they were obtained legally. Last week he refused to allow the Prosecutor to read a handwritten "confession" allegedly made by Ralph Cooper, one of the defendants. A typewritten copy of a "confession" the prosecution claims Cooper signed was among those thrown out by Judge Smalley.

The "confessions" of Collis English and McKinley Forrest were admitted. Those of John McKenzie and James Thorpe, in addition to Coopers, were thrown out.

At the first trial three years ago, all five confessions were admitted, and served as the basis on which the six were convicted and sentenced to death. (Defendant Horace Wilson never signed a confession.) The men were accused of murdering an elderly second-hand furniture dealer in Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 27, 1948.

An appeal resulted in the verdict being overthrown by the N. J. Supreme Court in August, 1948.

CHECKS TOTALLING $400 are being gratefully received from Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council (left) by the Rev. Charles S. Watkins (center) and Samuel A. Williams on behalf of the Trenton Six Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Rev. Mr. Watkins and Williams are treasurer and vice president, respectively, of the New Jersey NAACP branch. The money was contributed by 19 CIO local unions for the defense of six Negroes, whom the NAACP and New Jersey CIO believe are falsely accused of murder. Judges ruled out three "confessions."

Reuther Hits Builder Flop In Slum Plan

WALTER REUTHER, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, has asked the government to stop work on Detroit's huge slum clearance and rebuilding project in the Gratiot area.

He asked federal authorities to act because the city has made no adequate plans for finding the 7460 persons involved another place to live.

The law requires any city which undertakes a redevelopment plan to relocate the families involved. Raymond Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, however, issued a "prior approval" of the Detroit plan, on the city's promise to come up with a relocation program later.

Now, Reuther said in a letter to Foley, approximately 450 families have been forced to move, but no facilities have been provided for them to move to.

Some have been shunted temporarily to other already overcrowded homes in the same area, and face moving again. Others have found vacancies in public housing. A lot more have simply doubled up with slum families outside the area.

This has been the result of the city's reliance upon the good faith of the private builders who ultimately are expected to do the construction work. Even the director of the Detroit Housing Commission has publicly stated in recent weeks that the builders' cooperation on the relocation qestion has been "far from satisfactory."

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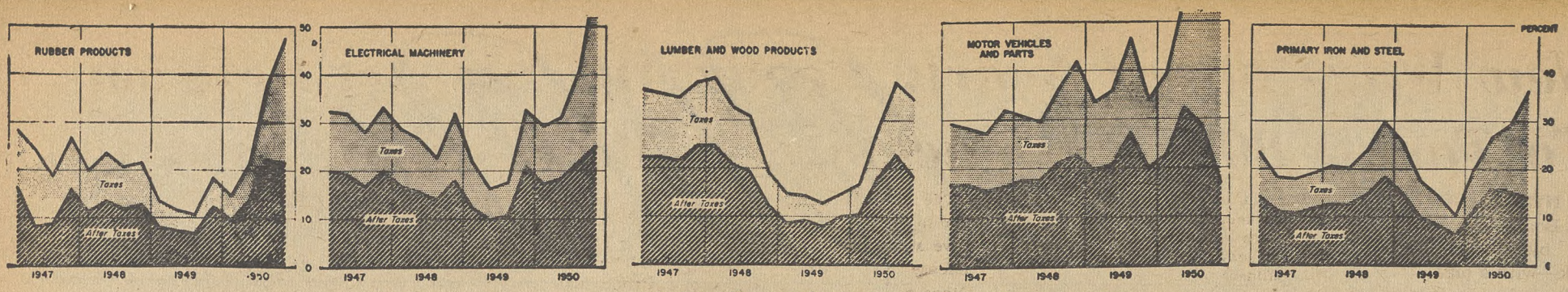
U.S. Reveals Company Profits Up 43%

Firms Get $4½ Billion Tax 'Bribes'

(See Stories, Pages 2 & 5)

AMERICAN SCENE: Every housewife knows that the cost of living has skyrocketed, but few of them know exactly how much. Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, Deputy Commissioner of U. S. Labor Statistics, in a recent speech told American women just how much the cost of groceries has risen. She said that it now takes $23.74 to buy the following groceries which could be purchased in 1939 for $10: 10 pounds of flour, five pounds of sugar, 15 pounds of potatoes, two loaves of bread, seven quarts of milk, a six-pound rib roast, two pounds of bacon, two pounds of butter, a package of rolled oats, two dozen oranges, a pound of coffee, a five-pound head of cabbage, three pounds of green beans, two pounds each of veal cutlet and pork chops, a can of salmon, three pounds of onions, a pound of cheese, two dozen eggs, three pounds of apples, two cans of tomatoes, two bunches of carrots, a can of peaches, two cans of peas, a head of lettuce and a box of dried prunes. High prices like these are behind CIO's demand for a Defense Production Act with controls that really work.



Going Up—Rates Of Profits Of Selected Industry Groups

Corporate Profits After Taxes Rise 43% In '50

PERHAPS THE most appropriate place to study the 1950 profits of the country's manufacturing corporations would be in a stratoflyer.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, made public last week, showed that the 1950 incomes of 21 different industry groups had one thing in common—they were up, way up.

Profits of manufacturing corporations—before payment of federal taxes—were listed as 61% higher than in 1949. They were $23.2 billion in 1950, compared to $14.4 billion in 1949.

Net income after taxes last year was about $12.9 billion, or 43% more than in 1949. Sales in 1950 are estimated to have been 17% above 1949, while costs and expenses arose only 13%.

All industries showed increases in profits before taxes, ranging from 12% for the tobacco industry to 141% for rubber products.

There were four industries in which 1950 profits before taxes were more than double the 1949 figures. They were rubber products 141%, lumber and wood products 121%, electrical machinery 111%, and primary non-ferrous metals 100%.

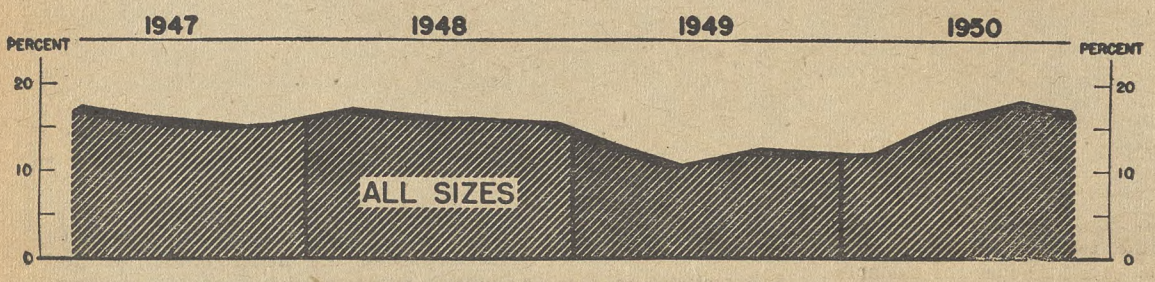
In all, half the industries covered in the report showed more than a 75% increase in profits before taxes.

Profits after taxes increased for every industry but one, tobacco, which showed a slight decrease of 3%. For the others, the 1950 increases ranged from 7% for printing and publishing to 107% for rubber products.

Two industries, rubber products and lumber and wood products, more than doubled profits after taxes in 1950. Twelve of the 22 industries reported showed more than a 50% profit increase after taxes.

Total assets of manufacturing corporations at the end of 1950 were estimated at $126.3 billion, $16.5 billion higher than at the end of 1949.

All in all, the corporations weren't starving!



Profit Rates Of All Manufacturing Corporations

Has Your Income Increased Like These Business Profits?

Following is a list of profits after taxes of manufacturing corporations by industry groups in 1949 and 1950, as reported by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission and Securities & Exchange Commission.

	Profit after taxes In millions of dollars		
Industry Group	1949	1950	Change
Food	$ 965	$ 1063	+ 10%
Tobacco	156	152	— 3%
Textile mill products	349	610	+ 75%
Apparel and finished textiles	81	110	+ 36%
Lumber & wood	146	299	+105%
Furniture & fixtures	54	105	+ 94%
Paper & allied products	388	558	+ 65%
Printing & publishing	150	160	+ 7%
Chemicals	917	1364	+ 49%
Petroleum	1433	1808	+ 26%
Rubber	115	238	+107%
Leather	47	82	+ 74%
Stone, clay & glass	322	481	+ 49%
Primary non-ferrous metals	264	500	+ 89%
Primary iron & steel	653	1007	+ 54%
Fabricated metal	356	594	+ 67%
Machinery (excl. electrical)	785	1014	+ 29%
Electrical machinery	385	688	+ 74%
Transportation equip. (excl. autos)	155	193	+ 25%
Motor vehicles & parts	1141	1515	+ 33%
Instruments, etc.	125	198	+ 58%
Miscellaneous	84	145	+ 73%
All manufacturing	9021	12,864	+ 43%

Dozen Rallies Spur Fight For Equality Of Sacrifice

THE MAGIC flame of labor unity in the home-front fight for equality in the mobilization drive burned more brightly last week.

Leaders of CIO unions in a dozen additional cities and states, usually with their AFL counterparts, held or planned meetings intended to drive home to the great mass of Americans the fact that big business has taken over direction of the defense effort.

The flame was lighted at the United Labor Conference held in Washington last month by the United Labor Policy Committee, composed of representatives of CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods.

One spot where unity burned especially bright last week was in New York City. On the night of Apr. 26, more than 5000 union officials, committee members, shop stewards and other active workers crowded into Manhattan Center at the joint call of the New York City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

They heard CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, AFL Pres. William Green, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany and Pres. Thomas Murray of the New York State Federation of Labor tell what has been wrong with mobilization and what the labor thinks should be done about it.

Carey spoke on "Whose Defense Program Is It?" He answered his own query—"It's big business.'"

He denounced the "obscene accumulation of enormous profits and not wage increases," as the major cause of inflation.

He described the "profit-taking spree . . . running berserk"; business scheming to dodge not only excess profits taxes, but other taxes as well; the new price "control" set-up that he said will increase prices; the fake "sacrifices" of business and the genuine sacrifices of the average American.

Don't Like Us

"In view of this," he said, "is it any wonder that the ruling big business clique in Washington has been violently opposed to labor's participation in the defense program? Is it any wonder that the profiteers and the tax-evaders don't want to give labor a policy-making voice where it can call a halt to profiteering and tax-evading?"

Haywood substituted for CIO Pres. Philip Murray, confined to a Pittsburgh hospital with a serious stomach ailment. He also attacked big business mis-handling of the defense program.

"Working men and women know that no building is stronger than its foundation," he said. "They also know that no defense program will truly produce national strength and effectiveness if it is not firmly based on fair play, on economic and social justice, and on unshakable determination to spread the necessary sacrifice equally among every group.

"That is plain common sense. You recognize it. I recognize it.

"Unfortunately, there are men in high places in Washington who do not seem to recognize it."

Among them, he said, is Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, "who manages to get by, in this inflationary period, on an income of about $200,000 a year."

Haywood pointed out that the situation has improved somewhat since the labor members of the old Wage Stabilization Board walked out Feb. 16 in protest against "an unfair and inequitable program."

The "icy curtain" between big business in mobilization and the people as a whole, he said, has started to melt "thanks to the program and the actions of the organized labor movement and the ULPC."

"Of course the thaw is not complete," he conceded. "But the thaw is going to continue."

A resolution adopted without dissent commended the National ULPC and called on all personnel in federal executive and legislative branches to "fulfill their obligations and responsibilities by assuring" the nation that they will adopt the labor program.

Another impressive meeting was held in **New Haven, Conn.,** under the auspices of the Connecticut United Labor Committee.

More than 300 delegates voted to organize some 175,000 union members in a campaign to protest the wage-price policy and big business domination of mobilization, and to demand a new program based on "equal sacrifice and fair play."

Co-Chairmen

Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the Connecticut CIO Council and Pres. Timothy Collins of the Connecticut Federation of Labor were co-chairmen of the meeting, the first of its size ever held by CIO and AFL in the State.

Speakers were Frank Fernbach of the National CIO Dept. of Educational and Research; William Lavelle, CIO legislative representative in Washington; Margaret C. Driscoll, CIO State legislative agent; Secy.-Treas. John J. Driscoll of the State CIO Council; Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Dept., and Secy.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of the State Federation of Labor.

The Greater New Haven CIO Council is making plans to arrange for a joint meeting of all organized labor in the vicinity early in May.

At **Meadville, Pa.,** 150 delegates from CIO and AFL unions in five northwestern Pennsylvania counties met Apr. 22 in the first full-scale joint labor conference in the area's history.

Representing about 75,000 union members, they demanded an immediate end to the "critical situation" created by blunders and big business mismanagement of the mobilization program.

They also set up a five-county steering committee to keep union members informed of votes in Congress and the State Legislature affecting labor.

Co-chairmen were Ralph Tillotson, CIO sub-regional director in Erie, and John Hoover, president of the Meadville Central Labor Union, AFL. The principal speaker was Lavelle,

In **Cleveland,** a local United Labor Policy Committee was set up at a meeting of CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhood representatives and steps were taken to put the United Labor Program for Action into effect immediately in the Greater Cleveland area.

CIO, AFL and brotherhoods in **Billings, Mont.,** established the Yellowstone County United Labor Committee at a meeting Apr. 22 and voted unanimously to form a permanent organization to handle political and legislative matters.

CIO Sub-Regional Director Sylvester Graham reported the committee will meet regularly on the second Friday of each month.

The Greater Kansas City Industrial Union Council, which covers both **Kansas City, Mo.,** and **Kansas City, Kan.,** and the local AFL "cost of living" committees are now holding joint sessions. CIO Reg. Director James J. Leary suggested that the two groups expand their field of operations to cover the broader objectives of the United Labor Conference.

New Wage Board Nearly Ready To Tackle 800-Case Backlog

A NEW WAGE Stabilization Board may be in operation by the middle of this week—with a man-sized pile of work on the agenda.

George W. Taylor, Univ. of Pennsylvania professor who headed the War Labor Board during much of World War II, was sworn in as new chairman of the WSB on Apr. 26.

Other members of the 18-man agency created by the President on Apr. 20 will probably be named early in the week. There will be six from labor, six from management and six representing the public.

It is likely that the six labor names will be recommended to the White House after the United Labor Policy Committee completes an afternoon session on Apr. 30.

THREE CIO union officials have been widely mentioned in the press as slated for posts with the board. They are Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, who served on the WLB and also on the WSB until its break-up over major issues last February; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; and Vice-Pres. John Livingston of the United Automobile Workers.

Taylor said that the board will face a backlog of 800 wage cases, involving some three million workers. The WSB has not been functioning since mid-February, when labor members protested its earlier formula for wage stabilization was rigid and unfair to many groups of workers.

Wages were temporarily frozen in January by order of Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. Later, in its controversial Regulation No. 6, the board thawed the freeze to permit increases up to 10% over the rate in effect on Jan. 15, 1950.

But many aspects of the wage problem await action by the board. Cases involving the CIO textile workers, meat packers and shipbuilders — among others — have been awaiting approval. All revolve around the 10% boost provision.

Johnston, in a major decision last week involving a million railroad workers, approved a 6c cost-of-living increase which pierced the 10% "ceiling" set by the WSB's regulation.

That case involved an agreement between the AFL railroad unions and the Army, which has been running the nation's railroads for the past several months. The case rattled through several government agencies, and found some urging approval of the wage hike and others calling for its refusal.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Manufacturers kept up its running criticism of President Truman's order that the Wage Board may also hear cases involving non-economic disputes.

The president's order permits him to certify such disputes which have a "substantial" effect on the defense program to the board. Other non-economic cases may go to it by mutual agreement of the union and company.

The NAM News, in an editorial that waves the flag for the Taft-Hartley Act, lamented what it called as an "alliance" between the administration and Labor.

IT BEMOANED the fact that strikebreakers and scabs herded into some southern textile mills might be "compelled" to join a union through board action.

Rieve, whose union is now on strike in southern mills, charged that conditions were particularly bad in mills owned by NAM Pres. William Ruffin.

He said that Mill-Owner Ruffin pays workers in his Mississippi mill about 70c an hour less than the pay which NAM Pres. Ruffin always claims in his speeches is "average" for American workers.

Two Locals Bolt Commie Union To Join CIO Paperworkers

Members of two locals of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union in Richmond, Va., have voted unanimously to leave the left wing group and join the CIO Paperworkers.

The action was an aftermath to the merger meeting in New York last October of the Food and Tobacco Workers, the Office and Professional Workers and independent Local 65. At the time, delegates from Richmond Locals 45 and 57 questioned criticism leveled at U. S. foreign policy and the lack of attention to trade union problems.

First rumblings of the disaffiliation move brought Donald Henderson, former president of FTA and now administrator for DPO, to Richmond on the run. Despite threats and coercion, the members refused to be moved from their decision to disaffiliate.

Max Sussman, business manager for the two new Paperworkers' locals, says he hopes the example of the Richmond workers will be followed by other locals "now being held captive by DPO in an unholy alliance designed to defeat the aims and achievements of the CIO."

Defense Act Revision Proposed By Truman

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week asked Congress to renew and amend the Defense Production Act — but, with only a couple of exceptions, he did not ask for specific changes which labor and consumer groups have been maintaining are necessary if price control is to be effective.

The two points of major economic importance which the President did ask were these:

1. Passage of a new and stronger rent control law, allowing the government to impose both residential and commercial rent ceilings "where they are needed to stabilize the situation, stop profiteering, and hold down living costs." The present rent law expires June 30.

2. Power for the government to control speculation on the commodity markets by setting high margin requirements whenever gambling threatens to drive up prices. The present act leaves commodity speculation entirely uncontrolled.

His other major recommendations were:

1. Extension of the present act for two years, until June 30, 1953. It is due to expire June 30 unless renewed.

2. Authority for the government to build and operate defense plants where necessary to produce essential materials and equipment. No such authority now exists.

3. Permission to subsidize high-cost producers of certain essential materials so as to get the materials from them without increasing prices all along the line.

4. Amendment of the act to freeze the parity price for each farm commodity as of the beginning of the marketing season. This would permit price increases in foods whose market price is still below the parity level. It would change the parity price once a year rather than day-by-day.

5. Provision of much stronger enforcement powers for the Office of Price Stabilization—a serious weakness in the present law.

The President said that wage stabilization was a necessary part of the whole picture, but clearly indicated that he believed wage policy should be flexible.

Referring to the re-establishment of a Wage Stabilization Board, he said:

"THE FURTHER development of fair wage stabilization policies for the longer run should now go rapidly forward.

"In formulating such policies, many factors will have to be weighed, including changes in the cost of living, substandards of living, and cases of hardship and inequity."

He renewed his request for $10 billion in new taxes, pointing out that the present Treasury surplus would be wiped out by January. And he predicted he might have to ask Congress later for authority to subsidize the production of certain foods, if prices get out of line again.

In general, the President indicated the major impact of the military build-up on our economy was still to come, but that the big first shock was over and the economy was — temporarily at least—levelling off.

Wall St. Journal Says New Profit Curb Has 'More Sound Than Substance'

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Johnston last week issued a new general policy which was widely heralded as "profit limitation."

Sounds fine—but even the conservative Wall Street Journal described it as having "more sound than substance."

If the policy meant anything, it would be hailed as the beginning of that equality of sacrifice for which labor and consumer groups have been begging for so long. But it doesn't, and can't, mean a thing, now or for a long time to come, labor economists say.

Johnston said that after OPS issues its permanent price ceilings, to be known as "tailored prices," it should allow no industry to get a higher-than-tailored ceiling unless it could show that its dollar profits were below 85% of the average of its dollar profits for the best three years out of the four-year period 1946 through 1949.

He instructed Price Administrator Michael Di Salle to develop this policy into a program.

The new policy is seen as meaningless because:

(a) Johnston did not define what he meant by an industry—would an individual shoe manufacturer have to fall below 85% of his own average profits or those of all shoe manufacturers?

(b) It would apply only after the permanent price ceilings had been set, and they haven't been set. It doesn't apply now, for instance, to car prices, food prices, the new manufacturers' pricing order or anything still under the general "freeze" order, which was issued Jan. 26.

(c) All the loopholes in the present law would still be in effect, unless Congress changes it.

(d) The old OPA of World War II had a very similar policy, but since it applied only at the end of the pricing process, it was used only six times out of the millions of price-setting operations OPA conducted.

CIO economists warn: In spite of the essential meaninglessness of this new policy, the big business interests will undoubtedly try to use it as an excuse to try to persuade the Wage Stabilization Board to outlaw cost-of-living escalator clauses in union contracts.

The equally widely heralded manufacturers' interim pricing order, issued two days after the new policy, carefully allows the manufacturers to pass on every cent of every cost increase they have obtained since Korea.

The increased costs of raw materials in many instances represent sheer profiteering. Hence, the order freezes the profiteering right into the price structure.

Profits Of Standard Oil Of N. J. Over $1 Million Daily In '50

Standard Oil of New Jersey made more than a million dollars in profits every day last year—after taxes.

The figure, reported Apr. 20, was $408,223,223, or $1,114,000 a day. The 1949 profit was $268,869,501.

Standard of New Jersey, with its affiliates, is the world's largest oil company, and this country's third largest private enterprise.

Its tremendous 1950 profits were exceeded only by those of General Motors, with $834,044,039.

American Telephone & Telegraph was third highest money-maker in 1950, with net profits of $346,962,051.

CIO Urges 6 Changes In Price Control Law

THE CURRENT Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Department of Research and Education, spells out in detail what is wrong with the present price control law. It also lists CIO's recommendations for specific amendments to the price control law, which is known as Defense Production Act.

Of the six recommendations, President Truman's message to Congress calls for the enactment of one, mentions another as something that may have to be faced in the future, and by-passes the rest.

The CIO's suggested changes in the DPA called for sections to provide:

"1. The authority to use food price subsidies which would permit effective controls over retail food prices while, at the same time, assuring fair returns to farmers. *(The President said this might become necessary later on.)*

"2. The necessary authority to regulate trading and margins on the commodity exchanges. *(The President asked for this.)*

"3. Effective grade labelling and the establishment of specifications and standards for different kinds of goods and services.

"4. Elimination of the special profit guarantee for food processors.

"5. Elimination of the provision which requires exclusive consultation by the OPS Administrator with industry and trade association representatives prior to the issuance of any rules or regulations.

"6. The authority for consumers, as well as manufacturers and retailers, to file protests against rules or regulations ordered by the OPS Administrator."

THE OUTLOOK added that if shortages develop in such basic items as food and clothing, "then rationing of those goods should be instituted . . . While no such shortages exist at present, it is possible that they may appear during the course of the mobilization effort."

The Outlook charged that in passing the Defense Production Act last year, Congress "handed the Administration an unworkable law . . . which made it impossible to regulate the commodity markets or to impose selective price controls."

But, the publication commented, "the stabilization agencies, on the other hand, have failed consistently to utilize fully the inadequate powers at their command."

See Here, Private Enterprise

Everybody who can read knows that corporations have been having a field day. Now the Federal Trade Commission confirms the trend. Its findings:

Profits of corporations in 21 major industries, after taxes, soared 43% in 1950 over 1949 levels.

That looks like profiteering, if you'll excuse the expression.

It **doesn't** look like equality of sacrifice, and it **doesn't** look as though our present tax laws are operating to place a fair share of the defense burden on profits.

If Congress is responsive to the views of the folks back home, it will give thought to aiming its anti-aircraft guns at those high-flying super-profits.

The CIO has proposed six ways that Congress can halt inflation, stabilize the economy, and provide a little equality of sacrifice in the defense picture. The President has also made suggestions for improving the basic anti-inflation law. There's no excuse for delay on Capitol Hill.

Of course, big business organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers are likely to oppose most of these proposals.

But every time the NAM moans about alleged dangers to its idea of free enterprise, an awful lot of people are going to be thinking about that 43% profit increase.

Ten Million Dollar Pressure

During 1950, at least $10 million was spent for lobbying in the Congress of the United States. Most of it came from business and other conservative pressure groups.

The American Medical Association, according to figures rounded up by the Congressional Quarterly, spent about $1¼ millions for lobbying. Was the AMA successful? Well, no national health insurance program has been passed.

The Committee for Constitutional Government spent almost a million. Did it do a job? Well, Taft-Hartley is still on the books, and a lot of Fair Deal measures are still gathering dust in pigeonholes.

But history shows that big money doesn't always walk off with the show. Despite opposition from big business and its pressure boys, we've moved through the years in a steady path toward a form of government more responsive to the people's needs. We can keep political progress alive—by political action.

This is an off-year for elections. Many people would like to forget about politics until the campaign is under way. Chances are, those same people will be complaining in '52 that their Election Day choice is limited to Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

Just about a year from now, primary elections will be starting in the various states. If union members do a political action job in the next 12 months, they can win nominations for candidates pledged to policies of fair play and equal sacrifice.

But the time to get busy is now, not next year—when it may be too late to win one of the most important elections in American history.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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LITTLE JACK HORNER!

CP Makes May Day Mockery

By GERVASE N. LOVE

MAY DAY, the traditional day of celebration for organized labor in Europe, will be observed again this week—with the Communists, as usual, trying to make a mockery of it.

They won't, of course, be able to succeed. For the free workers of Europe are as wise in their generation as the Reds. The day will be, for them, a day devoted to consideration of the basic objectives of free workers everywhere—peace, economic advancement, and social and industrial democracy—which May Day has come to symbolize.

They will hold their parades. They will listen thoughtfully to the speeches of their leaders. They will sing the songs of the worker and they will pay tribute to the memories of those who died in the long fight for the better life.

So will the Communists. But whereas the free workers will believe sincerely in what they are doing and what they are celebrating, the day to their Red brethren will be merely another opportunity to thump the tub for whatever aims Soviet Russia may be pursuing at that time.

MAY DAY was never very widely observed in the United States, even though it was of American origin. It was adopted as a day symbolic of international fraternity among workers at an international labor meeting at Paris in 1889.

The motion for its adoption was presented by the American delegation. May 1 was picked because that date, three years before, had marked the start of a general strike in Chicago to enforce the eight-hour day.

The McCormick Harvester Works for months had been locking out its regular employes and replacing them with scabs and Pinkerton "detectives" in anticipation of the strike.

On May 3, 1886, a mass meeting of the lockout victims was held at the plant gate. In the midst of it the scabs and "detectives" charged.

A fight developed. Police were called. They restored order by firing into the crowd and killing several workers.

A protest meeting that night in the Haymarket Square was climaxed by the historic explosion. (The person who planted the bomb has never been found.) Police fired frantically into the crowd. How many were killed was never determined, but the number was high.

The persecution and frame-ups of Anarchists that followed constitutes one of the most shameful chapter in American history.

The workers of Europe are coming more and more to the clear realization that their goals will never be attained with the "help" of Soviet Russia and her Communist stooges in other countries.

WHO BUT THE SOVIET, they might well wonder, would turn a day dedicated to peace and justice into an occasion for a display of armed might? In Moscow, the Red Army will march, fly, ride on tanks and cannon in a day-long demonstration.

Even if the Russian worker doesn't get much in the way of peace or justice—or food and clothing and housing—he can have, on this one day, the privilege of looking at the fighting men he supports and the war materiel he pays for.

Communist slogans, meaningless as they've become, will be screamed over the rest of Europe, too. It's a foregone conclusion that the disillusioned workers won't pay much attention to them.

In the United States the Communists have sort of taken over May Day by default. Undoubtedly they will stage parades and make speeches parroting those of their masters in Moscow.

AMERICAN WORKERS will be content to send their greetings to laboring people of other countries, as Pres. Philip Murray has done on behalf of the CIO.

"We are all engaged in the common quest for liberty, dignity and security," he wrote. "Where democratic liberties still exist, workers through their organizations are able to demonstrate publicly the will to struggle and the determination to continue their efforts to extend and consolidate their gains . . .

"Free trade unionists everywhere are now banded together in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in quest of peace, freedom and social justice. In the free world we still enjoy the right to struggle for the attainment of those goals. In the slave world, promises of social betterment not only are cynically broken but the rights of working people to change and improve their way of life are brutally suppressed."

Lobbying Expenditures Doubled In 4 Years

Three hundred and forty organizations which have a stake in influencing federal legislation spent $10,303,204 for that purpose during 1950, according to their reports under the Lobby Act

At the head of the list, as might be expected, was the American Medical Association, which paid $1,326,078 to fight President Truman's health insurance plan and other legislation that might affect its monopoly position in the medical field.

In second place was the Committee for Constitutional Government, which spent $921,549 in an effort to return the United States to its pre-Hoover economic and social status.

(Edward A. Rumley, executive secretary of that isolationist, anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal group, was convicted recently of contempt of Congress for failure to answer all the questions the House Lobby Investigating Committee asked him last summer.)

A study and tabulation of the lobbyists' reports, made by Congressional Quarterly, shows that the AMA and the CCG also headed the list in 1949.

The organizations studied in that tabulation were good, bad and indifferent from the labor point of view. The 1950 total, according to CQ, compares with over-all lobby spending of $7,969,710 in 1949; $6,191,838 in 1948 and $5,058,357 in 1947—indicating a steady increase in efforts to influence members of Congress on a widening range of issues.

Sixteen groups, including the AMA and the CCG, spent more than $100,000 on legislation during the year. Business groups spent more than half the grand total, including the outright business organizations and the phoney fronts masquerading under small business, tax reduction and "public" labels.

The CQ tabluation shows that after the AMA and the CCG, the other groups that spent more than $100,000 ranked in this order:

Townsend Plan, Inc. (through the third quarter), $379,551; United World Federalists, $345,022; Association of American Railroads, $269,825; National Small Business Men's Association, $221,107; National Association of Real Estate Boards, $133,650; American Legion, $130,872; National Tax Equality Association, $126,971; National Coal Association, $122,737; Atlantic Union Committee, $116,666; AFL, $116,027; National Federation of Post Office Clerks, $115,092; Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., $109,926; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, $105,051, and Southern States Industrial Council, $104,387.

The National Small Business Men's Association is one of the masquerades big business uses to carry the ball on the legislative front. Both it and the Small Business Economic Foundation were created by DeWitt Emery, Akron, O., printer.

The House Select Committee on Small Business, of which Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) is chairman, investigated both groups less than two years ago. A report filed with the House on Feb. 21, 1950, showed Emery to be president of both groups and their directorates to interlock. In summarizing the committee's findings, the report said:

"We . . . believe that we can give fully responsive answers to the two main questions stated at the beginning of this report:

"1. Do these organizations claim to represent small business? The answer is 'yes'.

"2. If so, is the claim false or misleading? The answer is 'yes'."

The Foundation, the committee found, lives on "the dole of the biggest businesses in the country," and it "may well be called an absolute fraud."

"As to the association," it continued, "the answer must be much the same."

Both groups, the committee reported, are strongly anti-labor.

The Conference of American Small Business Organizations, which reported spending $53,655, was found to be the same type of organization by the House Lobby Investigating Committee of last summer headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.).

Like Emery's foundation, it has used its name to get donations from big business and fronted for its financial benefactors—not for the people for whom it professed to act.

The Patman committee also investigated that National Tax Equality Association and found that like the National Small Business Men's Association, it has what might be called a subsidiary—National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

Both were formed by Vernon Scott and his firm, Scott & Schuler, organization and industry counselors. They share leadership and have common aims, but at least for lobby report purposes are regarded as separate organizations.

The CQ tabulation shows that while the NTEA was spending $126,970 on legislative matters last year, the NAB was spending $34,658. In addition, 20 state groups of associated business men or tax equality associations, all affiliated with the NAB, were spending a total of $92,840.

The NTEA directs its efforts toward a "tax equality" program aimed at cooperatives, which it claims under present laws are a "menace" to small business. (The CIO does not agree.) The NAB has more general aims, but stresses the same kind of "tax equality" program.

Both profess to be arms of small business. But the NTEA gets most of its money from public utility companies, the Patman committee found. And the committee staff found evidence indicating that NTEA funds "flow into NAB or its state affiliates."

"It thus seems sufficiently clear that if these organizations do claim to represent small business," the report states, "there is at least a prima facie basis for regarding the claims as false or at the very least grossly misleading."

In its summary, the committee found that the two organizations and the NAB state affiliates do in fact purport to represent small business, and that this claim is "false or misleading."

CQ found that the Communist Party spent $10 on lobbying during the first six months of the year.

Expenditures of 312 groups were sorted out into nine categories by CQ. These were:

Business (outright), $3,410,054;

Citizens (including such organizations as the CCG), $1,799,803;

Employe (unions), $518,413;

Farm, $1,212,214;

Foreign policy, $744,904;

Professional, $1,596,835;

Reclamation, $389,374;

Tax, $443,186;

Veterans and military, $188,421.

Labor's Lobbying Expenses Are Only 5% Of Total

Twenty-nine labor groups accounted for $518,413 of the $10,303,204 spent to influence legislation in Congress during 1950, according to the Congressional Quarterly Report.

That's 5% of the total. The American Medical Association's expenditure of $1,326,078 was just under 13%.

The National CIO reported spending $32,709. This sum included $1500 for the CIO Housing Committee, a $5000 gift to the Committee for the Nation's Health, and the cost of mimeographing and distributing the "Legis-letter." The CIO Maritime Committee spent $22,002 and the Communications Workers $9703. The AFL reported spending $116,027.

U.S. Doles Out Billions In Tax Rebates To Manufactures

BILLIONS of dollars of "tax rebates" have been given to hundreds of American manufacturing corporations within the last few months.

The rebates take the form of government certificates which permit companies to write off the cost of new plants within the next five years. Ordinarily, companies amortize their plants in 20, not five years.

This tremendous subsidy for business was approved by Congress for the purpose of obtaining an increase in the country's defense production capacity. Congress and many government administrators remembered with fear the 1940-41 period, when many industries refused to expand their plant capacity for World War II without special favors from the Government.

Under the five-year amortization plan, a company deducts from its profits in each year through 1956 20% of the cost of its new plant and equipment. That deduction, of course, lowers profits and, therefore, means lower taxes.

If five years from now the national emergency is over and corporation tax rates have dropped, the corporations will have made a big saving in the money they pay to Uncle Sam. They will also have a lot of new buildings and equipment.

The companies benefit even if taxes don't go down five years from now. First, they get the tax benefits at a period of almost guaranteed high profits.

Secondly, the higher costs for plants during the five year period permitted by Uncle Sam's certificates tend to get melded into the price structure. Prices go up to absorb the building costs—and then have a tendency to stay up

AT ANY rate, the certificates are attractive to industrialists so far, some $4½ billion in five-year-amortization permits have been handed out to businessmen.

Many economists believe this type of "incentive" to industry is needed to insure success of the defense production program.

But union researchers, looking at the problem, feel that administration of the entire five year depreciation program by the Defense Production Administration—a division of Charles E. Wilson's Office of Defense Mobilization—has been very lax. They point out:

- The large bulk of the $4½ billion in certificates has been granted to big business.
- Many five-year amortization certificates have been given to companies with only the most remote connection with the defense program.
- Many of the amortization certificates cover factory and other buildings which will be used for private profit long after the defense program is over.
- In some industries—such as paper and textile, for instance—certificates have been handed out even though the companies have no direct connection with the defense effort that requires emergency action.
- Many of the certificates have been granted without any indication of real economic need.

The certificates are being granted even though American corporations now holding a record-breaking accumulation of more than $76 billion in net working capital.

IN SOME other industries, expansion which is not directly needed for the defense program will merely use up steel and short-supply items which should be used wherever possible for defense needs.

One such case is in the woolen industry; in a recent letter to Sen. Maybank (D S.C.), Research Director Sol Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers says:

"The benefit cannot be justified as necessary under the regulations issued by President Truman. While these woolen fabrics are required for national defense, there is no 'shortage of facilities for the production' of these materials for national defense.

"The woolen and worsted industry now has sufficient capacity to take care of all possible military and civilian needs . . .

"The unevenness of employment at the present time, even with the available government contracts, makes the construction of further facilities with government aid of highly dubious value. It will undermine sound competition."

Corporations holding the biggest tax amortization certificates issued by the Defense Production Administration:

INTERNATIONAL PAPER	$ 42,971,958
NATIONAL STEEL	21,725,895
DETROIT STEEL	47,797,100
GULF OIL	33,912,342
PUEBLO STEEL	80,000,000
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RR	66,422,000
SEABOARD AIRLINE RR	49,910,903
PITTSBURGH STEEL	56,318,000
REYNOLDS METAL	78,365,278
SINCLAIR OIL	27,000,000
CHEMSTRAND	114,031,500
U. S. STEEL	420,000,000
ETHYL CORP.	56,536,000
WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER	31,594,377
ALCOA	149,262,789
STANDARD OIL	45,199,000
KAISER	135,960,505
JONES AND LAUGHLIN	42,057,287
CRUCIBLE STEEL	27,251,893
DOW CHEMICAL	70,651,760
ARMCO STEEL	123,492,406
BETHLEHEM STEEL	235,849,000
GENERAL ELECTRIC	48,322,930
ETHYL CORP.	48,176,000
GRANITE STEEL	63,033,900
HARVEY MACHINE CO.	94,700,000
SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION	29,000,000
TOTAL	$2,190,816,928

Spain's High Prices Cause 2nd Strike

SPANISH workers, for the second time in less than two months, staged a widespread strike last week in protest against the Franco dictatorship's failure to do something about the rising cost of living.

The walkout, a two-day demonstration that took an estimated 350,000 workers from their jobs, forced numerous factories, mines and stores to close in the heavily industrialized Basque provinces on the north coast of Spain, not far from the French border.

It was so successful that government officials conceded the impossibility of carrying out their threat to discharge the strikers. They admitted that the best they might do was to fire a few leaders as a "disciplinary" measure.

Some 200 leaders of the strike have been arrested.

A RENEWAL of the walkout appeared possible later in the week when strikers who had returned left their jobs again in angry protest against refusal of authorities to release those arrested.

The political implications of the walkout were not immediately clear. The Basques, devoutly Catholic and anti-Communist, are also stoutly anti-Franco.

It was they who were slaughtered by Italian Fascist and German Nazi supporters of Marshall Franco and his Falangists at Guernica during the Civil War.

The protest was clearly based in part on opposition to Franco, but appeared aimed primarily at high prices and scarcities caused by black markets, which are blamed on some government officials, and graft in government circles. As a result, the workers' standard of living is the lowest in Western Europe.

The Associated Press quoted one Balboa steel worker as saying, as he prepared to return to his job:

"WE MADE our protest. Now it's up to the government to do something about it so we can live. My problem is very simple. Before our Civil War, I made half of what I'm making now. But I lived 100% better.

"Don't make any mistake. I'm not a Communist and I'm not against Franco, but I want to live and I've got a family to feed."

Government statistics show that take-home pay for most jobs is about 50% more than in 1936, when the Civil War started.

But the basic wage for a miner, however, is even now only 47c a day, for a textile worker 43c, for a metal worker 47c, and for a carpenter 52c. In addition, the worker receives small social welfare benefits.

The cost of living has increased 25% to 50% in recent months. Neither wages nor benefits, nor a combination of them, has been boosted enough to permit the standard of living to be maintained—even at prices which are low compared to the rest of Europe.

BREAD sells for 4c a pound, butter 28c, potatoes 5c and the lowest grade of beef 28c. The least a man can buy a suit of clothes for is $12.50, while the lowest grade of dress costs around $6. Black market prices, of course, are far higher.

The Basque walkout followed a general strike in Barcelona, on the northeast Mediterranean coast, that started Mar. 10. It was broken by the government with great difficulty and the use of considerable force.

EVERYBODY APPEARS to be enjoying a joke in this photograph of American delegates and union officials at the World Congress of Professional Workers, held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels, Belgium, Apr. 18-21. Left to right, seated, Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who is labor information chief of the Paris office of ECA; Mrs. Helen Rachlin, president of Local 1707, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee; standing, Pres. Paul R. Hutchings of the AFL Office Employees Union; Secy.-Treas. Irvin R. Kuenzli of the AFL Federation of Teachers; Arnold Zander of the AFL State, County and Municipal Employees; Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe; John J. Connors, AFL educational director; Vice Pres. John Moran of the CIO Communications Workers; Harry Steeper, AFL Musicians; L. A. Thomasen, CIO Newspaper Guild member and ECA labor information representative in Belgium, and Irving Brown, AFL European representative. More than 200 delegates attended.

ICFTU Professional Workers Demand Higher Wages, Increased Production

THE COMMON bond that unites manual and non-manual workers in all spheres was reaffirmed by the first World Congress of Professional Workers in its closing session in Brussels, Belgium.

The congress was called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It brought together more than 200 representatives of white collar workers from 18 countries and the Free Trade Unions in Exile.

"Within the framework of an economic democracy," the resolution stated, "there must be the fullest recognition of the right of non-manual workers to a voice in the conduct of an enterprise.

"This requires an extension of joint consultation to consider production problems and questions relating to welfare and efficiency, so as to provide for the participation of non-manual workers through trade union machinery."

ANOTHER resoultion, introduced by the delegation of the French Force Ouvriere, called for a study of techniques for improving productivity with emphasis on a continuous improvement in the living standards and working conditions of workers.

The two resolutions reflected the increasing determination of workers in other nations, especially in western Europe, to seek a greater share in the income from their labor, and to boost production only if it will benefit them as well as their employers.

A resolution from the United States delegation condemned the "ruthless expropriation" of the newspaper La Prensa by the Argentine government, and the withdrawal of press credentials from Sam Pope Brewer, New York Times correspondent, by the Spanish government.

CIO members attending the conference were Pres. Harry Martin of the Newspaper Guild; Vice Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers, and Mrs. Helen Rachlin, of New York, president of Local 1707 of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Carey Says Asians Resent U. S. 'Domestic Colonial Policy'

AMERICA'S "domestic colonial policy" has caused resentment among the peoples of Southeast Asia against the United States, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Press Club of New York City last week.

"Now this sounds like a severe indictment of the United States," declared Carey who spoke at the club's annual banquet. "That is exactly what it is. Here we have maintained a domestic colonial policy of our own.

"We have imposed that policy in varying intensity upon Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese and even our own native Indians. We have denied these people the full integration of citizenship and the right to exercise their freedom of decision.

"We have done that on the political level, on the economic level, and at the community organization level . . .

"We tell an Indonesian or a Hindu or a Malayan that the American people are eager, willing and able to help him in his struggle toward freedom. He is likely to ask whether all the American people are eager, willing and able.

"I have no doubt but what the minority groups in this country are willing and eager to aid the peoples of other lands, but I am absolutely convinced that in too many cases they are not able to help them. They are not able to help because they have not been permitted to help themselves."

Summer School Held By ICFTU

The first international summer school of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was held in Paris last week with a student body of 76 unionists from 15 affiliated European organizations.

In an opening address, U. S. Ambassador Milton Katz, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, said that the west should shift its emphasis to the re-establishment of the "military strength and political effectiveness of free Europe."

The North Atlantic Treaty, he said, complements the Marshall Plan because it is designed to insure peace and to "create a bulwark of strength behind which we may continue to work out a constructive future."

The summer school was set up by the ICFTU Education Service under the supervision of Hans Gottfurcht. Instruction centered largely about the Shuman Plan, cooperation, and increased industrial productivity.

FTC Tells Public:

Beer Is Fattening—Because It Stimulates Appetite

If you sit down and drink a case or two of Acme beer some thirsty afternoon this summer, you'll probably not only have a hangover, but the chances are you will also weigh more than you did before your binge began.

The Federal Trade Commission isn't concerned over whether or not you get a headache out of the deal. But the FTC has put its foot down on the practice of the Acme Brewing Co., San Francisco, Cal., of using the phrase "dietatically non--fattening" without qualifiation in its advertisements.

The qualification which FTC has ordered the firm to use is:

"When taken in substitution for foods of equal or greater caloric value and not in addition to the normally required diet."

This statement or its equivalent must be made "clearly and conspiciously" and "in immediate conjunction" with the non-fattening claim, the order specifies.

Acme Beer makers have been saying in much smaller type than in the non-fattening claim, that the beer is "relatively so, [unfattening] compared with other foods," according to the commission.

FTC says it is a fact that beer in itself is non-fattening, because it is "a food beverage with a relatively low caloric content," but goes on to say that "beer has a tendency to stimulate the appetite of many consumers."

If the beer stimulates his appetite so that the imbiber eats more heartily than he would have otherwise, he'll gain weight, FTC adds.

At $3100 Living Is Tough

At $35,000 A Year You Get Those 'Cadillac Blues'

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE WALL Street Journal would like you to think that things are tough all over. As evidence, they offer the cases of a $35,000-a-year businessman; a $17,000-yearly-income family in Texas; and a $60-a-week steel worker's family.

The steel worker—like workers in other industries—has plenty of troubles in these days of inflation. But neither the $17,000 family nor the $35,000 businessman appear to have problems that would touch the strings of your heart.

Whether the business paper intended or not, its series of articles shows this: there's a vast difference between worry about buying milk for the kids, and the more remote worry of whether you can make that 1950 Cadillac last another year.

The picture is most serious, of course, for the man who works in the steel mill. Mr. M., the article calls him, gets to the point in a hurry.

"I'm making more than ever before," he says, "but I have less than I ever had."

Worker Discouraged

He declares it to be "most discouraging" the way he loses ground, year by year. In 1946, he says, he owed debts of less than $100. Today—five years later—he lists his debts as "around $300." His wife thinks they total much more.

M. earns about $3100 a year, or about $60 a week at his job in the steel mill. Back in 1946, he grossed about $45 weekly. Today he is making more than he ever did in his life.

(If it weren't for the CIO Steelworkers who have contracts with most basic steel companies, M's earnings would likely be a lot less than $60 a week. The industry isn't exactly noted for spontaneous generosity to its employes.)

M's wages are lower than the "average" for steel workers. Dept. of Labor figures show that the average for iron, steel and rolling mill workers was $77.27 a week at last report in January.

But Mrs. M has some interesting figures to supply to the picture. In 1946, she fed her family of six for about $19 weekly. Today it costs $30 a week to do the job.

That's not counting milk which runs about $4.25 a week and even then, she feels the four kids—15, 13, 9, and 5 years of age—don't get as much milk as they should.

Rent Almost Double

The family rented a three-room apartment in 1946 for $22 a month, including utilities. Today the five rooms they occupy in a housing project cost $42.35 monthly.

Mr. and Mrs. M. have no automobile, no television and no new furniture. The only appliance they have purchased since 1946 is a $79 vacuum cleaner.

As a $3100-a-year man, M. is just about the "average" U. S. family head from the standpoint of cash income. In a 1949 check, the Dept. of Commerce found the average family's earnings were $3100 a year. About 20% of the 39 million U. S. families earned between $3000 and $3999 that year.

If Mrs. M. puts $10.50 aside each week to apply on the rent, $8.50 for food and milk, at the end of the month she has less than $12 left. About $4 of that usually goes for miscellaneous household expenses and $5.65 to a saving bond fund for "emergencies."

Mrs. M. says, "There doesn't seem to be much left after the rent and food are paid for."

M. recalls: "Our whole life has been tormented by money troubles, but never more than now." He takes a dim view of his future unless prices come down to "where the workingman can raise a family healthily and happily."

Different Wolf?

The second and third families interviewed by Journal reporters also were finding it difficult to ignore a "wolf" sitting on their front porches. Somehow, though their financial problems didn't sound as important as M's.

Mr. and Mrs. B, the second couple interviewed, live in Texas. Despite an income of $17,000 a year, the B's have somehow or other managed to get themselves $22,500 in debt.

But inflation wasn't their real problem. They've had a bad case of "keeping up with the Joneses."

They bought an $18,500 home with a $5000 down payment and a $13,500 mortgage. Then they felt they just had to buy a $9500 lot in downtown Houston, on which they still owe $6800.

New Furniture, Too

A new home just has to have new furniture, the B's decided, so they bought $7300 worth of it during the past two years, including a television set, washing machine, refrigerator and an electric stove.

Add to the above a new 1950 Mercury convertible on which B traded his 1949 model plus $800 "mainly because the tires (on the old car) were getting pretty well shot."

Enumerating his debts in his comfortable living room, B declares "we've had a lot of big capital expenditures lately."

B. gives his wife a $300 allowance every month with which she pays all household expenses and buys clothing for both of them.

B. has gotten two "cost of living" pay raises in the last year on his job as an oil company attorney—one for $56 a month and one for $36. The rapid rise in the cost of living has sucked this "new money" up like a blotter and B. just grins ruefully and looks at the ceiling when asked where it has gone.

Earns $35,000 A Year

Before shedding a tear over the plight of the B's, let's listen to a really sad story as the Journal reporter interviews Mr. Z, a $35,000-a-year New England manufacturing executive.

"Last year my income was $5000 larger than it ever was before, but for the first time I had to dip into my savings to meet Christmas and other year-end expenses," he complains.

Last year he was paid a salary of $30,000, plus a $5000 bonus. His Federal income taxes totaled $9000. So after paying Uncle Sam off, he had "only" $26,000 left.

When he bought his wife a new Oldsmobile last year, he found it necessary to sell some stock instead of paying for it out of the accumulated surplus in his checking account.

He himself is still driving a 1950 Cadillac and is afraid he will be forced to drive it all this year unless he decides to sell more stock and buy a '51 model.

Making Clothes Last

Mrs. Z. is making her clothes last longer now, too. "Last year she couldn't buy the new fur coat she wanted," Z. related. "So I bought her one for $1000 at Christmas—and that's one of the things that threw my savings program out of gear."

The Z's haven't bought many household gadgets since World War II. They bought a lot of stuff back in the early 1940's when prices were much lower. They have let themselves go in one respect, they admit. They purchased a small $300 television set which they turned in a short time later on a more elaborate $800 model.

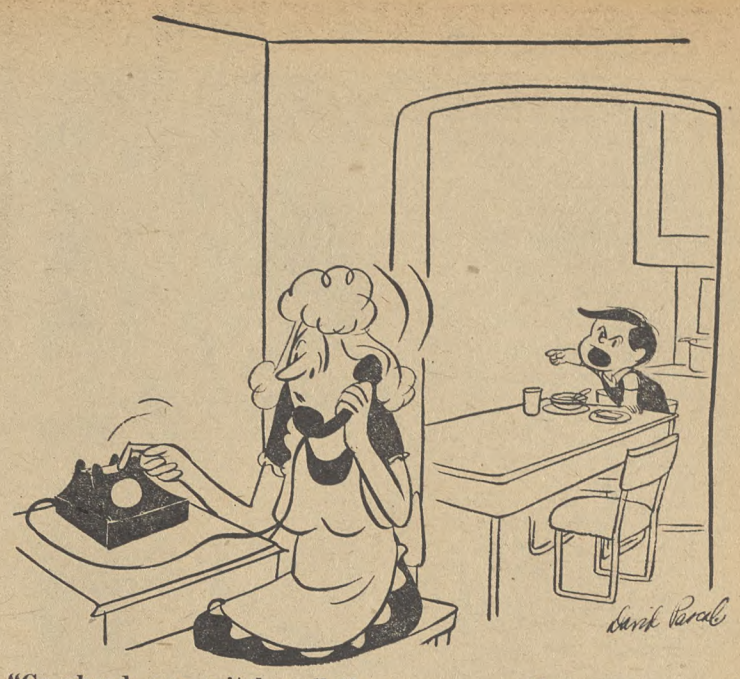
Z. figures he has saved $200 a year on movies and $100 more on shows and nightclubs by staying at home watching the free TV shows.

Conquergood To Direct CCL Education Dept.

Appointment of Howard Conquergood, Toronto, as educational and welfare director of the Canadian Congress of Labour was announced last week.

Conquergood, who attended Queen's Univ. of Toronto, joined the staff of the CIO Steelworkers in 1943. He was employed for recreational, educational and welfare work, but soon became engaged in other activities, including those of a staff representative.

He set up a model welfare organization during the 1946 strike at the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., in 1946. Active in CCL educational work for some years, he has arranged many weekend institutes and organized summer and winter schools and staff seminars.



"Go ahead, you snitch, call the cops . . . call the FBI . . . call the President . . . call UN . . . I ain't gonna eat your old cereal anyhow . . . go ahead . . . just call . . . I double-dare you."

CIO-CSC Ready With Program Of Aid For Armed Forces

THE CIO Community Services Committee has prepared an elaborate program as a guide for state and local industrial union councils in providing members of the armed forces with services to meet their personal needs.

The committee points out that with the rapid expansion of our armed forces and the return from Korea of wounded veterans, the job of carrying out the program rests with council and local union IUC community services committees.

The program is based on the following principles:

1. The CIO recognizes the necessity of supporting the welfare of service men and women and veterans.

2. The support is not intended to be limited to CIO members living in the vicinity of military installations, but is to be extended wherever possible.

3. CIO councils and local unions should participate freely in all community efforts in support of services to the armed forces and veterans through the local United Services Organization and also through the local USO and by independent activity through local unions and CIO councils.

4. CIO councils participating in USO activities should insist on adequate representation on boards and committees.

CIO local unions are asked to assist servicemen in pre-induction problems dealing with legal matters, insurance policies and other personal needs.

State and local unions also are urged to help in providing service personnel with entertainment, education, sports participation and counselling services.

Strike Curb Stricken From Bill

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee recently tried to make it a felony—punishable by $1,000 fine or a year in jail—for any government employe to be a member of any organization which "asserts the right to strike against the government of the United States."

The language was stricken out of the bill on a point of order raised jointly by Rep. Yorty (D. Cal.) and Rep. Cannon (D. Mo.) as the House was considering the supplemental appropriations bill.

"Some of our large labor organizations," Yorty explained, "as a matter of policy do not believe in striking against the government, but they do assert that they have the right.

"The government is going into all sorts of private enterprise and these union members who are engaged as workers in these enterprises will be made, by this criminal statute, guilty of a felony."

THE CHECK which Patrick McGrath (third from left), business manager of Local 1-2, CIO Utility Workers, is presenting to John S. Sinclair, 1951 Fund Chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, brought to $25,700 the sum contributed by Consolidated Edison employes. More than half of the money was given by members of CIO union. Left to right, Frank Vilas, Consolidated's assistant director of community relations; Local 1-2 Pres. Andrew McMahon, McGrath, Sinclair, Eugene W. Stetson, Red Cross city chairman; and C. Edward Gideon, financial secretary of Local 1-2 and co-chairman of the drive.

Firm Blasted In Donora Fog Case

FRANK BURKE, health and safety director of the CIO Steelworkes, last week scored the American Wire and Steel Co. for stingy settlements paid in the 130 damage suits resulting from deaths and illnesses in the Donora, Pa. smog disaster of 1948.

Fumes from the company's Donora plant were found by the U. S. Public Health Service to have caused the tragedy.

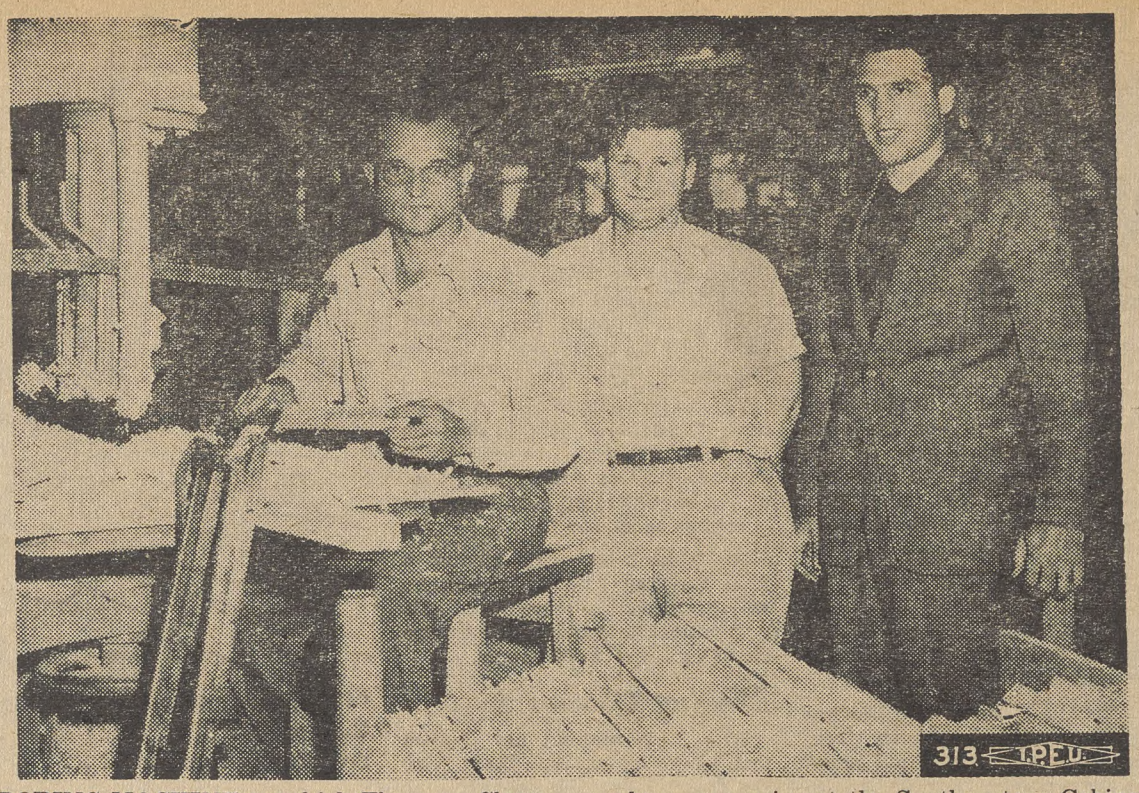
The company was sued for $4,643,000, but it settled for $235,000, about 5c on the dollar.

Burke said that the steel union "has exerted every means at its command to determine the causes of this tragic occurrence and to prevent its repetition."

The union donated the sum of $10,000 to the Borough of Donora to investigate these causes and secured all the resources of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the Dept. of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to determine causes and suggest remedies.

Burke said the union "received meager cooperation" from the company in taking steps to prevent a return of the poisonous fog.

Burke said that the vigilance of workers at the plant, the institution by the company of safe operating procedures and adherence of the workers to the union's safety and health program are necessary to prevent a repetition of the tragedy.



BORING MACHINE at which Thurman Sheets (left) is seated was altered so that Sheets, whose legs are paralyzed, can operate it by hand. A member of the CIO Furniture Workers, Sheets thereby got a better job and a 30c-an-hour pay raise at the Southeastern Cabinet Co., near Lenoir, N. C. Others in the photo are Ray Bean (center), president of Local 285, UFWA, and Oren Mason, company personnel director.

Union-Management Cooperation Obtains Handicapped Man Better Job, 30c Raise

GOOD relations between his company and his CIO union have brought a better job and a 30c-an-hour pay raise to Thurman Sheets, who as a childhood victim of infantile paralysis lost the use of his legs.

An employe of Southeastern Cabinet Co. near Lenoir, N. C., where the workers are members of Local 285, Furniture Workers, Sheets formerly operated tailing molder and lathe sander machines. This job paid 95c an hour.

A boring machine operator's job—which pays $1.25 an hour—became available. Sheets' seniority made him next in line for this job. Under a strict interpretation of the contract between the company and the union he was disqualified because of his physical disability—the machine was foot-controlled.

Sheets appealed to his job steward and Local 285's president, Ray Bean. A quick huddle with the plant personnel manager, Orren Mason, and the company machinist brough results.

It took the machinist half an hour or so to equip the boring machine with a handle so it could be fed by hand. Sheets got the job.

Plant Superintendent Joseph Hennessey says Sheets is "doing a fine job."

Mason adds, "His attendance record is excellent."

The company manufactures cabinets for television sets.

Local 285 has been bargaining agent for the employes since they voted 224 to 4 for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election last Dec. 11. A contract between the company and the union was signed in March.

Smear Tactics Of AMA Bring Tart Reply

THE American Medical Association, which seems to hit a new low in public relations every time it opens its official mouth, has been discovered in another smear campaign.

Last month, in a signed editorial in the AMA Journal, Dr. Elmer Henderson, AMA President, wrote, with martyred fervor. In holding the fort against "socialized medicine," he claimed he was being roundly vilified by "thwarted, unhappy advocates of socialized medicine and a few of their apologists in the medical profession."

Henderson hinted broadly that anybody connected with the Committee for the Nation's Health, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was colored with "pinkish pigmentation, and that's a mild way of saying it."

The Committee for the Nation's Health on Mar. 15 wrote Dr. Henderson asking that the columns of the Journal be opened for a statement on behalf of national health insurance, and also requesting that its letter be printed.

The letter chided Henderson for his cracks about "pinkishness," denied that the Committee in any way favored socialized medicine "when that term is used for what it really means."

IT ADDED that differences of opinion should be settled by "public and professional discussions in which all views have a chance to be heard."

"We believe," the letter stated, "that American principles such as the free choice of physicians and the independence of our medical schools can and will be maintained through properly designed legislation. If we did not so believe, none of us would advocate any such legislation."

Signers of the letter—there were 30—included CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

On Apr. 20 the Committee for the Nation's Health finally decided to make the letter public.

It did so because (a) Henderson, in more than a month, had been unable to find time to reply to the letter, and (b) the letter had not yet been printed, in the AMA Journal, a weekly publication.

UAW Blasts U. S. Effort To Tax Strike Benefits

CIO AUTO Workers officials last week were taking a dim view of efforts of Bureau of Internal Revenue agents to enforce a ruling which would make strike benefits subject to income tax.

The Bureau has maintained for the past 31 years that benefits "received from a labor union by an individual member while on strike are to be included in his gross income . . . there being no provision of law excepting such income from taxation." Up until the present however, no attempt has been made to enforce the ruling.

When revenue agents began dropping into UAW local union offices this year asking how much each local paid out and to whom, few of the offices then were in a position to give accurate information.

Their records showed how much was spent and what it was spent for but did not indicate what each individual received.

The benefits had taken a host of different forms: cash for rent and minimum living expenses, cash for medical expenses, food baskets, grocery orders, etc., to large numbers on strike.

Last year the union paid out more than $5 million in benefits to strikers at Chrysler, John Deere, International Harvester and other smaller plants.

THE PAYMENTS in all cases were for direct strike relief and did not include other expenses, such as radio time, newspaper ads, leaflets, etc.

UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey has informed the locals involved that the tax claims are "grounded in error." He said in a letter that "there was no employer-employe relationship existing" and "there has been no service performed." He added:

"Therefore, withholding forms do not have to be filed by any local union. Strike relief, like other relief payments received from public welfare agencies, is not taxable income."

He said the UAW would take over the dispute and attempt to clarify the status of strike benefits in conferences with Bureau officials in Washington.

GCEOC Protests Ill. Wage Plan

The CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee has sent a strong protest to Gov. Adalai E. Stevenson (D.) of Illinois and to members of the Legislature over a proposal in the Governor's budget message to raise by a flat 10% the wages of some 18,000 State employes.

GCEOC termed the proposal "woefully inadequate," and said it makes no provision for raising substantially the wages of workers at the lower economic levels.

The CIO group urged the Governor and Senate to support a bill sponsored by Sen. Miller (R.). The measure provides a $35 increase to State employes earning up to $205 a month, $25 to workers earning up to $265; and $15 to those making up to $305 monthly.

British Deputy Stops Gromyko's Tongue

Andrei Gromyko, Russian delegate at the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers' desputies in Pairs, was very neatly put in his place by Ernest Davies, British deputy, at the 36th session last week.

The Soviet spokesman claimed that Great Britain's Labor Party "conspired" with Winston Churchill's Conservatives in formulating foreign policy, and that a recent Churchill speech was "an appeal from an aggressor brandishing an atomic weapon."

"I cannot take the weight of Winston Churchill on my shoulders," said Davies, "but I cannot agree with Mr. Gromyko's interpretations."

Churchill's recent motions have been defeated in the House of Commons, Davies recalled.

"That is what happens in a democracy," he told Gromyko, "but it is possible you would not understand it."

Gromyko was left speechless.

Wis. Univ. To Be Host To Five CIO Unions

Five CIO groups will send members to the 1951 summer institute program at the Univ. of Wisconsin.

Subject of the six-day sessions this year will be "Defense Mobilization, Wage and Price Control."

The five CIO groups are: Steelworkers, June 17-23; Auto Workers, July 29-Aug. 4; Communications Workers, July 29-Aug. 4; Wisconsin CIO, Aug. 18-25; and Newspaper Guild, Aug. 18-25.

CWA-Signal Corps Plan Aims To Use Inductees' Skills

ONE OF the chief gripes most frequently heard from GIs during World War II was that they were in outfits where their duties weren't even remotely connected with their civilian jobs.

Machinists were assigned to the finance department, electricians were put in the medical corps and expert accountants were likely to find themselves in the infantry.

In an effort to avoid this woeful waste of skill, the CIO Communications Workers and the U. S. Signal Corps have worked out a joint program which aims to put to use in the armed services the special abilities of the telephone workers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said that under the plan, local union officials to which an inductee belongs will prepare a statement listing his skill and the military jobs for which he is best qualified.

The inductee will turn in this statement at the reception center when he receives his classification interview. His special qualifications will be checked with the army's needs. Whenever possible, he will be placed in a job where his skill can be best used.

"This program is designed to help place square pegs in square holes, round pegs in round holes," Beirne said in a letter to all CWA locals.

1 JIM LAVOIE, the hero of the film Local 100, is fired by the foreman who does not believe that Lavoie's illness caused his four-day absence from the job. The foreman has been informed that Lavoie was drunk.

2 "WHO IS NEXT?" fellow workers of Lavoie ask as he takes his possessions from the locker. Some of them decide that the only way to protect their jobs is to organize a union.

Sound Film 'Local 100' Packs Wide Audience Appeal

THE FIRST SHOWING of the National Film Board of Canada production, "Local 100," in this country drew applause from 100 union members at the recent Southern Texas CIO Education Conference at Houston.

The film tells a hard-hitting, straight-forward story of how the discharge of a worker led to the formation of a union and to a contract. (The story is outlined in the captions of the pictures from the movie on this page.) The running time of the 16 mm sound film is 30 minutes.

It impressed the conference delegates because it dealt with situations they recognized as bona fide. The very nature of the film also makes it a good one to show to workers who are considering establishment of a union.

But "Local 100" doubtless will appeal to other than union groups.

George T. Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, points out that the movie should interest "church, school and community groups because it deals with the fundamental problem of why unions are formed."

The rental fee is $4, but the movie may be purchased for $90. Inquiries and orders should be sent to the CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6. D. C.

This is but one of the many films covering a wide range of subjects that may be obtained from the film division, whose library is constantly growing. An increasing demand from unions and other groups is reported by Guernsey.

More and more educators are coming to realize the value of visual education such as is provided by movies. And apparently there is a growing group of local unions which are profiting from the experience of the education.

3 NOT ALL the men will "buy" the union idea. Here they are—talking in the locker room over the proposal to form a union. All of them are engaged in the discussion or are in deep thought.

4 THE WORKERS' appeal to the international headquarters of a union brings an organizer who is addressing a meeting of the organizing committee. He tells the men the union exists to protect them.

5 DURING a negotiating session the plant manager wants to know why the union wants grievance procedure. He is told of Lavoie's discharge, is shown a doctor's certificate; Lavoie is reinstated, grievance procedure is granted.

Quick Action Urged On Grain For India

IN INDIA, people died last week because they didn't have enough to eat; many, in fact, had nothing to eat.

In Washington, the House Rules Committee reluctantly cleared for action a bill to lend India $190 million to buy two million tons of food from this country's stockpile. The measure probably will get to the floor this week.

The bill was stalled for two months because Congress, defying pleas from Americans in all walks of life—including the CIO and AFL—to feed the hungry without delay, insisted upon a financial deal, instead of the gift asked by President Truman.

A SIMILAR bill in the Senate has been approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. However, it provides that half the grain be sent as a gift and half as a loan.

The President asked that the entire two million tons be a gift on the ground that India is in such financial shape it cannot repay a loan and would only be embarrassed. In asking the U. S. for aid, India merely requested "special easy terms."

Labor, liberal and charitable organizations urged last weekend that House members act quickly on the bill so grain can be started to the starving Indians. The Rules Committee set a limit of six hours' debate.

Much of it is due to be bitter, with some Congressmen prepared to insist that the grain be sent as a gift to the needy.

Famine is no longer a mere threat to India but is already widespread, according to John Brophy, former CIO official now serving as the representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations. He had been asked by J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary-general, to try to speed up action on the bill.

Brophy was CIO member of an ICFTU delegation that visited Asia last year and spent more than two weeks in India.

It was apparent then, he recalled, that because of crop failures caused by excessive rains, earthquakes and locusts, famine would come within a few months. The delegation, which also included Gordon Chapman of the AFL, immediately advised the U. S. government of the situation and urged prompt steps to head it off.

Brophy said the ICFTU is intensely interested in getting food to India from the free world not only to save lives and alleviate misery, but also lest the Communists capitalize upon hunger to take over the struggling labor movement. He said Dhyan Mungat, ICFTU representative in Asia, has advised the ICFTU that the situation is growing worse every day and that it is "rapidly approaching a catastrophe."

The National Planning Association—an organization of agriculture, business, labor and the professions—in a statement last week said that "the American people should respond promptly and in a spirit of Christian charity to the appeal from India."

News Guild Sues Paper For Libel

The CIO Newspaper Guild has filed a $500,000 libel suit against the Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Co. and its general manager, Eugene MacKinnon.

The Salt Lake local was established in February when the ANG won a National Labor Relations Board election. It had invited certain prominent persons, including the city commissioners to a dinner Apr. 1, when an ANG charter was to be presented.

ANG Secy.-Treas. Ralph B. Novak charges that MacKinnon told several invited guests that "the Guild is a commie-controlled organization" and added that "for the latter reason it is surprising to see you lend your support to this movement."

If Stomach Is Weak, Don't Read This

The Food and Drug Administration seized 454,072 pounds of unfit foods during March, and the list of reasons these shipments were snatched and destroyed would turn the stoutest stomach.

One of the really sickening shipments seized consisted of 200,000 pounds of wormy canned spinach.

Also confiscated were 12 lots labelled as black pepper which had been adulterated with buckwheat hulls or paradise seeds. The public also was denied access to a shipment of dental cream containing "sharp, hard pieces."

Potofsky Will Aid Manpower Study

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been named a member of the special 15-man National Manpower Council, set up at Columbia Univ. in New York City by a $100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

Purpose of the Council, whose formation was announced by Columbia Univ. Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is "to appraise the nation's manpower resources in a period of enduring emergency."

The Council will attempt to determine the major areas in which significant manpower wastes now occur and methods for improving the use of the nation's manpower. The Council will make recommendations based on its findings.

Injuries Prove Fatal To Easton's Grandson

An accident recently took the life of the grandson of Pres. John Easton of the West Virginia CIO Council.

Easton's grandson, John B. Easton, Jr., 23, died from injuries received while at work in the Libbey-Owens-Ford glass plant in Charleston, W. Va.

Young Easton was injured when he was caught in a conveyor belt and thrown into a machine. He died a week later. A member of Local 1 of the CIO Glass Workers, Easton had worked at the plant about a year.

John Easton, Jr., is survived by his wife, his mother and his grandparents. He was buried at Springhill Cemetery, Charleston, on April 15.

Big Biz Group Seeks To Censor Textbooks

IF A HIGH-BROW and apparparently honest publication called the Educational Reviewer shows up in your community with an attack on textbooks used in your schools—don't be fooled.

It's really the brain-child of a big business, anti-labor, isolationist lobbying outfit hiding behind the appealing name of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations.

Its aim is to ferret out textbooks that don't agree with big business, reactionary thinking on such things as "personal liberty and economic liberty," then to attack them as concealing "theories of collectivism" and as "slanting toward socialism."

The Educational Reviewer popped up recently in Washington, where it was cited as an authority by Adelbert W. Lee, tory vice president of the District of Columbia School Board. A subcommittee of the House District Committee is investigating his charge that four textbooks currently used in the public schools smack of "socialism."

TO UNDERSTAND the Educational Reviewer, it is necessary to go into a little of the history of CASBO. Last year's House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), made a careful study of CASBO.

The committee's report, issued last year, showed that CASBO loudly proclaims itself as a spokesman for small business—but in actual practice it works for the same objectives as big business.

Some of its annual income of about $50,000 comes from small business men, but the committee also found substantial contributions from some of the largest multi-million dollar enterprises in the country.

CASBO is the creation of Fred A. Virkus, of Chicago. Virkus is an open and avowed enemy of organized labor, with a flair for circulating loaded questionnaires purporting to show that what unions want is bad and what they oppose is good.

VIRKUS ALSO is on record as anti-Semitic and as a far right-winger who has worked with Merwin K. Hart, head of the notorious National Economic Council, and Gen. Robert E. Wood, an old-line isolationist.

CASBO set up the Educational Reviewer as a quarterly at a conference in Washington in 1948. Since its first issue appeared in July, 1949, it has reviewed 18 textbooks, found only four acceptable.

The resolution establishing the Reviewer alleged that "left wing educators" are trying to rebuild the educational system "with the avowed purpose of bringing about a new social order based on the principles of collectivism or Marxism." The textbooks these teachers select are "essentially instruments of propaganda," it added.

THE BUCHANAN Committee found the Reviewer an "ingenious contribution to the encyclopedia of pressure tactics."

"What matters," the report continued, "is not that CASBO's viewpoint is either broad or narrow but that it has gone to such lengths to put it into operation.

"The long-run aim of this program is obvious, and this is nothing less than the establishment of CASBO's philosophy as the standard of educational orthodoxy in the schools of the Nation.

"We all agree, of course, that our textbooks should be American, that they should not be the vehicle for the propagation of obnoxious doctrines.

"Yet the review of textbooks by self-appointed experts . . . smacks too much of the book-burning orgies of Nurenberg to be accepted by thoughtful Americans without foreboding and alarm."

WONDER What's Happening Here: It's a scene from "Time and Half," Chicago YWCA Industrial Dept.'s original musical revue in which CIO and AFL members took part. This particular scene is "How To Dress on Nothing a Year," with Marguerite Spears of the YWCA (left) introducing Anna Gonko of the AFL Garment Workers (center). Awaiting introduction is Riva Zasser of Local 68E of the CIO Shoe Workers.

Insurance Agents Vote At Hancock

Some 5800 John Hancock Life Insurance Co. agents are in the midst of three weeks of voting by mail in a National Labor Relations Board election for a collective bargaining agent.

Three unions are on the ballot: CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, National Federation of Insurance Agents' Council-AFL, and United Insurance Agents. The last-named union was formerly in the United Office & Professional Workers, one of the unions expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination.

The election is being held despite the combined efforts of the non-CIO unions and management to delay it with motions filed with the NLRB.

U.S. Must Wage Peace, Hoffman Advises

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

RUSSIA IS waging a kind of war on four fronts—military, political, economical and psychological.

If America is to be successful in opposing the Communist's overall plan for world conquest and bring peace to a war-weary world, she must wage the struggle for peace along these same four fronts.

This, in brief, is Paul Hoffman's theme in his new book, "Peace Can Be Won," published by Doubleday & Co. The volume is dedicated to Arthur Vandenberg, senior Senator from Michigan, whose untimely death, Apr. 18, came just two days before its publication. Vandenberg's "words and works for peace will always be an inspiration to those who love peace," says the dedication.

"Peace is quiet and dull and intangible," writes Hoffman, while war is "violent and spectacular, something that you can feel and see, something you can support."

THERE are two extremes of thought on the question of how to wage peace, says Hoffman. On one hand there is what he calls the "we-can-do-business-with-Stalin" school. This is held by a dwindling group of Americans which still believes that we can reconcile our differences with the USSR around the council table.

At the other extreme is the "preventive war" school. Its advocates believe that since Russia is inevitably going to attack us, we should jump on her first and "drop the bomb now."

Hoffman thinks that the time is not yet ripe for doing business with Stalin. It won't be, he feels, until the Russians are convinced that the "free world" is so strong and unified that "negotiations might bear fruit."

As for a "preventive war," Hoffman does not believe we are faced with so direful a dilemma "that we have no choice but to cast mankind into the darkness of global war." He says that "you do not prevent a war by starting one."

THE program he advocates as offering "a reasonable prospect for avoiding World War III" calls for creation of an armed defense force "formidable enough to keep the Red Army from marching, at the same time that we are keeping the Soviet Union off balance by vigorous offensives along the economic, political and psychological fronts."

"My entire program is based on the premise," Hoffman says, "that only we have the material resources, the mastery of the industrial arts, the strategic position and the organizational drive to lead the fight for peace."

Discussing the waging of the peace on the military front, Hoffman says it is his "considered judgment" that if "our purpose is peace, we can count on the Europeans to stand side by side with us, to fight if necessary and to win."

Hoffman draws extensively on his 2½ years experience as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration for his discussion of waging peace on the economic front.

He calls for a "hardheaded administration" to hold down the cost of foreign aid programs; urges that our "skills as well as our dollars" be sent abroad; and recommends that an Overseas Economic Administration be formed to administer all programs of aid abroad and take the place of the present ECA and the Point Four program.

Peace Can Be Won, by Paul Hoffman, Doubleday & Co., N. Y.; price $2.50 cloth edition; $1 in paper cover.

BLS Index Jumps, At 184.5 Mar. 15

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index increased to 184.5, another all-time high, in the month ended Mar. 15, according to figures released last week.

The 184.5 was shown for both the revised and the old indices. It represented a rise of .9 points in the new and .5 points in the old. It also meant a pay boost of 9c an hour retroactive to Mar. 15 to some 65,000 members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers employed by General Electric Co. under the contract escalator clause.

Company Couldn't Get Materials — IUE Did

THE CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers last week pried enough additional materials out of the National Production Authority to permit two closed plants to reopen and end layoffs for 2100 workers.

The NPA acted Apr. 25, a day after a delegation from the IUE Radio and Television Conference Board headed by Chairman Daniel Arnold appealed for the additional materials.

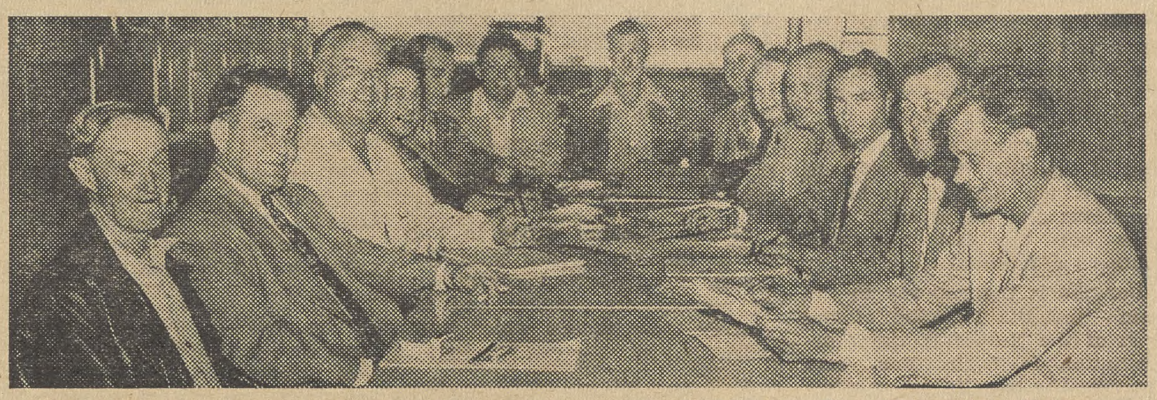
The plants were the television departments of the Radio Corp. of America at Camden, N. J., where 1300 workers had been laid off, and at Pulaski, Va., where 900 workers were furloughed. They closed Apr. 23, when materials ran out and the firm couldn't get more, and reopened Apr. 26. Arnold attributed the quick action on the appeal to the efforts of John E. Dillon, IUE-CIO electronics expert on loan to the NPA.

The workers who were laid off will be paid for a half-day of the time they lost, under the contract between the union and the company. Workers belonging to other unions who were laid off in additional RCA plants also returned to their jobs, thanks to the work of the IUE-CIO.

THE APPEAL and its results dramatized the union plea that the government do something about the plight of 20,000 workers in the radio and television industry who have been laid off because of a breakdown in the mobilization electronics program. It also showed that something could be done.

The IUE blames the layoffs on failure of mobilization agencies to allot enough materials to keep the plants in operation until they begin actual production of materials for the armed forces.

It proposed a five-point program that included a special unemployment compensation payment to those laid off of $40 a week, to come out of the industry's fantastic profits; immediate reconversion of the plants to defense production; intensive training of radio and television workers in electronics; immediate orders and material allocations to keep the labor force intact until defense production is started, and easing of credit restrictions which have slowed down sales of radio and television sets.



MEMBERS of a rank-and-file committee meet to draw up a constitution for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers LIU 78, CIO, which has won three victories in Labor Board elections from the Communist-dominated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers. The meeting was held in the office of Irwin DeShetler, Southern California CIO Regional Director. Left to right, Jim Gandy, Watsonville, Cal., area; DeShetler; Ken Gillie, CIO field representative; Marjorie Briggs and Jack Frost, small fruits area; Henry Santiesevan, CIO publicity representative; Louis White, Salinas, Cal.; Jim Spangler, CIO field representative; Anna Ellis, Salinas, Cal.; Jim Chilcoat and Jack Garrett, Phoenix, Ariz.; Ray Ward, El Centro, Cal., and Lester Logan, Yuma, Ariz. They voted to bar Communists as members.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER attended an important meeting in Dayton, O., presided over by Brother Al Whitehouse, district director of the Steelworkers. It was attended by representatives of all CIO local unions and city and state councils. Representatives from a large number of CIO national and international unions were also in attendance. The purpose of this conference was to gather CIO forces in assisting in organizing the 10,000 workers of the National Cash Register Co. All pledged their fullest support to bringing true trade unionism to these workers. The writer in addressing the gathering called upon everyone to get into this campaign and give the USA every support.

Allan Haywood

This meeting was vastly different from a similar meeting held in Dayton, back in 1936, when half the audience was company spies and did everything possible to disrupt our great movement. Those in attendance this past week were all true blue trade unionists. People of all creeds, colors and nationalities were there.

Pres. Murray has been stricken and is seriously ill in the hospital in Pittsburgh. He has shown signs of improvement. Millions of Americans are praying for a speedy recovery for him.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that another local union has been organized for the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, CIO, in Lewisburg, W. Va. This latest addition makes a total of six new local unions for the GCEOC-CIO in the past couple of weeks. GCEOC Rep. Earl Moore, assisted by CIO Rep. Harry Colebank, did the organizing of these locals.

Reg. Dir. Bob Starnes reports that in a representation election held at the General Box Co., Meridian, Miss., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Woodworkers by 169 to 132 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Rubber Workers won a representation election at the Los Angeles Standard Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by 58 for URW-CIO, 52 against.

Dir. William F. Donovan, of District 28, USA-CIO, reports the following union shop elections in the Akron, O., area: Local 1155, Johnson Steel and Wire Co., Akron, for union shop 45, against 2; Local 1675, I. A. Barnett Co., Barberton, for union shop 53, against 1; Local 3836, Alsco, Inc., Akron, for union shop 153, against 14. These make a total of 13 union shop elections in fabricating plants in District 28 where the USA has won by substantial margins.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Harbor Lumber Co., Coos Bay, Ore., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by 17 to 3 for no union. In a union shop election at the Hale Brothers Logging Co., Springfield, Ore., the workers voted 11 to 1 in favor of a union shop. At the Tangfeldt Logging Co., Springfield, the workers voted 11 to 1 for the union shop.

REG. DIR. LEE TUCKER reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election at the National Lead Co., Baroid Sales Division, Malvern, Ark., by a vote of USA-CIO 152, AFL 68, challenged 6. USA Staff Reps. Allan Bryant and Ed Waldon handled the campaign.

The Brewery Workers report that they won a significant victory in a representation election at the newly constructed Anheuser-Busch Co. brewery, near Newark, N. J., by a vote of 39 to 29 against. This is only the beginning, as some 2000 workers will be employed eventually.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers reports that the URW won a certification election at the Capital Tire Co., Philadelphia, Pa. by a vote of 50 for URW, 2 no union. The URW was also certified as bargaining agent for 85 workers at the American Rubber Co., Belleville, Ont., Canada.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election among driver-salesmen at the Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus, O., the workers voted in favor of the Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union by 64 to 32 against. Also in a representation election at the Shelby Gum Co., Shelby, O., the workers voted for the RWDSU-CIO by 18 to 16 against. Intl. Rep. Gerald Hughes handled both the above elections.

Naming Of Moody Disappoints UAW

Blair Moody, Washington correspondent of the Detroit News, was named U. S. Senator from Michigan last week by Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

A Democrat, he is regarded as a liberal. He replaces the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, a Republican, who was the GOP engineer of the bipartisan foreign policy and played a major role in establishing the United Nations.

Moody, according to those who know him, will probably hew pretty closely to the Vandenberg position in support of a bi-partisan foreign policy.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said Williams' choice of Moody left the union and the CIO "extremely disappointed."

The UAW had urged the appointment of George Edwards, pioneer UAW member and long an active unionist. Edwards formerly was president of the Detroit Common Council and was defeated for Mayor by Republican Albert E. Cobo in the last election.

Reuther made it clear the UAW was not opposed to Moody, but strongly favored Edwards.

Union-Busting Plans Get Try-Out At Dan River

By MARY HEATON VORSE
For Labor Press Association

AT GATE 5 at the Dan River Mills, at Danville, Va., a dozen men and girls in white coats and with flit guns personify a force of "exterminators." They are leading the CIO picket line of perhaps 50 strikers.

Excitement mounts as the change of shifts approaches. A dozen State Police swinging riot clubs are near at hand. It's a glittering spring day; the sun reflects blindingly from the big silver tanks near the mills and pink dogwood blooms in nearby yards.

The girls on the picket line wear bright colored toppers. Now the first of the "returned workers" come through the gate and are greeted by the pickets with a derisive shout.

The "exterminators" in their white coats ply their empty flit guns busily. It's one of the acts with which the Danville strikers have enlivened their strike.

Virginia's little Taft-Hartley Act, which assures people the "right to work," has kept mills open. Gate 5, is the gate to the sewing room. Most of the "returned workers" are girls. Here and there an older woman is greeted with a shout: "Getting ready for your old age pension, Ma?"

The "exterminators" keep busy, the State Police watch the show with grins. There is a complete lack of tension in the good-natured crowd. No one expects anything to happen. Nothing does.

"The State Police have gotten better natured since last week when they tossed that tear gas at us," a striker tells me. "When they laid all them fire hoses out we sure thought we was in for trouble."

This lively scene is one of the many picket lines strung around the sixteen entrances of the two mills which together have a production force of 12,000.

It is the largest single striking unit of the 40,000 textile workers who are now striking for better conditions and wages which will wipe out the last remaining southern differential.

Danville is the gateway to the South and the keystone of the arch of the Textile Workers' organization in Dixie. For years Danville has been the show place of good labor management relations in the Southern textile industry.

When I was last here about two years ago an informal check on local reaction to the union revealed that in the eyes of many businessmen the union had brought prosperity to the handsome city of Danville.

With the announcement of the President's decision to name a Wage Stabilization Board the strikers hoped for settlement. On Apr. 20 the union made the offer that both parties submit their difficulties to the new board and abide by its decision.

The proposal was rejected by the Dan River Mills.

DAN RIVER, which has boasted of its good labor relations for 10 years, now seems to wish to have no labor relations which include a union.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve has testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee as follows:

"I charge there exists in the textile industry, primarily in the South, a wide-spread conspiracy to prevent organization and to destroy those unions which now exist."

It is very interesting to see the evidences that the intension to cripple and destroy unionism in the South is the result of the concerted plan. For instance, last year in the strike at the Enka Mill at Morristown, Tenn., two labor relation "experts," Fisher and Rudge, tried out some new strike-busting techniques.

These same gentlemen moved into the Danville region long before the strike and are said to have made a number of surveys of local reaction to the union.

At any rate, you can recognize many of the same techniques which were applied in Morristown.

There is a cleverly planned propaganda campaign which is closely related in these two strike areas, so far apart both in time and place; in both one may see the experienced hands of Messrs. Fisher and Rudge, whose activities TWUA Executive Vice Pres. George Baldanzi described in a radio talk:

"When you examine closely you find that their functions are the same as the strike-busters who were exposed years ago by the LaFollette Investigating Committee.

"The only difference between them and the Bergoff regime is that instead of using blackjacks and goons they distort words.

"They are a Fifth Avenue Edition of the Bergoffs, and by virtue of big fees masquerade under the guise of being engaged in community relations."

THESE community relations are beginning to disgust many supervisors. A group of them and secretarial workers met last week in the TWUA office in Danville to discuss possibility of organization.

Supervisors have been told that they would lose their jobs if they didn't bring their striking relatives back to work. One supervisor refused point blank to tell his striking wife to go back. Others don't like using their cars to bring strikebreakers to work.

Management has combed the countryside for strikebreakers who are said to come from as far as Gastonia, Ga., changing buses at the state line and walking across it to preserve the law which prohibits importing strikebreakers across state lines.

But the strikers feel confident that their strike will not be broken. They are hoping to hear that their dispute will be certified for settlement by the WSB. They believe that "the strike could be ended while both parties awaited a fair settlement as determined by a judgment of fact by representatives of the finest government on earth—the United States Government."

4-30

Murray Ill, Condition Serious

CIO PRES. Philip Murray lay seriously ill last week at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh.

He was taken to the hospital on Apr. 23 suffering what had been described as abdominal upsets. Doctors at the hospital diagnosed the illness as a disturbance in the pancreas digestive gland, and placed him under specialized medical treatment.

Although described by hospital authorities as being on the "critical" list, Murray was later reported responding well to the treatment. Doctors late last week had not yet determined whether an operation would be necessary.

The CIO leader was kept almost completely secluded by hospital authorities in order to assure uninterrupted rest during his illness.

President Truman sent the following telegram to Murray Apr. 26:

"I am distressed to learn that you are in the hospital and hope that you will not have too hard a time. Keep your courage up and get well soon. With every good wish."

Make Heart Survey

The American Heart Association has announced it is making a survey of heart and circulatory diseases among union members.

Steel Union Backs M'Arthur Ouster

The executive board of the CIO Steelworkers, meeting in Pittsburgh Apr. 19, expressed support of the action taken by President Truman in relieving Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his command.

The resolution declared that "it should be obvious to all fair-minded citizens that the President could not continue to tolerate a situation in which Gen. MacArthur repeatedly voiced policy viewpoints in direct opposition to those of the administration elected by the people to conduct the foreign policy of our country."

The board likewise supported the President's basic policy in seeking "to limit, not to spread, the conflict in Asia."

A similar resolution was passed by the executive board of the California CIO Council.

Support Voted Strikers

The CIO Steelworkers have pledged "full financial and moral support" to members of the CIO Textile Workers on strike against southern cotton-rayon mills.

The steel union's executive board acted Apr. 19.

Wall Street Paper: Wilson May Quit

Some of the most "loyal supporters" of Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilization chief, are predicting he'll be out of his top government job "before long," the Wall Street Journal reported last week.

The businessmen's paper quoted unnamed Wilson assistants to this effect: If labor representatives who serve on the President's top defense advisory board succeed at any time in reversing decisions of Wilson or his aides, Wilson "will quit."

After quoting other ODM staff members, the Journal concludes:

"On one point there is no disagreement: The mobilization director is riled and worried by the needling from labor's hierarchy.

"The former head of General Electric finds his power waning . . . The President doesn't always follow his advice. Cabinet members atop 'old line' government departments thwart his wishes."

Kansas, Many Areas Decontrol Rents

AS IF THEY were trying to get under the wire before Congress passes a strengthened rent control law, literally scores of communities—and one entire state—are taking advantage of the present "local option" loophole and decontrolling rents on their own motion.

Under the present law, once a local governing body has done this, no federal controls can be brought back.

Even if Congress does adopt the President's proposals there is little chance for an effective rollback of rents. There is much chance that Congress will write in some kind of a blanket rent increase for everybody.

The Office of the Housing Expediter is forced, in most instances, to approve the decontrol motion, although Housing Expediter Tighe Woods turns them down whenever the circumstances justify such action on his part. But only the most flagrant violation of the rules result in OHE disapproval.

The Kansas legislature, for instance, last week decontrolled the whole state, including Kansas City, Hays, Larned, and Leavenworth, exempting only 13 counties, 11 of which never had controls.

In one of these counties—Saline—the army is considering re-opening an air base and has sought assurance that the rent gougers will not start operations.

The Maryland legislature decontrolled Carroll County.

The government of Santa Clara County, Cal., voted decontrol, despite the fact that the Moffett Field naval air base is in the area and is expanding operations.

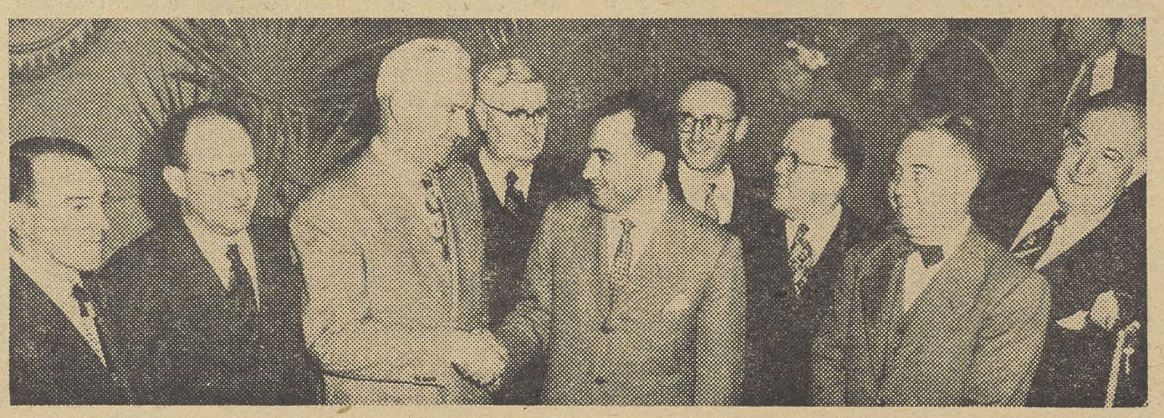
These are just a handful of the series of "local option" decontrol actions which OHE has been forced to approve during the last week.

In two instances, OHE refused to allow decontrol. One was in Pensacola, Fla., where the governing body, without holding a public hearing or considering any facts bearing on housing shortage or the lack of it, voted to lift federal controls. In Pensacola, there are a large naval hospital, two navy air fields, and a naval air base.

The other turndown came in Ann Arbor, Mich., where the city council, again without the semblance of public hearing, "secretly" voted for decontrol.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave a glimpse of things to come in newly decontrolled areas. It issued the results of a study of what happened in nine cities after controls were lifted.

Findings: the average rise in rents since 1949 in those cities was 19.8%, as compared to a 3.5% increase in nine cities of equal size which had remained under controls.



FIGHT INFLATION: Following the lead of the United Labor Policy Conference in Washington, a United Labor Committee is formed for Connecticut. Pres. Timothy Collins of the Connecticut Federation of Labor (left) and Pres. Michael Sviridoff of the State CIO Council are shaking hands. Left to right: Joseph M. Rouke, secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor; Frank Fernback of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education; Collins; CIO Regional Director Edward McCrone; Sviridoff; John J. Driscoll, CIO secretary-treasurer; William Lavelle, CIO assistant legislative director; William Egan, a vice-president of the state AFL; Jos. Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Dept.

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Unions Return To Defense Set-Up, Warn More Improvements Needed

(See Stories, Pages 2 & 3)

AWAIT NEXT MOVE: Striking members of the CIO Textile Workers play checkers outside the gates of the Royal Cotton Mills at Wake Forest, N. C., while state highway patrolmen watch in the background. The night before there was a two-hour battle which the union says was started by gun-toting scabs firing from the mill. The patrolmen restored order. Strikers say that politics also are mixed in the struggle. U. S. Sen. Willis Smith is the main stockholder of the mill, and Democratic State Chairman Everett Jordan is president. For a story on the gun battle and late developments in the strike, see Page 10.

ULPC Gives Reasons For Labor's Action

The following statement was issued Apr. 30 by the United Labor Policy Committee to announce the intention of labor to return to the defense mobilization agencies.

THE UNITED Labor Policy Committee voted unanimously today for the immediate return of labor representatives to all defense agencies.

In the two months since labor representatives withdrew from defense posts, a significant change of attitudes has taken place in Washington. Considerable progress has been made in correcting unjust and unworkable procedures, but much remains to be done.

We anticipate that substantive progress can now be made through the cooperative efforts of labor, management and farm representatives within the mobilization agencies.

The defense mobilization program, the 15 million American workers we represent and the American people as a whole will benefit from the policy changes which have resulted from the protest by labor against big-business domination of defense agencies.

We do not want to give the impression that the United Labor Policy Committee is now satisfied with all defense policies or programs.

On the contrary, further fundamental improvements are imperative. The cards are still stacked against the consuming public. The remedy for these wrongs lies in more vigorous price regulations and even more with Congress. Labor and every other group in the nation must now undertake a new campaign for constructive action by Congress.

Here, in summary, are the major changes made in the past few weeks that will help to strengthen the mobilization program:

Participation

The appointment by President Truman of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy has made it possible for representatives of the general public, labor and agriculture—as well as business—to participate in major defense policy-making at the top level, and to bring to the responsible Government officials a breadth of viewpoint, heretofore completely lacking.

The creation of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, reporting directly to the Chief Executive, does not, of itself alone, solve all the complex problems developing from the nation's mobilization program against the challenge of Soviet imperialism and Communist aggression.

We do believe, however, that operation of that top-level board has made possible a more effective role for labor, agriculture and the public throughout the defense program. Other agencies, notably the production and manpower agencies and the Office of Price Stabilization, are now seeking effective labor representation to assist in the administration of their programs.

The representatives of the United Labor Policy Committee, acting in the national interest now as in the past, will continue their fight for fair play and equality of sacrifice in their positions within the various defense agencies.

Wage Stabilization Board

The United Labor Policy Committee accepts the reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board, with 18 members and with new power to handle all disputes which substantially affect defense production.

We believe the new Wage Stabilization Board can establish policies that will do justice to working people, while at the same time providing the degree of economic stabilization essential to the mobilization effort.

The United Labor Policy Committee is convinced that no conflict exists between the legitimate needs and aspirations of workers and the overwhelming desire of the general, consuming public to halt the steady, relentless rise in the cost of living.

We are confident that when the new Wage Stabilization Board begins to operate, it will promptly take affirmative action on the recommendations of the Economic Stabilization Administrator for specific revision of the original and inflexible wage formula. In that way hardships, inequities and substandards can be corrected, and the stability of collective bargaining agreements be maintained.

It will behoove the members of the Wage Stabilization Board to adopt policies giving justice and equity to wage earners—both in the sharing of the common burden of the defense program and in the enjoyment of a fair share of America's tremendous economic wealth and productivity.

Manpower

We are gratified to report the reaching of a satisfactory agreement with the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Labor on the handling of manpower problems.

Under this agreement, a labor-management policy committee on manpower will be established, with representatives of the ODM and the Department of Labor serving as co-chairmen. This committee will operate at the national level and will deal with broad policy.

It is our belief that this new committee will be able to offer effective recommendations for a democratic manpower program.

Creation of this new manpower setup is a victory of major proportions for our traditional American concept of voluntary cooperative action.

Defense Production Act

The course of future defense policy depends upon Congress. In fact, the entire defense stabilization program will expire on June 30 unless Congress extends the Defense Production Act.

President Truman has submitted recommendations to Congress for the extension and strengthening of the Defense Production Act.

We endorse the President's appeal to Congress to broaden and tighten rent controls as part of the stabilization program.

We are convinced that no program can be adequate unless it fully recognizes the need for stronger price controls, without which the cost of living will continue its alarming upward rise.

We are determined to fight and keep fighting for the elimination of special privilege from our tax laws, and for more equitable treatment of low-income groups.

We feel that the interests of small business are still being neglected in the defense program and that a Smaller War Plants Corporation should be created to insure that big-business does not seize a monopolistic share of defense orders. At the same time we should enlist the useful facilities of small shops for defense production.

Above all, we call upon Congress with all our power to write into the new Defense Production Act a clear declaration that equality of sacrifice must be the underlying principle of homefront defense policies.

Conclusion

Improvement in the programs of the defense agencies and resolute determination by Congress to meet its responsibility to speed defense production, to curb inflation, and to bring equity to the tax program, will go far to strengthen our American campaign for freedom and peace.

Organized labor will support every move to strengthen our nation and protect the democratic institutions we cherish. By the same token, we will continue to criticize and resist unjust policies and unworkable procedures.

The progress already made, and the progress which we are convinced the future must bring, reaffirm once again the essential strength and flexibility of our democratic institutions. In our ability constantly to adjust government policies to the needs of the plain people, lies the strength and power of our democracy.

It is our best insurance of victory over the reactionary ideas as well as the military weapons of the communist totalitarians.

Anti-Inflation Fight Speeded

THE UNITED front of organized labor in the fight on inflation and big business bungling of the defense mobilization program gathered momentum last week in all parts of the country.

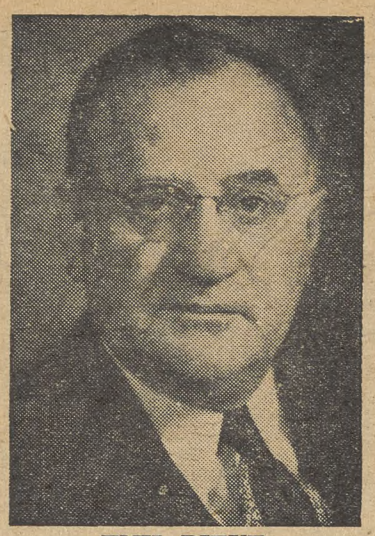
In more than a score of communities and states, local leaders of CIO and AFL unions and the railroad brotherhoods proceeded with joint plans for telling the great mass of Americans how mobilization leaders are letting fantastic profits grow more fantastic and how the cost of the defense program is being palmed off by the wealthy onto people of small and moderate income.

Formation of another United Labor Policy Committee was announced by CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhood leaders in Los Angeles county.

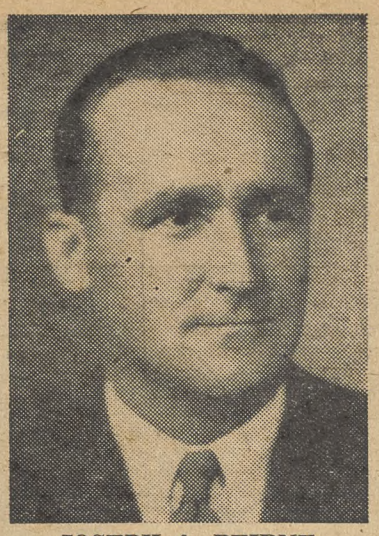
Secy.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council was elected chairman, S. E. Thistle of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was named vice chairman and Secy. W. J. Bassett of the AFL Central Labor Council was chosen secretary.

MORE THAN 5000 local union officials and other active unionists heard Pres. Michael J. Quill (at speaker's rostrum) of the CIO Transport Workers and other labor leaders at the anti-inflation rally sponsored by the New York City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. Quill was co-chairman of the rally, along with AFL Council Pres. Martin T. Lacey. Left to right: R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization; Secy.-Treas. Alex Bail of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers; Warren Bunn of the CIO Chemical Workers; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Robery Kenney of the CIO Intl. Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, AFL Pres. William Green, Lacey, Secy.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the CIO Council, and Secy. James C. Quinn of the AFL Council. CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, one of the main speakers, does not appear in this photo.

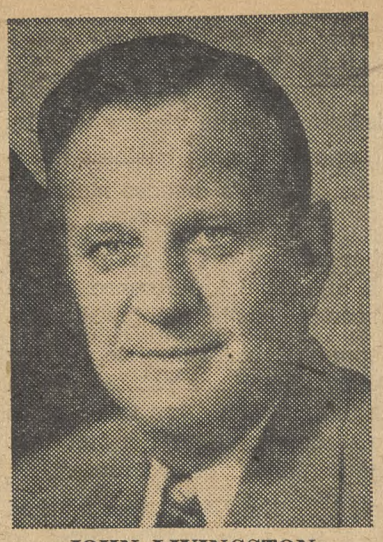
GEORGE M. HARRISON
To Assist Wilson



EMIL RIEVE
Named to New WSB



JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
To Serve On WSB



JOHN LIVINGSTON
Slated For WSB

DAVID J. McDONALD
To Be Johnston's Aide

Change In Capital Atmosphere . . .

Labor Votes Return To Defense Posts

THE UNITED Labor Policy Committee at a meeting Apr. 30 voted unanimously to put organized labor back in the defense mobilization agencies.

The committee — representing the CIO, AFL, machinists and railroad brotherhoods — made it clear that labor still isn't satisfied with the defense set-up.

But, the committee said, "in the two months since labor representatives withdrew from defense posts," a significant change of attitude has taken place in Washington. It said:

"Considerable progress has been made in correcting unjust and unworkable procedures, but much remains to be done.

"We anticipate that substantial progress can now be made through the cooperative efforts of labor, management and farm representatives within the mobilization agencies."

CREATION of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy by President Truman, with voices for labor, farm groups, business and the public, made possible labor's return to the defense agencies—but still left a lot of problems unsolved, the committee said.

The ULPC, taking heed of the President's recommendations for revision and extension of the Defense Production Act, served notice that it will put the heat on Congress in a move to get equality of sacrifice in the defense effort and more effective control of prices.

The committee nominated Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers for appointment as special assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, a post held by Pres. George M. Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks until organized labor left its defense posts on Feb. 28.

It recommended the appointment of Harrison as a special deputy to Chales E. Wilson, head of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Harrison thus will become successor, in effect, to Gen. Lucius Clay, who recently resigned. One of labor's major complaints was that it had not been represented in Wilson's office.

SIX MEN were nominated for appointment for the "enlarged" Wage Stabilization Board. They were Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers and Vice Pres. John Livingston of the Auto Workers, representing the CIO; and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, Pres. William C. Birthright of the Barbers and Vice Pres. Elmer Walker of the Machinists, representing the AFL. Eli L. Oliver, economist and consultant to several AFL railroad unions will be named the labor members' staff consultant and possibly an alternate member.

A new Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee will be established with a representative from Wilson's office and one from the Dept. of Labor alternating as chairman. The CIO has nominated Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; the AFL representatives have not yet been picked.

In other defense agencies, policy-making and administrative positions will be given labor representatives nominated by the ULPC, it is expected.

One probably will be a top post in the National Production Administration, likely to be filled by a CIO man, and another in the Office of Price Stabilization, to be taken by an AFL representative.

New Wage Board Members

The full membership of the new and enlarged Wage Stabilization Board was announced May 3 by President Truman. The members are:

LABOR: Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Vice Pres. John Livingstone of the Auto Workers—representing the CIO; and Pres. Harry Bates of the Bricklayers, Pres. William C. Birthright of the Barbers, and Vice Pres. Elmer Walker of the Machinists—representing the AFL.

PUBLIC: Dr. George W. Taylor, Univ. of Pennsylvania, chairman; Dr. Clark Kerr, Univ. of California, vice chairman; Prof. John Dunlop, Harvard; Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, Univ. of Wisconsin; Dean William Hepburn, Emory Univ. Law School, and Frederick Bullen, former secretary of the New York State Mediation Board.

INDUSTRY: Henry B. Arthur, Hinsdale, Ill., Swift & Co.; J. Ward Keener, Akron, O., B. F. Goodrich Co.; Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., Cincinnati, O., Champion Paper & Fiber Co.; Milton M. Olander, Toledo, O., Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; Alexander R. Heron, San Francisco, Crown-Zellerbach Corp. (paper), and Richard P. Doherty, Washington, D. C., National Association of Broadcasters.

Flexible Pay Plan Urged By TWU

A wage policy flexible enough to assure justice for the nation's wage earners was called for by the international executive board of the CIO Transport Workers at a recent meeting.

At the same time the board asked Congress:

"To review the Defense Production Act to eliminate its dangerous defects and tendency to favor special privileges, to provide for real price and rent controls, to make impossible the acquisition and accumulation of enormous profits through the manufacture and sale of civilian goods and defense materials, and to abolish speculation in foods and scarce commodities . . ."

Murray Better As Week Ends

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, confined to Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh since Apr. 23 with a pancreatic disorder, was reported much improved at the end of last week.

Doctors indicated he was responding well to medical treatment and doubted that an operation would be necessary. Murray was rushed to the hospital after attending a dinner in Steubenville, O. His illness was first described as an abdominal upset and later diagnosed as a disturbance in the pancreas, a digestive gland.

CIO Will Be Represented On New Manpower Unit

CIO WILL be represented on a new high-level manpower policy board now being set up by the federal government.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union will serve on the new agency. Two AFL representatives will be appointed soon.

Plans for development of the labor - industry - agriculture-government board were made public in a joint statement issued by Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and Charles E. Wilson, head of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Wilson, in answer to a long-standing complaint from organized labor, approved the establishment of a Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee. It will have two co-chairmen: Arthur S. Flemming, Wilson's assistant on manpower problems, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, the Dept. of Labor's Defense Manpower Administrator.

Labor, industry and farm groups will be asked to serve on it.

Graham, former liberal Senator from North Carolina, has been given a three-month leave of absence by Secy. Tobin, in order that he may serve as mediator in an international dispute between India and Pakistan.

According to Wilson's order, the committee will have referred to it "all questions of policy relative to the mobilization, training and maximum utilization of manpower in the defense program, and shall make recommendations as to the action which in its judgment should be taken by the Office of Defense Mobilization."

The committee also was authorized to volunteer recommendations.

"This order means," said the joint announcement by Wilson and Tobin, "that before policy decisions are made in the manpower field by the Office of Defense Mobilization, recommendations will be made both by the Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee and by the already existing Manpower Policy Committee.

"THE LATTER consists of representatives of government agencies with operating responsibilities in the manpower field."

Tobin, on his part, issued an amended order naming the 13 regional directors of his department's Bureau of Employment Security as regional directors of the Defense Manpower Administration. They also will serve as co-chairmen of Regional Committees on Defense Mobilization, an inter-governmental agency group.

Tobin again issued an earlier order naming the regional directors to the chairmanships of eight-member labor - management committees in each region, which are being established now.

In addition, the order provided for area committees. Organized labor and industry groups will nominate the members, and Tobin will appoint them.

Tobin's order said the regional and area labor-management committees were being established "to obtain the advice, cooperation and leadership of management and labor in the solution of manpower problems at the regional and area levels . . ."

Guild Gets Blood From Red Beet

Peter Apriensky left the Daily Worker, voice of the Communist party, in August, 1950. He got two weeks' pay.

Six months later Mrs. Apriensky told the CIO New York Newspaper Guild that Apriensky was fired, got no severance pay. Management told the Guild that Apriensky quit. The Guild persisted, and finally it was agreed to settle the claim for $900.

The money arrived—in time to pay for Apriensky's funeral and final doctor bills.

Victory For The People

There's cause for solid satisfaction in the victory won by the United Labor Policy Committee over the big business interests that dominate so much of the country's defense mobilization effort.

In the two months since labor walked out of its positions in the defense agencies, the wall of official indifference to the public's demands for equality of sacrifice has been chipped away.

There has been progress—though it's not complete, by any means. As the United Labor Policy Committee pointed out in its statement, "a significant change of attitude has taken place in Washington." The ULPC also made very clear the fact that it is not yet "satisfied with all defense policies or programs."

The "change in attitude" noted by the ULPC was marked enough to win approval for the Wage Stabilization Board to handle non-economic disputes. The change was marked enough to reverse the decision that manpower problems would be settled by Charlie Wilson's office, in its own sweet way. It was marked enough to permit far greater participation for labor in the defense effort than the businessmen were willing to grant two months ago, and to win establishment of a top-level advisory committee reporting directly to the President.

When labor's representatives resigned from the defense agencies in February, they emphasized their desire to help the country's mobilization program, not to hurt it. In returning to the agencies, they have not only won a better voice for labor and the public, but they have been directly responsible for focusing public attention on conditions that needed improvement.

But it would be playing a pollyanna role to think that every problem has now been solved in the defense program.

There will be plenty of battles ahead, for the unions will continue to fight for the principles in which they believe. They will battle for a fair and flexible wage policy within the stabilization board. They will insist on decent, voluntary manpower rulings. They will continue to demand that the defense program be operated for the benefit of the people as a whole, not just for a few corporations which are now amassing tremendous super-profits.

Appeasement of the forces which have done so much to cause inflation and to throw the defense program out of kilter simply isn't in the books, so far as the United Labor Policy Committee is concerned.

Having won a battle for the people's rights, the unions will be seeking other over-due changes that will help the nation and build our strength to ward off any aggression that the Kremlin rulers may have approved in blue-print form.

Trouble In Paradise?

Col. Bertie McCormick's Chicago Tribune—which for years has had a well-deserved reputation as the most reactionary of any of the major papers in America—now produces the ticket it hopes will carry the GOP convention in 1952.

The Tribune would like to see MacArthur run for president, Taft for vice-president.

Much as the Ohio Senator has professed his devotion to the General, we cannot imagine his working up enthusiasm for the Tribune's latest brain-child. Nor would we be surprised to hear another great GOP "stateman"—Jumpin' Joe McCarthy, the Wisconsin smear artist—denounce the Tribune as un-American, for Joe has yet to run away from suggestions that he campaign for vice-president himself.

Somewhere, in the dark and mouldy rooms where Republican policy is made, there must be mutterings and confusion.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Dorothy Rockwell Clark, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love

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SPRING FEVER?

'Damned Old Crank' Liked Unions

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

E. W. SCRIPPS, one of America's most famous newspaper publishers, had a twist to his character that made him like to do things differently from most people. His request to his heirs that the story of his life, which he had been writing on and off for many years, be withheld from publication until 25 years after his death, was quite typical.

The period is up. Now a quarter-century after his death, Scripps' "self-portrait" has appeared in book form as "Damned Old Crank," his favorite name for himself.

Aside from being a lively and original story of a fascinating period in the pioneer days of American journalism, told from the personal point of view of one of the leading figures in the newspaper world, the book has special interest for labor.

E. W. considered himself a warm but rough-and-tough friend of labor at a time when it was very unpopular. His views on the subject were a mixture of a perverse kind of idealism and a regard for money which made him emphasize that his attitude really paid off.

"I am one of the few newspapermen," he wrote, "who happens to know that this country is populated by 95 per cent of plain people, and that the patronage of even plain and poor people is worth more to a newspaper owner than the patronage of the wealthy five per cent."

Scripps regarded this as the secret of his success and the foundation of his fortune.

Another time he said:

"A newspaper fairly and honestly conducted in the interests of the great masses of the public must at all times antagonize the selfish interests of that very class which furnishes the larger part of a newspaper's income.

"In order to maintain a newspaper's entire independence, it is necessary that the newspaper shall be so conducted that its revenue from the advertising class will be the smallest possible that the class can afford to get on with."

And again:

"Too many capitalists really wish to, and are striving to, reduce labor to the position of practically dependent slaves. And there are too many capitalists who are unable to comprehend that their own existence depends upon the support of willing labor."

E. W. clashed often with his older half-brother, James E. Scripps, about the way newspapers should be run. On one occasion, he said James "was trying to make a great and powerful paper by making it extremely respectable—that is to say, respectable to capitalists and corporate interests."

After a number of bitter quarrels, the brothers broke off relationship completely in 1890. James fired his younger brother from the presidency of both the Scripps Publishing Co. and the Detroit News Association.

Scripps regarded his greatest service to the country to be the creation of United Press, by which he said he thwarted "the plans of greater, abler and richer men than myself to establish a monopoly of news in the United States."

IT'S A COLORFUL portrait of a strange and forceful eccentric character that emerges out of the pages of "Damned Old Crank," the sort that could be produced only in America and only during the era in which Scripps lived.

Edward Wyllis Scripps was born in 1854 on a farm in Illinois, the 13th child of an English immigrant father, and died of appoplexy on his yacht off Liberia in 1926.

He left his only living son the controlling interests in daily papers in 15 states, among them the Cleveland Press, Cincinnati Post, Toledo News-Bee, Columbus Citizen, Pittsburgh Press and San Francisco News, besides such other news enterprises as the United Press Associations, Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), Acme Newsphotos and United Features Syndicate.

It's typical of that "disposition to boast and bully" which he described so frankly in his writing that E. W. pointed with pride to what he had contributed to America, without mentioning that it was America and its people that made his millions and his fame possible.

Damned Old Crank, a Self-Portrait of E. W. Scripps edited by Charles R. McCabe; Harper & Bros., New York; price $3.50.

$5 Million In 'Gifts' Elected Congress

By GERVASE N. LOVE

Contributors to the two major parties kicked in with a total of $5,788,218 to help elect Congress in 1950, according to an analysis of receipts, reported to the Clerk of the House, just completed by Congressional Quarterly.

Congressional Quarterly is a privately-owned news service which concentrates on congressional activities.

Its survey shows that the Republicans collected $3,006,766 during 1950, of which $1,405,377 went to four national Republican groups and $1,601,389 to 10 branch or local committees, according to the reports.

The Democrats collected $2,781,452. This sum included $2,351,643 to six national committees and $429,809 to six local or group branches.

The CQ survey shows that a lot of this money came in important chunks from people who are sometimes regarded as important.

The Republicans got $273,760 from five individuals and eight family groups in lumps of $5000 or more.

The Democrats got $108,500 from 11 individuals and four family groups at the rate of $5000 or more each.

The Republicans got more gifts exceeding $5000, the Democrats more over $100. The GOP got more than 25% of its total out of 12 individuals and family groups.

Highest in the Republican hierarchy of financial angels was the duPont family, which also has kicked in generously to such other reactionary organizations as the Committee for Constitutional Government and the National Economic Council. Thirty-four members of the family and seven company executives contributed a total of $98,590.

Assorted members of the Mellon family gave the Republicans $42,500. Alvin M. Bentley, of the Owosso (Mich.) Manufacturing Co., and Arvilla P. Bentley yielded $36,000. Rockefellers donated $23,000, Wideners $10,875 and Pews a mere $9500.

At the head of the Democratic list stood the Frankel family, Texas and New York oil people, who were tapped for $12,000. Gifts of $10,000 each came from J. Spencer Love, head of the non-union Burlington Mills at Greensboro, N. C.; James W. Gerard, onetime U. S. Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Gerard, and the Spiegels, of the Chicago mail order and retail firm. Louis A. Wehle, Rochester, N. Y., brewer, gave $8500.

Some cautious souls contributed to both parties. Among them were R. Stanley Dollar, who is contesting ownership of the Dollar Steamship Line with the U. S. government; Seton Porter, president of W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd.; Robert F. Six, president of Continental Airlines; Spyros P. Skouras, president of 20th Century-Fox, and William Zeckendorf, president of the Hoboken Railroad.

Most of the money for both parties came from the District of Columbia and five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and California.

The CQ survey shows the Republicans got about 80% of their receipts from these states and Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Texas. The Democrats got about the same proportion from them plus Missouri, Ohio, Virginia and Florida.

"The political contributions survey not only indicates a geographical concentration of the money sources but of the individuals and family groups concerned," observed CQ.

"The Hatch Act puts a $5000 yearly ceiling on the contribution an individual may make to a particular national political group. While the letter of the law has been observed, the growing number of specially designed committees had made this ceiling meaningless for all practical purposes.

"CQ's survey shows that the evident pattern of political contributions consists of scattering contributions among several committees, and of splitting gift sources among family members."

The duPonts are a pefect example of what CQ based this observation on.

Lamont duPont contributed a total of $12,000 to six different Republican committees: $3000 each to the Republican Finance Committee of Delaware, Republican National Committee and Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania; and $1000 each to the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, Republican Congressional Committee and the campaign of Tyrell Krum, losing GOP candidate for Congress in the Alexandria district of Virginia.

Many of the wealthy contributors donated to the war chests of congressional candidates far from their own homes.

Bentley, for instance, gave $5000 to the campaign of James Marshall Butler, Republican who defeated Millard Tydings for re-election as Senator from Maryland in one of the year's dirtiest campaigns.

Joseph N. Pew, Jr., of the Sun oil and shipbuilding family, donated $1000 to Sen. Homer E. Capehart, seeking re-election in Indiana; $750 to Rep. George A. Dondero, re-elected in Royal Oak, Mich., and $1000 to B. Carroll Reece, former GOP national chairman who was elected to Congress from Johnson City, Tenn.

On the Democratic side, Wehle gave $3000 to Helen Gahagan Douglas for her unsuccessful fight for the Senate in California. The Laskers, of New York, gave $2500 to Sen. Scott Lucas, defeated for re-election in Illinois; $1000 to Joseph T. Ferguson, who failed to unseat Sen. Robert A. Taft in Ohio; $500 each to Sen. Elbert Thomas, defeated for re-election in Utah, and Sen. Wayne P. Morse, liberal Republican re-elected in Oregon; and $250 each to the campaigns of Rep. William T. Granahan, re-elected in Philadelphia, and Rep. Henry M. Jackson, re-elected in Everett, Wash.

HCL Gets H'er Monthly

THE RISE in the cost-of-living reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its disclosure of the index figure for March 15 was the fifteenth in the last 15 months.

Here's how the Consumer Price Index has moved month by month since Jan. 15, 1950, as well as in years past. (A revised index, showing a somewhat lower figure, has been used effective Jan. 15, 1950).

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
		Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.3
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.3
		Mar. 15	184.5

Investment (Gambling) Know-How Wins College Student A Prize

Would you be adding to the inflationary picture if you played the stock market for a period of a year and made a profit of $14,290.20 on an initial investment of $25,000?

The Pierre A. Duval Foundation of New York apparently doesn't think so—for it recently awarded a student of the City College of New York $500 for accomplishing the feat—in theory.

The Duval Foundation, a New York stock market consensus firm, gave three awards this year in an effort "to encourage the study of profitable investment methods and to discourage speculative trading and gambling in stocks."

Norman Reibstein, the winner of the top prize, was one of a group of college students competing for the awards on the basis of the best "investment" described in a letter to Pierre A. Duval, president of the company.

Duval said the winners showed a "remarkable grasp of finance" and indicated that the students of finance are "not gamblers" but, "on the other hand, are careful investors,"

Oil Union Researcher Finds ECA Abroad Doing Good Job

"I WENT OVER to Europe pretty critical of the European Cooperation Administration. I had feared it would turn out to be some sort of rich man's RFC with just a banker's approach to the problems.

"But I found the ECA people were making every effort to achieve the goals to which the Marshall Plan is dedicated—and the labor boys in the ECA set-up are listened to and their advice is given real weight."

That was the reaction of E. E. (Shorty) Phelps, research and education director of the CIO Oil Workers, who returned to the United States last week after a seven-week visit to Europe.

As CIO member of an ECA Workers' Education team, Phelps visited France, Italy, Austria and Scandinavia. While in France, he attended schools run by non-Communist unions in Paris and the provinces, and talked with hundreds of French union members.

"They asked questions and we gave answers," Phelps said. "And I think we did a pretty good job of cutting through the confusion which has been spread by the Communists about America and the American unions.

"Those workers have been given a constant stream of misinformation about America by the Communists. It is no wonder they are confused.

"One of the attitudes we found in a lot of places was that American unions somehow work in collaboration with Wall Street. Some of those French workers think there are no labor-management struggles in America—that Wall Street just gives, and that we just take whatever they offer.

"On the basis of our experience, we were able to tell them that that just wasn't so."

Phelps also found that the Communists have done a thorough job of exploiting Negro discrimination cases. He was asked a host of questions about them.

"A third attitude in French workers' minds reflects a considerable amount of defeatism," Phelps said.

"You folks have a lot to learn about criticism" was a remark he heard from the lips of many French workers.

"They just can't conceive of anybody getting a better deal out of capitalism," he explained.

"The trouble is that the old French ruling class has done everything to give the workers a feeling of resignation about the poverty in which they live. They find it difficult to realize that through greater productivity, they can increase their earnings and better their way of life."

The Oil Union official said that some of his earlier personal criticism of ECA had developed because "I just didn't understand how sick French society had become, both economically and socially."

But after he crossed the Atlantic, Phelps said he found the ECA was trying to do a real job to revive the French economy. He continued:

"In ECA many of the top administrative people have a business background but they are working with a realistic approach to the problem. They are making every effort to do a real job to help the French people.

"The Labor Section is doing an unusually good job, and I was impressed with the way its advice is thoroughly considered. It is not just a matter of the labor boys talking for the record in ECA.

"In France they now have the capacity and machinery to really improve living standards."

But he warned American workers not to expect French workers, with their background of desperate poverty, to be very enthusiastic about cutting their living standards again in order to provide armament.

"To cut the living standards of the French workers for any reason would jeopardize everything we have been able to do," he said. "We would lose the moral support of the people which is absolutely necessary for the future of the French democracy."

Other members of the Workers' Education group were John Connors, director of education for the AFL, and Prof. Frank McAllister of Roosevelt College, Chicago.

UAW In Detroit Backs AFL Transit Strike

Emil Mazey, secretary treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, nas asked all UAW locals in Wayne County, Mich., to support an AFL strike against the Detroit Street Railways.

He said the union has made "every effort to reach a fair settlement on the basis of logic, justice and truth."

"Their efforts in that direction has been met with stalling, evasion, attempted chiselling and just two-faced double dealing by Detroit's Mayor Cobo and the DSR management," he reported.

Kroll Argues For Redistricting:

Your Voice In Congress Is Small If Over 350,000 Are In District

YOU, MR. VOTER, may have a very small voice in Congress. If you live in a district with a population of 500,000, you have half as much voice in government as another person who votes in a district having a population of 250,000.

PAC Director Jack Kroll made that point when he appeared recently before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.

There are 50 congressional districts with populations of less than 250,000, and 50 others with populations of over 450,000, he said.

Kroll said that Congress should enact a sound reapportionment law. The Celler Bill—HR 2648—would provide reapportionment of congressional districts, Kroll said, and he urged its enactment.

At present, congressional districts are cut up to block in or block out voters for political advantage. The result is districts do not represent the population fairly, as the Constitution provides.

"The States have allowed their congressional districts to become a nationwide web of rotten boroughs," Kroll told the subcommittee. He pointed out that in his own state of Ohio, the 22nd District had a population of nearly a million, while five other districts had populations of less than 250,000.

Fairly represented districts on the average should contain about 350,000 persons—based on U. S. population figures. And they should be composed of compact and contigious territories.

Congress should act on a sound reapportionment law, Kroll urged, and not allow fears of its effect in the next election influence them.

THE CELLER Bill, introduced in the House by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) Feb. 14, Kroll pointed out, is drawn up to give all Americans "an equal voice in the government."

The bill would require:

1. " . . . States (to) establish single-member districts, so that every citizen will have a representative to speak for him in the House.

2. " . . . Districts be composed of compact and contiguous territory—a clear declaration of policy against the wicked practice of gerrymandering.

3. " . . . Districts be as nearly as possible equal in population . . . the bill retains in the law the wise provision of the 1929 Act, by which reapportionment is automatic, according to an equitable formula.

4. " . . . a Representative elected from a district too large or too small shall be denied his seat and the Clerk of the House shall refuse his credentials." (Sub-section [d]).

Celler's bill thus could bar any congressmen who did not come from a closely-knit district from taking his seat.

Kroll pointed out a fair reapportionment law could apply first to the 1954 election. Even a longer delay in bringing an effective law about, he said, would be better than doing nothing about the unfair districting now prevailing.

"Indeed, Mr. Chairman," Kroll said, "rather than see the Congress pass a bad statute, I would favor adopting (the bill) and letting it take effect in 1960 . . . That would give the states a full nine years to clean house."

But Kroll is optimistic the states wouldn't need nine years. "I believe that inside of three years the majority of the states would revise their districts to meet the standards laid down by Congress," he said.

OTHER bills on formation of districts have been introduced in Congress. Most of these provide only that new districts be added to take care of an increase in population. But adding districts doesn't solve the problem. Overcrowded districts still would be under-represented and small districts still would have too much representation.

Authority for Congress to make changes in redistricting is provided for by the Constitution. Congress, it says, "may at any time by law make or alter . . . regulations, except as to place of choosing Senators."

CIO Man Decorated As Hero In Korea

IT WAS DURING a crossing of the Naktong River in Korea. A small boat, brought almost to the water's level by its cargo of American combat infantrymen, had started across the muddy current when it met a hail of fierce enemy fire.

Cpl. L. E. Purvis

One GI rushed to an exposed position to engage enemy fire while his comrades sought safety. Infantry communications soon brought UN air support and the patrol was able to consolidate a position on higher ground and answer the Communist barrage.

Cpl. Lloyd E. Purvis, of the 34th Infantry Regiment, the lone GI whose heroic action saved his comrades, miraculously emerged from the engagement unscathed. For his conduct under fire Purvis was awarded the Bronze Star. The Army citation read:

"From an exposed position and with disregard for personal safety, Cpl. Purvis returned the enemy fire until air support was received, making it possible for the patrol to withdraw to higher ground."

In civilian life, Purvis was a member of the CIO Paper Workers in Dayton, O., and worked as a stripper at the Gebhart Folding Box Co. He joined the Army in 1949.

The young combat veteran has written his sister, Mrs. Margaret Grimes, that he is scheduled to return to the U. S. soon on leave.

CIO Leaders Plead For Life Of Convicted Miss. Negro

CIO LEADERS have asked Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi to commute the death sentence meted out to Willie McGee, Negro former soldier, when he was convicted of rape.

Last week Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers wired Wright, pointing out that the request was made in full knowledge of the fact that McGee "has received consideration in the many avenues of due process open to him since the day of the alleged crime in 1945."

"However," he added, "we feel that you can perform a great service to your state and to our country in furthering the cause of justice by granting clemency in this case. This decisive action on your part will add immeasurably to the strengthening of national unity . . . of our nation in its effort to beat back Communist aggression.

"Unmistakably, the granting of the petition for clemency will be a blow to Communist forces in America and abroad and deprive them of another weapon in the propaganda campaign against the free world."

Earlier CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, in another wire which also conceded that the case had received much consideration, noted that "nonetheless certain incidents in connection with various of the legal proceedings raise the possibility of reasonable doubt as to whether justice has been done."

"My main consideration, however," he said, "is the fact that the American Communist Party, as part of the world Communist conspiracy against the free countries, has made this case an effective vehicle for the misguidance of peoples of other races, particularly in the Far East, where the Communists are determined to make race a major issue in world politics.

"I DO not believe that we should permit the Communists to make such important capital out of a possible injustice occurring in the United States. . . .

"I suggest that if you commute this sentence, that you make it clear that you are doing so at the request of loyal American citizens in the national interest, so as to preclude the Communists from claiming that they obtained the requested commutation."

Michigan Bill Asks 17% Rate Increase

Just as pro-consumer groups were getting ready a rate reduction request, the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., announced it was seeking a 17% increase.

The increase would mean a $22 million annual dip into the pockets of Michigan Bell users.

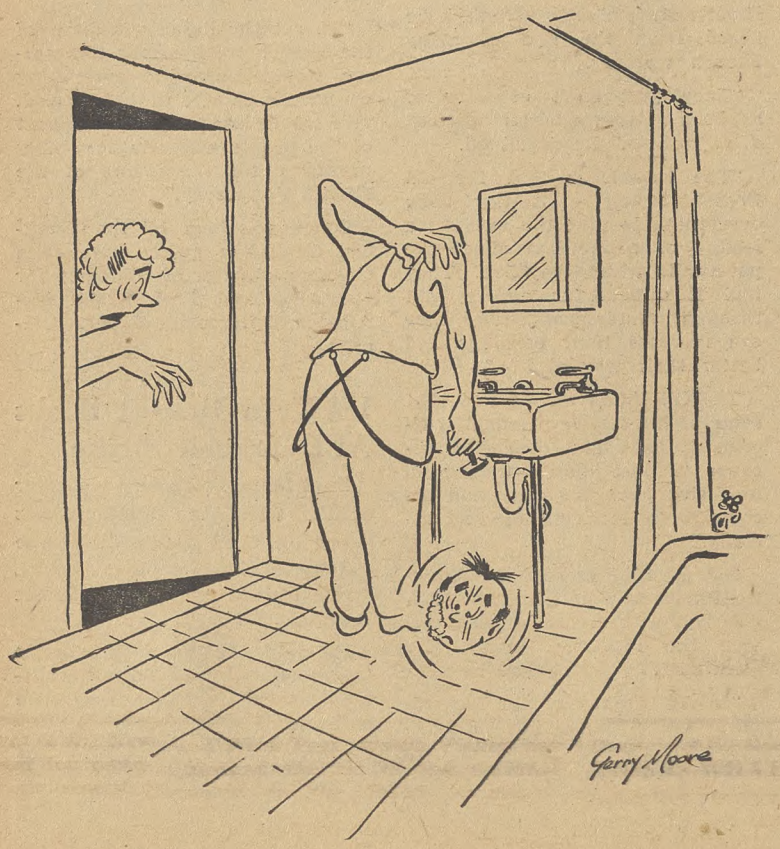
Graham Named UN Mediator

Dr. Frank P. Graham, former Democratic Senator from North Carolina, was named last week by the United Nations Security Council to mediate the long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan over the state of Kashmir.

He is expected to spend at least three months in Kashmir trying to work out a formula for its demilitarization and a plebescite.

He has had some experience in this field, having been a member of the UN Good Officers Committee that helped Indonesia get started on the road to independence. He became defense manpower administrator in the U. S. Dept. of Labor two months ago.

Graham is a former president of the Univ. of North Carolina and served in the War Labor Board during World War II.



"Herbert, you've nicked yourself shaving again!"

House Group OKs 'Voice' Muffling

The Senate Appropriations Committee on Apr. 30 endorsed House muffling of the Voice of America by concurring in its 90% slash of funds to carry the war of ideas into foreign lands.

The Senate group, by a strict party vote of 10 to nine, approved the House action in slicing the $97.5 million asked by the State Dept. down to $9,533,939. The House had acted on the recommendation of its Appropriations Committee.

The State Dept. had asked for the full amount to build up the broadcasting facilities by which the Voice beams ideological warfare programs to Russia, other nations behind the Iron Curtain, and Europe, Asia and South America.

The request was for a supplementary appropriation to increase the number and strength of broadcasting stations and for additional employes during the rest of the fiscal year that ends June 30.

Work Week Averages 41.1 Hours In March

Factory workers averaged 41.1 hours a week in March, or approximately the level of the last eight months, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Gross weekly earnings of the 13.2 million production workers averaged $64.36, or 60c higher than in February and nearly $8 more than in March, 1950. Gross hourly earnings, including all premiums and overtime, averaged $1.57, about 1c higher than in February.

Wisconsin CIO Meet Finds McCarthy Harming State

Some of the people who have to cringe and admit that Sen. Joe McCarthy (R) represents them in the upper house of Congress declared last week that he "has soiled the reputation of the State of Wisconsin."

They were about 150 delegates to the Wisconsin CIO Legislative Conference, which met over the weekend in Milwaukee.

"He has soiled the reputation of the State of Wisconsin by slanderous statements against distinguished citizens, by irresponsible actions and by a total disregard for ethical and moral decency," they said in a resolution. "He has maliciously attacked the character of the President of the United States."

The reference was to McCarthy's insinuation—which he later denied—that President Truman was drunk when he dismissed Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The conference praised the President for ousting MacArthur, and said that the latter's policies "might well lead to a third world war which the people of the United States do not want."

Fellow Congressmen:

'The Work Buchanan Started Must Go On'

REP. Frank Buchanan, liberal Pennsylvania Democrat and chairman of the House committee that investigated lobbies last year, died Apr. 28, in the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

A fellow Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania, George M. Rhodes, paid tribute to Buchanan for the job he did as chairman of the lobbying committee in uncovering the activities of pro-Fascist groups. "The work Buchanan started must continue," Rhodes said.

Buchanan had been suffering from a stomach ailment that became intensified during the lobby committee hearings, when he was under heavy pressure to whitewash big business lobbies. Death came two days after an exploratory abdominal operation.

Rep. Buchanan, formerly a teacher, was elected mayor of his home city, McKeesport, Pa., in 1942 with strong labor support. In 1946 he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of former Rep. Samuel A. Weiss, who had resigned to become a judge.

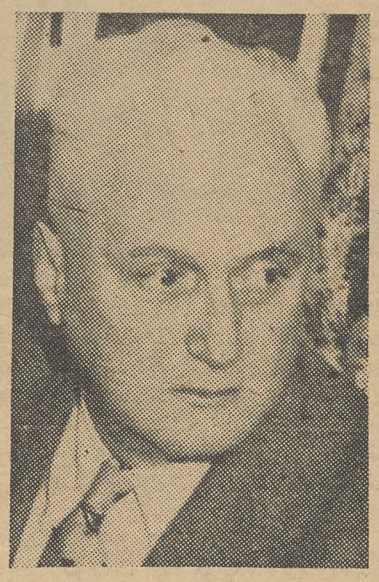
He was re-elected at each election since, always with labor support, and won in 1950 by a majority of more than 35,000. He was a member of the House Banking and District Committees.

He was graduated from the Univ. of Pittsburgh and did graduate work at Columbia Univ. Surviving are his wife and their daughters, Joan and Jane.

Rep. Rhodes said in his tribute to Buchanan:

"Buchanan will be remembered because of the great service he rendered as chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities. He worked hard and diligently as head of that committee.

"Some day when the average American learns the whole truth about what this committee has uncovered, the name of Frank Buchanan will win far greater respect and far more recognition than it has won today."



Rep. Frank Buchanan

RHODES pointed out that "several days before Buchanan died, Frank A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, was convicted by a federal grand jury for contempt of Congress.

"Rumely's conviction, which took the jury less than 20 minutes was not only a vindication of Buchanan but a stinging rebuke to the peddlers of hate and confusion like Westbrook Pegler and his ilk, and the reactionary bloc in Congress that opposed Rumely's indictment.

"The work Buchanan started must continue. It is obvious that the tax laws are being evaded in phony educational contributions to the Rumely outfit by corporate interests and that the law governing political spending is being violated."

URW Local Exposes Gadsden Merchants' Efforts To Aid Rumely's Pro-Fascist Outfit

THE reactionary, anti-labor Committee for Constitutional Government and its local stooges ran into unexpected, hard-hitting opposition recently in Gadsden, Ala.

Members of Local 12 of the CIO United Rubber Workers punched back, and hard, when CCG propaganda endorsed by local businessmen began to appear in rural mail boxes.

They passed a resolution exposing the CCG as "the mouthpiece for a small group of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats who are bent on sowing dissension, fanning the flames of prejudice and pitting neighbor against neighbor at a time when genuinely patriotic Americans should be working for national unity."

Then they bluntly warned local merchants that members of the union and the friends of organized labor will no longer "spend their wages with those who endorse and support the enemies of labor and the traitors to our country's welfare and security."

"Certain individuals having decided to do business with the Committee for Constitutional Government," the resolution explained, "organized labor and their friends can't be expected to do business with them or to contribute towards further fattening the purses of local or national individuals and lobbies that spread propaganda alien to our democratic American tradition and foreign to our present way of doing things in Gadsden."

Copies of the resolution, which stated that the "friendly relations between labor and industry in Gadsden are being threatened by an unholy alliance of local businessmen and a powerful lobby with headquarters in New York," were made public.

A campaign was authorized to acquaint the people of Gadsden with the program of organized labor so they "may be able to choose between the program of the CCG and the sound policies and programs of all organized workers."

The resolution went into detail about the CCG and its executive secretary, Edward A. Rumely, who was convicted Apr. 18, on a charge of contempt of Congress growing out of his refusal to answer questions about CCG financing put to him last summer by the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

It also quoted from speeches by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.), who has exposed Rumely and CCG operations in several addresses.

The resolution said:

"THE CCG, one of the best-financed lobbies in the country, makes use of business men in spreading its anti-labor, anti-semitic, white supremacy and other anti-American doctrines.

"In a mailing sponsored by certain Gadsden business men, labor was described as 'the 15% organized in tight pressure groups who are seeking for themselves an island of privilege, and handouts of taxpayers' money,' and the leaders of labor branded as 'racketeers.'

"The local business men signed a telegram soliciting contributions to be used by the CCG in distributing anti-labor propaganda to farmers, ministers, teachers and other 'opinion moulders.'

"Organized labor is against the tax program of the CCG, which seeks to do away entirely with taxes on excess profits and to limit taxes on the rich and add to the taxes of the workers and farmers; and is against the committee's proposal that the legal rights of unions be taken away, that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the Soil Conservation program be eliminated.

"The union members do not agree with the CCG that the clock of social progress should be turned back to 1932, or that the Wage-Hour Act is socialistic or communistic.

"Labor is for social security, old age assistance, aid to the blind, veteran pensions, federal aid to education, public housing, government aid to farmers, etc., which the CCG says breed 'dependence upon the government's nursing bottle.'

McDermit Honored

STATE REP. Raymond McDermit, Pennsylvania, was honored at a testimonial dinner recently for services to the CIO Steelworkers and the community. Labor representatives, industrial and businness leaders were present.

Frank Hoffman, USA legislative director, charged large companies are contributing money to "build a propaganda machine." He cited U. S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Co. as being among this group. "They are trying to control your minds," he declared.

Big business is "waiting for the day when the slack-off comes," to use the Taft-Hartley Act and break the union, he said. Hoffman urged a unified labor front as a protection against the problems facing unions.

Regional Director Eugene Maurice of the Steelworkers said there is too much concentration of wealth in a few hands. He referred to profits of the large industries.

McDermit is president of Local 1288 at the Carnegie Illinois Steel plant at Johnstown and heads the Greater Johnstown CIO Council which sponsored the tribute.

Others present included Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, and State Rep. H. G. Andrews, House minority leader.

Ship Yard Strike Again Postponed

A strike of 50,000 shipbuilding workers on all coasts was postponed until June 3 following a meeting of CIO Shipbuilding Workers officials with Wage Stabilization Board Chairman George W. Taylor at Washington.

This is the third deferment. Union officials explained the action was taken to give the board time to pass on a 15% wage increase negotiated Feb. 18. Previous postponements were in March and April.

UTSE Signs Union Shop Agreement

THE FIRST union shop agreement in the history of the railroad industry was signed Apr. 26 by the CIO Transport Service Workers with the New York Central Railroad, UTSE Pres. Willard Townsend reported. It climaxed a long series of negotiations.

Negotiations for a union shop were sharpened after passage of the Railway Labor Act amendment in 1950 providing that railway unions may negotiate for a union shop.

Townsend said the agreement became effective May 1. All red cap employes of the railroad must now be members in good standing with the UTSE-CIO.

"Once again our union," Townsend said, "has demonstrated its ability to produce for our members in the best CIO tradition. Equal credit should go to the enlightened management of the New York Central Railroad for recognizing the justice of our request.

"This agreement will serve to strengthen our ranks and improve employer-employee relationships on the New York Central."

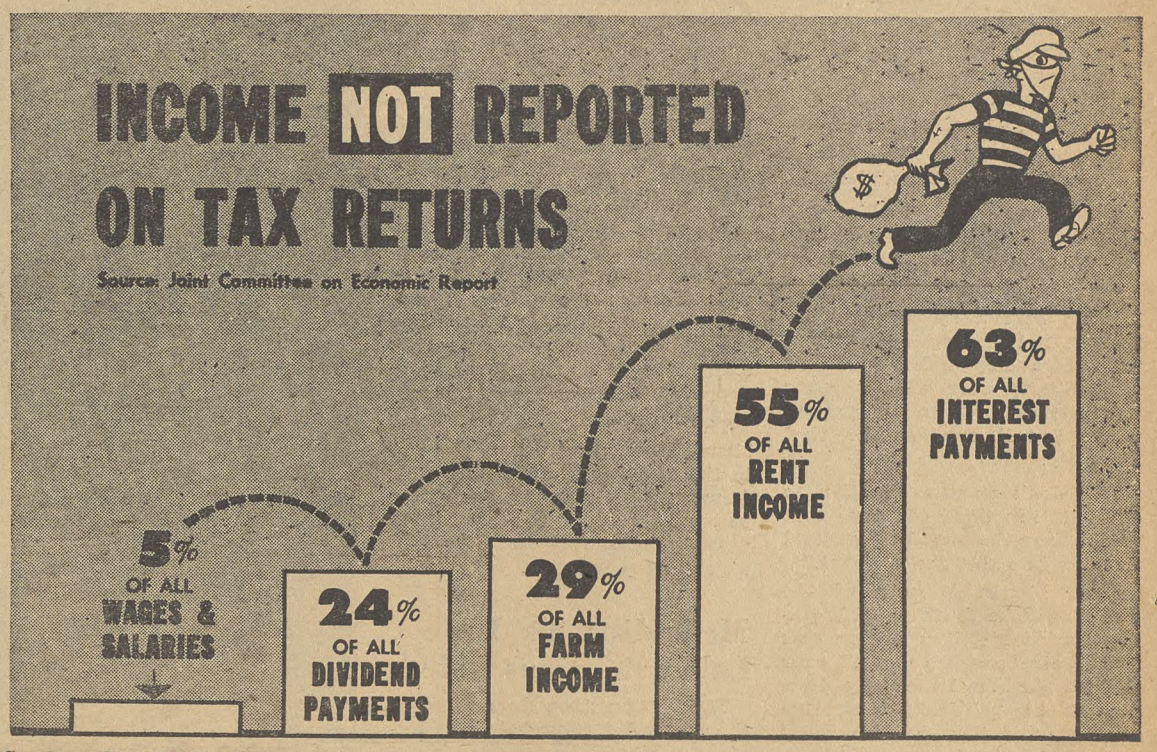
Utility Union In PG&E Drive

The CIO Utility Workers have undertaken an all-out organizing campaign to regain bargaining rights for 12,000 production workers of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in northern California.

The UWUA is seeking a system-wide election. According to Harold Doyle, UWUA executive board member, more than 2000 workers have already signed UWUA pledge cards asking for an election.

PG&E is the second largest public utility system in the nation. Until last year, the UWUA represented 5000 workers in four Bay Area divisions while the AFL Electrical Workers held contract rights for 7000 workers in all other divisions. In January, 1950, the IBEW won a system-wide election.

UWUA Pres. Joseph Fisher has pledged the aid of the national union to the PG&E employes, who, he says, "are fed up with the contract losses and breakdown of working conditions under IBEW."



Courtesy of the Machinist

THIS IS WHAT happens when Uncle Sam tries to collect income taxes: He gets practically all the tax due on wages and salaries, much smaller proportions on other income sources like dividends, farm income, rents and interest.

Courtesy of the Machinist

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted tentatively to try out the withholding technique on the less productive sources in the hope of getting an additional $330 million a year—about half of it from dividend payments.

TWU Board, Haywood Support Truman In MacA Controversy

THE INTERNATIONAL executive board of the CIO Transport Workers formally commended President Truman for his "firm and statesmanlike act" in recalling Gen. Douglas MacArthur and for "restoring to the civilian authority the determination and control of our foreign policy."

At a meeting in New York, the TWU board stressed that "one of the cardinal principles upon which our great American democracy is founded is the supremacy of the people and civil authority over the military." At the same time the board expressed pride in our armed forces and their leaders, and admiration for the fighting qualities of the American soldier. But . . .

"We hold firmly to the basic principle that the armed forces are the servants of the people—not their masters," it continued. "Where the military is supreme, there is totalitarian dictatorship . . .

"We are in accord with the foreign policy pursued by President Truman, who seeks to contain aggression with the minimum of slaughter—and then through the United Nations to disseminate truth, economic help to impoverished people and by other methods characteristic of the enlightened and human policies of free democratic peoples, bring about the ultimate overthrow and extinction of Communism.

"WE FIRMLY believe that the refusal of Gen. MacArthur to carry out the orders and instructions of his Commander-in-Chief, his unwillingness to adhere to the policy determined by the civil authority, and his inexcusable refusal to carry out the very policy he was sworn to effectuate, and his deliberate disregard of the constitutional limitations in his authority, made him unfit to remain in Army command."

In a speech at a mass meeting called by the CIO Organizing Committee in Chattanooga, Tenn., CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood praised MacArthur as a fighting man, but refused to recognize him as a diplomat.

"They are trying to put you in a position of not paying tribute to MacArthur as a hero," he said.

"I will pay tribute to him as a hero, but I will not pay tribute to him as a statesman.

"This is a civil government, and it must be run by the civil authority, not the military. When there is a dispute between civil and military over who is going to fix policy and run the government, I will support the civil authority.

"We don't want a situation to develop in this country that would clear the way for a general to move into the White House."

Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers warned members of Congress that their "political binge" over the MacArthur issue may turn out to be politically expensive next year if they neglect badly needed legislation.

After all, he reminded them, the MacArthur fuss may be of minor importance in 1952, especially if the war situation gets worse.

But the people back home, he added, "will have little mercy on a member of Congress who lets the big utility combines sabotage the effort to extend vital electric service and facilities in defense areas; who fails to enact a new defense mobilization act before the present inadequate law expires next month, and who otherwise proves false to the trust placed in him as a representative of the people."

"UNBRIDLED emotion" sweeping the country as a result of the MacArthur ouster is being "agitated deliberately by political opportunists," he asserted.

"But the fact remains," he added, "that to the average layman the price of pork chops, the rent he has to pay, and a fair rate of taxation based on ability to pay are tangibles on which the future political success of many members of Congress will depend."

He pointed out that the utilities are quietly taking advantage of the MacArthur dispute to block the construction of transmission lines from public power plants to defense areas—"apparently by influencing House members to reduce appropriations for this work."

The House Appropriations Committee on Apr. 20 reported out a Dept. of the Interior appropriations bill for the coming fiscal year that was $39 million below the President's budget request and $58.6 million less than the current year's appropriation. Most of the slash was made in the public power and reclamation sections.

Since then the House has cut it still further—with special emphasis, as Wagner complains, on budget allotments for new power transmission lines.

It voted to eliminate the entire $3.4 million asked by the Southeastern Power Administration to continue construction of the Buggs Island Dam-Langley Field, Va., transmission line. Rep. Gary (D. Va.) made the motion.

ON MOTION of Rep. Harris (D. Ark.) and over the strenuous objections of Speaker Rayburn, it cut $550,000 from transmission line funds sought for the Southwestern Power Administration. On motion of Rep. Short (R. Mo.) it barred the SPA from even operating in western Missouri.

Then, on motion of Rep. Ford (R. Mich.), it trimmed $5.5 million from the request of the Bonneville Power Administration for transmission lines. The entire Pacific Northwest delegation recommended that the request be approved, but was ignored.

The Northwest, despite construction of many power projects in the last few years, still suffers from an acute shortage of electric power because of the mushroom growth of industry and a rapidly expanding population.

Methodists To Have Labor Relations Aide

The Boston Area Committee of the Methodist Church has recommended establishment of a Christian ministry in the field of labor and management relations on a two-year trial basis.

The committee proposed that an ordained clergyman be named Secretary of Industrial Relations.

GOV. LEE E. EMERSON of Vermont signs the occupational disease bill which provides a maximum of $4000 for death from silicosis or asbestosis under certain conditions. Left to right, Pres. James F. Christie of the Vermont CIO Council; Pres. Sydney Edward of the Vermont Federation of Labor; W. John Mitchell, CIO legislative representative; Heber G. England of the Barre Granite Association; Exec. Vice Pres. Theodore Kane of the Associated Industries; Rep. Cornelius Granai, Rep. Ralph H. Smith, Lewis D. Shonyo, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor, and Walter A. Mamquist, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Industry. Organized labor fought long and hard for the bill.

Two State Universities Ease Ban On Negro Students

FOR THE FIRST time in its history the Univ. of North Carolina has accepted a Negro student. Thus a wedge has been made into its trustees' "white supremacy" policy.

The university's trustees recently voted 61 to 14 to admit qualified Negroes to the graduate and professional schools when study in their field is not provided in state-supported Negro schools.

The admissions committee followed up this vote by ruling six to one that Edward Diggs, a Negro from Winston-Salem, is "competitively qualified" to enter its medical school in September.

Still seeking admission to the medical school are two other Negroes whose applications had not yet been acted on. The university also is fighting admission of four Negroes to the law school as ordered by the U. S. Court of Appeals.

And in Baltimore, Md., applicants to the Univ. of Maryland will be considered "without regard to race, color or creed." President H. C. Byrd of the college said the Board of Regents will admit qualified Negroes as recommended by its 1951 General Assembly Committee.

NEGROES HAVE attended the university's law school since 1936 but it wasn't until last year that a Negro girl, Esther McCready, won her case for admission to the School of Nursing.

Actually the school's Board of Regents ruled three years ago the college was open to Negroes on the same basis that white students are admitted. But in Miss McCready's case, she was forced to go to the courts before being admitted.

CHARTER as CIO affiliate was presented last week by CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (left) to George Maher, executive secretary of National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, at brief ceremony in CIO national headquarters. Newest member of CIO family has headquarters in Chicago, contracts with ABC and NBC chains and more than 70 independent radio and television stations.

Dayton CIO Paper Sued

A $100,000 libel suit was filed May 1 against the Dayton (O.) CIO News by Marion E. Patten, chairman of the Montgomery County Labor League for Taft during last year's election campaign and an active worker for Henry Wallace in 1948.

Patten formerly was a stalwart of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination, and is now a reluctant member of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

He charged the CIO paper libelled him by hinting that he had misappropriated campaign funds. In actual fact, he claimed, he has filed a full accounting with the Ohio Secretary of State as required by law.

"I don't think he has grounds for the suit," said James E. Kraft, president of IUE Local 755 and a member of the paper's editorial board. "We'll be very happy to fight the case at a public trial.

"We're a little better equipped than a lot of people think we are."

CIO Groups Plan Defense Meets

The National CIO Community Services Committee and the CIO Dept. of Organization and Councils have planned jointly to sponsor a series of regional conferences on civil defense and defense mobilization.

The conferences will be primarily concerned with the following: the CIO and CIO-CSC programs in the defense emergency, civil defense, national mobilization and stabilization, health, welfare and housing programs for defense workers, and programs for servicemen and veterans.

The first of the conferences will be held in Cleveland May 19 and 20 at the Hollenden Hotel and will be open to representatives of CIO councils and international unions in the following states and areas: Ohio, western New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The second will be held in Chicago at the Morrison Hotel, May 25, 26 and 27 for Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and eastern Missouri.

Famine Stalks India While Congress Stalls

By CONSTANCE BEESON

ALMOST everyone in the United States — except, apparently, the Congress — wants to send grain to the starving people of India.

While Congress continued to stall debate on a bill for emergency relief for India, the CIO in letters to the Senate and House urged that grain be sent on a gift basis.

The CIO, through Chairman Jacob Potofsky of the CIO International Committee, and Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, said present bills are "half-hearted humanitarianism."

"It comes as a distinct shock . . . to find Congress preparing to furnish grain to the starving people of India only through a loan arrangement, or a plan for half-gift, half-loan shipments," Potofsky and Cowan said.

Meantime, deaths by starvation in India are becoming a disaster problem.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) on Apr. 30 suggested a "friendship grain" program to send wheat to India. He attacked "delaying tactics," saying the stall "is playing directly into the hands of the Soviet's aggressive imperialism."

INTERPRETER for a group of Bolivian Indians at a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organizations Committee on Indigenous Labor at La Paz, Bolivia, is Elizardo Perez, Bolivian member of the committee (left). The Indians came from distances as great as 300 miles to plead for better schools, housing and health services. The committee's recommendations for improving their conditions were approved later by the ILO's governing body.

HUMPHREY urged the American people to "take it upon themselves" to supply grain for the millions in India who face starvation.

"The American Congress is guilty of a tragic delay in providing food for the starving millions of the Republic of India," the Minnesota Senator said.

"While we debate . . . on how to stop Communism by arms and military power, Communism is conquering the minds of millions who are victims of economic injustice and mass starvation. The one weapon we have in abundance in this war for the minds of men and their loyalty is food."

India can be helped in one of two ways, Humphrey announced.

1. Donations and collection of grain: CROP, the Christian Relief Overseas Program, will coordinate activities in the nationwide collection of grain.

2. Collection of money to buy needed food: Commodity Credit Corp. has surpluses of dried eggs, powdered milk and dried beans.

Voluntary donations can be sent through the American Red Cross by addressing "Friendship Grain, American National Red Cross, Foreign Operations, Washington, D. C."

Humphrey said he is discussing with officials of CARE the possibility of using that agency as another way to get food to India.

"What we need is action—not talk; food not debate," he added.

Students from three colleges already have taken the problem upon themselves. From Minnesota, students of Macalester College, the Univ. of Minnesota and the College of St. Thomas were due in Washington last weekend with a truck load of wheat. They are meeting at the Indian Embassy this week to plan further action to spur congressional approval of India's request for two million tons of grain.

DEBATE scheduled to start on the House floor last week was postponed to this week because Prime Minister Nehru indicated India would accept no aid with "political strings."

"While we welcome all the help we can get from foreign countries," he said, "we have made it clear that such help must not have any political strings attached to it, any conditions which are unbecoming to a self-respecting nation to accept, any pressure to change our domestic or international policy."

Under the House bill, India would have to pledge repayment in cash or strategic material over a long period.

According to newspaper reports in India, the Indian Government may not rely any longer on U.S. grain.

COMMUNIST China and Moscow have offered grain to India immediately. Agreement already have been made for 50,000 tons of rice from China, according to information received from Peiping, an official of the Food Ministry said.

Other agreements made with Chinia to alleviate starvation in India will yield 50,000 tons of milo sorghum grain. The Chinese also plan to ship 100,000 tons of grain to India as part of a one million ton allotment.

Negotiations for an exchange of 500,000 tons of wheat for India's jute are under way with Moscow.

U. S. Labor Seeks Larger Role In World, Potofsky Declares

THE INTENTION of American labor to take an increasingly active role in world affairs was reaffirmed by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Intl. Committee, in a May Day statement last week.

At the same time he stated again the CIO's solidarity with the world labor movement, and emphasized that "just as the United States must accept its world responsibility, so must the American labor movement acquit itself nobly and actively as a responsible force in the world."

Potofsky, who also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers, added:

"The CIO believes that labor's representation in all the agencies of the American government dealing with foreign policy is essential because it can make a significant and unique contribution to the security and peace of the world. CIO believes that the safeguarding of the peace is too important a matter to be left entirely to the diplomats.

"American labor aims to inject into the conduct of American policy an ever greater awareness of our responsibility toward the working men and women of the world and to assume an ever greater responsiveness to their problems and their aspirations.

"Our purpose, too, is to work directly with other labor movements of Europe, Asia, South America, and Africa through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"In and out of government, we have one great objective: to demonstrate that democracy is the real revolutionary force in the world today, the only force that can not only promise the workers a better life but fulfill that promise. Communism is the false remedy of desperate men for social and economic ills that need more, not less, freedom for their cure . . .

"There is an urgency in this task, but there is a permanence as well. American labor joins with world labor not merely to defeat Communist totalitarianism, but to contribute a measure of the strength and resources we Americans are fortunate enough to possess to the never-ending struggle of the world's people."

Asian ICFTU Meet To Be Held Soon

The first Asian regional conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will be held May 28-31 in Karachi, Pakistan.

At least 50 delegates, representing 10 million organized workers in 10 countries, are expected to attend. In addition, observers will be present from other Asian labor organizations not yet affiliated to the ICFTU.

The delegates will come from Ceylon, Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan and Thailand.

First objective of the conference is the establishment of a permanent ICFTU regional secretariat for Asia and the Far East, comparable to those set up in recent months in Europe and the Americas.

It Was Good Commie Trick Until Red Hero Fainted

Voice of America programs beamed to Eastern Europe are leavened with a generous dash of humor—like the recent one about the Communist Quiz Kid who was caught in his own trap.

The Communist Quiz Kid, it seems, was a minor party functionary who was ordered by Red bosses to get on a radio quiz program broadcast from a West Berlin station.

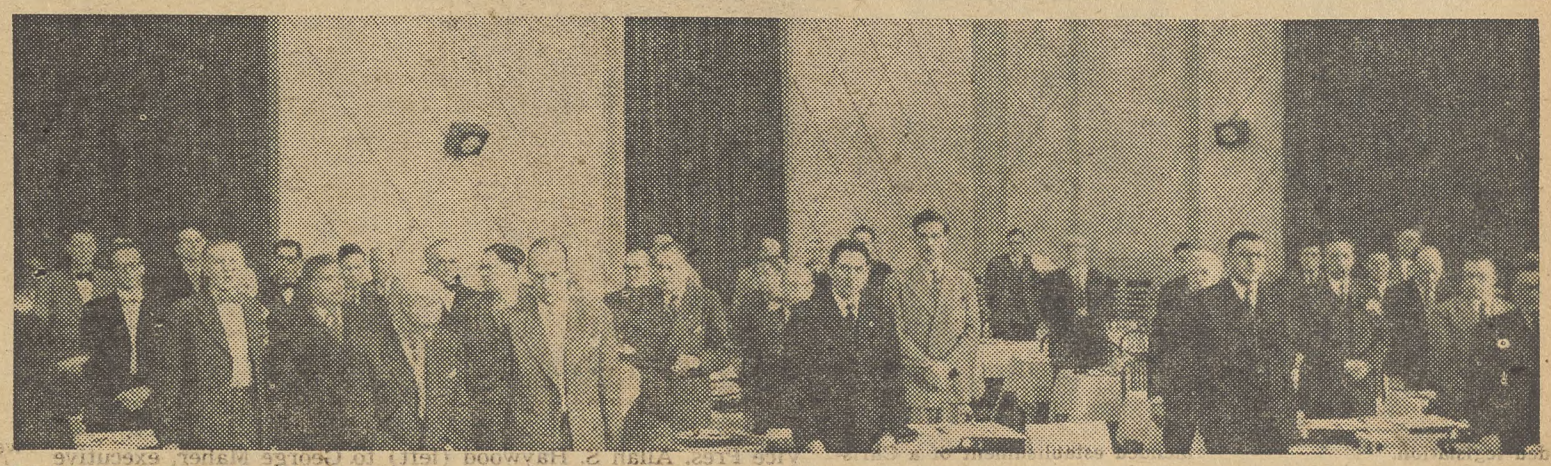
Winners, it seems, are paid off in hard cash. The idea was for the Red to win and then hand over his prize, with a lot of fanfare, to the party. He got on the program, all right, but the station director was tipped off.

"When the program went on the air," said the Voice broadcast, "the Communist was allowed to win an increasing amount of cash. Then came the final, all-important question.

"For a prize of $98, the Communist was told to pick out the one correct answer to the following question:

" 'How many slave laborers are there in the Soviet Union—four million, six million or eight million?'

"The Communist's mouth hung open. For a moment he stood before the microphone, perspiring. Then, without a sound, he fainted dead away."



DELEGATES to the World Congress of Professional Workers at Brussels stand for moment of silence in honor of the memory of the late Ernest Bevin, former British Foreign Minister. The meeting was sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and was attended by representatives of white collar workers in 20 countries. U. S. affiliates represented included the CIO, AFL and Mine Workers. The congress was the first ever held on a world-wide scale for non-manual workers.

At Wake Forest, N. C., Mill

Strikers Blame Gun-Toting Scabs For Violence

What's happening in the big southern strike of the CIO Textile Workers? Reports in the daily press may lead the public to believe that union members have embarked on a campaign of violence. But in this story from Wake Forest N. C., Veteran Labor Reporter Mary Heaton Vorse tells the facts of unprovoked shooting at peaceful strikers. Her story shows that the violence at Wake Forest came from the strike-bound mill—not from union members—and it happened while the police were conveniently absent.

By MARY HEATON VORSE
For Labor Press Association

"NO ONE on our picket line ever toted a gun, nor even so much as a stick, and it burned us up to see them scabs go in the mills with guns sticking out all over!" the striker said.

"Shotguns and pistols!" put in the woman with snapping black eyes. We were sitting in front of the picket hut near the Royal Cotton Mill in Wake Forest, N. C., reconstructing the Apr. 27 scene when a blast of dynamite seemed to be the signal for the scabs in the mill to fire into the crowd of 200 pickets.

When that happened, no police were there. Now, about twenty yards away, sat a car full of state patrol officers.

The first blast of gun fire from the mill wounded Jim Rankin, reporter for the Raleigh News and Observer. A young girl of sixteen, Ruby Mae Woodlief, was shot in the leg and Purvis Perry, a striker, was hit in the chest. Ruby Mae was wounded by a 32-caliber pistol, the others by buskshot, none seriously. It is amazing that in the two-hour pitched battle which followed, no one else was shot.

"We had a little fuss earlier over stopping the supply truck trailer," said Dean Culver, the union's representative. "We were not expecting anymore trouble that day."

"We was having us a chicken stew—down there by the trees, singing and having fun, when the dynamite went off," interrupted the woman.

DEAN CULVER took up the story, "They often tried to send supply trucks through our picket lines and we always stopped them. We turned that big truck trailer back Friday."

"We sent them off twice!" said the woman. "Then, they come back with the law to help 'em get in!"

"They had along Chief of Police Whitman and a deputy named Moore. The truck inched along in spite of the crowd of strikers in front of it. They knocked down a couple of women with their truck and Moore flourished his tear gas gun.

"Knocking the women down riled the strikers, and they cut the truck's tires. The driver, the chief of police, and the deputy went away and everything was quiet. The 'bossmen' came and got their wives who were working in the mill. About ten or twelve scabs stayed behind in the mill," said Culver.

"Them scabs stayed behind to shoot us!" said the woman.

"Now, this is what you want to remember," said Culver, "We have been protesting against those scabs being armed. I've gone to Chief Whitman about it time and again. He denied ever seeing any guns."

"He's lost his eye sight, then," said the woman. "All the rest of us have seen them guns!"

"We raised all the ruckus we could about them guns being carried in the mills," she said.

"How many usually work here?" we asked.

"THERE are three shifts of eighty-five each; they work around the clock. Since the strike, they have only worked one shift from seven to four. About eighteen to twenty-two scabs go in."

"They send in them few just to make trouble," said the woman.

"Who threw the dynamite?" we asked.

"There are two accounts of that. The paper said it was tossed over the fence."

"'Twas tossed from the window," interrupted the woman. I went back to my car, and my eye caught a window opening, gently, on the second floor. I saw something thrown out. Then, came the explosion."

"THERE are twenty of our strikers who saw something dropped from that window," said Dean Culver. "After the explosion, Jim Rankin (the reporter) and some strikers went up to see what had happened."

"And, them skunks fired on 'em," said the woman.

"Fury broke loose, our people scattered. The scabs had the best of it for the first ten minutes.

"After that, they didn't," said the woman, grimly.

"Our people hid behind trees and the scabs kept firing from the mills. We hid in the ditches. We hid anywhere. There must have been two thousand shots exchanged. Then, they stopped, and we quit, too."

DURING the two-hour battle, no police appeared. Up until 9:15 p.m., there was no local officer on the scene. Then, Wake County Sheriff Robert Pleasants rushed from a political meeting at Raleigh, 20 miles away, bringing with him a number of deputies.

There was plenty of law later on when Gov. W. Kerr Scott ordered all state highway patrolmen within a distance of fifty miles to move in. Many state patrolmen were stationed in cars along the road as we walked down to the picket line.

The road was enlivened by home-made signs giving pithy advice to scabs. Not more than half-dozen men and women were standing around the picket hut which looked as it had begun life as the top of a delivery truck.

Norman E. Holford, president of the TWUA local, repeated the charges that armed scabs had been going into the mills, or, as one of the many affidavits signed by twenty strikers has it, "transported weapons openly and visibly, and in full view of Chief of Police Whitman."

"There's too much politics around here," Holford says. "That's why we get no protection or cooperation from the police or state patrol."

We discovered that by "too much politics" he meant that the State Executive Democratic Committee Chairman, Everett Jordan, is the president of the Royal Cotton Mill, and its largest stockholder is U. S. Sen. Willis Smith.

THERE is no more beautiful town than Wake Forest. Its core it the famous Wake Forest College. Beautiful homes surrounded by big trees and gardens line the streets.

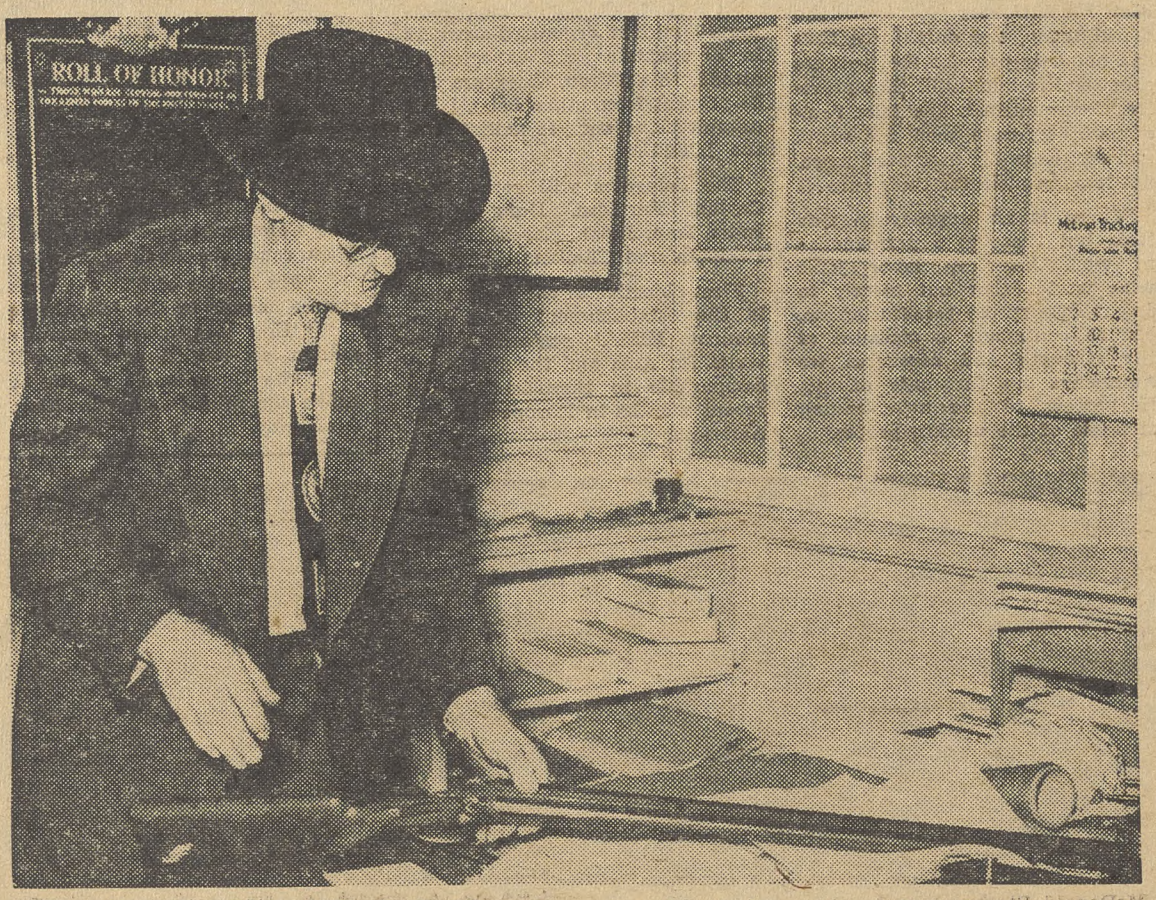
Straggling off at the end of town is the run-down mill and mill village, a sorry reminder of the bleak mill hills of former days. The Royal Cotton Mills are a strange appendix to the town's mellow beauty.

This mill is notorious for paying about the lowest wages in an industry that pays 35c less an hour than the average in the United States.

"Our pattern is not the pattern of the rest of the strike," Dean Culver explained. "We're fighting for recognition, for the right to have a union. Last September, we had a union here for the first time, and we aim to keep it.

"We are not even making the demands made by the rest of the strikers. All we want is our first contract and to get what other Textile Workers around here get."

WHO'S SHOOTING: A group of CIO Textile Workers on strike at the Royal Cotton Mills at Wake Forest, N. C., peers cautiously around the corner of a building to see where the shots were coming from during the gun battle Apr. 27.



EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE: J. C. Rheuark, superintendent of the carding room of Royal Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C., examines a double-barreled shotgun found in a mill office by state highway patrolmen. The patrol says they found the weapon when they entered the mill following a two-hour gun battle which the CIO Textile Workers Union declares was started Apr. 27 by strikebreakers in the mill firing at pickets.

TWUA Studies Mediation Plea

As the CIO News went to press, the CIO Textile Workers' policy committee was preparing to meet at Charlotte, N. C., to consider the plea of Chief Federal Mediator Ching that the strike at southern mills be called off immediately.

"Industrial peace to the fullest extent possible in this period of world tension is essential to the national safety and welfare," Ching said.

The Mediation Chief proposed —if work is resumed—a three-man mediation panel representing labor, management and the public, which would act as a "special representative" of the Mediation Service in arranging bargaining sessions. Ching made the proposal to the union and 25 companies.

Another late development was the arrest of 29 persons at Wake Forest, N. C., as a result of the gun battle at the Royal Cotton Mills Apr. 27. One of those arrested was Norman Holford, president of the TWUA local. Early stories did not say how many — if any — strikebreakers were arrested.

TWUA Peace Plan Rejected

Long before the attack on striking CIO textile workers at Wake Forest, N. C., the union had protested the carrying of weapons by scabs and strikebreakers—and had proposed a plan to insure peace in the town.

The union had proposed that the company not try to reopen the mill; that picketing be limited to three workers at the plant gate; that caretakers and maintenance men be allowed to enter; that there be no name-calling, and that there be no carrying of arms by anyone connected with the strike.

The proposal was rejected by the textile mill.

Mine Owners Lose 'Seizure' Loss Suit

THE U. S. Supreme Court on Apr. 30 took a slap at the phony flag raising "seizures" which the government has sometimes urged to break strikes.

In the United Mine Workers' case, decided four years ago, the government successfully argued that when it "seized" the mines the miners became government employes outside of the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. On that theory, the court enjoined the miners from striking.

Actually, as every one knows, nothing happened when the government "seized" the mines except that the American flag was raised and the workers were ordered to go back to work. The government did not keep the profits or bear the losses.

Recently some of the companies which were operating at a loss during the government "seizure" brought suit against the government to recover their losses, and the government in these suits had the cheek to assert that its seizure had been purely nominal. Last week the Supreme Court said "nuts."

Justice Black pointed out that when the government had seized the mines it had "formally and ceremoniously" proclaimed that it was taking possession for the purpose of operating the mines. He pointed out that the government had required the mine officials to agree to act as agents for the government, that it had required the American flag to be flown at every mine, had posted placards reading "United States Property!" in the mines, and had appealed to the miners to dig coal for the United States as a public duty.

Therefore, Justice Black declared, "It should not and will not be assumed that the seizure of the mines was a mere sham or pretense to accomplish some unexpressed governmental purpose instead of being the proclaimed actual taking of possession and control."

In the particular case decided by the Supreme Court the mine was running at a loss and the court declared that the government must reimburse the owner for the losses. The court also pointed out, however, that in these seizure cases "the United States normally is entitled to the profits" during the period of seizure. No doubt that is why the liberal justices voted to hold that the seizure could not be regarded as a sham.

Thus phony seizures seem to be out the window for the time being. No doubt Sen. Taft and his cohorts will now sponsor a bill waiving the government's rights to the profits when it seizes property, while leaving the government liable for losses.

"Now you can see why good union officials must be rather thick-skinned!"

House Unit Considering Workers Recreation

A recreation program for Federal employes is being considered by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, according to its chairman, Rep. Murray (D. Tenn.).

A bill to create a Federal corporation which would establish a recreation program for all U. S. workers employed in concentrated areas was introduced early in this session of Congress by Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.). The measure has the full backing of the Governvent & Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO.

URW Seeks Pay Raise; Spiraling Prices Cited

A BROAD-SCALE economic program headed by a demand for a "substantial" wage increase was unanimously adopted by the international policy committee of the CIO Rubber Workers at a meeting last week in Detroit.

The meeting, which drew 150 representatives of locals in all parts of the United States and Canada, acted after finding that "the entire mobilization program has failed to stabilize our economy."

"Prices have spiraled so rapidly that wage increases won in 1950 have been wiped out," the delegates declared in a forward to the economic program.

"Corporate profits have been permitted to attain unparalleled peaks while wages and salaries have been limited by a rigid and inequitable wage policy. This is not 'equality of sacrifice.'

"The benefits of pension and insurance programs negotiated in 1950 have been made less adequate as the result of this inflationary trend and existing inequities in wages have been frozen."

The program calls for:

"1. A substantial wage increase. This increase is justified on the basis of increased living costs, fabulous and unprecedented profits of the rubber and allied industries and the increase in man-hour productivity.

"2. Extension and improvement of pension, insurance, surgical, medical and hospitalization programs.

"3. Continuation of efforts to obtain full union shop contracts.

"4. Correction of intra-plant, inter-plant and area inequalities and inequities.

"5. Improvement of night shift bonus, holiday pay and vacation programs and other fringe benefits.

"6. That a meeting be called of the Canadian section of the policy committee for the purpose of formulating an economic program consistent with this policy.

"7. Adequate contract provisions to prevent speedups, to prevent rate reductions, and to insure reasonable and uniform work loads.

"8. Contract provisions providing for the right to reopen wages for negotiation at any time upon notice of 30 days or less, with the right to cancel the agreement if the wage demand is unsettled.

"9. Improved benefits for employees entering the armed services and their dependents."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

GREAT NEWS! Pres. Murray is well on the road to recovery. The writer, representing Pres. Murray, attended a huge joint CIO-AFL mass meeting in New York, presided over by Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, CIO, and Pres. Martin T. Lacey of the Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL. The writer and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey spoke to the gathering for the National CIO, and Pres. William Green and other AFL officers also addressed the meeting. The issues discussed dealt largely with the Defense Mobilization Program and how it is being handled in Washington. It was pointed out how Labor is continuing the battle against the unfair monopoly of big business in the defense structure.

Allan Haywood

The writer traveled to Birmingham, Ala., where he addressed one of the largest State Council conventions ever held in the State. The issues here, as elsewhere, concerned the defense structure and how it is being handled in Washington.

The workers are familiar with what goes on, they are vitally interested, they are a part of such structures, and they want a voice in running it. They voiced their support of the stand taken by the United Labor Policy Committee and the CIO, and loudly protested the tactics of big business. They, as workers all over the country, want equality of sacrifice and equality of responsibility.

From Birmingham, the writer continued on to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he and Southern Dir. John Riffe addressed a meeting attended by members in Tennessee and the surrounding areas. It was well attended, and here, as mentioned above, the issues centered on our defense efforts.

The Wage Stabilization Board has been reestablished, thanks largely to the efforts of Pres. Murray to help resolve some of the conflicting issues. The CIO members of the board are: Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Pres. Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers, and Vice Pres. John Livingston, Auto Workers.

It has been announced that Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers, has been appointed to represent organized labor in the Office of the Economic Stablizer, headed by Eric Johnston.

The workers everywhere are demanding that the present price control law be repealed and a new more effective price control be set up, one that will insure an equality of sacrifice. The fight must be carried on for the benefit of the people of the nation. Organized labor is the only real force that can make this fight. Remember, organization is our strength! Continue to organize the unorganized.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Swan Rubber Co., Carey, O., the workers voted for the Rubber Workers, CIO, by 155 to 92 against. Intl. Rep. Curtis Treen handled this campaign. In a union shop election at the Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co., St. Mary's, O., the workers voted for the union shop by 881 yes, 82 no. Intl. Rep. Newton Vermilion handled the situation for the URW-CIO.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers, reports that at the Harbor Lumber Co., Coos Bay, Ore., the workers voted 14 to 2 for the union shop. Intl. Rep. James E. Lee handled the situation for the IWA-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Allen-Smith Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La., the workers voted as follows: eligible 47, IWA-CIO 24, no union 18, 1 challenged.

Acting Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that in a representation election at the Roach-Appleton Co., South Bend, Ind., the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers-CIO was victorious over District 50 by a vote of 151 to 6.

REG. DIR. Hugh Thompson reports the following representation elections in the Buffalo, N. Y., area: Martin Fireproofing Co., United Stone and Allied Workers CIO 46, no union 2; National Lead Co., UAW-CIO 8, no union 0; Irving Air Chute Co., Textile Workers CIO 348, no union 188. The Martin Fireproofing and National Lead elections were conducted solely by the CIO Regional Office.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in two representation elections in Illinois the results were as follows: J. H. Junod and E. C. Hein, d/b/a Illinois Engine Exchange, Chicago, eligible 33, Steelworkers CIO 28, AFL 2, against 1, challenged 1; Gear Specialties, Inc., Chicago, eligible 157, IUE-CIO 92, neither 1, UE 64. The following union shop elections were also won: Belke Manufacturing Co., Inc., Chicago, eligible 95, USA-CIO 86, against 4; Cans, Inc., Chicago, eligible 258, USA-CIO 199, against 7; Sun Steel Co., Chicago, eligible 41, USA-CIO 31, against 7; M. Block & Sons, Chicago, eligible 91, USA-CIO 68, against 10; John Gillen Co., Cicero, eligible 50, USA-CIO 44, against 2; L. A. Cohn Bro., Inc., Chicago, eligible 58, USA-CIO 52, against 1; Bond Stores, Inc., Chicago and Oak Park, eligible 192, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union-CIO 150, against 25, challenged 8.

Killing Union With Kindness Doesn't Work

SOMETHING WAS cooking in plant. Working conditions improved almost overnight.

Rest periods, coffee-time, three weeks' paid vacations for employes with five or more years service were some of the things granted. Coke and candy machines were installed, and workers were invited to help themselves.

Foremen who had been driving and bullying employes for years suddenly became their buddies. Top management dropped the "Mister Boss" relationship with the workers and took on a "call-me-Joe" manner.

The CIO United Paper Workers —no novices at this sort of thing —knew what all this meant when it started happening recently at the United Autographic Register Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The firm makes those pesky paper forms that have to be filled out.

It meant that the date for a National Labor Relations Board election to choose or vote down the union as collective bargaining agency had been set.

Just before the election date, the employes from two shifts were treated to anti-union talks given by the company president in the plant cafeteria. But somehow this fell flat, for the workers listened in stony silence. And they were bitter about the anti-union literature handed out daily.

All that trouble and it didn't work! An overwhelming majority of the 200 or so eligible employes voted for the CIO Paper Workers.

Hearing Told Of Bias Harm

Exclusion of minority groups from jobs hurts the national defense effort and increases the relief burden, labor, church and civic leaders declared at a public hearing on FEPC legislation in Michigan.

Roy Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers Political Action Dept. charged that manpower is wasted and citizens capable of productive work are kept on the welfare rolls because of discrimination against them. This was confirmed by Harry Markle, director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, who said the employment service is handicapped because of "discriminatory specifications . . . by employers."

CIO Reprints Asia Article

Reprints of an article by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas which appeared in the Jan. 16 edition of Look Magazine, entitled "We Can't Save Asia by War Alone," may now be ordered from the CIO Education and Research Dept.

A plea for a political approach rather than a military plan to solve the problems of Asia, the article was the result of the jurist's personal inspection trip through the Middle and Far East. Reprints are priced at 5c each; $4 per 100, and $35 per thousand. Address orders to the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

'Respectable' Bosses Use Thugs To Break Unions

"SOCIALLY respectable employers in Detroit are using thugs to handle their labor problems, according to the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

The committee, whose hearings kept the eyes of thousands of Americans glued to television screens, last week issued its report, accusing three large Detroit manufacturers of entering into "intimate business relationships with racketeers" to break unions in their plants.

Two of the companies investigated by the Kefauver Committee on crime followed similar patterns in giving "fake" jobs to thugs as cover-ups for their real work—"to keep labor unions out of (their) plants," the committee reports.

The companies are the Detroit Michigan Stove Works and the Briggs Manufacturing Co., both of whose presidents denied knowledge of underworld links.

Shortly before a violent strike in 1934, Michigan Stove suddenly promoted Sam (Santo) Perrone, an illiterate, from a $1.65 an-hour core maker to a $60,000 a year "scrap dealer." Actually, the committee believes, he was hired to supervise strike breakers.

The company's president, John Fry, admitted he "had asked various persons, including Perrone and his brothers, to bring in a lot of strikebreakers and that they had done so."

Attempts were made by the CIO Auto Workers to organize shortly after Perrone and his brother went to jail for six years for illegal manufacture of whisky, the committee finds. But when the Perrones were released from prison, the union local "disintegrated."

The report states ". . . the committee must point out the sinister relationship between the lucrative contracts granted to the gangster Perrones and the ability of the Detroit, Mich., Stove Works to keep labor unions out of its plant."

IN APRIL, 1946, the Briggs Manufacturing Co. was bothered by strikes. Apparently noting the success of Michigan Stove in busting union organization, the company hired Perrone's son-in-law, Carl Renda, under a similar set-up with a scrap contract. Presidents of the two companies are close friends, the committee says.

"The inference is inescapable," the committee declares, "that what Renda, the entirely unequipped college student, was being paid for was the service of his father-in-law, the 'muscle' man, San Perrone."

Less than a week after granting of the contract "the first of the notorious Briggs beatings" occurred. Six prominent officers of the union at Briggs Co. were beaten during the ensuing year.

One of the victims, Kenneth Morris, president of UAW Local 212 at Briggs last week sued the company for $100,000 damages for injuries received during a beating. Also named by Morris as defendants were Perrone, Mr. and Mrs. Renda and Briggs president, William Dean Robinson.

The committee also reports on relationship of the Ford Motor Co. with the underworld.

The story of Harry Bennett, the committee says, is "sordid." As the late Henry Ford's "chief of staff" he "employed virtually a private army recruited from ex-convicts and criminals to engage in battles against labor."

CIO Against Rackets, Haywood Declares

The CIO is flatly against racketeering, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood last week told a mass meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., sponsored by the CIO Organizing Committee.

His declaration was made in connection with praise for Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and the work done by the Senate committee he headed which investigated organized crime. It was Haywood's own answer to a question he asked the audience: "Has anyone heard the names of any CIO officials being implicated in the crimes uncovered by your Senator?"

"Let us find a member of our organization racketeering," Haywood continued, "and we will expose him and put him out. The Kefauver Committee won't have to do it."

5-7

Potofsky Says Big Growers Back Measures To Lower Migratory Workers' Standards

PRESSURE BY big growers is behind migrant farm labor bills now in Congress. The Ellender Bill in the Senate and the Poage Bill in the House both would lower the standards of already poor migratory farm workers.

Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Committee, called for defeat of the two bills.

In statements filed with the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, Potofsky called instead for the support of the Chavez Bill (S 949) and the Yorty Bill (HR 3048).

Working conditions among Mexican immigrants are so bad the Mexican Government refuses to allow the continued use of Mexican help unless working standards are raised.

The Ellender and Poage Bills, Potofsky said, "ignore the problems of American workers, and without proper safeguards, would flood the nation with foreign workers, many of them illegal entrants."

A SOUND program for supplying an adequate number of workers to harvest crops is provided in the Chavez and Yorty Bills, Potofsky pointed out. These bills would set up national standards for working conditions controlled by the Secretary of Labor.

The Washington Post has pointed out that ". . . responsibility for determining whether foreign workers are actually needed should be vested directly in the Secretary of Labor and not left to the discretion of State and regional directors . . . the latter are simply too susceptible to the pressure of the big growers."

Standards, Potofsky said, should include payment of wages at no less than prevailing rates. And employers would have to comply with laws governing workmen's compensation and other safeguards for workers.

The Chavez and Yorty bills also would make farm jobs more attractive and thus increase the number of migratory workers willing to fill the jobs, he said.

Persons from Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands should have preference over those from foreign countries, Potofsky said, "since our obligation to the former is greater." The Chavez and Yorty Bills contain such a provision.

If the supply of farm labor is still too limited, Potofsky pointed out, then the Chavez and Yorty Bills allow for a constructive program for the importation of foreign farm help, without lowering working standards.

The Ellender and Poage Bills ask that foreign farm labor be brought in immediately, and provides no wage standard. Each contract would be solely between the worker and the grower.

THE CIO also opposes the Ellender and Poage Bills because they would legalize the employment of Mexican workers who have entered the country illegally, and exempt foreign workers from the payroll tax and protection of the Social Security Act.

"American growers should not be permitted to hire foreign workers more cheaply than Americans," Potofsky said.

The Ellender Bill, which probably will come to vote this week, would bring back the "peonage system" and "lower farm labor standards all over the country," according to Sen. Chavez (D. N. M.)

Chavez told the Senate: "When many people of my state have to leave New Mexico in order to find work in the sugar-beet fields of Colorado or Wyoming or to herd sheep in Montana, simply because a few greedy, selfish slave drivers would bring in — to supplant them at their homes—Mexican labor that is starving to death, I will not agree that that should be done."

Brehm Found Guilty In Pay Kickback Case

REP. WALTER E. Brehm, Ohio Republican, was found guilty last week on five counts of violating the Corrupt Practices Act by taking $1000 in salary kickbacks from a clerk in his House office.

A jury in U. S. District Court at Washington returned the verdict Apr. 30 after deliberating four hours and 18 minutes. He faces three years in prison and a $5000 fine on each count, but sentences seldom are imposed in that fashion.

Brehm, a dentist, is serving his fifth term in Congress. He was found guilty of taking $200 a month from Mrs. Emma S. Craven for five months in 1948. He was found not guilty of taking $140 from Mrs. Clara Soliday, another clerk.

The indictment under which he went to trial accused him of taking the money he got from Mrs. Craven to help finance his political campaigns. The Corrupt Practices Act forbids soliciting campaign funds from federal employes.

Brehm, who voted "right" on only one of the 12 issues listed in the last CIO Voting Guide published in August, 1950, flatly denied taking the money from his clerks. His attorneys were given time to file a motion for a new trial and said that if it were turned down they would appeal.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Hearings before Senate Banking Com. begin May 7. House Banking Com. starts hearings May 8.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Grain for India S. 872 H.R. 3791	Provides 2 million tons surplus grain for India, now facing serious famine.	Senate and House action due any day. Senate bill provides half-loan, half-gift plan; House bill is on loan basis only.	Ask Senators and Representatives to provide grain for India on an outright gift basis.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate now debating bill. House Agricultural Com. has approved measure.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose bills unless amended to provide fair labor standards for all migrant farm workers.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Committee to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. House Com. on Interstate Commerce holding hearings.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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Murray Asks Unions Push Campaign To Strengthen Anti-Inflation Law

(See Story on Page 3)

FREEDOM PLEDGE: Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe (back to camera), gives a pledge of support to a half million west Berlin trade unionists in their struggle for economic justice. Reuther, who is also education director of the CIO Auto Workers, said that American workers "are determined to give added weight to this pledge by common trade union action together with you, against threats from the extreme right and the phony left." The occasion was a rally on May 1, in the Platz der Republic. In the background are the ruins of the Reichstag Building.

As 'Great Debate' Rages, Housing Bill Gets Knife

Republicans and Southern Democrats last week joined forces to slash to 5000 the number of low-rent public housing units that can be built in the fiscal year ending July, 1952.

This happened while the nation's attention was riveted on the controversy between Gen. MacArthur and the Truman Administration over Far East military and foreign policy. (See Page 2.)

Fisher And Rudge Perfect Strikebreaking Technique

Time was when a strikebreaking outfit needed only a dozen—or less—thugs, plus sufficient gats and lead pipes.

Today much more than brute force is needed in the strikebreaking "art." The new technique is being used by Fisher and Rudge, Inc., of New York City. They have been operating lately against the CIO Textile Workers. (See story on Page 5.)

Packers And Cattlemen Gang Up On Controls

THE PRICE of beef has become the battleground in the first organized attack on price control.

The regulation on beef prices was the first action by that agency that begins to look like real price control.

Meat packers and cattlemen and their lobby have massed in Washington to destroy that regulation and to prevent any attempt to control meat prices.

With consumers paying 16 to 25c a pound more for various cuts of beef than a year ago—a rise of 20 to 30%—and with beef cattle bringing 52% more than parity prices to producers, this drive to destroy the beef ceiling order is likely to determine whether there is to be any real effort at all to control prices.

If beef prices can't be controlled, other meat prices will not be controlled.

If meats are not controlled, food prices generally will not be controlled.

Will the government give in to the beef boys? First reaction from Price Administrator DiSalle is to stand firm. He slugged it out toe to toe when the beef country congressmen ganged up on him.

DiSalle has a perfect case to take to the people, as far as his fairness to packers and cattlemen goes.

His order rolls back the prices that packers can pay for cattle, but does not roll back the prices consumers pay for beef. That widens their margins, which, says OPS, have been squeezed during the months of the so-called price freeze.

The rolled-back prices on live cattle still leave cattle raisers 135% of parity, and gives feeders larger net returns than they received before last June.

They have been making double the usual net profit on a normal feeding operation during the past season.

As for consumers, the new DiSalle order merely holds beef prices about where they are, but it does provide, for the first time, fixed posted retail prices.

THIS kind of a campaign put the finishing touches to the crippled price control law in the summer of 1946, when the withholding of meat supplies became a major factor in the President's decision to abolish all price controls.

These groups don't lobby with telegrams and postcards. They have what it takes. They have just thrown a dinner at the National Press Club for 250 members of Congress and 100 news men. It didn't come off too well, but that wasn't for lack of money to spend.

On Capitol Hill, they are already getting the kind of help they want.

Senators and Congressmen who last year took an active part in getting price control legislation enacted are now working just as hard to undermine price controls by lining up with the beef bloc against the reasonable, and indeed generous, regulation which OPS has issued.

While 'Great Debate' Rages, Housing Bill Is Knifed

By CONSTANCE BEESON

WHILE THE nation's attention was riveted on the MacArthur controversy, a surprise House vote virtually killed low-rent public housing May 4.

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats voted 181 to 113 to slash to 5000 the number of dwellings in the low rent class that can be built in the year ending July, 1952. Absent or not voting were 139 members of the House.

Supporters of public housing were not able to delay the vote a week until they could rally their forces.

President Truman, because of defense needs, had proposed the number of public housing units for the 12-month period be cut to 75,000. The House Appropriations Committee cut this to 50,000.

It was Rep. Gossett (D. Tex.) who introduced the amendment to the annual appropriations bill to slash low rent constructions to 5000 units. Actually he didn't want any new low-rent housing. But he said 5000 units would take care of communities where housing needs might be "desperate."

Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) said in the debate on the amendment: "The public housing program was initiated for the purpose of giving hope, of resurrecting the hundreds of thousands of people who are doomed to a blighted life in the slums of the metropolitan communities of this country, and offering them a decent place to live."

Yates said the amendment would "gut the bill completely and take away the last ray of hope for every person who lives in crowded slums like those of Chicago."

House debate on the amendment indicates the move was in line with the long-standing fight of private interests against the national public housing policy. Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.) said an unholy alliance of Republicans and Dixiecrats supported the amendment.

Gossett told the House the purpose of his amendment was to cut down public housing to protect "private enterprise." He said private builders should be protected against competition for materials.

Thus his arguments followed along lines made familiar by real estate and private housing lobbyists against public housing.

The amendment provides the number of dwelling units that can be constructed in the fiscal year beginning July 1 must include those in construction before the new fiscal year begins.

David W. Snow, information director for the Public Housing Administration, said passage of the amendment "means our national program is completely emasculated as the bill now stands . . . We might as well have nothing as this; it is no program at all."

Private builders say they will build rental housing, but they repeatedly failed to meet the need for such units at sufficiently low rents.

The Senate still can restore authority to go ahead with low rent housing construction. The bill passed by the House is expected to go before the Senate in two or three weeks. The measure then would have to go to conference for adjustment between the two chambers.

The present law allows 135,000 low rent dwelling units in any fiscal year to be constructed, subject to whatever limitations are set out in the annual appropriation bills.

MANY cities would be hit by the Gossett Amendment. In St. Louis alone more than 5000 units are needed. Already planned is a development of 1740 units for Negroes.

The Census Bureau report for 1950 shows the need for housing, particularly among Negroes. There is a marked difference in housing standards for white and Negroes, according to the report.

Twenty-seven per cent of Negro homes, compared with 7% of white homes, were described as "dilapidated." Forty per cent of Negro urban families lacked bathtub or shower, in rural nonfarm areas, 94%.

Only half of Negro families in the cities had hot and cold running water.

The same marked difference was found in Negro rental units. Overcrowding is four times as common in housing for Negroes as for all households combined, and it is worse now than it was in 1940, according to the report.

House Vote On Limiting Public Housing Units To 5000

Here is the vote by which the House limited to 5000 the number of housing units that can be constructed with federal funds in the fiscal year beginning next July. This limitation was contained in the Gossett amendment to the appropritions bill. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 181 to 113. R means right or a vote against the amendment, W is wrong, or a vote for the amendment. Z is paired right, and X is paired wrong. A is absent or not voting.

ALA.—Andrews (D) ....R
Battle (D) ....R
Boykin (D) ....W
deGraffenried (D) ....Z
Elliott (D) ....R
Grant (D) ....R
Jones (D) ....R
Rains (D) ....R
Roberts (D) ....R

ARIZ.—Murdock (D) ....R
Patten (D) ....W

ARK.—Gathings (D) ....W
Harris (D) ....W
Hays (D) ....R
Mills (D) ....W
Norrell (D) ....W
Tackett (D) ....W
Trimble (D) ....R

CAL.—Allen Jr. (R) ....W
Anderson (R) ....W
Bramblett (R) X
Doyle (D) ....R
Engle (D) ....R
Havenner (D) ....Z
Hillings (R) X
Hinshaw (R) X
Holifield (D) ....A
Hunter (R) ....W
Jackson (R) ....W
Johnson (R) ....A
King (D) ....R
McDonough (R) ....W
McKinnon (D) ....Z
Miller (D) ....R
Phillips (R) ....W
Poulson (R) ....W
Scudder (R) ....W
Shelley (D) ....R
Sheppard (D) ....Z
Werdel (R) ....A
Yorty (D) ....R

COLO.—Aspinall (D) ....R
Chenoweth (R) ....W
Hill (R) ....W
Rogers (D) ....R

CONN.—McGuire (D) ....A
Morano (R) ....A
Patterson (R) ....A
Ribicoff (D) ....A
Seely-Brown (R) ....R
Sadlak (R) ....Z

DELA.—Boggs (R) ....W

FLA.—Bennett (D) ....W
Herlong (D) ....W
Lantaff (D) ....W
McMullen (D) ....A
Rogers (D) ....W
Sikes (D) ....W

GA.—Brown (D) ....R
Camp (D) ....A
Cox (D) ....W
Davis (D) ....W
Forrester (D) ....A
Lanham (D) ....R
Preston (D) ....R
Vinson (D) ....A
Wheeler (D) ....W
Wood (D) ....W

IDAHO—Budge (R) ....A
Wood (R) X

ILL.—Allen (R) ....A
Arends (R) X
Bishop (R) ....W
Busbey (R) ....W
Chiperfield (R) ....W
Church (R) ....W
Dawson (D) ....A
Gordon (D) ....R
Hoffman (R) X
Jenison (R) ....W
Jonas (R) ....W
Kluczynski (D) ....A
McVey (R) ....W
Mack (D) ....R
Mason (R) X
O'Brien (D) ....R
Price (D) ....Z
Reed (R) ....W
Sabath (D) ....R
Sheehan (R) ....W
Simpson (R) ....W
Springer (R) ....W
Vail (R) X
Velde (R) ....W
Vursell (R) ....W
Yates (D) ....R

IND.—Adair (R) ....W
Beamer (R) ....W
Bray (R) ....A
Brownson (R) X
Crumpacker (R) ....W
Denton (D) ....R
Halleck (R) X
Harden (R) ....W
Harvey (R) ....W
Madden (D) ....R
Wilson (R) ....A

IA.—Cunningham (R) X
Dolliver (R) ....W
Gross (R) ....W
Hoeven (R) ....W
Jensen (R) ....W
LeCompte (R) ....W
Martin (R) ....W
Talle (R) ....W

KAN.—Cole (R) ....W
George (R) ....W
Hope (R) ....W
Rees (R) ....W
Scrivner (R) ....W
Smith (R) ....W

KY.—Bates (D) ....A
Chelf (D) ....A
Gregory (D) ....A
Golden (R) ....A
Morton (R) ....W
Perkins (D) ....A
Spence (D) ....R
Watts (D) ....A
Whitaker (D) ....A

LA.—Allen (D) ....W
Boggs (D) ....R
Brooks (D) ....A
Hebert (D) X
Larcade (D) ....A
Morrison (D) ....A
Passman (D) ....Z
Willis (D) ....W

ME.—Fellows (R) ....W
Hale (R) ....W
Nelson (R) ....A

MD.—Beall (R) ....W
Devereux (R) X
Fallon (D) ....A
Garmatz (D) ....Z
Miller (R) ....A
Sasscer (D) ....W

MASS.—Bates (D) ....W
Donohue (D) ....R
Furcolo (D) ....R
Goodwin (R) ....W
Herter (R) ....W
Heselton (R) ....R
Kennedy (D) ....R
Lane (R) ....R
McCormack (D) ....R
Martin (R) ....W
Nicholson (R) ....W
Philbin (D) ....A
Rogers (R) ....W
Wigglesworth (R) ....W

MICH.—Bennett (R) ....A
Blackney (R) ....W
Crawford (R) ....W
Dingell (D) ....A
Dondero (R) ....W
Ford, Jr. (R) ....W
Hoffman (R) X
Lesinski, Jr. (D) ....R
Machrowicz (D) ....A
Meader (R) ....W
O'Brien (D) ....R
Potter (R) ....W
Raubaut (D) ....R
Shafer (R) ....W
Thompson (R) ....W
Wolcott (R) ....W
Woodruff (R) X

MINN.—Andersen (R) ..W
Andresen (R) ....W
Blatnick (D) ....R
Judd (R) X
Hagen (R) ....A
McCarthy (D) ....R
Marshall (D) ....R
O'Hara (R) ....W
Wier (D) ....R

MISS.—Abernethy (D) ..W
Colmer (D) ....W
Rankin (D) ....R
Smith (D) ....W
Whitten (D) ....R
Williams (D) ....W
Winstead (D) ....W

MO.—Armstrong (R) ....A
Bolling (D) ....A
Cannon (D) ....R
Carnahan (D) ....R
Curtis (R) X
Irving (D) ....A
Jones (D) ....A
Karsten (D) ....R
Magee (D) ....R
Moulder (D) ....R
Short (R) ....W
Bakewell (R) ....A
Welch (D) ....R

MONT.—D'Ewart (R) ..W
Mansfield (D) ....Z

NEB.—Buffett (R) ....W
Curtis (R) ....W
Miller (R) ....A
Stefan (R) ....W

NEV.—Baring (D) ....A

N. H.—Cotton (R) ....W
Merrow (R) ....W

N. J.—Addonizio (D) ....Z
Auchincloss (R) ....W
Canfield (R) ....R
Case (R) ....A
Eaton (R) X
Hand (R) X
Hart (D) ....R
Howell (D) ....A
Kean (R) ....R
Rodino (D) ....Z
Sieminski (D) ....R
Towe (R) X
Widnall (R) ....A
Wolverton (R) ....R

N. M.—Dempsey (D) ..W
Fernandez (D) ....W

N. Y.—Anfuso (D) ....Z
Buckley (D) ....Z
Butler (R) ....W
Byrne (D) ....A
Celler (D) ....Z
Clemente (D) ....R
Cole (R) ....A
Coudert (R) ....Z
Delaney (D) ....R
Dollinger (D) ....Z
Donovan (D) ....A
Fine (D) ....Z
Gamble (R) ....W
Greenwood (D) ....A
Gwinn (R) ....W
Hall, L. W. (R) X
Hall, E. A. (R) ....R
Heffernan (D) ....Z
Heller (R) ....Z
Javits (R) ....Z
Kearney (R) X
Keating (R) ....W
Kelly (D) ....Z
Keogh (D) ....Z
Kilburn (R) ....W
Klein (D) ....Z
Latham (R) X
McGrath (R) ....R
Miller (R) ....A
Multer (D) ....Z
Murphy (D) ....Z
Ostertag (R) ....W
O'Toole (D) ....R
Powell (D) ....A
Quinn (D) ....R
Radwan (R) ....A
Reed (R) X
Reihlman (R) ....W
Rooney (D) ....Z
Roosevelt (D) ....Z
St. George (R) ....W
Taber (R) ....W
Taylor (R) X
Williams (R) ....W
Wharton (R) ....W

N. C.—Barden (D) ....A
Bonner (D) ....W
Carlyle (D) ....W
Chatham (D) ....A
Cooley (D) ....W
Deane (D) ....R
Doughton (D) ....A
Durham (D) ....W
Jones, H. C. (D) ....W
Jones, W. W. (D) ....W
Kerr (D) ....R
Redden (D) ....A

N. D.—Aandahl (R) ....W
Burdick (R) ....R

OHIO—Ayres (R) ....W
Bender (R) ....W
Betts (R) ....W
Bolton (R) ....W
Bow (R) ....W
Breen (D) ....R
Brehm (R) ....W
Brown (R) ....W
Clevenger (R) ....W
Crosser (D) ....A
Elston (R) X
Feighan (D) ....R
Hays (D) ....R
Hess (R) ....W
Jenkins (R) ....W
Kirwan (D) ....A
McCulloch (R) ....W
McGregor (R) ....W
Polk (D) ....R
Reams (Ind.) ....A
Secrest (D) ....R
Vorys (R) ....W
Weichel (R) ....W

OKLA.—Albert (D) ....R
Belcher (R) ....W
Jarman (D) ....W
Morris (D) ....R
Schwabe (R) ....W
Steed (D) ....R
Stigler (D) ....R
Wichersham (D) ....R

ORE.—Angell (R) ....R
Ellsworth (R) ....W
Norblad (R) ....A
Stockman (R) ....A

PA.—Barrett (D) ....A
Bush (R) ....W
Chudoff (D) ....A
Corbett (R) ....A
Dague (R) ....W
Denny (R) ....W
Eberharter (D) ....R
Fenton (R) ....W
Flood (D) ....A
Fulton (R) ....A
Gavin (R) X
Gillette (R) X
Graham (R) ....W
Granahan (D) ....A
Green (D) ....A
James (R) X
Kearns (R) X
Kelley (D) ....R
Lind (D) ....R
McConnell (R) ....W
Morgan (D) ....R
Mumma (R) ....W
O'Neill (D) ....A
Rhodes (D) ....R
Saylor (R) ....R
Scott, Hardie (R) ....R
Scott, Hugh (R) ....R
Simpson (R) ....W
Sittler (R) ....W
Van Zandt (R) ....W
Vaughn (R) ....W
Walter (D) ....R

R. I.—Fogarty (D) ....R
Forand (D) ....R

S. C.—Bryson (D) ....W
Dorn (D) ....R
McMillan (D) ....W
Richards (D) ....W
Riley (D) ....W
Rivers (D) ....W

S. D.—Berry (R) ....W
Lovre (R) ....W

TENN.—Baker (R) ....R
Cooper (D) ....R
Davis (D) ....R
Evins (D) ....R
Frazier (D) ....R
Gore (D) ....R
Murray (D) ....A
Priest (D) ....R
Reece (R) ....W
Sutton (D) ....R

TEX.—Beckworth (D) ..A
Bentsen (D) ....R
Burleson (D) ....W
Combs (D) ....Z
Fisher (D) ....W
Gossett (D) ....W
Kilday (D) ....W
Lucas (D) ....W
Lyle (D) ....W
Mahon (D) ....W
Patman (D) ....Z
Pickett (D) ....W
Poage (D) ....W
Rayburn (D) ....Speaker
Regan (D) ....A
Rogers (D) ....W
Teague (D) ....W
Thomas (D) ....R
Thompson (D) ....W
Thornberry (D) ....W
Wilson (D) ....W

UTAH—Bosone (D) ....R
Granger (D) ....Z

VT.—Prouty (R) ....W

VA.—Abbitt (D) ....W
Burton (D) ....W
Fugate (D) ....W
Gary (D) ....W
Hardy (D) ....R
Harrison (D) X
Robeson (D) ....R
Smith (D) ....W
Stanley (D) ....W

WASH.—Holmes (R) ....R
Horan (R) ....W
Jackson (D) ....Z
Mack (R) ....W
Mitchell (D) ....R
Tollefson (R) ....R

W. VA.—Bailey (D) ....R
Burnside (D) ....R
Hedrick (D) ....R
Ramsay (D) ....A
Staggers (D) ....R

WISC.—Byrnes (R) ....W
Davis (R) ....W
Hull (R) ....R
Kersten (R) ....A
O'Konski (R) ....R
Murray (R) ....A
Smith (R) ....W
Van Pelt (R) ....A
Withrow (R) ....R
Zablocki (D) ....R

WYO.—Harrison (R) ..W

New Wage Board May Lift 10% Ceiling

THE NEW Wage Stabilization Board waded into a large backlog of work last week, with review of the 10% wage ceiling formula subject to possible early review.

The formula now permits wages to go up only 10% over the level Jan. 15, 1950.

Fifteen of the 18 new members representing the public, labor and industry—six each—were sworn in May 8 by Associate Supreme Court Justice Black.

Dr. George W. Taylor of the Univ. of Pennsylvania who headed the War Board during World War II, is WSB chairman.

After the ceremony, the board met in executive session to consider 1100 pending wage cases involving several million workers and to plan its over-all policy as to the best method of handling the big load. Cases have accumulated since Feb. 16 when labor members walked out of the old nine-man wage board.

First point on the board's agenda, according to Dr. Taylor, is a group of 50 cases and problems on which the board will initiate immediate action—with no top priority on any particular item. Some of these problems, he said, are vital to defense production.

Most of the cases present new policy questions which the former WSB had no authority to deal with. The new WSB has broader jurisdiction that the old board and may deal with both economic and non-economic problems.

MEMBERS of the new Wage Stabilization Board are sworn in by Supreme Court Associate Justice Hugo Black (left). Others in the photo include Dr. George W. Taylor of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, board chairman, and the members representing the CIO, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Vice Pres. John Livingston of the Auto Workers and Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers. Eleven hundred cases have piled up.

The new WSB has authority to handle problems involving union security, seniority, grievances and other contract matters not directly involving wages.

Business groups, particularly the National Association of Manufacturers, still oppose handling of non-wage disputes by the WSB.

Taylor voiced optimism about the board's workability. He said the board is "well balanced" and will "move ahead to perform the job entrusted to it." He said it will give the lie to the Communist ideology, which maintains there must be class war between management and labor.

"Our job is to solve problems," he pointed out. "Problems that arise between labor and management can be resolved."

To deal with the many cases, WSB divided them into categories and then began appointing public members to head special tripartite panels to make studies and recommendations.

LABOR AND industry as well as public will be represented on each panel. Their recommendations will not be final but will carry much weight, Taylor says.

Panel members will have the authority to make recommendations of wage increases which exceed the 10% wage freeze.

The present 10% formula, contained in Regulation 6, continues to apply, Taylor said, but there is the probability of a review of the formula, because of rising prices to be shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index of Apr. 15.

At its first meeting the new board decided to set up four public-labor-management panels to consider pay increases for packinghouse, construction, agriculture and railroad workers.

Dr. Clark Kerr of the Univ. of California was chosen to head the panel that will consider the agreement of the CIO, AFL and independent packinghouse workers unions and the packers to increase the wages of 200,000 workers by 11c an hour.

Other panels are scheduled for textiles, atomic plants, shipbuilding, and aircraft.

All cases coming to the board for wage adjustments have been jointly submitted by the parties to the WSB for approval. None so far have been non-wage cases.

Other CIO cases pending before the WSB are:

Shipbuilding—The CIO Shipbuilding Workers' agreement with East, West and Gulf Coast yards for a wage increase of about 15% for 50,000 workers.

Textiles — The CIO Textile Workers' settlement with the New England manufacturers for hourly increases of 12c and 10c in woolen and cotton-rayon plants, respectively.

Aircraft—The 15c an hour pay increase agreed to by the CIO Auto Workers and the Fairchild Aircraft Corp., Hagerstown, Md.

Labor members of the new WSB are:

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Vice Pres. John Livingston of the Auto Workers—representing the CIO; and Pres. Harry Bates of the Bricklayers, Pres. William C. Birthright of the Barbers, and Vice Pres. Elmer Walker of the Machinists — representing the AFL.

A few hours before the WSB was sworn in, a special Salary Stabilization Board was created by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. It will handle pay boost problems of executives and administrative employes.

CIO Opens Fight For Stronger Defense Production Act

PRES. Philip Murray of the CIO last week called on all CIO affiliates to launch a "vigorous" drive to win a two-year extension and revision of the Defense Production Act—the country's basic anti-inflation law.

"In order to obtain improvements in the Defense Production Act to provide adequate protection against inflation," Murray declared, "there must be an immediate outpouring of expression by the American people to their Senators and Representatives.

"The cost of living is far too high.

"Continued inflation such as we have experienced since Korea will depress the standard of living of most of the American people while leaving virtually untouched the standards of luxury of a profiteering few."

Murray's letter was sent as the battle for effective control against inflation got under way in Congress. Both the Senate and House Banking Committees began hearings on amendments to the act, with government officials leading off.

First of the business groups to put in an appearance before the committees was the big beef boys, representing the cattle raisers.

Industry spokesmen bluntly warned that unless the government's 10% roll back on wholesale beef prices is repealed, little meat will be available for consumers in the near future.

"You can't have cheap dollars and cheap meat," was the claim made by Loren C. Bamert, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association and a big cattle raiser himself.

The beef lobby's arguments against present price controls on meat and the roll back on beef were so weak and ineffective that even their most enthusastic supporters in Congress showed concern.

"They failed woefully to make their case," said one of the industry's most powerful friends, Chairman Cooley (D., N. C.), of the House Agriculture Committee.

In his message to the CIO unions, Murray listed a nine-point program he said was necessary for economic stabilization:

1. Real price control, including the use of subsidies to control retail food prices.

2. Use of grade labelling and maintenance of quality standards, and the continuation of low priced lines.

3. Real rent control.

4. Fair credit regulations, including bank credit.

A GROUP OF CIO STEELWORKERS conferred with Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in Washington as hearings on the extension and revision of the Defense Production Act started last week before the Senate Banking Committee. Each week, rank and file members from various CIO unions will come to the Capital to sit in on hearings before both House and Senate Banking Committees. Left to right, sitting: Albert Krywonos, District 31, Chicago, Ill.; Sen. Douglas; Jim Payne, District 35, Atlanta, Ga.; standing: Frank N. Hoffman, USA legislative director; John Connelly, District 15, Homestead, Pa.; and Hugh Carulla, District 11, Harrisburg, Pa. The CIO members will carry detailed reports to their local unions.

5. Expansion of production.

6. Regulation of commodity speculation.

7. Voluntary methods of civilian manpower utilization.

8. A fair tax law, including an adequate excess profits tax.

9. Fair and flexible wage stabilization and adjustment of disputes to supplement, not to do away with, free collective bargaining.

"Our duty, as union members and as good Americans," wrote Murray, "requires that we recognize the danger, the need for improvement of the Defense Production Act, for a fair tax law, and for further reform of administrative policies in the entire mobilization effort.

"THROUGH THE United Labor Policy Committee, we have made some progress in these reforms and in recommendation for new legislation.

"The American people have a long way to go to achieve the real equality of sacrifice that is essential to victory in the years ahead."

As both House and Senate committees began hearings on President Truman's request for extension of the act, Charles E. Wilson, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, delivered an urgent appeal for adoption of the whole control program, including rent ceilings.

Wilson urged the approval of the subsidy powers that would permit direct payments to farmers on high-cost food and agricultural items.

A Big Battle Ahead

There's a big battle ahead for every American consumer.

Big business groups are mounting a major campaign to end price controls. The propaganda bugles are already blowing; the foot soldiers of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are fixing their bayonets for action.

What is the object of this great campaign by the business groups? Simply this: (1) to end all price controls; (2) to end the power of the Wage Stabilization Board to handle non-economic disputes that might otherwise affect defense production.

There's not much statesmanship in this campaign of the NAM-Chamber of Commerce leadership.

But there is a greedy desire to get more and more profits out of the American economy.

Americans don't need very long memories to recall what happened when big business was successful in scuttling price controls shortly after the end of World War II. Prices moved up faster than a businessman's blood pressure—and profits right along with them.

The same upside-down economists who told us in 1946 that the end of OPA would mean lower prices are now "assuring" the public that the abolition of price controls on June 30 would stop inflation. This is obvious tommyrot—sillier than most reactionary propaganda.

What is needed is a far better, much stronger Defense Production Act—a law with powers that will permit the government to hold prices down.

It behooves every union, every consumer group in the country to fight—right now—for a better Defense Production Act. As CIO Pres. Murray pointed out last week, continued inflation will depress the living standards of most of the American people. The only ones to benefit will be the "profiteering few."

You'd better write your Congressmen and Senators today. A 3c investment in U. S. postage may save you $300 on your food bill later on.

Which Ruffin Do You Hear?

Some presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers impress us as funnier than others. But Mr. William H. Ruffin, the NAM's current prexy, strikes us as a man whom NAM leaders of the future will find hard to beat.

Prexy Ruffin's latest crusade is directed at the power of the Wage Stabilization Board to make recommendations in disputes where such non-money issues as seniority, union security, grievances, etc., are involved.

The United Labor Policy Committee—representing CIO, AFL and the railway brotherhoods—successfully won for the wage board the power to handle such non-economic disputes, in order to guarantee a minimum of interruptions to defense production.

"I wonder if the United Labor Policy Committee really wants freedom," Prexy Ruffin pontificates. "The United Labor Policy Committee does not want honest collective bargaining."

You might gather, from these angry words, that Prexy Ruffin is the strongest advocate of collective bargaining anywhere in sight.

Yet Prexy Ruffin is also prexy of the Erwin Mills in North Carolina. And at the Erwin Mills, Prexy Ruffin "practises" collective bargaining so passionately that his employes—members of the CIO Textile Union—had to go out on strike for weeks in support of their moderate demands.

What we're saying is this: we wish NAM Prexy Ruffin would either practise what he preaches, or else just keep quiet.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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What—No Pruning?

What ILO Is, What It Does

By David A. Morse, ILO Director-General

WORKERS, employers and governments share in making the decisions and shaping the policies of the Intl. Labor Organization.

The ILO is the specialized agency which works out international solutions of pressing labor and manpower problems.

Its aim is to help put peace on a solid base of social justice. It believes that poverty anywhere is a menace to prosperity everywhere.

David A. Morse

The representatives of management and labor who attend its meetings vote according to the wishes of the employer and worker organizations in their respective countries. They, together with the representatives of member governments, form the "tripartite" structure which makes the ILO different from all other intergovernmental agencies.

The ILO is the sole survivor among the intergovernmental bodies set up after World War I. It has more than 60 member-countries.

These countries have already given their approval to more than 60 Intl. Labor Conventions currently in force. These conventions are something like treaties but differ from treaties in one important way. They do not become mandatory in a country until its national legislature or ratifying authority has approved them. Up to the present time the member countries have deposited more than 1200 ratifications of conventions at ILO headquarters in Geneva.

Some of these ratified conventions call for freedom of association, an eight-hour day, improved working conditions aboard ship, protection of wages and holidays with pay.

Some of them forbid night work of women and young workers, employment of women underground in mines and forced labor.

ILO conferences also have adopted more than 85 official recommendations to governments. These do not require ratification. They, together with the conventions, help to round out the body of world labor standards which has become known as the International Labour Code.

ILO helps its member governments by sending advisory missions to guide them in the preparation of laws and establishment of social services, and technical assistance missions to the less developed regions to help with problems of industrial and agricultural development.

ILO sends missions of inquiry to investigate charges of substandard conditions and to give friendly expert advice on how to improve them.

Its field missions in Europe, South America and Asia are permanently available to help governments on problems of migration, manpower and training.

AT ITS PRINCIPAL working center in Geneva is conducted the year-round research on which are based its numerous studies and periodicals.

Under my leadership 600 members of the full-time staff at the ILO in Geneva and in its branch offices and missions throughout the world are constantly busy.

The Intl. Labour Conference, the supreme authority of the ILO, usually meets once a year. Each member country is represented by a national delegation consisting of two government representatives, one employer representative, one worker representative and their advisers.

The 32-member Governing Body is composed of the representatives of eight governments of chief industrial importance, eight smaller countries, eight employers and eight workers.

The ILO Constitution declares that "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice."

It proposes the following measures to reduce the injustice, hardship and privation which threaten peace:

Regulation of the hours of work, regulation of the labor supply, prevention of unemployment, an adequate living wage, protection against sickness and injury arising from employment, protection of women and children, equal remuneration for work of equal value, protection of foreign labor, vocational and technical education and freedom of association.

Watch Out For:

Fisher And Rudge— Strikebreakers, Inc.

THE LATE Pearl Bergoff, self styled "King of the Strikebreakers," may have been tops in his field during the early '30s—but compared to some of the slick "public relations package" dispensers of today he would be classed a piker.

Bergoff was a tough character. When he approached an employer and offered his "services," the owner of the plant or mill knew exactly the type of man with whom he was doing business. The gat and the lead pipe were his tools in trade.

Nowadays, if a company is having what is known in the trade as union trouble," it can call — for a price — on the streamlined services of a firm like Fisher & Rudge, Inc., of New York City. Offered for sale is "management consulting service in industrial, labor and community relations."

This sounds harmless, even imposing. The individuals who operate the firm, as described in an elaborate brochure, are made to sound imposing, too.

Here is a partial description of the two men who make up the firm of Fisher & Rudge, termed by one union official, "the Bergoffs of Park Ave."

- Austin M. Fisher—graduate of Wesleyan Univ. and an industrial engineer. He is listed as a consultant to the Committee on Christian Social Relations and is treasurer and a director of the New York State Committee for Equality in Education.

- His partner, Fred Rudge, is a graduate of Haverford College and Columbia Univ. He formerly ran a printing business which specialized in corporation annual reports "and other public relations brochures." Rudge is a public relations specialist.

The firm claims to represent approximately 60 firms throughout the country, among them being U. S. Tobacco, Bristol-Meyers, General Electric, Champion Sparkplug and Lever Bros.

A PARAGRAPH in the brochure headed "Union Relationships," contains an innocent sounding description of the nature of the services offered by Fisher and Rudge.

"Even in tense situations where strikes have been threatening or were actually under way," the statement reads, "unions have found our philosophies, advice and procedures such as to lead to greater mutual understanding and constructive labor peace."

Let's take a look at a typical case where the firm of Fisher & Rudge brought "constructive labor peace," to a strike bound plant.

Last year, the officials of the American Enka Corp. at Morristown, Tenn., decided to get rid of the CIO Textile Workers local, which represented the majority of its workers.

To assist in the undertaking, the company employed the firm of Fisher & Rudge to break a strike which had been called when the company rejected the union's proposals for a new contract.

Representatives of the firm carried out their assignments by recruiting of strikebreakers and creating incidents which brought on violence, and in turn led to the dispatch of a troop of state patrolmen and a company of National Guardsmen to Morristown.

In addition, the firm used a batch of public relations techniques to cloak the dirty work and make it look like "good community relations."

These, and other fear-creating techniques, broke the strike and Fisher & Rudge had for themselves a new, satisfied client.

The firm was also hired for anti-union work during the recent southern textile strike.

PLAN ICFTU CONFAB POSITIONS: Members of the CIO and AFL delegations to the worldwide conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Italy in July, met in New York last week to talk plans. Around the table: Martin Kyne, CIO Retail Wholesale Union; A. Philip Randolph, AFL; Luigi Antonini, AFL; Matthew Woll, AFL; Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO delegation; David Dubinsky, AFL; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, United Steelworkers; Director Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.; Serafino Romauldi, AFL; Anthony Andrea, AFL. CIO and AFL will each have 10-man delegations.

American Delegates To ICFTU Seek Strong Unions And Peace

AMERICAN delegates to the July convention of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions agreed last week to bring a joint two-point program before the world labor gathering.

Meeting in New York, representatives of the CIO and AFL delegations to the conference, which will be held in Milan, Italy, on July 4, declared:

"Our aims are two-fold—to protect and promote world peace without appeasement and to strengthen free trade unions in the struggle against totalitarianism whether Communist or Fascist."

The conference will be the second convention of the ICFTU and will bring together delegates from trade union movements in 60 countries with a total membership of 53 million members.

The CIO will be represented by a ten-man group headed by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee.

The AFL group is of similar size and will be led by Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president.

In setting forth their goals for the meeting, the delegates voiced American labor's hope for cooperation with trade union movements in other countries and through the United Nations.

SUCH cooperation they said, can pave the way for highest living standards, improved social security and welfare programs, a general strengthening of democracy and the chance for maintaining world peace.

Their statement added:

"We believe that through the efforts of the ICFTU—which the American labor movement helped to organize almost two years ago —we will be able to strengthen democratic resistance to the Soviet imperialists, who are trying to subvert free trade unionism to Communist ends and to overthrow the independence and sovereignty of other peoples.

"We firmly believe that the ICFTU Congress in Milan, opening auspiciously on a memorable day in the world history, is one of the most formidable threats to the extension of Communist dictatorship.

"Where free trade unions are strong and alert and uncompromising with totalitarianism, neither Communism nor Fascism nor any other form of totalitarianism can thrive.

"We believe that a strong free world labor organization, as represented by the ICFTU, is the most effective weapon in defense of democracy and a most powerful barrier against totalitarianism.

"We pledge collectively here today, on behalf of our respective organizations, to strengthen the ICFTU in every manner possible so as to ensure the final triumph of democracy and peace over every brand of dictatorship."

In addition to Potofsky, the CIO delegation will include: Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel; Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice-President and Organization Director; Vice-Pres. Martin Kyne, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers Union; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; Secy-Treas. William Pollack of the Textile Workers Union; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe; Director Michael Ross of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; and Boyd Wilson of the Steelworkers.

Potofsky, Kyne, Ross and Wilson will leave for Europe in advance of other members of the group in order to attend a worldwide conference of the Intl. Labor Organization to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, starting June 6.

It will be the first time since 1946 that the CIO has taken part in ILO activities.

The ILO, originally created by the League of Nations, is now a subsidiary organization of the UN. The American delegation will consist of government, industry and labor representatives.

Union Aides Write Book On Labor's Many Jobs

TRADE unions have an infinite variety of activities, contrary to the popular belief that calling strikes and bargaining with management for more pay comprises the major part of union business.

What some of these many endeavors are and how they are carried out inside the union is the subject matter of a new book, "The House of Labor," edited by J. B. S. Hardman and Maurice F. Neufeld, and published by the Inter-Union Institute, Inc.

The book has 49 co-authors, most of them staff members and officers of outstanding American unions, both CIO and AFL. The others are academic and government specialists in various fields of interest to labor.

Crammed into this 555-page book is a lot of information on what unions are doing in politics, education, publicity and public relations, the labor press, health and community services, insurance programs and other "extra-curricular" activities.

The complicated problems of administering a union and the functions of the staff are explained in detail. Hardman calls "House of Labor" the "first full-sized, privately-produced book in which the 'union staff' dominates the writing."

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll gives the history, structure, and functioning of the CIO's political arm, and George Wartenberg, editor of the CIO paper, Cincinnati Sun, tells how PAC functions locally.

National CIO Publicity Director Henry C. Fleisher takes an inventory of the labor press and examines its effectiveness, which he says "is based squarely on the health and vitality of the American labor movement itself."

Katherine Ellickson of the National CIO's research staff explains what labor gets out of cooperating with government agencies and Sol Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers describes the preparation of a case for a government board.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey writes of the diverse abilities that labor leaders and union staff members need today to do a good job, in contrast to the more simple demands made upon them during labor's early years.

He finds no justification for the fear of some of the "old-timers" still around that the labor movement may become "a bit panty-waisted" in developing its activities along so many lines.

Other CIO contributors to the book Joseph Glazer, Lawrence Levin, Leo Perlis, Nora Piore, Victor Reuther, Lawrence Rogin and Esther Peterson.

H. R.

The House of Labor, edited by J. B. S. Hardman and Maurice F. Neufeld; Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. Price, $7.65 (education discounts upon application).

Carey To Address ADA Parley

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey will be one of the principal speakers scheduled to address a conference sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action in Washington May 18.

The meetings, called for the purpose of formulating a strong anti-inflation program to combat "dangerous complacency" regarding the nation's economic condition, will be attended by representatives of labor, church, civic, consumer and business groups.

Francis Biddle, ADA national chairman, declared his organization "is alarmed at the dangerous complacency in many influential quarters about the state of our country's economic health."

"The present plateau of prices is not, as the wishful thinkers considers it, an indication that the worst is over," he warned. "It is rather the lull before the storm which will break when the impact of defense spending hits the consumer market."

Intense Poverty Is Basis Of Asian Ferment

THE FERMENT going on in the Far East is far more than a sloughing off of the chains of colonialism and the heady after-effects of the first breaths of freedom.

It goes deeper than political emancipation: it is economic as well, and it is reflected in the determination of the great mass of workers to build strong unions that will help them to a rightful share of the vast wealth they produce.

That's the conclusion of Paul Schuler, CIO Textile Workers field representative in New Orleans, who has just returned to this country after spending nearly three months in the Philippines and Indonesia as a CIO special representative.

"The poverty in both countries is extreme," Schuler said. "In the Philippines, especially in Manilla, prices are higher than in the United States and wages incredibly low. In Indonesia prices are lower than either here or the Philippines, but wages are still lower.

"The people are friendly to the United States in the Philippines. But in Indonesia—and most of the rest of Asia—they're burned up about racial discrimination in this country.

"I had it thrown at me wherever I went. People in Indonesia wanted to know why the United States is saying it wants to help the colored people there, when in parts of the United States they won't let native American Negroes ride in the same railroad cars or eat in the same restaurants with them.

"THE BEST I could do was tell 'em that discrimination at home was like low wages in Indonesia. Most of the people in both countries don't want either, and are fighting them; someday we'll get rid of both of them."

In the Philippines Schuler found:

"The worst situation is on the Manila water front. Eight thousand longshoremen are registered for work. At the most, there are jobs for about 1800 of them on any one day. For years they have worked under the 'cabo' system—something like the padrone system which has been used for some types of labor, especially migrant farm labor, in this country.

"The employer hires the 'cabo' and pays him for the gang he recruits. The cabo in turns pays the men who do the actual longshore work. The possibilities for abuses of any system like this are numerous, and the 'cabos' usually took advantage of them."

The "cabo" system led to the formation of the independent Associated Workers Union, spearheaded by Rev. Walter J. Hogan, a Jesuit priest from Philadelphia who lives and works among the longshoremen. An affiliate of the Free Workers, its members have flatly refused to work under the 'cabo' system.

Its success was great enough to move the United Federation of Longshoring Workers (UOEF), the old-line waterfront union, to call upon its employers to end the system.

The Philippine labor movement is not strong, Schuler said. He estimated no more than 150,000 workers belong to all unions, including the CIO. But the high prices and low wages, plus the fantastic contrast between the lot of the wealthy and that of the worker, has given them a determination not yet reflected in their actual numbers.

"The slums are beyond comprehension," he said. "They're far worse than the worst Negro slums in New Orleans. Whole families live in one-room shacks made of tin walls, thatched roofs and dirt floors, with no windows. They sleep on mats and have no furniture."

The cost of living is about 12% higher than in the United States, he said, and wages less than half. The average longshoreman, when he works, earns eight pesos, or about $4 a day. Wages in a textile mill he visited ranged from a minimum of about two pesos to a top of about six pesos.

SCHULER attended a dinner given by Secy. of Labor Jose Figueras that led to a running newspaper fight with Congressman Tizon, chairman of the House Un-Philippine Affairs Committee. Tizon, at the dinner, described the extensive legislation his committee was preparing against Communists.

When Schuler was asked to speak, he bluntly told Tizon that if his committee spent half the time it was spending on anti-Red legislation in doing something about the appalling poverty and living conditions of the workers, its job would be much easier. It went on from there.

In Indonesia, Schuler found that in addition to the powerful SOBSI, there were a number of strong anti-Communists unions. The unaffiliated PERBUM, made up of oil workers at the Soconv-Vacuum and British Petroleum plants, has 60,000 members—the largest organized industry group. In addition there are the non-Commie POB, a central group; a central organization confined to Moslems, and several independent unions.

"The Moslem group has no great strength at the moment," he said, "but appears to be getting ready to do a thorough organizing job. Its chances of becoming strong are very good, as a large majority of the workers are Moslems."

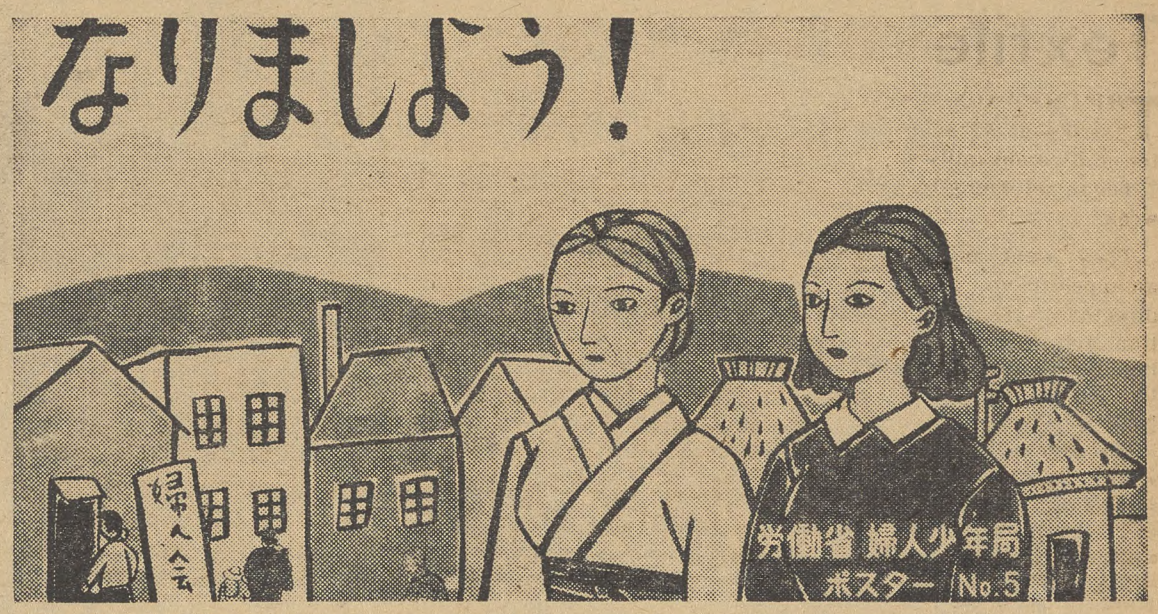
INDONESIAN workers said they had two main complaints: The wide fluctuation in the price of rice, the staple of life, and discrimination against the promotion of Indonesians in U. S.-owned plants (Goodyear and General Motors have operations there as well as Socony-Vacuum).

Schuler talked with the managements of American-owned plants in his investigation of anti-Indonesian discrimination in promotions and was able to straighten out several rankling situations.

The usual minimum wage—a recomendation, not a law—is two rupia a day, or 26.2c. Unionized oil workers get 11.55 rupia daily, including their rice, cost of living and housing allowances, and employes of the General Motors assembly plant at Jakarta (known as Batavia under the Netherlands regime) about the same. Schuler found a textile mill where loom fixers got 10 to 15 rupia a day—$1.30 to $1.96, compared to about $1.50 an hour in the United States.

A worker can get living quarters, such as they are, for about $5 a month. Rice costs 1.10 rupia a kilogram (2.2 lbs.). Sarongs—worn by every woman—range in price from about 20 rupia for a cheap one to 400 rupia for a hand-painted batik job.

"Things are so bad," said Schuler, "that even the beggars have their own union."



ONE OF THE POSTERS displayed throughout Japan during Women's Week. Only part of the words ars shown here, but the poster reads: "Lets Us Become Women Useful to Society."

Gladys Dickason On Japan Visit Lauds Women On Their Progress

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

GLADYS Dickason stood on the platform in front of the mike and looked out at a vast and strange audience.

Nearly 4000 Japanese women were crowded into Hibiya Hall in Tokyo that April day—it was Friday the 13th—and were waiting in deep, polite silence to hear her speak. Thousands of other women were milling around outside unable to get into the hall.

The occasion was one of the thousands of mass meetings being held all over Japan in celebration of Women's Week. On Tuesday of that week, Gladys had spoken at another big meeting in Kyoto as part of the Women's Week program.

Before that she had been seeing posters on Women's Week displayed on factory bulletin boards everywhere and had heard union committees in a number of plants report on their plans for Women's Week.

She had been impressed with the interest and zeal of the women, but the huge meeting in Tokyo was the most impressive.

MISS DICKASON, who is a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, went to Japan in March for six weeks at the invitation of SCAP (Supreme Command Allied Powers) as a consultant on problems of women in the labor movement. She had been in Japan about five weeks at the time of the Tokyo meeting.

Gladys brought greetings from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the women of Japan, and gave an address which was translated into Japanese.

Murray's message expressed "particular pleasure to know that the trade union women of Japan are participating in the celebration of Women's Week."

He pointed out that "more than one million women union members in Japan have a great opportunity to help in bringing peace, freedom, and prosperity to a war-torn and war-threatened world."

In her speech Gladys said that women's suffrage should have bememoration of the granting of "in four short years the comcome an institution.

"The significance of the celebration of Women's Week does not lie in this one meeting in Hibiya Hall, nor in all the meetings in Tokyo, nor even in this prefecture, but in the thousands of meetings that are being held throughout the country.

"These meetings could not be held if they did not answer a need of the women of Japan. They represent a recognition by the women of Japan of the great gains which they have made through the Constitution, the Labor Standards Law, the Trade Union Law, and the many other laws which have benefited women in all walks of life in Japan."

Gladys told the Tokyo meeting of speaking at a meeting of the All-Japan Dormitory Self-Government Committee convention held by the Zensen Textile Union in Kishiwade.

The alert faces of the several hundred young women who took part in that meeting, she said, made her think "of how great the change had been when the tens of thousands of people who live in dormitories could make their own rules instead of having them handed down by the employer."

(Around 80% of the half million women employed in Japanese textile factories live in dormitories attached to the enterprise. Before the country's defeat in the war, the women and girls in the textile industry lived under feudalistic conditions, with their lives strictly controlled both inside and outside the dormitories.)

Under the occupation, labor laws to protect these women workers are enforced by a corps of women factory inspectors, numbering 53 as of March 1949.

VICE-PRES. GLADYS DICKASON of the CIO Clothing Workers speaks to 4000 Japanese women at a Tokyo mass meeting in celebration of Women's Week, held each year to focus the attention of the nation on women's problems. More than a million women unionists took part in the celebration.

Ching Names Panel As Textile Strike Ends

THE CIO Textile Workers, on strike at 42 southern cotton and rayon mills since Apr. 1, began returning to work last week.

They went back following an appeal from Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, that the walkout be called off in the interest of "national safety and welfare."

The TWUA Policy Committee, meeting May 6, in Charlotte, N. C., recommended that the workers return to their jobs despite the apparent refusal of several major companies, notably Dan River Mills, to go along with Ching's offer of mediation.

THE LATTER, however, proceeded to appoint a three-man panel to consider the wage issues involved. He named Ray Nixon, CIO Rubber Workers southern regional director; Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte attorney, who will be chairman, and Taylor R. Durham, secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufactures Association, also of Charlotte.

In announcing appointment of the panel, Ching emphasized that its efforts would be limited to mediation only, and that it would have no fact finding or arbitration powers. Its primary function is to help the parties arrive at a settlement. It will not lay down any formula if the union and the companies failed to agree voluntarily.

Ching expressed a hope that the companies would change their minds about participating when they received direct word that the panel would not be authorized to recommend terms of a settlement.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said he expected the government to take "appropriate action" if the panel failed to function or failed to effect an agreement.

The Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Fieldcrest Mills, Leaksville-Spray, N. C.; and the Erwin Mills at Durham, N. C., also were reported to have rejected the mediation plan. The Erwin company is headed by William H. Ruffin, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who in speeches around the country has been calling for "genuine collective bargaining" and "the American way" in management-labor relations.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN could refer the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board. He would have to base his certification on a finding that the dispute was substantially impeding the national defense effort.

The strike was called by TWUA in an effort to get a 12½c an hour wage increase and other benefits for the union's 40,000 members in the South. Such a boost would bring their wages up to the level of northern workers. The present average wage in the South is $1.21 an hour.

Union officials called on the Senate subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations to investigate what they term "the most glaring misuse of court injunctions in years" in Polk County, Ga., during the strike.

Robert S. Cahoon, TWUA southern legal representative, charges that every time the Bachman-Uxbridge Co., of Cedartown, or the A. D. Julliard Co., at Aragon, started a determined back-to-work movement with a view of resuming operations, a court order was the signal.

CAHOON POINTED out that the injunctions were issued without hearings, at which the union might be heard. He said the actual effect of the Aragon injunction was to prohibit any group of workers from meeting casually and talking about anything at all.

"No violence had occurred at either mill until 'incidents' were provoked by the employers or by individuals acting in their behalf," Cahoon declared. "Right after that the courts acted with amazing speed."

He termed the injunctions "as bad or worse than anything that happened before the Norris-LaGuardia Act was enacted."

Denmark's 4th Largest Union Is For Unskilled Women

THE ONLY UNION in the world made up exclusively of unskilled women workers has just celebrated its 50th birthday.

It's the Women Workers' Federation of Denmark. With 32,000 women in 90 locals, it is the fourth largest federation affiliated with the Danish Federation of Labor.

Its members work in the iron and metal, wireless, textile, rubber, match and canning industries, and do cleaning work.

The federation has come a long way since it signed its first contract in 1903, thanks to the firm solidarity of its membership and its wise leadership. It started with a loan of 100 kroner, or about $12. Today its members have a well-organized unemployment insurance plan, good contracts with reasonable wages, hours, and working conditions, and a modern, well-equipped headquarters.

One of the firms with which it has a contract is that of Jacob Holm & Son, a 157-year-old shipping and rope-making firm in the picturesque seaport of Christianshavn. All of the 260 women among the 660 employes are members. Among them is Mrs. Gerda Christiansen, who has worked for the firm for 43 years and is well aware of what the union has done.

"I STARTED in 1906," she said, "and in those days I earned just about 10 kroner a week (approximately $1.50). Now, I'm earning 12 times as much with shorter working hours.

"Our federation has been invaluable. The security it offers is of untold benefit. I only hope that the young people who are entering industry today will understand the many sacrifices which the pioneers had to make to build our strong trade unions."

The federation has two major goals at present: equal wages for equal work (they average about two-thirds of men's wages), upon which a good start has been made in textiles and tobacco; and more activity by its members and other Danish women in political and organizational work.

THE DAILY CALENDAR showing committee hearings in the Ohio House of Representatives in the Capitol at Columbus gets a close scrutiny from Cincinnati CIO'ers. Almost a thousand CIO members have visited the State House this year.

CIO'ers Visit Ohio Capitol, Spur Interest In Politics

By AL ZACK

OHIO CIO members are getting first-hand, up-to-date reports of the activities of their law-makers.

And they are getting these reports from fellow workers in the shops and factories, who have kept a personal eye on the Legislature.

It's part of a program of the Ohio CIO Council, designed to bring the legislative picture as it develops home to the grassroots.

Nearly a thousand CIO members, representing local unions in the biggest industrial centers and the smallest towns of the state, have pounded the lobbying beat in Columbus this year.

WEEK after week groups of CIO members, ranging from 25 to nearly 100, have gone to Columbus to see for themselves what's going on in the State House.

Back home, their reports have spurred wide-spread interest in this legislative session, and a new determination to do a better job of political action in the next election, they report to state CIO officials.

Typical of this new kind of CIO legislative activity was the trek of Cincinnati CIO members to Columbus a few weeks ago.

The delegates arrived five hours before the Legislature convened for its weekly session, and devoted that time to getting a thorough briefing on major legislative matters.

Ohio CIO representatives discussed pending legislation; told what had happened to important bills to date. The representatives also outlined the tugging and pulling going on between proponents and opponents and described the behind-the-scenes activities of big business lobbyists.

BEFORE the evening legislative session began, the Cincinnatians were in the House and Senate chambers, getting copies of pending bills.

They learned what Harold Baun, a Cincinnati Steelworker, called the "first hard lesson on lobbying: You spend much of your life waiting for legislators to put in an appearance."

As soon as Cincinnati members of the House and Senate arrived, they were greeted by CIO folks from their home town, who made dates for heart-to-heart talks with each member.

The delegates then sat in the galleries as the sessions got underway, making full notes of what they saw and heard. The following morning they were back to attend sessions of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee, holding hearings on vital workmen's compensation measures.

That afternoon, the delegates again observed the legislative sessions and later conferred with individual law-makers.

"We told them, firmly but politely, how our members felt about some things like Unemployment Compensation and Workmen's Compensation and FEPC," William Martin of the Playthings and Jewelry Workers later reported. "We were pretty blunt about some bills that are absolutely anti-labor, like that little Taft-Hartley law."

SOME OF the legislators listened intently, some appeared bored and others were ready to pounce on every statement in an attempt to confuse the delegates, they reported later. "We kept careful notes on all this," said Auto Worker Joseph White. "When we get back home we're going to report in detail . . .

"And we're going to name names, too. Our people ought to know how their views are received by these men."

"What I liked most about the program," said Brewery Worker Steve Chevalier, executive secretary of the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council, "was that men and women right out of the shops were getting a personal view of legislative processes and legislative problems."

AND Walter Grainger, president of the Cincinnati CIO Council and a Clothing Worker, agreed, calling the program "PAC in action."

"We've got to make sure our members get a continuing report on what's going on up here in Columbus," he said. "One of the main jobs of PAC, it seems to me, is to report on real activities of law-makers."

Typical of the reaction of every group that has come to Columbus, was these unanimous recommendations of the Cincinnati group:

1. That better legislators be sent to Columbus . . . "and that means more PAC, not less."

2. That weekly visits by CIO rank-and-file be a regular part of every legislative session. "Maybe the legislators will do a better job if they know the eyes of the people are upon them."

THE PLEASANT GRINS on the faces of these CIO "lobbyists" from Cincinnati result from talking with a good friend. Holding a bill in his hands is State Sen. Charles J. Carney, Democrat from Youngstown, Ohio, who is a CIO Steelworker staff Representative. Ohio CIO rank and filers plan to attend each session.

A Negro Ball Player Needs Lots Of Guts

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

WHEN Branch Rickey, then owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, announced in 1945 that Jackie Robinson, a Negro, had been signed to a Montreal contract, it created a minor sensation in the major leagues.

It was understood until then that it was perfectly all right for Negroes to participate in other professional sports such as basketball, football and boxing. But the great national pastime, baseball, by "gentlemen's" agreement, was strictly Jim Crow.

Jackie would undoubtedly have become a big leaguer long before Rickey brought him up to Brooklyn in 1947, had it not been for the lily white provision of baseball now extinct "unwritten law."

While it took a lot of courage for Rickey to defy the other club owners, it required infinitely more courage for Robinson to face not only his new teammates, but also the opposition, some of whom made no effort to conceal their hostility.

ROBINSON WAS like a ball player in chains that first year. He realized he had to be careful, for if he became involved in open dispute with another player, the incident could have led to a full fledged riot.

Before Rickey announced his decision to bring Jackie up to the Dodgers, he had a long talk with him in Montreal. He told him that there were better Negro players in the minors. But Robinson had been selected to be the first, he went on, because he had self-control and intelligence in addition to his ability.

Rickey declared that he had the stuff to succeed in the big leagues but warned him that the way would be rough.

"No matter what happens," he told Jackie, "don't lose your head, don't fight back—just close your ears, keep your eyes open and play the best kind of baseball you know how."

Even before Jackie arrived in Brooklyn, an incident occurred which indicated that Rickey's fears about the youth's future were well founded. Six of Jackie's teammates-to-be signed a petition protesting his joining the club. Rickey wasted little time in putting down the revolt. He called the six players together, told them what he thought of their manuever, and declared that Jackie was going to get his chance to play whether they liked it or not.

Jackie was careful to avoid getting into verbal battles with umpires during that first year.

"For a long time, I never said anything to them," he recalls "regardless of how many they missed."

IN HIS FIRST season, Jackie was hit nine times by pitched balls, mostly early in the season. The previous year, no National League player had been hit more than six times. It looked like a deliberate bean-ball campaign. Jackie took it in stride.

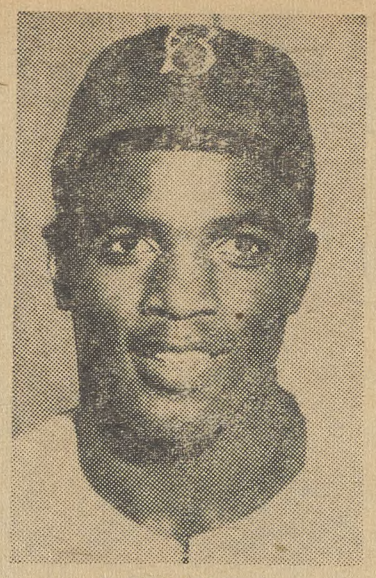
"I was hit so many times that first year that I was certain the pitchers were throwing at me," he relates. "But now I know they do the same thing to all rookies. They throw at them the first year to see if they can take it. If they can't, they're usually not back the next year."

Jackie came back the next year and the year after that and is still considered one of the best second basemen in the National League. He is also one of its most feared hitters. (He is currently batting around .400.)

What is more important, his exemplary conduct and sportsman-like behavior have paved the way for other Negro players who have followed him. Now, four years from the time Jackie first walked out to his position at Ebbets Field, 13 Negroes are playing on major league teams—nine in the National and four in the American League.

DURING THE current season, Jackie has had several run-ins with opposing players. The latest incident occurred during a recent series with the New York Giants. After Sal Maglie, Giant pitcher, threw several fast balls at Jackie's head, the latter deliberately dragged a bunt along the first base line. When Maglie ran over to field the ball, Jackie ran over him. Ford Frick, president of the National League, later termed the bean ball feud which has developed between the two teams "a very small mole hill."

Perhaps if Frick was down on the field every day ducking high hard ones, he would realize that it takes a lot of guts to stand up at the plate in the big leagues these days — especially if your skin is black.



Jackie Robinson
Brooklyn Dodgers Star

Labor Dearth Often Ended By FEPC

WITH THE demand for workers in defense areas becoming more critical, many city and state governments are passing their own Fair Employment Practices Commission Acts.

The most recent state to pass an FEPC law is Colorado.

Fourteen other states are carrying on campaigns: Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Ten states already have FEPC laws: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island, New Mexico and Colorado, and eight cities have their own local FEPCs. Indiana and Wisconsin have such laws but no machinery to carry them out.

In Connecticut, the Connecticut State Inter-racial Commission changed its name to the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, according to Rabbi Morris Silverman, its chairman. The commission administers the FEPC and Public Accommodation statutes.

"These laws prohibit discrimination because of race, religion, ancestry or national origin, in employment opportunities and in all public places, including public housing developments," Silverman said.

In some states Republicans, who for years have given lip service to Negroes, are being put on the spot in their FEPC votes.

A proposed FEPC law was killed in House committee in Michigan when two Republicans who had promised to vote for it failed to show up. Only five members were present, one voted against it. Five votes were needed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold a conference of national organizations interested in FEPC in Washington May 22-23. Since the war in Korea began, the NAACP has urged President Truman to issue an executive order similar to President Roosevelt's "as an integral factor in the mobilization of manpower."

In Paducah, Ky., there are Negroes available for work at an atomic energy project. But they can't get jobs because of discrimination.

But in other areas with FEPC laws, labor shortages are met as job discrimination against Negroes is ended.

Clemency Plea Failed To Save McGee's Life

WILLIE McGEE of Mississippi is dead at the age of 36. Though once a soldier, he didn't die in battle.

He joined a long list of Negroes convicted of rape in the southern states and sentenced to execution.

No white man found guilty of the crime in Mississippi ever has received the death penalty.

McGee's case received worldwide attention since 1945 when he was first convicted by an all-white jury after a Laurel, Miss., woman, Mrs. Troy Hawkins, claimed he raped her.

McGee had three trials, all resulting in convictions. The Supreme Court three times refused to review the case. His execution date had been postponed six times before he finally went to the electric chair on May 8.

CIO leaders and other liberal groups had asked Mississippi's Gov. Fielding L. Wright to commute the death sentence meted out to McGee.

The Communist Party had sought to turn the case into a major propaganda campaign.

Pointing out how the Communists use injustice in racial matters as weapons in their propaganda war against democracy, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers appealed two weeks ago to the Governor.

"Unmistakably, the granting of the petition for clemency will be a blow to Communist forces in America and abroad and deprive them of another weapon in the propaganda campaign against the free world," Reuther said.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey, who also sought commutation of the death sentence, said ". . . the American Communist Party, as part of the world conspiracy against the free countries, has made this case an effective vehicle for the misguidance of peoples of other races, particularly in the Far East, where the Communists are determined to make race a major issue in world politics."

THURMOND MARSHALL, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wired Wright:

"From our investigation, it is apparent that whereas laws of Mississippi provide for death penalty in rape cases, the death penalty is in fact only given to Negroes.

"This unequal application of Mississippi laws is not in keeping with American idea of equal justice vouchsafed by our Constitution."

Any Reference To Truth An Error: Red Press Rule

THE ALLEGED free press of the Soviet satellite countries often comes up with gems like these, according to the Upsidedownia Dept. of the Intl. Conference of Free Trade Unions' publication Spotlight, a monthly recounting of life behind the iron curtain:

"In our country a permanent end has been made to poverty and unemployment.

"Soviet sailors returning from foreign voyages relate that in England crowds of emaciated, hungry people come to the Soviet ships every time and beg for bread.

"Having got their bread, the starving English whisper only one word of thanks: 'Stalin!'" *(Sovietskaya Latvia, Dec. 12, 1950.)*

* * *

"In Sweden and Holland unemployment and poverty rage. Sweden was not involved either in the first or second world war, but its economic situation is not enviable.

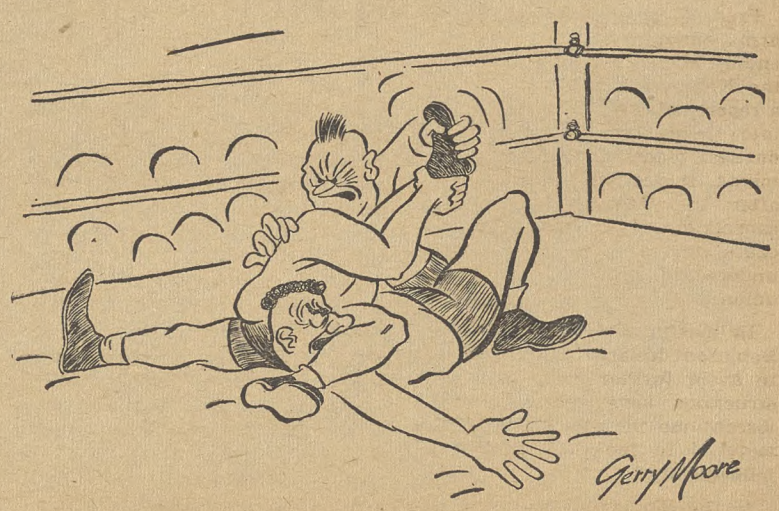
"Rows of men stand at the doors of shops in the streets of Gothenburg begging for bread . . . The capitalist government is incapable of providing the people with the most indispensible thing they require for existence—work." *(Sovietskaya Latvia, Jan. 7, 1951.)*

* * *

"In May of the following year (1945) the strategic war aim as set by Stalin, namely not only the defeat, but the complete liquidation of the Hitlerite army and the Nazi State, was attained. That was the historic service of the Soviet Army and the Soviet people.

"The leaders of the armed forces of the Western allies contributed very little to that historic achievement.

"On the contrary, their strategic aim was to preserve the remnants of the Hitlerite army and the reactionary German State as their future colony." *(Lt. Col. Plonski writing in the Polish trade union paper Glos Pracy, on the 33rd anniversary of the Red Army, Feb. 25, 1951.)*



"How's th' wife and kids, Al?" "Fine, Charlie, how's yours?"

Come Revolution (Chinese), Eat Rice And Like It

IT'S TOUGH enough for a teacher to make ends meet in this country, but in China, under the new "peoples'" regime, they're being paid off in rotten rice.

And when they squawked about it, they were indignantly bawled out by the Kaoyang Trade Union Council, in Hopei Province, by the county magistrate and by Communist Party authorities.

According to word received by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the teachers' complaint was not against being paid in rice instead of in cash, but against rice "which had fermented and clotted in little blocks, or had turned color and smelt of mildew."

The county magistrate—the representative of the central government—accused the Educational Workers Union of trying to stir up trouble. He just couldn't believe that the teachers were unwilling to accept the rotten rice. Apparently they're still getting it.

The moral, the ICFTU points out, is clear: Under a Communist regime a union cannot defend the economic interests of its members.

IUE Shuns Wage Bid Tied To Price Rise

A WESTINGHOUSE proposal that wage be lifted only if the company gets government permission for price increases was turned down as "unacceptable" last week by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the company's offer for a 9c pay boost was "hedged with unacceptable qualifications."

The IUE's negotiating committee, Carey said, spent three full days of meetings to emphasize "how fantastic it was for a company which in 1950 made a net profit of $78,000,000—far and away the greatest in its history—to be seeking price 'relief' at the expense of the nation's consumers."

IUE-CIO, which represents some 50,000 Westinghouse's 60,000 workers, met with Westinghouse under a reopening clause after the union's conference board and locals drew up proposals.

THE IUE-CIO proposals included: (a) a 9c per hour raise retroactive to April 1, based on living costs and the recent GE escalator increase; (b) an employment security fund, to be established by Westinghouse, to minimize workers' hardships in transferring for defense work; (c) an increase in the pension minimum to $125 per month; (d) a profit-sharing plan; (e) a cost of living escalator; (f) a union shop.

The company offered a 9c wage increase, retroactive only to April 30, hedged as follows:

1. The 9c raise must be authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board before going into effect; 2. The increase would be denied unless Westinghouse was assured full price relief for the wage increase.

The union claims 5c of the raise can be put into effect without WSB approval.

The company added another qualification. If both the WSB approval and the price increase were not obtained on or before May 28, the wage increase would be retroactive only to a date four weeks prior to the day on which both approvals were obtained.

If approval were not received by Dec. 31, the wage increase would be automatically canceled, the company said.

THE COMPANY rejected all other demands, including a union shop. This rejection of the union shop was made despite the fact that the various Westinghouse locals have been voting by margins of from 80 to nearly 100% in favor of union shops in NLRB elections.

Carey said: "After three days, the Westinghouse officials made it clear that they were willing to let the company's adamant position disrupt the negotiations."

The union has notified the company it flatly rejects the counter-proposals and informed Westinghouse it is prepared to meet with management at any time to conclude an agreement "on the basis of the union's demands."

Javits Says Voters' Apathy Aids Crime

If as many people as are interested in the findings of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee went to the polls to vote—there might not be so much crime.

That's the opinion of Rep. Jacob Javits (R.N.Y.) who last week requested a hearing on his resolution (HR 89) for the appointment of a special committee to investigate why so many eligible Americans do not vote.

Javits wrote House Rules Committee Chairman Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.) that the report of the Crime Committee showed more widespread voting is the principal remedy for the conditions it uncovered.

Briggs Co. Is Finally Shamed Into Canceling Gang Pact

THE RECENT Senate Crime Investigating Committee and the CIO Auto Workers together have accomplished what the UAW alone has been vainly trying to do since 1946.

Between them they forced the Briggs Manufacturing Co. of Detroit to terminate its $100,000 a year scrap contract with Carl Renda, son-in-law of Sam Perrone, an underworld leader and convicted criminal.

Pres. W. Dean Robinson of the firm announced the contract's ending May 4. This was just after the Kefauver committee released a report detailing its investigation into tie-ins between Detroit industrial plants and gangster elements. It was more than a month after the UAW had demanded cancelation of the agreement because its real purpose is to buy underworld protection from the union.

In making the decision public, Robinson declared that "in order to avoid further controversy, instructions have been issued to discontinue the sale of any scrap material to the Carl Renda Co. immediately."

In the committee's report, Robinson and John A. Fry, president of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Works, were politely accused of lying in testimony concerning their relationship to gangsters.

The committee said its discovery that "some manufacturers have entered into and are today continuing business relationships with racketeers for the purpose of affecting their labor relationships" was the most important fact uncovered in Detroit.

THE REPORT strongly condemned the Renda-Briggs scrap contract and a similar contract between the stove works and Perrone.

Also cited in the report was the fact that six UAW members at the Briggs plant "were beaten in a most inhuman fashion by unknown persons in the year that followed the granting of the otherwise inexplicable Renda contract."

The UAW filed National Labor Relations Board charges of unfair labor practices against Briggs when the company delayed canceling its contract with Renda.

Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW said he "was glad the Briggs company has ended its contract with Renda, thus confirming its commitment made to me early in March."

BURL PHARES
Glass Workers' New President

Glass Workers Elect Phares In Run-off

BURL PHARES defeated Joseph Froesch as international president of the CIO Glass Workers by a landslide vote in a run-off election held May 8.

A third candidate, Leon Bouchat, president of the union's Creighton, Pa., local, was eliminated at the regular referendum election held Apr. 10.

Phares, president of the union's District 2, Charleston, W. Va., received some 18,000 votes—to 8000 for Froesch. The official count had not been completed at press time.

Secy.-Treas. Lewis McCracken and Vice-Presidents Leland Beard and Ralph Reiser were re-elected to office Apr. 10.

Don Berger, Charleston, W. Va., was elected District 2 president to replace Phares, and presidents of the other four districts were re-elected. They are Willard Pelican, District 1, Brackenridge, Pa.; Henry Winger, District 3, Toledo, O.; Neil Brower, District 4. Festus, Mo.; and Herman Leiner, District 5, Buffalo, N. Y.

The union—full name of which is the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers—has a membership of 30,000 workers employed in plate and window glass plants, mirror, ceramic and other allied branches of the glass industry. Union headquarters are at Columbus, O.

Bulk of the members work in plants of Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford. Its largest local is made up of workers employed at LOF's big plant in Toledo, O.

CIO Woodworkers Sign 800 Pacts

The CIO Woodworkers have completed negotiations with more than 800 firms and employer groups in the Pacific Northwest and won a 12½c wage boost, three more paid holidays, and an improved vacation plan for 60,000 members.

Pres. J. E. Fadling said that application for the wage raise is being prepared for presentation to the Wage Stabilization Board and that "we have no doubt that it will be approved." New scales range from $1.55 to $1.62½ an hour minimum, depending on the area.

Court Lashes Trumpet, Anti-Union Sheet

"THE TRUMPET," the braying anti-union sheet southern employers have often used to fight unionization of their plants, has been stilled by the usually reactionary U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal at New Orleans.

The court in an unanimous decision upheld the National Labor Relations Board's finding that the Bibb Manufacturing Co., one of the South's bitterest anti-union employers, was guilty of coercing its employes when it distributed copies of "The Trumpet" among them during a CIO Textile Workers' organizing campaign.

The firm's headquarters is in Macon, Ga. Its mills are scattered throughout the State.

The decision came down five years after the TWUA began its organizing drive, which started in the spring of 1946. The decision said:

"It ('The Trumpet') dealt almost exclusively with current labor developments, and consistently attacked the organization activities of the CIO in southern textile mills." Certain issues of the publication threatened employes who favored the union with actual force and violence, and advocated the use of strong-arm methods against union organizers.

"IN SOME instances it threatened the employes with loss of their employment if they joined the union, and on other ocassions promised them increased benefits if the union were rejected . . .

"We are of opinion substantial evidence supports the board's findings that 'The Trumpet' contained coercive anti-union statements, and that respondent, by adopting and distributing that publication among its employes for the purpose of defeating their organizational activity, thereby violated Section 8 (1) of the (National Labor Relations) Act."

The court also upheld the board's order directing the company to stop interference with organization of its employes.

"The Trumpet" has been published since 1932 in Columbus, Ga., by a character who uses the name "Parson Jack." He is alleged to be a Baptist minister, and his real name is E. C. Johnston. He has been peddling hate around the South for some years, most of it directed against the CIO.

He also has a reputation for not paying his bills, as several suits filed in the courts attest. The paper, a weekly, hasn't been seen lately.

A sample quotation taken from copies distributed among Bibb employes:

"THE SOUTH will not take it any longer and it will be a mighty good idea for that gang to decide that we are not going to move one inch. We advise all organizers to close up their affairs, and get back to where they belong, and to those Southerners who have been hoodwinked by the wild offers of the CIO, money hungry yaps, you better mind what you are doing, for once the Southern people get awake, they get up and do something about it . . ." (Aug. 2, 1946.)

While the court found that the Bibb firm had broken the law insofar as use of the Trumpet is concerned, it applied its usual coat of whitewash to the company's other anti-union activities.

It upset the NLRB order to reinstate four employes discharged for union activity.

The Court also rejected the board's contention that Bibb was responsible for the anti-union activities of two other employes, one a foreman and the other the brother of an assistant superintendent.

And it held that the board erred in finding the company responsible for police surveillance of union organizers in Porterdale, Ga., a town the firm dominates completely.

Grogan Re-elected To Hoboken Post

John Grogan, president of the CIO Shipbuilders, last week was re-elected a city commissioner of Hoboken, N. J. Grogan, a member of the CIO executive board, had the support of the State CIO Political Action Committee. He polled the largest number of votes among the five successful candidates.

Soap-Selling Dirty Business, FTC Complaint Indicates

THE BIG THREE among the nation's soap manufacturers have been cited by the Federal Trade Commission on charges of violating anti-trust laws by illegal price discrimination and other monopolistic practices aimed at weakening competition.

The firms are Lever Bros., Procter & Gamble, and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet. They have been asked to appear before an FTC trial examiner in Washington June 18 to answer complaints containing earlier charges made by the federal agency, plus amendments broadening the monopoly issues.

Each firm is accused of charging certain customers—usually small businessmen—higher prices than are charged "competing customers who are generally larger customers."

FTC says they have been granting "rebates" to certain customers when price changes were being made. The rebates go to favored customers on products purchased but not resold before the new price goes into effect—usually at a lower price.

On another count in the complaint, the three firms are charged with having paid favored customers for advertising services and facilities without offering competing customers proportionate terms.

The agency reports that amounts paid to large purchasers for advertising "are grossly in excess of the cost of the advertising which they furnish, whereas purchasers of lesser quantities receive much lesser amounts in relation to the cost of the advertising they furnish."

Steelworkers Report:

$30 Million Paid In Hospital Benefits In Year

CIO PRES. Philip Murray had one of the busiest weeks of his busy career during the 1949 CIO convention at Cleveland.

As president of the striking Steelworkers, Murray—during the convention week—also negotiated a contract with Bethlehem Steel. The pact broke the solid front of the big companies against granting company-paid pensions and a social insurance program.

The agreement, Murray said, was "a great moral gain, a great material gain, for the Steelworkers. . . . I am proud of the Steelworkers."

The extent of that victory became more apparent last week with the issuance of the steel union's report on one major aspect of the settlement—hospital care.

Hospital plan includes semi-private room and meals or diet

THE UNION found that during the first year of the hospital insurance plan, 263,000 members, their wives and children received hospital benefits worth $30,136,000.

The Steelworkers and their families—a total of 2,484,000 persons—are covered either by the Blue Cross Plan, which actually pays the hospitals, or by commercial insurance companies which reimburse the individual.

"The report of the first year's experience under the hospital program," Murray said, "simply emphasizes the absolute need that has existed for such a plan and proves conclusively the union's position in 1949.

"The report shows that much good has come about under the union-industry hospital program, but the plan, obviously, needs improvement.

"An outlay of $30 million shows indeed that doctor, medical and hospital bills are beyond the budget of the ordinary workingman; that such bills, especially burdensome when illness is long, may mean financial ruin to a family.

"This particular study deals only with hospital benefits, but other studies are being made by the union on other phases of the social insurance program. As these studies are completed, they, too, will be made public."

In submitting data to help compile the report, Abraham Oseroff, vice president of the Hospital Service Association (Blue Cross), said that hospital bills paid by the plan ranged from a few dollars to more than $2200.

Under Blue Cross every Steelworker and every enrolled member of his family are entitled to 70 days' care for each stay in the hospital. Re-admission to the hospital within three months of a prior discharge is considered part of the original stay in computing the 70-day allowance.

But hospital care is just part of the 1949 agreement. The pension plan—which is entirely company-financed—provides a minimum of $100 month, including social security, at the age of 65 years after 25 years' service, and disability pensions after 15 years' service with a minimum of $60.

THE HOSPITAL program is part of the social insurance section of the agreement. The social insurance plan is jointly financed by the company and the worker. The worker's share is 2½c an hour.

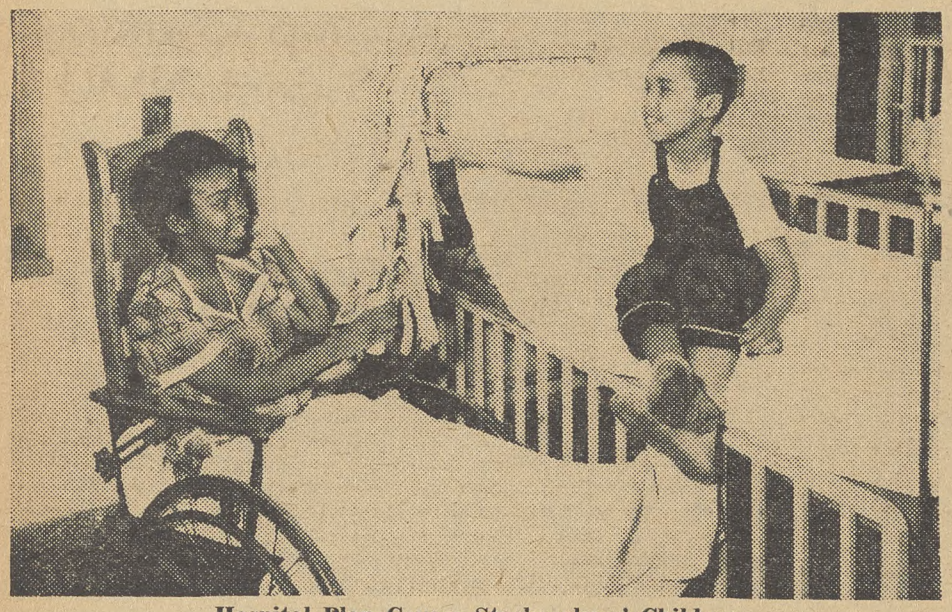
In addition to hospital benefits, the social insurance plan provides:

A life insurance policy averaging about $3000 to protect the worker's family during his employment.

A paid-up life insurance policy of from $1250 to $1500 upon the worker's retirement.

Payment of $26 for 26 weeks for illness or injuries not connected with work. (Industrial accidents or sickness are covered by workmen's compensation laws.)

All and all, the bitter 1949 strike is paying off handsomely for the Steelworkers.



Hospital Plan Covers Steelworkers' Children

Patient's Bills Paid in Full, Thanks to Hospital Plan

U. S. Labor Aid Pledged West German Unions

ORGANIZED American labor will not abandon free German trade unionists in their militant stand against Communist aggression, Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, told 500,000 Berlin workers at a giant May Day rally.

"You have given the whole world," he said, "the evidence so badly needed—evidence that the most effective answer to Stalinist aggression lies not in the negative and sterile anti-Communism of reactionaries, but in the determination of free men everywhere to make democracy work by translating democratic idealism into practical postive programs of social and economic action."

Reuther congratulated the German workers on their recent co-determination victory. He described it as "a powerful weapon . . . to establish greater democratic influence in the direction of industry, and a strategic weapon in your efforts to raise your standard of living."

The U. S. manufacturers who went to Germany to oppose co-determination — unsuccessfully— do not speak for the great mass of Americans, he said, adding:

"Nor do they express the desires of the American people who know that any action which strengthens the democratic trade union movement is a step forward on the road to social justice."

REP. JOHN KEE

Liberal West Virginia Democrat died May 8 while presiding over a closed meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Italian Civic Employes Strike For More Pay

ANTI-COMMUNIST and Communist unions in Italy joined forces again last week to call a 24-hour strike of over a million state and government employes in protest against rejection of demands for wage increases and cost of living adjustments in their pay.

The walkout was termed 90% successful by the unions.

Most employes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Council worked as usual, but absenteeism ran as high as 100% in some other departments. The strikers included teachers and professors in schools and colleges, who are paid by the Ministry of Education, and all mail carriers and telegraph operators.

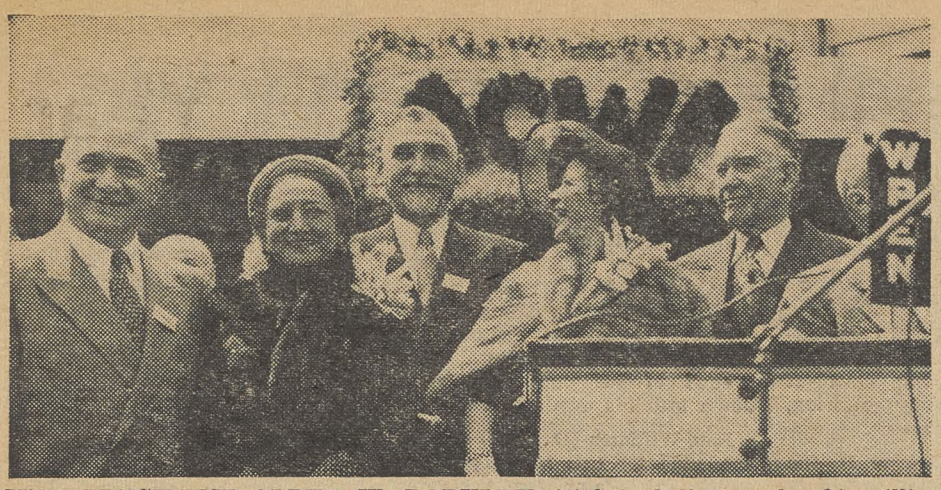
Train service on government-owned lines was interrupted only by half-hour stoppages ordered by the unions as an indication of solidarity with the strikers.

The day after the strike, on May 8, the Council of Ministers met to consider a bill aimed at restricting the right of government employes to strike. They adjourned without taking action.

4 New Types Of Jobs Go On 'Critical' List

The Dept. of Labor has added four types of jobs to the list of "critical" occupations which may make a worker eligible for deferment for military service.

They are commericial airplane navigator, metal spinner, ship fitter and farm operator.



VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W. BARKLEY (right) dedicates the $1 million Sidney Hillman Health Center at Philadelphia. Left to right, Charles Weinstein, vice president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Union; Mrs. Bessie Hillman, ACWA vice president and widow of Sidney Hillman, former ACWA president; ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Mrs. Alben Barkley and Barkley.

A PARTIAL VIEW of the crowd that attended the dedication ceremonies at the Sidney Hillman Health Center is shown in this photo. The center, which is owned and operated by the Philadelphia Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers and the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association, will provide 25,000 ACWA members with free care in all branches of medicine and surgery. The center appears in the left background.

Veep Dedicates Philadelphia's Hillman Center

THE Sidney Hillman Medical Center was dedicated last week by Vice President Alben Barkley.

The hospital will provide free medical and diagnostic treatment, thus taking care of actual illnesses as well as catching cases before they develop into serious illness.

Charles Weinstein, Philadelphia joint board manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said the medical center is the 10-year dream of the union. The idea of a medical center was conceived in 1946.

The Hillman Center cost $1.3 million and was paid for with funds accumulated through contributions from union members and payroll contributions from clothing, shirt and cotton garment manufacturers. It is named in honor of the first president of the Amalgamated, who died in 1946.

It is estimated $300,000 per year will be required to operate the center. This fund will be provided by contributions based on the payrolls of the members of the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association and its affiliates.

The two story building, made of steel and marble, covers 45,000 square feet. It is modern in design and equipment, using the latest medical equipment, including X-ray units and an electrocardiograph.

The center can handle between 200 and 250 workers daily, according to preliminary estimates. All members who come to the center receive a complete physical examination, including a blood study, chest X-ray, fluoroscopy, and cancer detection.

Air-conditioning is provided, and all consulting rooms are sound-proofed. There is also a large auditorium for lectures on preventive medicine.

The staff is composed of 40 of Philadelphia's leading specialists and general practitioners, and has an auxiliary staff of 15 technicians, nurses and secretaries.

Administration of the medical center will be by a 20-man board of trustees, with equal representation for union and employers.

Erection of the center marks a period of more than 20 years of peaceful bargaining between the manufacturing group and its workers.

At the dedication ceremonies, Vice-Pres. Barkley said the medical center symbolizes a "cooperative element between management and labor . . . that will glorify the American ideal and fortify our barricades against an infusion of the Communist ideal among the people of America."

Also speaking at the event was ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Sidney Hillman Health Center was dedicated recently in New York. It provides members of locals of the New York Joint Board, ACWA with free medical services.

Schoolbell Rings For Organizers

The first of a series of schools for CIO organizers in the South is being held this week at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

About 25 organizers from seven states are receiving training in modern organizing techniques, Wage Stabilization Board procedures, Taft-Hartley Act blocks to organization, injunctions, publicity, visual education facilities and union association with community groups.

The program is sponsored by the CIO Organizing Committee, CIO organizing arm in the South. Lecturers include John V. Riffe, organizing committee director; Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Education and Research Dept.; his associate director, George T. Guernsey, and members of CIO and organizing committee staffs.

30,000 Strike; Franco Cops Use Bullets

FIVE disgruntled Spanish workers striking against the high cost of living were shot down by civil guards on May 9 in the country's fourth such outbreak of recent weeks.

About 50 others were battered by the clubs of police who were trying to halt a parade of strikers to the palace of the civil governor in the industrial city of Pamplona, in the basque province, near the French border.

The shots were fired directly into the ranks of the marchers.

The battle was fought on the second day of the walkout. Some 30,000 workers made desperate by increasing prices and the failure of the Franco dictatorship to do anything effective about them or about black markets, stayed out despite official warnings of "grave sanctions" unless they returned to work.

The previous day the guardsmen had fired over the heads of the strikers to halt a demonstration. Several persons were injured by police clubs in sporadic fighting in different parts of the city.

Earlier on May 8 angry crowds stoned the food rationing office. Women invaded grocery stores and broke eggs, which have been selling at 43c a dozen in contrast to the ceiling price of 30c.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER, along with CIO Civil Defense Director Irving Abramson, Reg. Dir. August Scholle, CIO Community Service Reps. Robert Kenney and Leo Perlis, and CIO Rep. Philip Weightman, attended the Civil Defense Conference in Washington, presided over by Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell. Civil defense is vital to the protection and preparedness of the American people. The tragic thing in the present Federal Civil Defense Administration's program is the failure to recognize labor as an integral part of the program. The Administration prefers to deal with labor representatives as individuals as the need arises. Administrator Caldwell and his associates fail to recognize that in case of a disaster, the need is for a well-organized, coordinated group to aid the workers in both city and plant. Organized labor knows what to do and how to do it. An organized approach is needed.

Allan Haywood

The CIO will continue to hold the scheduled civil defense conferences in Cleveland, on May 19 and 20, and in Chicago, beginning May 27.

In these uncertain times it pays to be prepared. We never know when our enemies will strike first. I pray that the day never comes that we have to apply the knowledge gained by our conferences. We must strive for a true peace. We must strive to maintain our democratic way of life. We must continue to render every cooperation to workers of other lands to obtain this end.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that Local 1657, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee and the Univ. of Chicago signed a renewal contract. This contract, for the first time in the history of the union and the employer contains a check-off and other substantial benefits, strengthening the GCEOC-CIO structure and laying the basis for a firm, sound and healthy trade union affiliation. Negotiations were handled personally by GCEOC Vice-Chairman John Yancey, who did a masterful job in handling the situation. Both he and the officers of the union are to be highly commended for bringing about this progressive step.

Reg. Dir. William Smith reports that in a representation election at the Ridge Fertilizer Co., Lake Wales, Fla., the CIO United Fertilizer Workers, LIU 1758, was victorious by a vote of 8 to 1.

THE BEST news of the week—Pres. Murray is well on the road to recovery from his recent illness.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a union shop election at the Proctor Electric Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted in favor of the IUE-CIO by a vote of 123 to 14. Rep. Joseph England was in charge of the campaign.

William Donovan, director of District 28, USA-CIO, reports three union shop elections won in his district: Triplex Screw Co., Cleveland, eligible 273, for 217, against 7; Chandler & Price Co., Cleveland, eligible 252, for 154, against 47; and Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, O., eligible 352, for 242, against 71.

Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett of IUE-CIO reports the following representation election victories: Elliott Addressing Co., Cambridge, Mass., IUE 353, UE 21, no union 12; Gear Specialties Co., Chicago, IUE 92, UE 64, no union 1; Video Television, Red Bank, N. J., IUE 103, no union 58; Akeley Camera & Instrument Corp., New York, IUE 40, no union 4; Darling Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O., IUE 194, no union 7 (AFL withdrew).

Ship Owners Reject NMU Wage Plan

THE CIO NATIONAL Maritime Union opened negotiations for a new contract with the East and Gulf Coast steamship operators in New York last week.

The latter promptly rejected two of the union's four major proposals.

The meeting was exploratory in nature. It was the first between the NMU and the Committee for the Companies and Agents—Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, which handles contract negotiations for some 40 steamship concerns.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the NMU said the union had asked a 25c an hour wage increase and a reduction to 40 hours of the work week at sea. The present work week is 48 hours, Curran said. The operators rejected both proposals.

Frank J. Taylor, chairman of the operators' committee, indicated his group might offer counter proposals at the next scheduled meeting on May 15.

Curran said he saw no reason why a new agreement could not be reached "in short order." He described the union's proposals as "reasonable" and added that if the shipowners would bargain in good faith there would be no need for any last minute deadline settlement.

The CIO Marine Engineers and American Radio Association have also scheduled meetings with Taylor's group. The former will meet the employers next week and the latter a week later.

Both unions have asked for wage increases, increased vacations and other benefits.

While MacArthur Gets Headlines . . .

Dixiegops Axe Fair Deal Projects

This is the first of a series of articles on some of the things that have been going on in Congress while public attention has been focused on President Truman's ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The second article will appear next week.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE REACTIONARY Dixiegop coalition that runs Congress and the lobbies which pull the strings that make it work have been getting away with murder while the rest of the country has been concentrating on the MacArthur firing.

In committee and on the floor—especially in the House—the conservative pressure groups have been quietly socking it into the average American in a way that will have him screaming in anguish before long.

The big-money, tory Republicans and the Dixiecrats who make up the coalition may be split, so far as joint action on foreign affairs is concerned.

But they've been doing business at the same old stand on the pocketbooks of the workers, the farmers, and small business men and the housewives who make up the bulk of the country's population.

Some of it has been done under the guise of "economy." This is the well-worn battle-cry of such labor-baiting, anti-Fair Deal outfits as the Committee for Constitutional Government, Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council, the National Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers and the other bellwethers of great wealth.

THESE GROUPS want a pipeline from the Treasury into the pockets of big business, but brand all aid to the great mass of Americans as "statism," "communism" and other unsavory names. The housing, oil, power and other lobbies have been having a field day.

By cutting appropriations for the year beginning July 1 in committee and on the floor, the House has managed to make a mockery of its own policies. By posing as custodian of the public purse, it has destroyed or damaged long-range programs in which the federal government already has made heavy investments.

The coalition has taken actions which may hamper defense production, cut down food production, cripple hospitals, leave the permanently disabled on the relief rolls, and do perhaps irreparable harm to some natural resources.

In its penny-pinching blindness it has blocked planned increases in the distribution of government-produced power, virtually thrown public housing out the window—and lots more.

At the same time the House Ways and Means Committee, where tax legislation originates, has decided to keep the 27½% depletion allowance by which natural gas and oil producers have ducked equitable taxation—thereby increasing YOUR taxes—voted to increase from 5% to 10% the depletion allowance on coal, and added eight new nonmetalic minerals to the list enjoying 15% exemptions.

Typical of congressional myopia is the action of the appropriations for the **National Labor Relations Board** and the **Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service**—two agencies of the utmost importance in keeping industrial strife to a minimum at a time when the existence of the country may well depend on uninterrupted defense production.

After one committee cut $282,000 from the $8,252,000 asked by the NLRB, the House—at the behest of labor-hating Rep. Smith (D. Va.)—sliced it by another $300,000.

This means that at a time when expansion of demands on the NLRB seems logical, it will have to discharge perhaps 60 employes instead of hiring more.

In addition to clerks, typists, etc., it will have to get rid of examiners and attorneys in the regional offices whose day-to-day job is to keep unions and employers from each others throats.

Unions will find greater delays in NLRB cases as a result of House action.

On the other side of the coin, the Mediation and Conciliation Service appropriation was cut $200,000 in committee and another $97,300 on the floor on motion of Rep. Rees (R. Kan.).

This left the bureau with the same appropriation as last year. But last year Congress provided some funds to pay an expanded staff of conciliators. This year the House doesn't want to pay them.

They'll have to be fired—10 or 12 of them. And no more will be hired.

As a result, about 225 conciliators will have to carry the load that 238 are carrying now. If past experience is any criterion, that load will be greater.

Just before World War II, the service was involved in about 2000 disputes a year. At the wartime peak it got into 24,000 cases in a year. The total for the fiscal year 1951 will be about 16,000. One medium-size strike would wipe out the mis-named saving voted by Congress.

THIS IS bad enough. But it is made worse by a screwball amendment sponsored by Rep. Jensen (R. Ia.) and attached to appropriation bills for about a score of departments and agencies. It's simple enough. It just prohibits them from filling more than 25% of their job vacancies during the fiscal year.

Its effect—unless it is killed in joint conference with the Senate as it was last year—will be disastrous. Job turnover, normally high in government, is higher than ever now, with new agencies established almost daily.

Some time in the next fiscal year many government agencies may have to close up shop, because they won't have enough people to do the work. This is particularly true in field and regional offices, where one person may service a large area.

If a job falls vacant, three others must also become empty before it can be filled. Department and agency administrators say it will produce chaos rather than savings.

The **Federal Security Agency** really took it on the chin. The Dixiegops don't like Administrator Oscar Ewing. He's too liberal for them, and too strong a supporter of President Truman. So they hamstrung almost every branch of his operations—right down into his own office.

Rep. Williams (D. Miss.) was responsible for this bit of piddling politics. His amendment slashed $229,000 from the Administrator's fund to "cut down his propaganda for socialized medicine." Ewing hasn't been propagandizing for socialized medicine, as Williams knows.

Elsewhere in the FSA appropriation Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.) had $137,000 cut from **Bureau of Public Assistance** salaries and expenses. Effect: A dozen firings, 40 projected jobs unfilled, expanded programs cut back; serious cut in growing services to totally and permanently disabled Americans who will be deprived of government aid in rehabilitating themselves.

Public Health Service: Cut of $110,000, at the behest of Rep. Davis (D. Ga.). Effect: discharge of about a dozen scientists and physicians, commissioned officers, working on emergency sanitation programs. In case of bombing, they might well be worth their weight in gold.

The Jensen amendment does not apply to doctors, nurses, orderlies and three low-paid classifications of maintenance workers in the 26 Public Health-operated hospitals. But its effect could be to leave them without sufficient clerical and laboratory employes, dieticians, engineers, electricians, etc.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Comms. now holding hearings. CIO to testify in House May 21.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Grain for India S. 872 H.R. 3791	Provides 2 million tons surplus grain for India, now facing serious famine.	Senate now debating S. 872, which provides half-loan, half-gift plan; House bill is on loan basis only.	Ask Senators and Representatives to provide grain for India on an outright gift basis.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984) which CIO opposed as too weak. House Agricultural Com. has approved measure.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose bills unless amended to provide fair labor standards for all migrant farm workers.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. House Com. on Interstate Commerce holding hearings.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

House Unit Adds Holes To Tax Law

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee voted tentatively last week to add more than $5 billion to the nation's tax bill.

On May 9 it approved an increase of almost $2 billion in individual income taxes. The next day it voted to boost corporation income taxes by more than $2 billion.

Individual income tax rates were increased three percentage points in all brackets. Under the present law the levy on incomes up to $2000 is 20%; it will go up to 23% if the committee's tentative action becomes final and is accepted in both houses of Congress.

The 22% levy on incomes from $2000 to $4000 will go to 25%, and so on up the line.

In dollars, increases will run from $6 for a single person earning $800 to $30,000 on an income of $1 million—both after exemptions and deductions.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 13 to 12 after a Republican substitute to raise all taxes by a straight 10%, offered by Rep. Simpson (Pa.), was rejected by a straight party vote of 15 to 10.

On corporation incomes, the committee voted to add five percentage points to the present rates. These are now 25% on earnings of less than $25,000 and 47% on those above that amount.

THE INCREASE was approved by a straight party vote of 15 to 10 after a GOP proposal to make it three percentage points instead of five was turned down by the same margin.

No direct increase was made in the excess profits tax, but it will automatically rise from the present 77%—or 30 percentage points above the top rate on income—to 82%. Likewise, the ceiling on all taxes that a corporation would pay would go from 62% to 67%.

Both proposed taxes fall considerably short of what President Truman asked in his tax message to Congress.

He had recommended increases of four percentage points in the individual income rate to raise about $4 billion additional, and of eight points in the corporation rate to get about $3 billion in new taxes.

Effective dates for both increases will be determined later.

The committee had voted earlier to let the big oil and gas producers keep the key to the Treasury they have been using for some years.

It left unchanged the shameful 27½% depletion allowance by which they have been dodging taxes that have to be made up from the pockets of the people and other corporations—a loophole that accounts for the large number of oil and gas millionaires in the Southwest. The Treasury had recommended cutting the allowance to 15%.

At the same time the committee increased the depletion allowance on coal from 5 to 10%. Then it made a gift of a 15% depletion rate to producers of eight nonmetallic minerals.

It also gave a 5% depletion rate to producers of sand, gravel and similar materials.

The bill did put plugs in a few loopholes, too. One will no longer permit the expense of running a farm as a hobby to be charged against income from other sources.

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Killing Controls Would Peril U.S., Administration Leaders Warn

(See Page 3)

CIO DELEGATIONS MEET THE SENATORS: On the Senate Office Building steps, delegations sent to Washington by CIO internationals to urge congressional support for a stronger Defense Production Act take time out to pose for the CIO NEWS photographer. With them are Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) and Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), pictured, respectively, at the right of the only woman delegate, Miss Tommie Ross, Alabama, representing the Communications Workers. (See story, page 3.)

WSB Is Slated To Pierce 10% Limit On Pay Hike

IT'S POSSIBLE the first major decision of the reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board will result in the piercing of the 10c wage increase formula.

Public members were reported last week in favor of approving a wage raise in the meat packing industry, even though it is more than 10% above the level of Jan. 15, 1950, set by the formula.

The six labor members already favor the increase.

Public members recognize that meat industry contracts contain no escalator clauses allowing increases as the cost of living jumps. But they say the result is the same, since both the unions and the packers agreed upon the increase.

Wholesale Beef Prices Jump 12c A Pound

As early as May 17, four days after the price rollback went into effect, The New York Times reported that the big packers and large wholesalers had already jumped beef wholesale prices an average of 12c a pound.

That means retailers, now unable to sell at higher prices, may be unable to continue to handle such meat on the open market.

The industry members were studying the proposal.

Some 200,000 packinghouse workers are involved. WSB approval would give them an 11c an hour increase. CIO, AFL and unaffiliated packinghouse unions and the packers already have agreed to the raise.

The unions argue that 9c of the increase is based on the rise in the cost of living since their previous increase in August, 1950. Other adjustments in the rate would give them about 2c more.

Clark Kerr, public member of the board, heads the panel that reviewed the case.

Non-wage agreements also were taken up by the WSB during its first two weeks of operation. It agreed to consider special treatment for companies that want to extend insurance and pension plans to new plants in different areas.

It also is considering a scheme to allow new plants to set up their own rate-range wage machinery in areas where a single rate for a job classification is customary. Neither problem came under the original Regulation 9, which covers wage rates in new plants.

The board told its staff that when reviewing cases involving construction projects, to consider the payment of prevailing federal construction wage scales.

The WSB also turned out a recommendation that can affect 80% of the country's agricultural workers. Farm workers who make under 95c an hour now can get an increase in pay, if employers agree, without WSB approval.

The board will permit increases for these workers up to the base rate for the summer of 1950, plus 10%.

The ruling clears the way for increases above the base rate plus 10% in areas where crops must be harvested immediately. It is considered a hurry-up measure which will be necessary during the next four or five months.

A special panel on agriculture, established before labor's return to the WSB, had reviewed farm wages.

THE CIO Paper Workers are awaiting action on an agreement with the Consolidated Paper Co., Monroe, Mich., for a raise up to the 10% limit. Locals 1000, 1004 and 1006 are involved.

The agreement, if approved by WSB, will not waive the locals' reopening rights on wages which fall due in August, after the board reconsiders the 10% formula.

Average straight time earnings in the Monroe mills are $2 per hour, highest in the U. S. paper manufacturing history.

Most of the one million CIO Auto Workers are due to get pay raises of 6 to 7c an hour effective June 1. Responsible are 2 to 3c under contract escalator clauses, and the 4-cent annual improvement factor.

The exact amount will be determined when the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes its new Consumer Price Index figure, perhaps this week. The escalator clauses provide a rise of one cent for each advance of 1.14 points in the Index.

MEANWHILE WSB Chairman George W. Taylor told the House Banking Committee that wage stabilization doesn't mean "an absolute freeze."

The 10% formula of the WSB, he said, is "only one step in the direction of a unified program."

Taylor was testifying in connection with President Truman's proposals to extend and amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, due to expire June 30 unless Congress acts before then.

A rigid, inflexible wage freeze would hamper defense production, Taylor said. Rep. Cole (R. Kans.) said he thought the flexibility appeared to be "upward." Taylor answered that "I don't think our job is cutting wages . . . I think it is stabilization."

Taylor pointed out that the board lacks the authority to assert itself in disputes. The War Labor Board in World War II could act without regard for the wishes of the parties and if necessary could issue subpoenas.

Taylor said if present machinery doesn't work, it may be necessary to give the board "compulsive" powers. He indicated this is impossible under the law as it stands.

The WSB, he explained, can consider non-economic disputes only when:

1. The parties agree to present their agreements to the board and receive its "recommendations."

2. When the President sends a dispute to the board if he thinks national defense is involved. Even then the board can make only recommendations, not decisions.

Senate Unit: Labor's Demands 'Deeply Rooted In Democracy'

SIX DAYS after labor returned to the WSB on May 8, the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations gave its idea of the role labor should play in the mobilization set-up. The committee issued a report on its findings, saying:

"Labor's demand for participation in defense mobilization is not a power squabble, but an issue which is deeply rooted in the principles of wise public administration in a democracy."

The report says labor should participate in mobilization to serve major objectives:

- Help make policies which affect labor's 16 million members, plus unorganized workers.
- Help win public acceptance of mobilization policies by helping to administrate them.
- Help convey the facts of mobilization to its own members and to the general public.

It said labor should function at at all levels of the mobilization set-up, and be on advisory committees and in consultative posts.

"It is clear," the report read, "that recognition of interest groups is not only good democracy—it works, too."

Members of the committee are Chairman Humphrey (Minn.), and Sen. Neely (W. Va.), Sen. Douglas (Ill.) and Sen. Pastore (R. I.), Democrats; and Sen. Taft (O.), Sen. Morse (Ore.) and Sen. Ives (N. Y.), Republicans.

Taft added "supplemental comments" in which he said the subcommittee was trying to divide people into classes.

With the Senate report in, the House Labor Committee last week decided to set up an 18-man subcommittee (there are 25 members of the full committee) to look at the problem of wage board handling of non-economic disputes.

Heading the sub-committee is Rep. Wingate Lucas (D. Tex.), who has voted down the line against labor on a number of past issues.

THE committee will hold hearings on the matter, and representatives of business groups—which have strongly protested the lodging of power to make recommendations in non-economic disputes—will probably testify at length.

The WSB's power in non-economic disputes was granted to it by President Truman, after his top-ranking advisory committee on mobilization policy voted 12-4 in support of the unions' position.

Members of the Labor sub-committee are: Reps. Lucas (Tex.), Kelly (Pa.), Powell (N. Y.), Kennedy (Mass.), Bailey (W. Va.), Irving (Mo.), Perkins (Ky.), Packet (Ark.) and Greenwood (N. Y.), Democrats; and Reps. McConnell (Pa.), Gwinn (N. Y.), Smith (Kans.), Kearns (Pa.), Werdel (Calif.), Velde (Ill.), Potter (Mich.) and Berry (S. Dak.), Republicans.

'Irresponsible' Propaganda Of Beef Lobby Rapped

WHILE farm-bloc Congressmen were attempting to take the hide off Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle for his order rolling back beef prices, the CIO hit back at the big cattlemen's and meat packers' propaganda campaign to have the rollbacks rescinded.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, branded the cattlemen's attack as "irresponsible."

"The declaration of war by the big cattlemen and meat-packers against the Government's beef price control regulation represents an irresponsible attack on the program to combat inflation," said Rieve, who is also president of the CIO Textile Workers.

"The retail ceiling prices on beef that went into effect today are the first significant price control orders to directly effect the consuming public.

"If the OPS holds to its commitment, beef prices at the neighborhood butcher shop should be rolled back on Aug. 1 and again on Oct. 1.

"By autumn, beef should be selling at about 9c a pound below current prices.

"The big cattlemen's fight to decontrol beef prices places the entire stabilization program in jeopardy. Aligned with the cattlemen in this battle are the forces of profiteering and greed who seek to kill any hope of effectively holding the price line . . .

"The well-financed meat lobby in Washington is spending money lavishly in an effort to convince Congressmen and government administrators that it is evil to control meat prices. From the big cattlemen come threats of black markets in their attempt to coerce the government to follow their dictates.

"An examination of the OPS beef price regulation proves that it is fair and just.

"Beef prices at the time of the OPS order, were at 152% of parity —52% over the price that has been traditionally judged to be fair and equitable. The OPS aims to roll back beef prices to about 125% of parity by Oct. 1.

"Even after the roll-back, beef prices will still be some 25% above what has long been considered a fair price by the Department of Agriculture and the great farm organizations.

"IN ADDITION, fair profit margins are assured to the meat-packers and retailers.

"The OPS deserves the support of an alert citizenry in this fight to control meat prices.

"If the big cattlemen and meat-packers succeed in their fight against this eminently just attempt to control the cost of living, the entire price control program will be seriously damaged."

Bulletin

CIO Unit Wins Hancock Vote

The CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee won its first major victory when tabulations last week disclosed that agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. picked it as their bargaining representative in a nationwide National Labor Relations Board election.

The CIO affiliate polled 3063 votes to 1499 for the United Insurance Agents of America, an offshoot of the old United Office & Professional Workers which was expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination. A total of 5293 valid votes was cast out of 6001 eligible, only 78 of them for no union.

FCC Lawyer Urges Revoking Licenses Of Biased Stations

BECAUSE THEIR owner forced his employes to slant news to conform to his bias, the licences of the three radio stations controlled by G. A. Richards should not be renewed, the Federal Communications Commission has been advised by its general counsel.

The stations are KMPC, Los Angeles; WGAR, Cleveland, and WJR, Detroit.

In two briefs just filed, FCC General Counsel Benedict P. Cottone charged that Richards instructed staff members to discriminate in news broadcasts against Democrats, including a number of administration officials, and Jews generally, as well as certain particular Jews or persons whom Richards believed to be Jewish.

Richards also insisted upon discrimination against other individuals whom he disliked, among them, the Roosevelt family, the CIO, John L. Lewis, Charles Chaplin and Clarence Dykstra, west coast educator.

At earlier hearings, Richards had argued that his stations were "fair and impartial." At the same time he challenged the authority of the FCC to "censor" his news programs.

One of Cottone's briefs was a motion "to expunge as scandalous, scurrilous, sham and frivolous" the evidence relating to newscasts that Richards had filed.

The three stations were used by Richards to advance his political, social and economic views, Cottone said.

Moral Is To Keep In Good Standing

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that employes who lose their union membership because of failure to pay dues on time may be lawfully discharged under a valid union shop contract.

A four-man majority of the board also ruled that a worker's offer to pay delinquent dues before he is actually expelled from union membership does not protect him from discharge. The ruling was made in a case involving the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and the Chisholm-Ryder Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The board found that the Taft-Hartley Act provides that, under a union shop agreement, a union may obtain discharge of an employe who is denied or loses union membership because of his failure to pay the required initiation fees and dues.

Administration To Congress:

Ending Controls Would Spell Disaster

By MILTON PLUMB

IF THE DRIVE by big business to remove controls from the defense economy is successful, the result will be national disaster.

That point was pounded home over and over again by Administration spokesmen in daily testimony last week at Congressional hearings to determine the fate of the Defense Production Act.

Cabinet officers and the heads of the several defense mobilization agencies were unanimous in urging that the continuation and revision of this law are essential to preserve our national economic life.

The Defense Production Act, enacted last September, is due to expire June 30 unless extended.

HEARINGS to determine the fate of this basic law governing wages, prices and other factors of our economy during the present emergency are being held before the Banking and Currency Committees of both the House and the Senate. They are expected to continue three more weeks.

Leaders of the CIO are scheduled to testify before the House group on May 21. They will be given two opportunities before the Senate committee on May 30 and June 4.

The United Labor Policy Committee—representing CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods — has given strong support to the legislation. But the ULPC has coupled with it a demand for amendments to insure firm price and rent controls.

Labor also is insisting that American workers and small businessmen be given fairer treatment and a voice in its defense mobilization administration.

Although the law is the country's only weapon agains ruinous inflation, last week's hearing made clear that the American people again face a real battle against strong vested interests.

Many business groups are determined either to kill the act, or to emasculate it so that effective economic controls will be impossible.

Hordes of business lobbyists seeking to remove the control provisions and increase the "gravy" for those they represent have been at work in Washington for several weeks. Their efforts are proving dangerously effective.

Especially obvious was the angry pressure coming from Congressional stooges fronting for the strong cattle lobby. The cattlemen are furious over Price Stabilizer Mike DiSalle's order cutting back the price of beef by 10%, beginning May 14.

Through free entertainment and other lobbying techniques they have "convinced" a number of Congressmen on the committees that this order—the first important effort at price stabilization under the act—should be rescinded.

The effectiveness of their pressure was revealed by the tough opposition which DiSalle and other administrators encountered from some members of Congress.

Least subtle of all was the observation made by the chairman of the Senate group, Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), who told DiSalle that he doubted that a new bill could be enacted before the present one expires, and that the Administration will have "a very hard time getting a bill passed at all."

DiSalle replied: "Senator, I just can't believe that the Congress could have so little concern for the welfare of this country."

Maybank voiced belief that "there is very little interest" in the legislation, and remarked that his mail and other evidence of support for the program is very slight, compared with last fall.

Maybank characterized the public apathy as "surprising," and pointed out that there is considerable opposition in Congress to extending the act.

Union legislative representatives, who have been leading the battle in support of the President's request for a two-year extension, also have noticed the comparative inactivity of consumer organizations and other groups which should be immediately concerned.

Some observers attributed this apathy to a general failure on the part of the public to understand the seriousness of the need for their support.

The need for price and rent controls will be especially acute during the coming year, when the real inflationary pressures will begin. In a few months' time, the government will be spending money at the rate of nearly $1 billion a week on defense production.

Particularly noticeable last week was the absence of many Democratic Congressmen from their places at the committee table. That left the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition an opportunity to attack the President's program without proper reply.

To counteract this situation, the CIO Legislative Dept. has warned that "it is absolutely necessary that Senators and Representatives hear from the people back home in an increasing volume of protest against the continuing skyrocketing of prices and rents."

Letters, postcards, wires, petitions and resolutions to Senators and Representatives now appear to be essential if the law is to be extended and improved.

AMONG the Administration spokesmen who testified last week were Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, Wage Stabilizer George W. Taylor, Munitions Board Chairman John D. Small, Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, Secy. of the Interior Oscar Chapman, Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer, Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods.

All urged that Congress pass a stronger controls program.

Meanwhile, to lend support to the Administration's request, the first delegations of representatives from CIO international unions, and from State United Labor Policy Committees began to arrive in Washington. On the House side, at least, they secured immediate results.

Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Committee told the Kentucky United Labor Policy Committee delegation that he thought it was "absolutely essential" that the act be continued.

"I hope we can report a bill that will meet the approval of the American people and be just to labor," he added.

Pressure To Control Beef Prices? Lots Of It—From Mrs. Brannan

Efforts by congressmen fronting for cattle and business interests to smoke out a "conspiracy" of pressure behind the recent rollbacks in the prices of beef were effectively exploded by Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan before the House Committee on Banking and Currency last week.

Asked by Rep. Talle (R. Ia.) who had tried to influence him to cut the prices of beef, Brannan replied that he knew of no organized pressure put upon the Dept. of Agriculture.

"I must say, Congressman," he continued, "that I have been subjected to some pressure on this matter. I get it when I get home at night and Mrs. Brannan tells me about her budget difficulties with the high cost of meat."

Committee Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) took the occasion to comment: "I'll tell you who exerted the influence—the American people. They know nothing about ranches, for the most part. All they know is that beef is unreasonably high. I think they are entirely justified in demanding a full investigation."

Inflation Racket Hit By Carey

"Racketeers of inflation" were likened to the Frank Costellos and "Greasy Thumb" Guziks by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey in an address before the Anti-Inflation Conference of Americans for Democratic Action in Washington on May 18.

Carey said that they should be investigated by the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee.

"These racketeers of inflation who have been milking the public cannot protest that they are the victims of the slums, or lack education," he stated. "In many cases they are the most respectable, cultured citizens, graduates of our best colleges, members of our best clubs, pillars of the churches.

"Yet they have used the urgent necessities of our defense, the shortages to which we have been subject, to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation."

No-Strike Pledge Held Unneeded

There is no need for a no-strike, no-lockout pledge by labor and management "at this time," Chairman George W. Taylor of the Wage Stablization Board told a Senate Labor subcommittee on May 17.

Taylor said he wants to keep collective bargaining on a "voluntary" basis, and that such a pledge would require the government to set up an enforcement agency.

Earlier in the week, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told Congress that it should not attempt to spell out a detailed wage formula in legislation.

21,000 Urge Defense Act Alterations

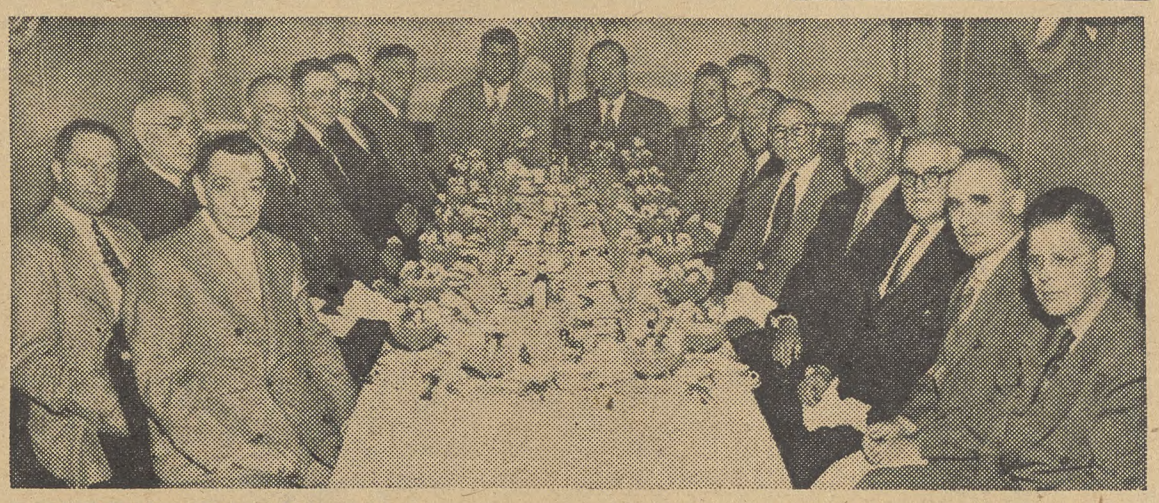
KENTUCKY'S Senators and Congressmen were informed last week of just how their constituents felt about the need of their support for amendments to the Defense Production Act.

Petitions signed by 21,000 Kentuckians, gathered in a four-day drive, were turned over to the congressional delegation by the Kentucky United Labor Policy Committee at a luncheon in the Capitol on May 15. The petitions requested extension of the Act, due to expire June 30, and revisions to provide stiffer enforcement.

The delegation from Kentucky was the first state-wide united labor group to visit Congressmen in support of labor's legislative program. They asked the government to establish tight price and rent controls, to assure adequate defense housing projects, and to provide effective representation of labor, agriculture, small business and independent groups on mobilization agencies.

Other demands were for a fair tax program "in accordance with the ability to pay" and a voluntary, cooperative solution to manpower problems.

The petitions will be forwarded to President Truman.



KENTUCKY SENATORS and Congressmen learn first-hand how the people in their State feel about the need to strengthen price and rent controls as they lunch with members of the Kentucky Labor Policy Committee at the Capitol on May 15. They are shown here with members of the committee, composed of representatives of the CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods. At the far right end of the table, is Al Whitehouse, district director for the CIO United Steelworkers, who is president of the Kentucky CIO and chairman of the Kentucky United Labor Policy Committee. Other CIO members of the delegation were Fred Foss, secretary of the Kentucky CIO, and Henry Seibert of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The group carried a petition calling for extension of controls.

Delegations From Unions Urge Controls

DELEGATES came to Washington last week from CIO international unions to demand continuance and strengthening of price and rent controls. Steel, Auto Workers and Communications Workers were represented. (See photograph, page 1.)

They arrived and joined CIO legislative representatives in the effort to stem the drive to kill such legislation.

The group from the United Auto Workers included the following UAW-PAC representatives: Willoughby Abner, Illinois; Eugene Souders, Ohio; Ed Purdy, Michigan; John O'Hara, Missouri; Dan Bedell, Indiana and Kentucky.

From the Communications Workers came Miss Iommie Ross, Alabama; E. C. Curran, Georgia; D. M. Deschilds, Virginia; C. O. Monford, Arkansas, and Lester Parker, Kansas.

The Steelworkers sent Gene DiCola, Pennsylvania; Gerald Conway, California; Morris Miller, Pennsylvania; Edwin Abbott, Maryland; William Moran, New York, and Jack Powell, Michigan.

They attended hearings of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees on the Defense Production Act.

Taxes For Equal Sacrifice

The House Ways and Means Committee—where all revenue bills get their start—has been working for months on a tax measure to help finance the cost of the defense program.

Sometimes the committee works in ways wonderful to behold.

It has, for instance, raised the annual tax on bowling alleys, billiard tables and pool tables from the old $20 rate to a new rate of $25. This will contribute an estimated million dollars to Uncle Sam's Treasury.

But while the committee has been giving close attention to billiard tables, other sources of taxation seem pretty well to be overlooked.

For instance, it refused to touch the 27½% depletion allowance through which the owners of rich oil and mineral properties get around much of their fair share of the tax burden.

The committee has been adding to the load of excise taxes, which the average consumer—already burdened with higher living costs—must pay for many of the near-necessities of every-day living.

On the other hand, the committee has paid little attention to proposals to place a greater share of the common burden on people in the higher income brackets.

The CIO pointed out, at its convention last year, that to restore tax equity between low income families on the one hand and wealthy families and corporations on the other, would produce "at least $10 billion" in revenue.

Before socking the consumer again, Congress would do well to pay some attention to this shocking lack of balance in the country's tax structure.

Ask Us Another

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which wants the repeal of price controls, has issued a new report on "Do Profits Cause High Prices?"

We can guess the Chamber's answer to that one.

But we wish they'd try another: "Do High Prices Cause High Profits?" The public relations boys of the Chamber might have more trouble with that.

Cats Out Of Bags

A little magazine that specializes in telling how rosy life purports to be behind the Iron Curtain has some interesting—and unintentional—disclosures about real life in Soviet Russia and the satellite "people's democracies."

For instance, there's an article about the super-efficiency of the Russian government-controlled labor unions. Though the article maintains that in Russia "the interests of the workers and management are one," some of the Russian comrades don't seem to realize it.

So the Russian workers gripe about a "soulless or bureaucratic attitude toward the needs of the working people" by both management and unions.

And the Russian fishery workers obviously have had a rough time trying to find decent living quarters. The Ministry of the Fishing Industry got a scolding for that situation, but the unions—judged by the standards of poor old capitalist America—obviously were something less than militant about the situation.

In fact, the Russian unions were criticized for trying to make a "family matter" out of the problem, in order not to "spoil relations" with the Ministry of Fishes.

Sounds like company unionism to us.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Meat Bawls!

'Steadfast Patience'

Following are excerpts from the testimony of General of the Army Omar Bradley concerning U. S. policy throughout the world:

By GEN. OMAR BRADLEY

THREE TIMES in the past five years the Kremlin-inspired imperialism has been thwarted by direct action.

In Berlin, Greece and Korea, the free nations have opposed Communist aggression with a different type of action. But each time the power of the United States has been called upon and we have become involved. Each incident has cost us money, resources and some lives.

But in each instance we have prevented the domination of one more area and the absorption of another source of manpower, raw materials and resources.

Korea, in spite of the importance of the engagement, must be looked upon with proper perspective. It is just one engagement, just one phase of this battle that we are having with the other power center in the world which opposes us and all we stand for. For five years this "guerrilla diplomacy" has been going on. In each of the actions in which we have participated to oppose this gangster conduct we have risked World War III. But each time we have used methods short of total war.

As costly as Berlin and Greece and Korea may be, they are less expensive than the vast destruction which would be inflicted upon all sides if a total war were to be precipitated.

I am under no illusion that our present strategy of using means short of total war to achieve our ends and oppose communism is a guarantee that a world war will not be thrust upon us. But a policy of patience and determination without provoking world war, while we improve our military power, is one which we believe we must continue to follow.

THE STRATEGIC alternative, enlargement of the war in Korea to include Red China, would probably delight the Kremlin more than anything else we could do. It would necessarily tie down additional forces—especially our sea power and our air power—while the Soviet Union would not be obliged to put a single man into the conflict.

Under present circumstances, we have recommended against enlarging the war. The course of action often described as a "limited war" with Red China would increase the risk we are taking by engaging too much of our power in an area that is not the critical strategic prize.

Red China is not the powerful nation seeking to dominate the world. Frankly, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this strategy would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

* * *

Statements have been made that the President as Commander in Chief, and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, have a policy all their own, and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been overridden.

This is just not so. The Joints Chiefs of Staff have continually given their considered opinion—always from a military viewpoint—concerning our global capabilities and responsibilities and have recommended our present strategy in and for Korea. This has been the course of action which the Secretary of Defense and the Commander in Chief have adopted as far as practicable.

THERE ARE many critics who have been impatient with this strategy and who would like to call for a "showdown." From a purely military viewpoint, this is not desirable. We are not in the best military position to seek a showdown, even if it were the nation's desire to forfeit the chances for peace by precipitating a total war.

Undoubtedly, this statement will be misconstrued by some critics who will say, "Why are the Joints Chiefs of Staff advertising the fact that we are not militarily in a position to have a showdown?"

I would not be a proponent of any policy which would ignore the military facts and rush us headlong into a showdown before we are ready. It is true that this policy of armed resistance to aggression, which we pursue while we are getting stronger, often risks a world war. But so far we have taken these risks without disastrous results.

I think our global strategy is paying off and I see no reason to let impatience alter it in the Far East. Certainly the course of action we are pursuing has avoided a total war which could only bring death and destruction to millions of Americans, both in the United States and on the battlefield. Our present course of action has at the same time won us respect and admiration everywhere in the world, both inside and outside the Iron Curtain.

SGT. HUGH O'REILLY, former New York City bus driver and Omnibus Branch section officer of the CIO Transport Workers Union Local 100, is welcomed by a little Japanese orphan as he goes "home" to the orphanage at Osaka, Japan, on his first leave from the Korean front in seven months. Through O'Reilly's initiative the 27th Regiment adopted the orphanage two years ago. Led by his interest in the orphan tots, his regiment has raised $38,000 for its support.

FUNDS FOR THE OSAKA, Japan orphanage are being raised by Omnibus Branch of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers, in New York, in tribute to Sgt. Hugh O'Reilly, former member and section officer who saved it from closing its doors. The drive yielded $500 on "O'Reilly Orphan Fund Day." Here Martin Keaney (left), chairman of O'Reilly's old section and head of the drive, checks some of the receipts while Vice Pres. John Hamilton of Local 100 lists donors.

TWU Branch Joins Ex-Member In Aiding Japanese Orphans

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE OMNIBUS Branch of the CIO Transport Workers Local 100 in New York City recently conducted "O'Reilly Orphan Fund Day" in honor of a former member of the union, now serving with the 27th Infantry Regiment in Korea.

While in Japan, Sgt. Hugh O'Reilly and his buddies in the "Wolfhounds," the 27th Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division, adopted an orphanage in Osaka and saved it from folding.

The "Wolfhounds" raised sufficient money to stave off the landlord and kept the orphanage which housed 150 children from closing its doors.

Contributions from the men's mess rations and voluntary assistance from medical officers kept the project going for a time. Then the idea spread.

Now every pay day at the front in Korea, collections are made for the orphans. In two years a total of $38,000 has been donated.

Sufficient money has been raised to buy some new equipment for the orphanage.

His former fellow workers in New York learned of the project through newspaper stories and resolved to do their bit. So on "O'Reilly Orphan Fund Day" a check for $500 went to the sergeant and his buddies to help carry on the good work they had started.

Informed of his union's action, O'Reilly wrote TWU that the lesson he learned as a member of the union of the personal satisfaction from lending a helping hand to a fellow man was mainly responsible for the action taken in saving the orphanage.

"IT IS just like you fellows to jump to the aid of someone in need," O'Reilly wrote to the TWU. "I have seen it happen before."

"When I told the boys in my regiment what my old buddies back home in Omnibus had done, it really brought home to them the unity of purpose which binds Americans together wherever they may be."

The orphanage is now operated by Vincentian nuns on behalf of the "Wolfhounds." The mortgage on the property is now paid off, but the men in O'Reilly's regiment haven't forgotten their "children."

O'Reilly said the regiment has "a new plan now."

"We hope to start giving older boys and girls instructions in trades that will help them make a living.

"We need typewriters and business machines so we can teach the girls to be stenographers and secretaries and things like that, and we'll get them too."

How To Tell If You're A Good Union Member

YOU CAN find out how good a union member you are by scoring yourself on questionnaires made by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the Univ. of Illinois.

The questionnaires are in two sets, the first to rate your union meetings and the second to help you judge yourself as a union member. The questions were prepared by Dr. Richard Murphy of the Univ. of Illinois.

The first set in 20 questions asks "Was It a Good Union Meeting?" The second set in 35 questions tests "How Good a Union Member Am I?" Sample, questions are "Did the meeting start on time?" and "Do I complain about the union at meetings rather than to outsiders?"

The questionnaires are intended to be helpful in determining why more members don't attend meetings and how to make meetings run better. They can be obtained free from the Editor, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Univ. of Illinois, 704 South Sixth St., Champaign, Ill.

ORIT Inaugurates Radio Program

The Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has inauguarated a bi-weekly radio program in Montevideo, Uruguay—practically at the gate of Peron-controlled Argentina.

The program is broadcast from Radio Station "El Espectador," CXA-19 at 7:45 P.M. Mondays and Thursdays, Uruguayan time. Ordinary short wave sets can receive it in practically every part of South America.

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Fisher & Rudge Claims Called 'Outrageous' By CIO Leaders

TWO CIO leaders last week branded as "an outrageous piece of effrontry, with no foundation of fact," the claim by the New York management consultant firm of Fisher and Rudge, Inc., that its officers "stand in good repute" with their unions.

In a joint statement, Presidents Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers and Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers declared that the firm "has no reputation whatever with the auto union and a most obnoxious one with the textile workers."

"As a general proposition," the statement read, "we deplore the interference of any such 'consultants' in our relations with management.

"Even when they are well meaning, they clog the channels of communication between union and employer and make mutual understanding all but impossible.

"When, like Fisher and Rudge, their purpose is destruction of trade unionism, they insure ill will and industrial strife."

The statement reviewed TWUA experience with the firm during the strike at the American Enka Corp., Morristown, Tenn., last year. It accused Fisher and Rudge of conducting a "union-busting campaign of unparalleled viciousness" at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., during the recent southern textile strike.

Drive Set Up By Shoe Union

THE CIO Shoe Workers will shortly launch an intensified organizing drive beamed at the thousands of unorganized shoe workers in Pennsylvania and several other states.

The decision to step up organizational activities was made at the union's executive board meeting in Washington last week.

The board also approved a wage policy statement to apply in all cases where wage increases are negotiated. An attempt will be made to have a uniform wage reopening clause inserted in all contracts so demands may be made simultaneously.

All negotiating units will bargain for a 3% payroll contribution toward a health and welfare fund and improvements in existing health and life insurance benefits.

CIO GIFTS FOR GIs: Representatives of veterans' organizations look over contents of CIO packages for GIs in Korea. A thousand of the packages are being distributed by Catholic, Jewish and Protestant chaplains as a gift from the CIO Community Services Committee. The packages contain candy, cigarettes, cards and other items not usually found in Army rations. Examining the packages are: Charles Slayman, AMVETS; Joseph Feighner, Disabled American Veterans; Lou Pakiser, American Veterans Committee; Chairman Irving Abramson and Director Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Education Group Fights Tory Book Censors

THE PUBLIC Education Association of New York has stepped into the battle against ultra-reactionary organizations which are trying to censor school textbooks and turn education into a tory monopoly.

The PEA has opened a campaign "to keep our schools free" with a charge that "front organizations, masked by high-sounding names, are directing a propaganda barrage" against the schools.

It named five such groups as being active in attacking modern or progressive education. They are:

The National Council for American Education, Friends of the Public Schools of America, Educational Reviewer, Sons of the American Revolution, and American Education Association.

The National Council for American Education, described as the "most notorious" among the five, was founded in 1949 by Allen Alderson Zoll, an isolationist neo-fascist whose pre-World War II outfit, American Patriots, Inc., is listed as "fascist and subversive" by the U. S. Attorney-General.

The Public Education Association has warned against confusing Zoll's National Council for American Education with the bona-fide American Council on Education or the National Education Association.

The Zoll group publishes a monthly newsletter, bulletins listing "Communist" affiliations of teachers at every level, and reviews of textbooks it condemns more often than not for what it calls "Communist" or "Socialist" influences.

The Public Education Association bulletin said the Friends of the Public Schools publishes a newsletter composed of "one diatribe after another, now anti-Catholic, now anti-federal aid for education, now anti-'progressive' education, but always savage."

The Educational Reviewer is not published by educators, but by the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, a fake front that purports to act for small business.

Congressional investigating committees have found CASBO reflects the selfish aims of big business. It specializes in finding "Communist," "Socialist" and "statist" propaganda in textbooks, and its definitions of these terms are very loose.

THE PUBLIC Education Association bulletin described SAR and AEA as "well-intentioned but misinformed."

"Cooperating closely," said the bulletin, "these agencies circulate each others' advertising and exchange mailing lists.

"Whenever they learn of a locality in which school issues are being hotly contested, they rush their materials to members of the board of education, to ministers, editors, leaders of patriotic organizations."

The association warned that school administrators must enlist the support of citizens in making policy unless they wish to be vulnerable to attack.

AT&T Claim Fools Public, Beirne Says

HAVE YOU been reading those little pamphlets enclosed with your telephone bill lately?

If you have, you've likely noticed the phone company's claim that the bulk of American Telephone and Telegraph stock is widely dispersed—that "no individual owns more than ½ of 1% of all AT&T stock."

President Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers calls statements like that "a shallow and cheap device to fool the public." And he tells why.

"Company figures show that 7.5% of the stockholders own over half the outstanding shares," he points out.

"Conversely, the remaining 92.5% of the shareholders combined don't even have a majority control of the company. The 7.5% minority are majority owners in this $11 billion enterprise."

He also criticized the company's claim that no one individual owns more than one-half of 1% of all AT&T stock.

"That's probably true," he says, "but certainly misleading. AT&T has 29 million shares outstanding. One half of 1% of 29 million shares is 145,000 shares. At present market prices, these would be worth about $22.5 million.

"The 30 largest stockholders collectively own 1,265,777 of the 29 million shares. These 30 holdings average 42,193 shares. This averages, at present market value, $6,539,915 for each of the 30 individuals.

"That's a pretty good sized holding of one company's stock for any individual to own."

Georgia College Torn Apart By Hate Group's Offer

LITTLE PIEDMONT College, Demorest, Ga., is being torn apart by an offer of a $500-a-month endowment by the hate-spreading Texas Education Association.

The Texas Education Association is the outfit that about two years ago offered $50 million to tiny Jefferson Military College, Natchez, Miss., if it would close its doors to all but white Christian students and teach a doctrine of white supremacy.

It is financed by George Armstrong, Texas oil and cattle millionaire, and is headed by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley. Moseley, retired from the army for many years, made an unenviable name for himself as a friend of pro-fascist groups in this country.

Piedmont College, tucked away up in the mountains of northeast Georgia in a community witl. less than 1000 population, hasn't made up its mind about the hate gift. The trustees probably will decide at a June 2 meeting.

Pres. James E. Walter has said "no strings are attached" to it, and Moseley has agreed

Without committing himself openly, Walter has indicated he favors accepting it. But there is considerable opposition from the faculty of about 25, the 300 students and the alumni.

David Eddy, college treasurer, was ousted in March after he had denounced the endowment as evidence of "anti-democratic ideologies." Dean A. R. Van Cleave is also reported to have objected. As a result, his status "is being held in abeyance."

W. E. BOWEN, alumni president, also an opponent, was not offered renewal of his contract as an instructor in English. His offer to resign as head of the alumni association was rejected.

Piedmont College was founded in 1897 and is supported largely by the Congregational Church. Its purpose is to help mountain boys and girls get college educations.

Union Label Dance Held At College

No one had to ask "where's the union label?" at a recent union label campaign party on the American University campus, Washington, D. C.

The union label was everywhere. It showed up on enough bottles of soft drinks for a year's supply—one of the prizes. And it was on other prizes—a man's suit, hat and two pairs of shoes.

The union label campaign dance was sponsored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the American University Student Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Institute Isn't, FTC Charges

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the National Coaching Service Institute of Denver, Col., with misrepresentation in the sale of correspondence courses it claims prepare students for U. S. Civil Service examinations.

In fact, said the complaint, the coaching service is not an "institute in the accepted sense of the term." The FTC charged it with false advertising claims and making deceptive statements to prospective students—such as intimating that it is officially connected with the U. S. government

Soviet And Satellites Try To Legislate For World

THOSE RUSSIAN reefers must be terrific. Now the Soviet and its satellites are making laws covering the rest of the world as well as their own blood-stained dominions.

The idea is to scare the free peoples of Western Europe and Asia into submission and surrender. But by using a little imagination, it isn't hard to figure out what would happen in any corner of the free world should the Soviet take over and apply its "legislation" retroactively.

If an observer's imagination runs really wild and he assumes that Russia will seize the United States, the laws the Reds have already passed fix it so he can make a reservation in a concentration camp now for a mere 30c.

All one has to do is send three thin dimes to the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office in Washington and ask for Dept. of State Publication No. 4107, a 108-page, gray-covered booklet entitled "Confuse and Control: Soviet Techniques in Germany."

Among other interesting things, the booklet recalls that the East German "law for safeguarding peace," which became effective Dec. 16, 1950, specifically states that West Germans are bound by it. It says, in effect, that anyone in Germany who opposes the Communists or fails to cooperate with the party is a criminal.

"Those who understand the Soviet plan of conquest and oppose it know well enough that law or no law, our necks are forfeit if the Soviets ever catch us," the booklet continues.

"This pamphlet, for instance, is a criminal offense under a Soviet government, and anyone who can be proved to have read it will be punished if the Soviets should get control of the United States."

The Russians' aim is to let the West Germans know that if they oppose the Reds, they will pay for it in blood should the iron curtain be moved further westward.

THE BOOKLET details specific examples of the Soviet technique of confusion and terrorization in several fields, and relates some of the difficulties encountered by those West Germans who are trying sincerely to make their country a working democracy. German labor unions, it adds, "are the backbone of Western German resistance to Communist infiltration."

The publication leaves one with ungrudging admiration for the people of West Berlin.

Separated by a mere step from the Soviet zone, pounded day and night with propaganda, lies, threats, hypocrisy and confusion, the majority of them are still untouched — and gleefully seize upon every chance to needle the conquerors on the other side of the line with an irreverent sarcasm for which the Communists have found no defense.

Labor Encyclicals Have Same Foes As Unions

THE ANNIVERSARIES of the two great papal encyclicals on labor were observed May 15.

The day marked the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of "Rerum Novarum" by Pope Leo XIII, a bold demand for justice, charity and decency in economic affairs, and a counter-attack against Marxism and uncontrolled "free enterprise."

It was also the 20th anniversary of Pope Pius XI's "Quadragesimo Anno," a restatement of the teaching of the Catholic Church on economic affairs and an extension of the tenets laid down by his predecessor.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey spoke on the encyclicals in Toronto, Canada. James Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto, presided. More than 2300 persons attended.

CAREY RECOUNTED the development of the encyclicals and the conditions that led to them. He recalled the historic role of James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, in getting the modern labor movement off to a good start in the United States by refusing to denounce the Knights of Labor. After reviewing the teaching of the encyclicals, he said:

"I believe that the programs of our great labor organizations on this continent reflect the teachings of the papal encyclicals.

"Because of the neutral form of organization we follow as a rule in America, our philosophy is not openly identified as papal social teaching. Nevertheless, the logic and the reasoning of the natural and divine laws dominate the policies of our organizations.

"We have taken these documents seriously. Catholic workers, of course, have an added motive for looking to the encyclicals for guidance. But workers of every religious belief, or of no belief, recognize the logic and reasoning set forth by the papal teaching."

Both the labor movement and encyclical teaching have met resistance in high places, Carey recalled.

"Just as narrow men still persist in misinterpreting papal teaching," he said, "they also persist in misinterpreting our position.

"We do not believe in expropriating the private property of owners of capital. We only insist that they use that property to promote the common good.

"WE ARE not for socialization of all industry. We maintain, however, that when any industry attains a position where it exercises life and death control over the people, then it should be publicly owned and controlled.

"We likewise maintain that where private industry fails to meet the needs of the people the state must step in and meet those needs. We are encouraged by the fact that Pope Pius XI took precisely that same position on public ownership."

The Industry Council Plan which the CIO favored as far back as 1940, Carey said, is an approach to the organized vocational group held out as the ideal type of economic structure by Pope Pius XI.

Murray Says Workers Owe Debt To Popes

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was unable, because of his illness, to fill an engagement to speak at a Chicago observance of the anniversaries of the papal encyclicals sponsored by the Catholic Labor Alliance.

In a telegram, he told the alliance that "all the laboring men of America, and indeed of the world, owe a debt to the memory of the two great Popes." Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee spoke in his place.

"The businessmen can thank the labor movement for saving capitalism in this country," said Bishop Bernard J. Sheil.

"Labor saved it from being overthrown, saved it from destroying itself from within, saved it by seeking and finding a middle way between rugged individualism and rugged collectivism."

PRES. EDWARD HASS of the Berks County, Pa., CIO Council presents a counseling certificate to Mrs. Marie Ruoff, member of the CIO Clothing Workers. She was one of sixteen members of CIO unions who received certificates on the completion of a six-week course. Left to right, seated, James B. Bamford, Community Chest director; Pres. Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO Council, and Mrs. Ruoff; standing, Burris Latshaw, council secy.-treas.; Hass, and Theodore Bricker, chairman of the council's community services committee.

Big Biz Could Have Saved Worry; Bill To End Captive Audiences Dies

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council wasn't able to push a bill outlawing captive audiences through the State Legislature, but it gave big business a bad time.

And down in Searcy, Ark., Doc George C. Benson, president of Harding College probably gnawed at his fingernails until the Republican majority controlling the Assembly Labor Committee killed the measure outlawing his anti-labor "Freedom Forums."

Workers frequently have been compelled to attend the forums.

Five Republicans voted to inter it, one Republican and a Democrat to approve the bill.

The measure would have made it an unfair labor practice for employers to force their workers to attend lectures unless discussion is allowed.

At a hearing Assemblyman William Proxmire (D.), one of the sponsors, charged that employes "have been compelled and coerced to listen against their will."

"This bill," he explained, "would guarantee the fundamental freedom not to listen."

CIO LEADERS from the witness stand identified the following "reactionary Wisconsin corporations" as among those which have sponsored Freedom Forums:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee; Associated Industries of Oshkosh; J. I. Case Co., Racine; Cornell Wood Products Co., Milwaukee; Kohler Co., Kohler; Delfox Rug Co., Oshkosh; Madison Bus Co., Madison; Globe-Union, Inc., Milwaukee; Morgan Co., Oshkosh; Nordberg Co., Milwaukee, and Wisconsin Electric Co., Milwaukee.

Assemblyman Joseph Lourigan, the Republican Labor Committee member who voted to recommend the bill to the Assembly for passage, said that "the Freedom Forum does everything the Ku Klux Klan does except sell bedsheets."

William Abbott, legislative representative of the CIO Council, told the committee the forums were featured by "outright lies and distortions of facts," and that they violate the principles of collective bargaining by refusing to permit questions or replies.

"THE biggest bigots in America sit behind the scenes and plan to conquer not only labor, but all American principles," testified Charles Kieker of Steelworkers Local 1173, Milwaukee.

Charles Schultz, president of Auto Workers Local 248 at Allis-Chalmers, protested the injustice of company lectures at which the workers have to listen and cannot reply to company charges. A grievance against the stunt has been filed on behalf of a member of Local 248 with the Wisconsin Industrial Relations Review Board, he said.

NAACP Launches Two Attacks On Va. Segregation Laws

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has launched two attacks on Virginia segregation laws.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia NAACP Conference, filed a motion in Pulaski County Court requesting that Negro children be admitted to the county's public schools.

He said Negro students are now required to ride 60 miles a day to receive an inferior education in an adjoining county because the three high schools in Pulaski County are restricted to whites. He also termed elementary school facilities in the latter county for Negro pupils "vastly inferior" to those provided for white students.

NAACP in 1947 filed the Pulaski suit in Federal District Court, which upheld the school board. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's ruling and ruled against the school board.

In another Virginia action, NAACP filed a petition with Prince Edwards County officials seeking nonsegregated educational facilities for Negro high school students in the county. If county officials refuse to comply with the petition, it is expected that Negro students will file a suit.

In Columbia, S. C., the South Carolina Baptist Educational and Missionary convention went on record as opposing segregation in every form and called for the use of every means of legal redress to end the practice.

The stubborn resistance of the Univ. of Tennessee to admitting Negro students will be tested in the U. S. Supreme Court by NAACP attorneys, representing four Negro applicants.

A petition to the high courts was granted recently by Federal Judge Darr at Knoxville.

Welfare Needs Are Shunned As In World War II—Carey

THE COUNTRY'S welfare needs became a major problem that "was taken care of miserably" during the World War II defense period, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey reminded the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 15.

"Today," he continued, "I'm almost impelled to say: 'This is where we came in.'

"Just as in 1939 and 1940, defense conversion is starting to throw thousands of men and women out on the streets. In Philadelphia, we have had the spectacle recently of nearly 10,000 men and women in the electrical and television industry alone being laid off for varying lengths of time. Nearly 30,000 have been laid off throughout this industry.

"And once again there was no planning, although these changeovers could have been and undoubtedly were foreseen . . .

"As a matter of simple humanity and decency, we asked the employers in our industry to take precautions which would avoid such unemployment suffering as happened during 1939 and 1940.

"If they could not plan their production in that manner, then we proposed that—out of the enormous net profits they accumulated during and after the war—they pay their laid-off workers special conversion unemployment benefits. The profit-swollen manufacturers either ignored our appeal or lifted their hands in horror."

Panamanians In Canal Zone Hard Hit By Price Rises

By CONSTANCE BEESON

A REVOLUTION in the Republic of Panama brought about a quick change in the government—but the headlines do not tell of the plight of Panamianans working in the adjacent U. S.-controlled Canal Zone.

Their working and living conditions haven't changed much since 1903. They still are tied to the "Caribbean Wage Scale"—a system devised to meet prevailing rates of pay in neighboring countries at the turn of the century.

There are about 15,000 local rate workers employed on the canal and on the Panama Railroad. They work on the 10-mile wide strip of land leased by the U. S. Government from Panama, and are employed by the Panama Canal and chiefs of military operations in the zone.

In addition, 4600 native workers are employed by the Army, Navy and Air Corps in the zone.

THEY EXIST on a living standard set up for them in 1903. U. S. citizens get the prevailing U. S. rate plus a bonus of 25%, but they, too, are feeling the pinch of higher prices.

The CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee began organizing the Panamanian workers in March, 1950. Already 8000 of a potential 20,000 have joined the GCEOC.

In keeping with CIO President Philip Murray's pledge to wipe out insecurity and distress "everywhere in the realm of the United States," initial steps have been taken by Local 900, GCEOC, to get better conditions for the native workers.

John Yancey, GCEOC assistant director, reports that he, Anthony Federoff and Milton Murray, chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively of GCEOC recently conferred in Washington with Brig. Gen. Francis K. Newcomer, Governor of the Panama Canal. They seek fundamental improvements for the workers.

YANCEY in addition had a conference with Gen. Newcomer in the zone on wage increases and other benefits. No decisions have yet been announced. The Governor last March made an increase in native workers' pay of 5c boosting the minimum from 26c to 31c an hour.

The U. S. citizen working on the canal gets an average wage of $1.99 an hour. On the railroad he receives an average of $2.46 an hour.

A Panamanian working on the canal is paid an average of 53c an hour. If he is a railroad employe, his pay averages 45c an hour.

The avenues open to the CIO for bettering the lot of the native workers are strewn with obstacles and governmental red tape. Every major decision regarding the zone must be made in Washington, either by Congress, the President, or, under a recent law, by a board of directors. The natives have no representation in Congress.

In 1936 the U. S. signed a treaty with the republic in which it agreed to "maintain as its policy, the principles of equality of opportunity and treatment . . . as will assure to Panamanian citizens employed by the Canal or the Railroad, equality of treatment with employes who are citizens of the United States of America." But this agreement has not been fully observed.

Yancey said the present increase in the cost of living in the zone puts an added burden on the native workers. They already are at starvation wages, he reported.

The majority live in housing that is old, dilapidated and disease-ridden, and facilities are available to them only on a segregated basis. The Panamanians are mostly of West Indian origin. Latin American countries also are represented among the local workers.

The plight of the natives makes them ready for any system that could offer relief from poverty.

Living costs have skyrocketed in the zone so much this year that even the U. S. citizens are complaining. Government commissaries are charging the high prices in an attempt to raise money to pay for the costs of the government.

YANCEY SAID Public Law 841, which makes the canal company responsible for civil government, should be amended to provide for a civil government appropriation.

"It isn't fair," he said, "that the over-burdened workers should have that burden increased to provide for sustaining such an important defense project of the U. S. Government."

Panamanian Dictator Yields To Revolting People's Desire

The recent revolution in Panama was a victory for the great mass of citizens, according to John Yancey, vice-chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Yancey returned to this country last week after spending 10 days in Panama and the Canal Zone on GCEOC business.

"When Pres. Arnulfo Arias tried to take over as a dictator," he explained, "the people just closed up practically everything in the country with a general strike—transportation, communications, stores, business, even banks.

"Then they forced the real dictator of Panama, Col. Jose Antonio Remon, chief of the National Police and the 'Maker of Presidents,' to reverse himself. Remon had indicated his support of Arias when the President threw out the comparatively democratic 1946 Constitution and sought to restore the 1941 Constitution, which gave him virtually dictatorial powers.

"The people marched on Remon and demanded that he withdraw his support of Arias. He yielded to them, and Arias fell."

New Contract Yields 15c To Woodworkers

The CIO Woodworkers have signed their first contract with Timber Structures, at Peterborough, Ont., Canada.

It provides for a wage increase of 15c an hour, with 10c retroactive to April 30. The agreement also gives a week's vacation after six months, five paid holidays and an irrevocable checkoff.

MEMBERS OF A TEAM of German trade unionists are honored by CIO leaders at a luncheon in Washington. Left to right, seated, Werner Hansen, president of the North Rhine-Westphalia region of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB); CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Everhard Esser, vice president of the DGB chemical union; standing, left to right, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers. Other members of the team do not appear in this photo.

Filipino Union Thanks CIO For Help

THE INDEPENDENT union of Philippine Longshore Workers has expressed its thanks to CIO Pres. Philip Murray for work done in that country by Paul Schuler, CIO special representative.

Schuler has just returned to the United States after spending several weeks in the Philippines and Indonesia helping anti-Communists unions to affiliate in national confederations.

The report of the U. S. commission which studied conditions in the Philippines, headed by former Under-Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell, had recommended that U. S. unions assist Philippine workers to organize themselves properly.

"He (Schuler) did not think everything we did was right," the letter to Murray said. "When he thought we were wrong he told us so.

"But he was sympathetic, which is something we have not had in our troubles. We feel that he had a great effect in having us agree to give up the cabo system of payment in keeping with the Bell Report.

"For all of this, we thank you and express our friendship and brotherhood with the Industrial Congress of Organizations of the United States."

Japanese Teachers Win ICFTU Support

The Intl. Conferation of Free Trade Unions is squarely behind the demand of the Japanese teacher's union for repeal of restrictions on teachers' political activity.

So said J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU general secretary, after conferring with Akira Inamura and Takaoshi Oshika, of Japan's Teachers' Union. Japanese labor also has ICFTU backing in its demand for repeal of the ban and other anti-labor legislation.

LILLIAN HERSTEIN

Chicagoans To Honor Teacher

ARTHUR GOLDBERG, CIO general counsel will speak May 25 at a testimonial dinner in Chicago for Lillian Herstein, Chicago teacher long active in the labor movement of the Windy City. Goldberg was once a pupil of Miss Herstein.

The dinner will mark the retirement of Miss Herstein from Wilson Junior College, Chicago. For nearly 25 years she was the only woman member of the Chicago Federation of Labor (AFL). Principal speaker will be Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.)

Other speakers will include Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor (AFL) and Mrs. Helen B. Hubbard, a colleague of Miss Herstein at Wilson Junior College.

Miss Herstein has been an active member of the Chicago Teachers Union since its organization in 1937 and helped the Jewish Labor Committee in fighting religious and racial discrimination. She was an adviser on children to the U. S. and labor delegate to the Intl. Confederation of Labor in Geneva in 1937.

CIO World Affairs Pamphlet Revised

"Unionism cannot stop at the national boundaries," CIO Pres. Philip Murray says in the revised edition of the pamphlet "The CIO and World Affairs."

An up-to-the-minute summary of CIO policy statements on labor's position and role in international affairs, the pamphlet shows why American unions have become increasingly interested in world problems.

The pamphlet was published by the CIO Intl. Committee, whose chairman is Jacob S. Potofsky.

Copies of "The CIO and World Affairs" may be ordered from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. Rates are 10c per copy, 50 for $4.50 and 100 for $8.

Michigan CIO Aide In Welfare Fund Post

Tom Downs, legislative representative for the Michigan CIO Council, was named CIO member of the admissions and budget committee of the United Health and Welfare Fund of Michigan. Thirty health and community service organizations are affiliated with the fund.

Trenton Six Trials: A Blot On Democracy's Shield?

The story of the Trenton Six is one of those American tragedies which crop up now and then in this country, despite our democratic principles.

No matter which part of this case you touch, you can uncover injustices to the poor and lowly.

The story of these six illiterate and underprivileged defendants unfolds a strange and terrible tale which springs from years of neglect of our migrant labor and years of discrimination against our Negro citizens.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE TRENTON SIX have spent more than three years in jail and courts for a murder they say they did not commit. Left to right, front row, Collis English, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson; back row, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest and John McKenzie.

A DINGY old red frame shack with a yellow store front just two blocks from the center of town is where it all started that cold winter morning in 1948.

The store is vacant now. The side windows facing on a narrow alleyway are boarded up with pieces of scrap lumber. Cardboard placed against the front window glass inside hides the interior.

An air of tragic defeat, misery and frustrated hope hangs over this tired old two-story building sagging on its foundations at 213 North Broad St., Trenton, N. J., and something sinister and evil too.

It is the kind of a place you might say looked like a fitting scene for a murder.

And that is just what it was.

Storekeeper Slain

Poor old William Horner, a second-hand furniture dealer, met his death there in the 72nd year of his life, on the morning of Jan. 27, 1948.

His common-law wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire Horner, described later at the trial as a prim, proper appearing lady, was brutally struck from the rear and knocked unconscious in the front of the store. Her husband was attacked in the back room.

Mrs. Horner lived to tell the tale—several tales in fact, differing in important respects as time passed. But she did say repeatedly that she did not see who struck either her husband or herself.

If robbery was the motive of this murder, it was bungled. More than $1600 was said to have been found on old Mr. Horner after he was killed.

The scene now shifts to a small handsome oak-paneled courtroom on the fourth floor of a big gloomy stone building a few blocks down the same busy street on which the murder was committed.

In the County Courthouse, at South Broad and Market Streets, a trial of six Negroes charged with the murder of Mr. Horner is in progress. It is more than three years later.

This is the third trial for the Trenton Six. It has been going on for nearly three months with no prospect of an ending in sight. Behind the present trial and the earlier ones lies a story, on one side, of American democratic beliefs weakly betrayed, and on the other of a two-fisted fight to preserve them.

Tactics Questioned

During the week or 10 days following Horner's murder, a practical reign of terror fell upon the Negro sections of Trenton and surrounding areas. Frightened colored citizens were rounded up during day and night raids and questioned.

On Feb. 6, 1948, the first of the Trenton Six was arrested. The other five were arrested soon afterward.

Charges against police authorities for the way in which the defendants were arrested and questioned were later made an important part of the defense's case.

The men were brought to trial June 7, 1948, before Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, and a few weeks later all six were convicted and sentenced to be executed on Sept. 19.

The defense appealed, and on June 30, 1949, the State Supreme Court threw out the verdict, declaring that the defendants had not been given a fair trial. A retrial of the case was ordered.

With rumors of bungling and disagreements among the forces of law and order filling the air, the prosecution apparently sought to delay the new trial as long as possible, while scrambling to find new evidence.

It was nearly two years after the first verdict was overthrown before the second trial started last Feb. 5, before Judge Ralph J. Smalley. Before this trial got very far, however, Judge Smalley declared a mistrial when Prosecutor Mario Volpe was taken to the hospital for an appendectomy.

The third trial opened Mar. 5. After days of tedious questioning, a jury was chosen. Eight women and six men were selected to decide whether the Trenton Six should live or die. Perhaps the seriousness of their task was eclipsed somewhat by three weeks of gay leisure—which included dancing, playing cards and visits to Atlantic City.

The Judge had ruled that the jury should be kept out of the courtroom while the defense and prosecution argued heatedly over the question of admitting the "confessions" five of the defendants were reputed to have signed.

The Judge finally permitted three of the "confessions" to be read to the jury and ruled out two—those of James Thorpe and John McKenzie. Horace Wilson never signed any.

A surprise witness for the prosecution was George Washington English, father of Collis English, one of the defendants, and a man of low moral character with a prison record as a sex offender.

Refutes Testimony

One of the high dramatic moments of the recent trial sessions came when Mrs. Rubie English, former wife of George English, was wheeled into the courtroom in an invalid chair.

Her hands and feet in bandages from an infection, she gave testimony refuting her ex-husband's.

The defendants themselves—sometimes almost lost sight of in the social issues raised by such a trial as that of the Trenton Six—sit in a row on the left as you come in the door.

- First there's Ralph Cooper, a nice-looking man of 26, with dark deeply rippled hair and a Don Ameche mustache.

- Next to him sits Collis English, also 26, a Navy veteran with a thin brooding face and a tiny mustache. He was described by a colored doctor at the time of his arrest as an undersized, undernourished, depressed, confused and psychoneurotic man with a bad heart.

- McKinley Forrest is one of the two oldest of the six men. He's 38, and has a 12-year-old daughter, Jean, a thin, sober little girl who comes to the trial when not in school.

On one of her visits she brought tears to a lot of eyes in the courtroom by rushing over with a cry and grabbing her father by the hand as he was being led in by guards.

- John McKenzie, 27, has a round face, close cropped hair and wears a plain dark suit. A police guard testified that McKenzie had been put in solitary confinement—as was Forrest—for eight days because he became irrational.

Have Faith

- James Thorpe, also 27, has slightly oriental-looking eyes. His mother is dead and he lived with his grandparents, who go faithfully to the courtroom daily to see him.

They speak of "my boy" with great pride and affection. The grandfather, Thomas Thorpe, a fine-looking gray-haired man with a kind face and friendly manner, is always glad to explain how he knows his grandson was framed. The grandmother, Mrs. Suzanna Thorpe, if queried tells you firmly, "I know my boy never done it, because he was home with me that day."

- Sixth and last in the row as they sit in the courtroom is Horace Wilson, oldest of the defendants. He is now 40. Aside from being the most mature of the group, Wilson also has the distinction of being the only one who resisted all attempts to force him to sign a "confession."

It is hard to believe, watching this row of nicely dressed young men in their clean light-colored shirts and colorful ties, as they sit listening intently to the proceedings, that they are charged with committing a brutal murder.

They might be a group of colored YMCA members, or students from some Negro college—unless you know they are all illiterate.

Of course, they didn't always look like this. Relatives and friends helped them get spruced up.

Never Had A Chance

Only one or two of the Trenton Six can as much as painfully write his name. School opportunities were never part of their lives. They are migrant farm workers for the most part, or the sons of migrant Negro workers from the South, who went North and worked on some of New Jersey's fine vegetable farms.

Not long ago a commission appointed by President Truman made an extensive investigation of migrant labor and turned in a report exposing some of the terrible wrongs being committed against these essential workers who help harvest the fruit and vegetables that feed the nation.

The Trenton Six case can be held up as a star exhibit to illustrate the effects of callous neglect on migrant workers and their children, particularly Negroes.

Here are six young men who grew up in a country noted for its compulsory free education, living in the capital city of a wealthy state only a few miles from one of the cultural centers of the nation—Princeton University—and they have never been taught to read or write.

AN IMPOSING ARRAY of lawyers fights to prove the innocence of the Trenton Six. Left to right, Clifford Moore, Trenton; Raymond Pace Alexander (seated), NAACP, Philadelphia; Frank Katzenbach III, Trenton; Arthur Garfield Hays (seated), American Civil Liberties Union, New York; J. M. Burrell, Newark, and George Pelletieri.

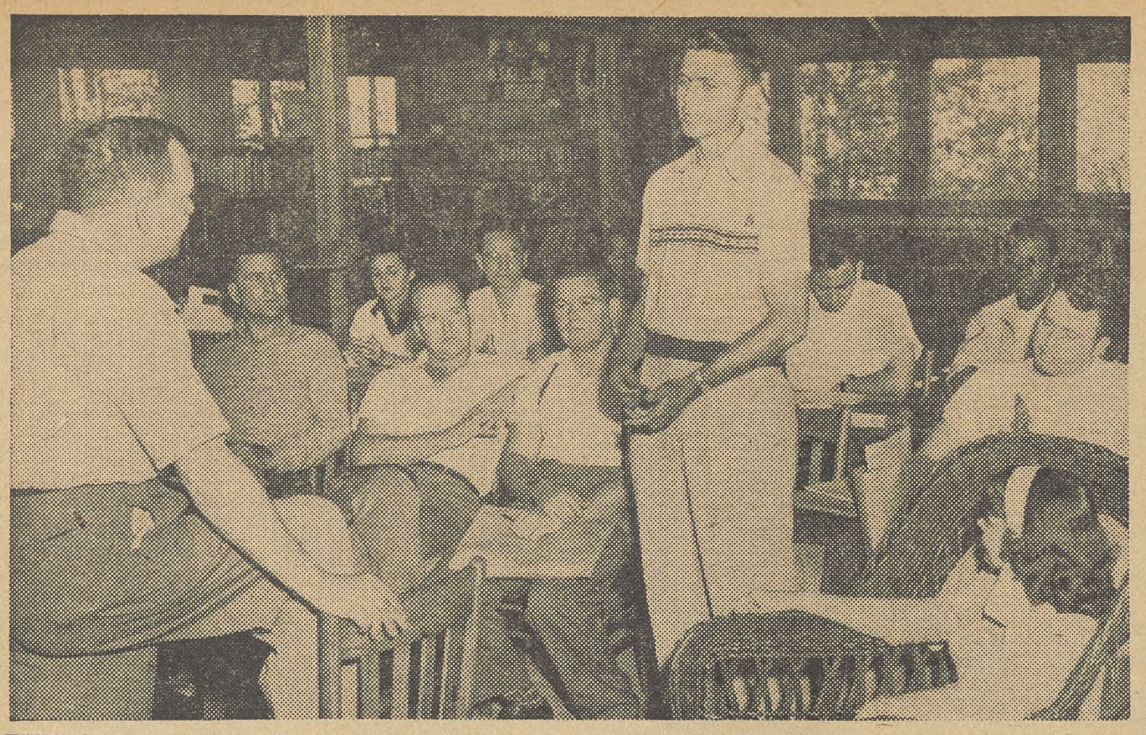
CIO Drive Aids Trenton Six

The New Jersey CIO Council announced last week that more than $600 has been contributed to its Trenton Six Defense Fund. The goal is $2000.

A check for $95.14 contributed by members of Local 447, CIO Intl. Union of Electrical & Machine Workers, Nutley, N. J., was among the recent donations.

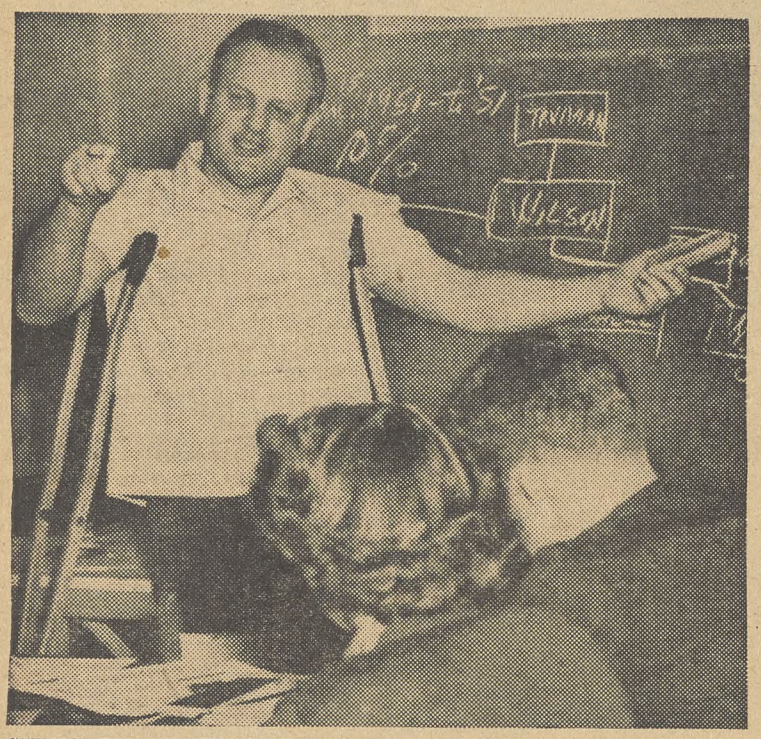
One contribution came from Donald L. MacNeal, Denton, Tex., who wrote that he was sending it "for principle and because I am a relative of William Henry Seward." Seward was Lincoln's secretary of state.

Arthur Chapin, New Jersey CIO director of civil rights, is chairman of the Labor Committee for the Defense of the Trenton Six, 772 High St., Newark 2, N. J. The committee invites anyone interested in aiding the fund to send donations to that address.



THIS CLASS at the CIO school for the South is as attentive when a student speaks as when a teacher is talking. M. M. Tramell, member of the Rubber Workers from Tuscaloosa, Ala., holds the class' attention while the teacher, Daniel Powell, PAC's southern director (left foreground), also listens. The school was held at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. Additional schools will be held soon at New Windsor, Md., and near Boone, Ia.

STAFF MEETING: Four of the staff hold informal meeting. Left to right, Paul R. Christopher, CIO's Tennessee director; Elliot Bredhoff, CIO assistant counsel; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason of the CIO Organizing Committee staff, and Daniel Powell, PAC's southern director.



GIVES THE LOWDOWN: George T. Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, explains the U. S. defense mobilization set-up to a class at the CIO school for the South. Thirty-two persons attended the classes. This was the largest attendance at the school, which has held four sessions. The school struck a nice balance between study and recreation, a balance Guernsey plans to maintain at other CIO schools.

Never A Dull Moment At CIO Schools

CIO'S SERIES of summer schools got off to a flying start with the school for the South held at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. Attendance at the school—the fourth session held for the South—was the largest ever.

A nice balance was struck between fun and education. It is a balance which George T. Guernsey, CIO associate education director, is determined to maintain at other CIO schools this summer.

An example of the serious side of the school was discussion of the church's role in labor. An organizer started the ball rolling with a story about a minister who knew that he should tell his members to join a union but said; "If I tell them to join, I'll be fired."

But the school was not all serious talk. The school had its own song. The music and the lyrics were written by Joe Glazer, Rubber Worker' education director.

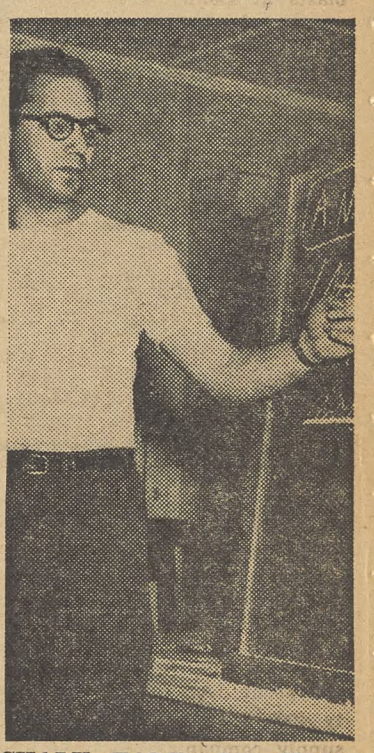
The passion of Harry Zebal, president of Local 179, Chemical Workers, New Orleans, for a New Orleans bean dish, gave Glazer the idea for the song.

One afternoon Zebal with other New Orleans students took over the kitchen. With the help of the school cooks they whipped up the bean dish which was served at dinner. The students called it Zebal's beans.

Glazer's song was a hit. Soon everybody was singing it.

Two more CIO schools soon will be held. The first will be held for students from Virginia and Maryland June 3-8 at the Brethren Service Center, New Windsor, Md. Tuition is $37.50 per pupil.

It will be followed by a school for students from Iowa and Nebraska to be held at the YWCA Camp, near Boone, Iowa, June 10-16. Tuition is $40. Applications should be sent to George T. Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



CHALK TALK: Joe Glazer, CIO Rubber Workers' education director, conducts a class in labor history. Glazer wrote the music and lyrics for a theme song for the school that quickly became a hit.

JUDGING by the expressions on the faces of the students and of the staff members of the CIO school for the South, everybody had a pleasant time. The school was not all work and no play. Every day of the week there was a recreation period to help keep bodies fit and spirits high.

Utah Council Hears Attack On Tories

DELEGATES to the 15th annual convention of the Utah CIO Council in Ogden heard a vigorous defense of the nation's foreign policy and a slashing attack on the activities of reactionary groups.

The defense of the foreign policy was presented by R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization, and Assistant Secy. of Labor Robert T. Creasey.

In his defense of the country's foreign policy, Creasey labelled the opposition "confusionists." He said it had no foreign policy of its own and that its domestic policy "consists of trying to win the next election regardless of the effects."

He argued that the only choice in Korea was to intervene with force or announce to the Soviet Union that it was free to overrun all of Asia and Europe.

Thomas leveled his strongest blasts at Communists and their propaganda. He warned, however, that organized labor must continue to fight against reactionaries on the right, lest they succeed in depriving the people of the freedoms which the Communists are attacking.

He staunchly defended organized labor's action in refusing to participate on the mobilization board until changes had been made in its setup. It wasn't sabotage of the program, he declared, because labor had never been taken into it in the first place.

Clarence L. Palmer, president of the Utah CIO Council, assailed the Republicans, the American Medical Association and the National Association of Manufacturers for tactics used in the last election.

HE ALSO criticized some members of organized labor for being "misled" by the propaganda of these groups and called upon the delegates to do a better job of acquainting the membership with the program of the CIO.

The convention passed a unanimous resolution opposing any group which seeks to dominate any "policy-making body" in the state government.

Another resolution demanded that the Walsh-Healey Act be amended so that disabled veterans can be given some preference in obtaining employment in industry.

A third called for the immediate establishment of the advisory board provided for in the Occupational Disease Act and asked that labor members be appointed to it.

Palmer was elected by acclamation for another two-year term as president.

Nine Improvements Urged In Consumers Price Index

THREE CIO economists took the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers Price Index to pieces before a House committee last week and offered a series of recommendations to bring about "immediate improvements" they said are needed.

Spokesman for the trio was Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers. With him were Nat Weinberg, research director of the Auto Workers, and Mrs. Katherine Pollak Ellickson, associate research director of the CIO.

They appeared before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor charged with studying the index, chairman of which is Rep. Steed (D., Okla.).

The economists told the committee the index is important because it is used for national wage policy determination and as a basis for cost-of-living wage adjustments for more than three million workers.

While it is "the only presently available measure for assuring workers some degree of protection against runaway inflation and is the best such index now available," they said, it is still "not a full measure of changes in the cost of living."

Two important recommendations were made. The first provided for establishment of a tripartite committee to advise the BLS and to have "the responsibility, the funds and the staff to explore the problems concerned with the index and the measurement of changing costs of living." The committee would be composed of representatives of labor and management, with independent professional statisticians satisfactory to labor and management.

THE SECOND major recommendation was for continued publication of the old index "as long as needed for collective bargaining purposes." A new index was installed in January. The BLS Labor Advisory Committee, on which the CIO is represented, had made this recommendation earlier.

However, the CIO spokesmen said, the Labor Advisory Committee has had increasing difficulty in persuading BLS officials to consider its recommendations.

"Another disturbing factor," they said, "has been the influence of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics (Mrs. Aryness Wickens), who is close to the Business Advisory Committee and has little, if any, effective contact with the Labor Price Committee and who is administratively responsible for the index and participates in the making of basic decisions."

In a detailed analysis of many phases of the index, the economists made specific basic policy recommendations for the thorough-going revision which the BLS plans for next year. These were:

"1. The index should continue to be based on the expenditure patterns of wage earners and lower salaried clerical employes."

"2. We urge that consumer price indexes be developed for the lower income groups corresponding more nearly to the level of income represented by the Works Progress Administration emergency sustenance level."

"3. The Consumers' Price Index should continue to be based on a fixed market basket so that it can be used to measure real changes in wages and salaries."

"4. We urge that the committee which we have proposed and the BLS be instructed to develop a technique for the measurement of these changes in the cost of living arising from factors other than price changes."

"5. Full publicity be given to the changes which are being made (in BLS procedures), methods of calculation, and that the full price change of all forced substitutions of higher-priced goods be reflected in the index."

"6. All increases in cost due to the disappearance or decline of special sales and the appearance of black market operations should be reflected as price increases."

"7. More deliberate efforts to establish quality standards in specifications so long as specification pricing is utilized."

"8. We urge the bureau to give full publicity to its findings" of changes in relationships between prices of foods which normally tend to move in unison.

"9. We urge that careful consideration be given to the differences in methods of pricing used by the BLS for the Consumers' Price Index and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for its Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living."

The BAE Index shows a rise of about 33% more than the BLS Index over the prewar base.

End Kickbacks On Spectacles Court Rules

SUCCESSFUL conclusion last week of Federal anti-trust actions to stop kickbacks on eyeglass purchases may drastically cut the price of spectacles.

Consent decrees, covering nearly 4000 doctors and four optical supply companies and their subsidiaries, were entered May 16, by Federal Judge Walter J. Labuy, Chicago.

The firms agreed to refrain from giving rebates to oculists on the glasses they prescribed for their patients; the oculists, in turn, agreed to refrain from allegedly illegal acceptance of such rebates.

The companies covered are the American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.; Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; House of Vision—Belgard-Spero, Inc., Chicago, and the Uhlemann Optical Co., Detroit.

Provisions to permit entry of similar decrees also were made for the N. P. Benson Optical Co., Minneapolis, and the White-Haines Optical Co., Columbus. O.

IUE Wallops UE At Emerson Radio

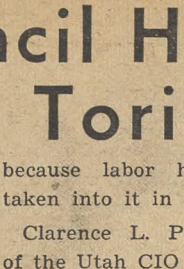
The CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers last week defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a NLRB representation election at Emerson Radio and Phonograph plants in New York City and Jersey City, N. J. IUE won by nearly two to one.

The vote was: IUE 1211, UE 739, challenged 163, void 13, no union 30.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

GREAT NEWS! Pres. Murray is now up and around and feeling fine. The writer had the pleasure of being the guest speaker at a meeting of Chapter 5, United National Association of Postal Clerks, at Boston, Mass. The meeting was presided over by Pres. John Bercury. The writer pointed out to these workers the value and advantages of industrial unionism and how it has been developed by the CIO. In the postal field today, there are something like 17 different unions representing the workers. With a few exceptions these unions are weak and unable to perform the service required by the workers. Being employes of a government agency, these workers have no right to strike for just demands; however, a negotiating procedure can be worked out by a unified group. One large organized union among this group of workers could secure for them union recognition, a grievance procedure, and all of the other benefits of a strong, big union. Sound and fair machinery can be established to settle the problems facing postal workers.



Allan Haywood

The writer then traveled to Providence, to attend a very nice affair given in the honor of Frank J. Benti, president of the Rhode Island State Industrial Union Council. Brother Benti has served the Council well in his capacity as president these many years.

A delegation of German workers visited the writer this past week. They were keenly interested in the CIO, its structure and development. Organization Director Rep. Adolph Germer of the CIO Woodworkers will accompany them on their visits to the industrial heart of the United States. These workers are guests of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports the following representation election victories: Conant-Ball, Templeton, Mass., UFWA 23, no union 9; Olive & Myers Furniture Co., Dallas, Tex., UFWA 95, UIU-AFL 40, with CIO Reg. Dir. C. A. McPeak in charge of the campaign; Prock Cabinet Co., Glenside, Pa., UFWA 203, no union 73, with Intl. Rep. William Gasamo in charge; Welch Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., UFWA 59, no union 27, with Intl. Rep. Edwin Waller in charge; Umphold Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Calif., UFWA 12, no union 5; Hoosier Panel Co., New Albany, Ind., UFWA 232, no union 112, with Intl. Rep. Douglas MacMahon in charge. The UFWA also won the following union shop elections: B. H. & F. Furniture Co., Baldwinsville, Mass., for 25, against 1; Ohio Valley Furniture Co., for 37, against 7; Conant-Ball Co., Templeton, Mass., for 22, against 8.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a union shop election at the American Can Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted CIO Steelworkers 811, no union 56.

CIO Field Rep. Joseph Lovas reports that in a representation election held at the McKaig Hatch Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., the workers voted in favor of the CIO by 186 to 64 for an independent union. There were 2 challenged and 2 neither.

REG. DIR. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports that in a representation election at the King Maljan Carrott Shed, El Centro, Calif., the workers voted in favor of CIO Local Industrial Union 78 by a vote of 21 to 6 against. The Furniture Workers won a union shop election at the L. Kauffman Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., by a unanimous vote.

Martin Kyne, executive secretary of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, reports the following representation election victories for the RWDSU: F. W. Woolworth, Birmingham, Ala., RWDSU 111, no union 38; Peter Reeves (grocery chain), New York, RWDSU 81, no union 72; Shelby Gum Corp., Shelby, O., RWDSU 18, no union 16; Allen Jemison, Tuscaloosa, Ala., RWDSU 26, no union 13; Donaldson Bread, Columbus, O., RWDSU 64, no union 32, and Sumpter Farms (grocery), Tuscaloosa, RWDSU 16, no union 4.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won two representation election victories: Oberman & Co., Harrison, Ark., eligible 300, ACWA 139, no union 124, challenged 13, void 1; Oberman & Co., Morrilton, Ark., eligible 300, ACWA 145, no union 135, challenged 3.

Adolph Germer, director of organization of the CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Independence Lumber Co., Independence, Ore., eligible 188, IWA-CIO 109, AFL 56, challenged 5, void 1; Blue River Lumber Co., Blue River, Ore., IWA-CIO 48, AFL 16, no union 0; Hanson-Pacific Lumber Co., IWA-CIO 11, AFL 0, no union 0; J. B. Brown Lumber Co., Dorena, Ore., IWA-CIO 10, no union 3. In a union shop election at the J. B. Brown Lumber Co., the result was 9 for, 3 against.

The Civil Defense Conference scheduled for Chicago, Ill., will start May 25, instead of May 27, as reported here last week.

Steelworkers' Aide Heads L.A. Council

Robert R. Clark, assistant district director of the CIO Steelworkers, was named president of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council in the first election since a major reorganization in 1949 broke Communist control.

Clark was elected without opposition. He succeeds Clarence H. Stinson of the Auto Workers, who was not a candidate for re-election and was given a vote of thanks for his work during the interim period.

Albert T. Lunceford of the Rubber Workers was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer, and E. J. Franklin of the Auto Workers was chosen vice president.

The council represents some 120 locals with about 100,000 members.

People Will Pay For MacArthur 'Field Day'

This is the second of a series of articles on the activities of reactionaries and the lobbies in Congress while the country was concentrating on the issues of the MacArthur ouster. The third and last will appear next week.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

MONTHS MUST elapse, probably, before the full impact of the tory-lobby field day in Congress is fully felt by the American people.

But it is the people who will pay for concentrating their full attention on President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. For while they were enjoying—if that's the word—the fireworks, their enemies were at work as usual.

Not only will they be paying higher taxes than equity and justice demand. They will find that a lot of the services they have a right to expect from their government will be cut down or eliminated, because the Dixigops who run Congress have cut 1952 appropriations down below the danger point.

And they will find, too, that thanks to the unholy alliance of reactionary Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, big business will be more firmly entrenched than ever under the open end of its pipe line to the U. S. Treasury.

Last week the stories behind some of the cuts, and what they mean, was told. Among them was an account of the House's maltreatment of the **Federal Security Administration** appropriation—probably because Administrator Oscar Ewing is too liberal for the ruling clique.

The **Interior Dept.** also was manhandled—again, perhaps, because the Dixiegops don't like liberal Secy. Oscar Chapman.

Funds for construction of new transmission lines from U. S. power projects in all parts of the country were cut drastically—just what the power lobby wanted.

The House knocked out all **Southeastern Power Administration** funds for planning and construction—thus helping the Virginia Electric & Power Co. to bottle up power generated at Buggs Island, Va.

The amendment also would halt extension of transmission lines to load centers of utilities, municipalities and Rural Electrification Administration co-ops in Virginia and North and South Carolina. The company is trying to make a marketing deal with House members, but hasn't approached the SPA.

The **Southwestern Power Administration** was barred from completing its Western Missouri projects. So the city of Springfield and four large rural co-ops won't get as much power as they need and a large U. S. investment may be lost.

In the Pacific Northwest the power output of new facilities nearing completion at **Bonneville Dam** will just have to stay there, because the House won't let new lines be built to carry it to consumers.

The **Geological Survey** got something around $1 million less than it needs to continue investigation into basic data and mineral resources. It will have to cut $500,000 from its fund for topographic mapping of the country, and another $250,000 each from water resources investigation and the geologic and mineral resources survey.

This comes at a time when the cry for water in the semi-arid West grows louder each year as population increases and agriculture expands, and when industry and national defense are calling more and more urgently for greater quantities of more different minerals.

The **Bureau of Land Management** suffered such a cut that it will have to raise fees for cattle grazing on public lands.

At the same time it will give ranchers less for their money, because grazing administration service will have to be cut by discharges and the money spent on soil and moisture conservation will be wasted because the lack of administration inevitably will lead to over-grazing.

Those mistreated wards of the nation, the Indians, will suffer more than ever unless the Senate restores some of the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** appropriation. The House voted 16% less than in the current fiscal year—a $12,475,000 slash.

The Appropriations Committee talked piously about "active, tangible process toward the assimilation of Indians into the general population." Then it shortchanged them, so assimilation is farther off than ever.

The **National Park Service** request was slashed mightily—at a time when it is doing the biggest business in its history. The **Fish and Wild Life Service** lost $171,000 for its investigations of resources — probably cutting down on development of additional fishing resources when they are needed for food.

And so on down the line throughout the Interior Dept.

The Appropriations Committee used an old-fashioned meat ax on the **Dept. of Agriculture** budget, hacking out $110,598,000. The House, in its first couple of days of work, bludgeoned off another $2 million. Secy. Charles F. Brannan, like Ewing of Federal Security and Chapman of Interior, also is regarded as a liberal.

Several hundred employes will have to be fired, some of them men and women of long experience in agricultural affairs. Programs will have to be cut back. Farmers charged with producing more food will have less help in the form of technical advice, cash assistance and reimbursement for money they spend.

The **Farmer's Home Administration** will have $10,750,000 less for crop production loans. This means that much of the production such loans would finance will be lost, because borrowers do not become eligible until they have been turned down by banks as bad risks.

Without the loans, such farmers will be unable to buy seed, fertilizer and other necessities—and just how much food will be lost to a hungry world cannot be forecast.

The committee cut $28.5 million from projected expenditures for conservation of use of agricultural land resources. This is not an appropriation, but a limit on what the department can spend in the 1952 crop year to repay farmers who have spent money on recommended conservation practices.

This year the **Production and Marketing Administration,** which administers the program, got an appropriation of $256.5 million. The smaller payment means less conservation of soil—a course from which the nation may suffer in the future.

Rep. Taber (R. N. Y.) tried to push through an additional $75 million cut in the 1952 commitment when the bill reached the floor, but was defeated. The move was engineered by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which largely represents the biggest and most prosperous farmers.

Senate Puts Aid To India On 'Pawnshop' Basis

THE SENATE voted on May 16 to drive a hard bargain with the starving millions of famine-stricken India.

It completely ignored the long-standing American tradition of help to the unfortunate in any part of the world, and demanded "substantial quantities" of monazite and manganese in part payment of a $190 million grain loan.

Congress has been stalling on grain for India since February, when President Truman asked that two million tons of wheat—about $190 million worth—be given that nation's hungry people. Crops of grain, the staple of Indian diet, have been ruined by drought, floods, earthquakes and insects.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended that half of the grain sought be given as a grant, the rest as a loan. The Senate, however, voted by 52 to 32, to insist that the life-saving grain be given on a strict loan basis.

The amendment was sired by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) and was pushed through by the Dixiegop coalition. Voting for it were 15 Democrats and 37 Republicans. Opposed were 30 Democrats and two Republicans — Sen. Morse (Ore.) and Sen. Young (N.D.).

The demand that India repay part of the loan in monazite and manganese was sponsored by Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.). Earlier the Senate had rejected another Bridges amendment requiring part payment in monazite.

The two metals are strategically important, and India has them in large quantities. Manganese is used to harden steel. Monazite, a sand, can be used as a source of atomic energy materials, and is essential for making jet plane engines. The Senate demanded it even though Sen. Hoey (D. N.C.) disclosed there is an "inexhaustable supply" of it in his state.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), the Senate's atomic energy expert, pointed out that the country doesn't need India's monazite so far as atomic energy is concerned. India has prohibited its export since 1946.

The amendment was passed by a voice vote. Thus no Senator was put on a spot that might be uncomfortable should the House in its pending bill refuse to accept the Senate stand. The House is due to act this week.

McMahon warned that the Bridges amendment might well result in India's rejection of the transaction because it would be impossible for Prime Minister Nehru to accept it.

THE BILL provides that the Economic Cooperation Administration lend India $190 million on "special and easy terms." Half of the amount would be taken from the current ECA appropriation and be spent before June 30. The rest would be appropriated for spending during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

ECA loans usually provide for repayment in 25 to 35 years, with a six- or eight-year period of grace before payments start. Interest on most of them has been 2½%.

An amendment by Sen. Mundt (R. S.D.) set aside the interest for the first five years to help bring Indian students to schools and colleges in this country for training in modern agriculture, and to permit sending technical agricultural missions to India in an effort to increase food production. The interest is expected to run about $5 million a year.

The Senate also accepted an amendment by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) permitting the ECA to pay the cost of shipping food parcels from private relief agencies in the United States to India.

Another amendment by Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to certify that any grain shipped to India under the program is surplus to domestic needs.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Comms. now holding hearings. CIO to testify in House May 21, in Senate May 28.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Grain for India S. 872 H.R. 3791	Provides 2 million tons surplus grain for India, now facing serious famine.	Senate passed loan bill with weakening amendments. House vote due this week.	Ask Representatives to provide grain for India on an outright gift basis.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984) which CIO opposed as too weak. House Rules Comm. now has bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose bills unless amended to provide fair labor standards for all migrant farm workers.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. House Com. on Interstate Commerce holding hearings.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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The CIO News

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Improve Anti-Inflation Law Now, CIO Spokesmen Warn Congress

(See Pages 6 & 7)

...NESDAY, JULY 3, 194...

STOP-GAP PRICE CURBS ABANDONED; TREASURY WARNS TAXES MAY GO UP; MEATS SOAR, OTHER RISES ARE LIKELY

CITY RISE UP TO 50%

Meat Increases Up to 20 Cents a Pound Reflect End of Subsidies

VEGETABLES, FRUITS DOWN

Milk Producers Say a 2 or 3 Cent Jump Is Needed to Pre...

Truman Talks With Snyder On Anti-Inflation Policies

Higher Tax Rates, Halt in Cutting of Public Debt, Excess-Profits Levy and Ban on State Aid Are Discussed

By JOHN H. CRIDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 2—Presi- fiscal year which ended June 30. dent Truman conferred with advis- Further retirement was regarded, ers today on measures to com... inflation should ...

NEW BILL PLANNED

Barkley Maps Strategy in the Belief Senate Won't Revive OPA

MEETS TAFT AND WHERRY

They Are Open to Suggestions —Leaders Block Moves to Take up Rents Alone

Effort to Exempt Meat In Senate OPA Bill Expected to Carry

Senate First Must Act On Amendment Covering Extensive Decontrols

By J. A. O'Leary

The Wherry pro... leave meat an... the new price ... carry by 5 or 6 ...

Meat Supply Shows Increase, But Wholesale Costs Mount

Clearing House to Receive Complaints; Hours Set for Thursday Buyers' Strike

While an increasing meat sup- ply continued to fall far short of demand here and reportedly en- countered some sales resistance because of higher wholesale ... According to Robert R. Nathan, ... chairman, it is a price-patrol ... than a buyers' strike. A ... from D to F streets and the Four- teenth and U streets sections. The clearing house move is spon- sored by the Washington Chapter of the American Veterans' Committee. ... (See NOYES, Page ...

Commodity Prices Rise Sharply During Week Since OPA's Lapse

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 6.—A sharp ... of $22.50 before sliding back to $22.25 under a flood of receipts.

Hog prices at Chicago broke all records since 1919 by advancing ... a hundredweight a week ... See A-3.

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FOOD PRICES RISE SHARPLY WITH BUTTER UP 13 TO 17C; MILK ALSO UP, BUT NOT HERE

INDEX CLIMBS FAST

31-Commodity List Is at $4.54 Against High of $4.57 in 1920

Barkley Proposes OPA Bill, Similar to Vetoed Measure

Only Modification Is Made in Taft, Wherry Cost Formulas—Price Officials Reported Opposed to New Plan

Nation Is Facing Another Week Without OPA

Drive Against Meat Control May Decide Fate of Measure

By J. A. O'Leary

Congress has called time o... until Monday in the battle ov... revival of OPA, with little ho... of settling the issue in less tha... another week.

In the Senate a drive by OPA opponents to leave meat uncon- trolled may make or break the bill Majority Leader Barkley is trying to get through as a substitute for the one President Truman vetoed last Saturday.

Senator Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska struck the first blow at the new bill late yesterday by offer- ing separate amendments to leave meat and dairy products free from controls even if OPA is revived for another year.

OPA Foes Confident.

Foes of OPA believe enough Demo- crats will join the Republicans to adopt one or both of these amend- ments, which the Senate wrote into the earlier bill, only to have them knocked out in conference with the House. At the same time, there are indications that if Majority Leader Barkley can beat off ...

Continued on Page 30, Column 2

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

U.S. Survey Shows Food, Rents Up, Clothes, Durable Goods Unchanged

By FRANK S. ADAMS

Retail and wholesale markets all over the country were closed yes- terday as the 170th anniversary of the nation's independence was cel- ebrated, but a survey of the effects of the ending of Federal price con- trols indicated that food prices and rents had risen generally, with clothing, household effects and dur- able goods remaining unchanged.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington reported that spot- market prices of twenty-eight basic commodities had risen 8 per cent since the ending of the OPA last Sunday. The Associated Press reported. Dispatches to The Asso- ciated Press and The United Press indicated that the advances were most acute in the big cities, but that smaller communities also were affected.

With the markets confused and uncertain whether Congress would enact price control legisla... ceptable to Presi... situa...

as Chicago, Shreveport, La., Co- lumbus, Atlanta, Birmingham and Little Rock, Ark., reported that the prices of meat, butter, bread, milk, restaurant meals, rent and clothing were steady.

On the other hand steak was selling for as much as $1 a pound in Los Angeles, with roasts quoted at 90 cents and hamburger at 65 cents. Wholesale meat prices were up 50 per cent in Portland, Ore., and in Omaha, Neb., a leading cen- ter of the livestock industry, one steak house doubled its prices be- cause, it told its customers, it was paying twice what it formerly had paid for meat.

Increases of as much as 40 per cent for beef, 20 per cent ... try, 25 ... per ... New ... thre... alle... con...

SENATE BODY VOTES OPA BILL STRIPPED OF TAFT PROVISIONS

Barkley-Revised Measure Sets 1940 as Profits Base and Extends Controls a Year

BULK OF VETOED BILL KEPT

Truman Acceptance Foreseen but Opponents Say Porter Is Author and Plan Battle

Text of Senate Committee OPA compromise bill

20% Rise in Meat Cost Expected When Stocks Reach D. C. Markets

Large Supplies Due Few Days,

Brick Works Closed By OPA Price Ceiling Prepares to Reopen

Frederick (Md.) Plant Suspended 6,000,000 Output in 1944

By Robert J. Lewis
Star Staff Correspondent

FREDERICK, Md., July 4.— The Frederick Brick Works, Inc., which for more than two years has been closed down while it battled with OPA over a price in- crease that never was forthcom- ing, is preparing to resume pro- duction now that OPA cont... have expired.

This was disclosed today b... Walker Carry, president of the ...

25 Cars of Meat Here, Cost Up; Wholesale Butter Falls 3 Cents

Beef Moving Better, But Railroad Wreck Halts One Shipment

Between 25 and 30 carloads of meat arrived here this morning, with another 25 carloads of per- ishable foods and considerable meat held up by a railroad wreck in Pennsylvania but expected later today.

Additional supplies are looked for Thursday or Friday to give the Dis- trict its largest quantity of meat since expiration of OPA on July 1.

Wholesalers and hotel and restau- rant supply houses indicated prices would be "a little higher" during the next few days. But one wholesaler ... prices on many cuts would ... within a week

Consumer Resistance To High Quotations Credited for Drop

The first major break in the upward swing of food prices since the July 1 termination of OPA occurred today when the whole- sale price of butter dropped 3 cents a pound. The quoted price in New York was 72 to 73 cents.

The wholesale price may not be reflected immediately in all retail stores. The Great Atlantic & Pac- ific Tea Co. here continued to sell butter at 79 cents a pound and has received no instructions concerning a possible change.

The same price prevailed in the company's stores in the New York metropolitan area because present supplies were bought at a different price, a spokesman announced in New York. ...sistance to the retail ... of to-

CONSUMERS can expect to see stories like these in their news- papers if efforts of industry lobbyists to have the teeth taken out of the Defense Production Act are successful. The act expires June 30. Big business has set up a "wailing wall" in Washington, warning that price controls will cause shortages and create black markets. Their arguments are familiar. The stories above show what happened after they were used in 1946 and OPA controls were junked: Prices went up and up . . . and up.

CIO Lawyer Rebuts NAM Attack On WSB Powers

THE CIO charged last week that the National Association of Manufacturers is trying to "obscure" the issues involved in the handling of non-economic disputes by the Wage Stabilization Board.

In a letter to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), chairman of a Senate Labor Subcommittee, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, snapped back at an NAM broadside recently distributed to all members of Congress.

The CIO attorney asked Humphrey for time to appear before the Senate Subcommittee to answer the charges in detail. In his letter, he took sharp issue with "certain extreme and unwarranted statements made by the NAM to the Congress."

THE BIG business organization has claimed that President Truman acted illegally and unconstitutionally in giving the Wage Board its present limited authority to handle disputes. The NAM has also maintained that this disputes power in the hands of the Wage Board will destroy collective bargaining.

"The devotion of the NAM to genuine collective bargaining would be welcome if it were not hypocritical," Goldberg told Humphrey.

"This is the same organization which has consistently employed every weapon in the legal arsenal, and some weapons of other arsenals, to hamper the self organization of workers and to prevent social progress."

The CIO counsel added that the files of congressional committees and decisions of the Labor Board and the courts "contain ample evidence that the opposition of many NAM members to genuine collective bargaining unfortunately still continues."

In answering the NAM charge of illegality in the granting disputes powers to the WSB, Goldberg noted that three leading American lawyers who are members of the President's Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, voted to grant such authority to the President.

In addition, he cited precedents by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft—"the distinguished father of Senator Taft"—Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman, to prove the legality of the action.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), himself a lawyer, also showed that there is no conflict between the President's action on non-economic disputes and the provisions of either the Taft-Hartley Act or the Defense Production Act.

Goldberg noted that the Wage Board has not been given authority to "impose any settlement on anyone." He said it has been empowered "only to find the facts and to make recommendations."

IF MEMBERS of the NAM would follow the "collective bargaining preachments of their spokesmen" the disputes machinery of the WSB would need to be used only "sparingly," the CIO official told Humphrey.

But, he added:

"The conclusion is inescapable that the arguments of the NAM concerning the disputes machinery are willfully designed as a propaganda smoke screen to conceal the desire to do business as usual, make higher profits than usual, and obstruct social progress as usual."

CIO Aide Wins Suit Against UE

CIO REG. DIR. Joseph M. Walsh, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., won a $2500 award from a jury at neighboring Scranton in a libel suit against the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and its Local 125.

Walsh had asked $25,000 damages on the basis that a handbill issued by the UE on the eve of a representation election at the General Electric Co. plant in Scranton had attacked his character. The UE was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination.

The handbill referred to Walsh as "Preacher Joe." Issued in May, 1950, it alleged that on "last April 20" he had had a secret meeting in a Scranton hotel with Carl Lenge, GE vice president in charge of labor relations, and Neil Mulcock, manager of the Scranton plant.

Walsh denied that he had ever met with any GE executives. He testified that the only time he had ever met Lenge was on Apr. 20, 1949—a year before—at a reception in the hotel arranged by the Industrial Relations Institute of the Univ. of Scranton. Lenge was one of the speakers at the institute.

High Court Weakens State Fair Trade Acts

A 6-3 DECISION by the Supreme Court on May 21 may save American consumers at least $1 billion annually.

That is the amount which price-fixing, permitted in 45 states, is estimated to have cost the American public.

In an opinion written by Justice William O. Douglas, the court held that state "fair trade" laws cannot force a retailer in interstate commerce to abide by no-price-cutting agreements he did not sign.

The effect of the decision, government experts say, will be lower prices on many nationally advertised products.

Drugs, cosmetics, cigarettes, home appliances, clothing and some household goods are the major items sold under "fair trade" agreements.

Price fixing was made illegal by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890. But in 1937, over President Roosevelt's protests, Congress passed the Miller-Tydings amendment which exempts re-sale contracts from the earlier statute when they are permitted under state laws.

Such laws have been enacted in every state except Missouri, Texas, Vermont and the District of Columbia.

President Roosevelt signed the amendment only because it was presented to him as a rider on an essential tax measure. Both the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have sought its repeal.

The decision does not invalidate state laws permitting fair trade agreements by which manufacturers and retailers fix minimum retail prices. But it killed the "non-signer" provision found in all such laws.

Such provisions have been used to try to bind all sellers to the terms of any price-fixing contract made within the state, whether they signed it or not.

Douglas' opinion holds that such an extension "is not price fixing by contract or agreement; it is price fixing by compulsion."

Attorneys for the defense had stated in advance that the effect of such a decision would be to kill all state fair trade laws. Widespread price cutting was predicted.

Actually, the decision does not invalidate fair trade contracts in interstate commerce, and it does not automatically invalidate state laws. Dealings entirely within a state are still affected by them.

PERHAPS the most immediate result of the decision was the initiation of action by many interstate concerns to place all of their dealers, as well as wholesalers, under price contracts as quickly as possible.

Nevertheless, legal experts generally agreed that the decision will tend to weaken existing contracts. It is believed that few if any courts would uphold them where a dealer was confronted with price-cutting competitors.

The case in which the court acted was appealed by Schwegmann Brothers, owners of a New Orleans supermarket. They had been sued under Louisiana's fair trade law by the Calvert and Seagram distilling companies for selling their whiskeys at prices lower than the legal minimums.

The distillers had fixed retail prices in agreements with other dealers in the state, but the Schwegmanns had not signed.

The firm told the court that "140 million customers in 45 states are paying more for the goods they buy than they would pay in a free competitive market."

Ohio And S. F. Form United Labor Groups

ORGANIZED labor in Ohio is the latest to set aside internal differences and join forces in a State United Labor Policy Committee.

The committee was established at a meeting which labor leaders described as "historic." It was held in Columbus—in the Neil House, right across the street from the State Capitol.

More than 50 representatives of the CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods voted formally to establish the organization and adopted a policy statement strongly supporting the National United Labor Policy Committee in its fight for inflation controls, equitable taxation and equality of sacrifice.

They also adopted a program of making known to the people of the State the economic and social dangers they face, and of calling on their congressmen for better defense mobilization legislation.

Jacob S. Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, and Phil Hannah, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Ohio Federation of Labor, were elected permament co-chairmen.

The San Francisco CIO Council has embarked upon a widespread education campaign to familiarize CIO members and the general public with the principles adopted by the ULPC.

A series of public rallies in support of a strong rent control law is being planned under the auspices of the local Tenants Council, which includes representatives of the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and the unaffiliated Marine Firemen.

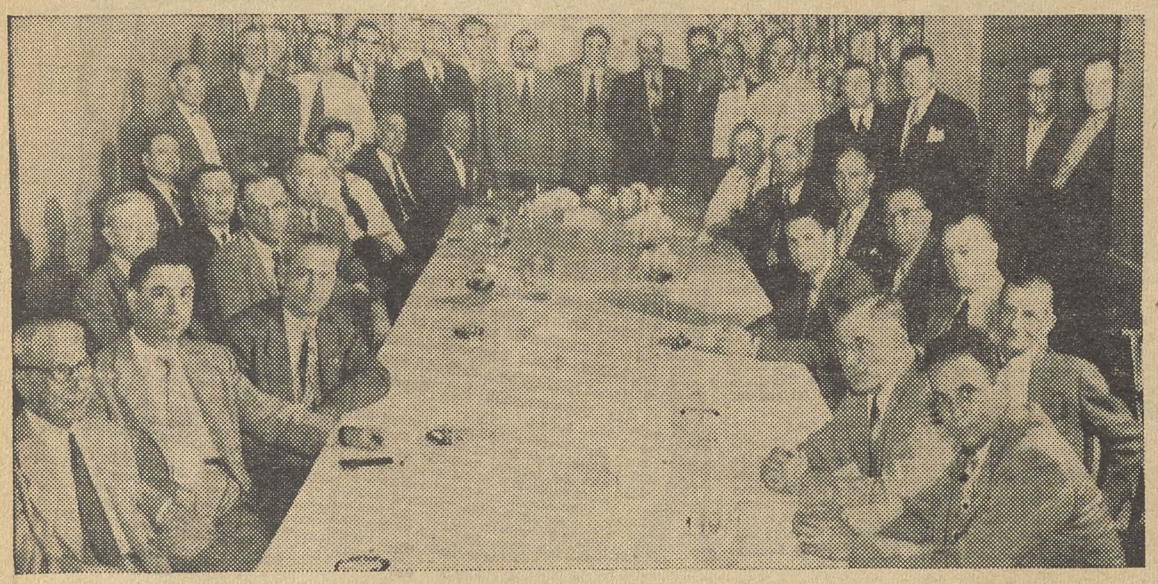
Organized labor in the Grand Rapids, Mich., area, having determined for the first time in history to sponsor a United Labor Day celebration, is talking informally about organizing a ULPC.

Edward G. Tilma of the Kent County CIO Council, and Adelbert J. Miner of the AFL, are co-chairmen of the Labor Day fete. More than 20,000 persons are expected to take part in the event.

PRELIMINARY discussions between CIO and AFL in Billings, Mont., having been successful, the Yellowstone County United Labor Policy Committee has been established on a permanent basis.

The setup is somewhat similar to that of an industrial union council, with each local union naming two delegates. The delegates, who will meet once a month, picked a six-man executive board.

The committee has already taken action to prompt Montana representatives and senators to work for an improved Defense Production Act.



ORGANIZED LABOR in Ohio set up its own United Labor Policy Committee at a meeting in Columbus described as "historic." Here are some of the delegates from CIO and AFL unions and the railroad brotherhoods who helped organize the committee just after they adopted a declaration of principles supporting the stand of the nationwide United Labor Policy Committee on problems growing out of defense mobilization.

Defense Fund Aided By CIO

CIVILIAN workers in defense production areas, as well as members of the armed forces, will receive services from the newly established United Defense Fund.

A number of CIO leaders are serving on the firm's board of directors.

A national goal of $18,624,854 to meet 1952 needs has just been announced by E. A. Roberts, president. The fund will coordinate the special defense mobilization programs of 30 welfare groups.

Local Community Chests throughout the country will be called upon to raise $16,511,854 of the goal through inclusion of their share in next fall's Red Feather campaigns. New York City, which has no Community Chest, will be asked to contribute the remainder.

Irving Abramson, chairman of the National CIO Community Services Committee, is serving as vice-chairman of the fund.

Other CIO representatives on the board of directors include Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; August Scholle, CIO regional director for Michigan; Tom Jones, Communications Workers, and Harry Boyer, president, Pennsylvania CIO Council.

Packing Union Gets 9c Hike; Will Seek New Raises

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers voted at their biennial wage and contract conference in Chicago to reopen agreements with employers and to demand a general wage increase.

The action was ordered shortly after the Wage Stabilization Board approved 9c of an 11c increase negotiated in February with major packers. The increase was approved only for the "Big-Four"—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

The WSB took under further consideration the additional 2c, which is intended to eliminate some intra-plant inequities. It also assigned its staff to handle approval of the increases in independent plants.

UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein charged that approval of only 9c of the increase "sets up serious administrative problems," and maintained that the full 11c should have been approved.

The action of the union's wage and contract conference was not based on the WSB ruling, but on the economic needs of packinghouse workers.

Current contracts can be reopened on wages and other matters not already included on Aug. 11, a year before expiration date.

A general increase will be sought to boost the common labor rate of $1.35 an hour, including the 9c. About one-third of the workers in the industry are paid at that figure, Helstein said.

The conference—attended by some 300 UPW delegates representing about 250 plants—also approved a proposal to seek a minimum annual wage and abandonment of the hourly rate. Other objectives of the coming negotiations will be:

Periodic wage increases, elimination of area wage differentials, equal pay for women, a union shop throughout the industry, and a social service fund to be paid for by the employer and administered by the union. The social service fund would be used to pay for medical services, attorneys, hospital and clinic care, etc.

The delegate authorized a study of job loads in all packing plants as another step in the campaign against the speed-up. The union hopes eventually to work out fair job load standards and have them recognized by the employers.

THE DELEGATE authorized a study of packing plant job loads as another step in the campaign against the speed-up. The union hopes eventually to work out fair job load standards and have them recognized by the employers.

Business Joins Workers In Asking WSB To OK Productivity Raises

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week heard strong suggestions from both labor and management that it should o.k. both productivity wage increases and deferred wage boosts.

The productivity pay arrangement is included in a number of escalator cost-of-living contracts, particularly in the automobile industry. They provide for annual increases of several cents an hour to pay workers for improved efficiency of labor and plant operations.

The deferred wage payment plans are more often found in AFL contracts. They provide for advance agreements on automatic future increases during the life of union-management contracts.

First spokesman for the CIO at the hearing was Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers. He told the board:

"It is very clearly understood we are in favor of introducing into the production process the most advanced technology, and we expect to fight for our share of increased productivity."

Reuther said both the auto companies and the UAW have "no question whatsoever about that point."

The board also heard from Harry W. Anderson, General Motors vice-president, who made a strong plea for WSB approval of productivity increases.

Even when productivity raises exceed the board's regular wage formula, the General Motors official said, there is "no basis, economic or otherwise" for the government to risk "stoppages and slow downs" by banning them.

OTHER CIO statements were filed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Ben Sigel, counsel for the CIO Electrical Workers; Sol Barkin, research director for the Textile Union.

Goldberg said it would be a "most unfortunate and unjust intervention" in the sharing of national income "if the board were to rule out productivity wage adjustments.

"It would be ironic indeed for one government agency to disallow wage increases based on industrial efficiency, while other government agencies spend millions of dollars each year to show trade unionists from abroad that the American workers have a stake in improving the industrial processes."

RATHER THAN ENGAGE in collective bargaining, Busch and Son have uniformed guards outside their Newark, N. J., jewelry store, while their employes, members of the CIO Retail Union of New Jersey, picket. The discharge of a union member started the strike Apr. 17.

The Garden Of Eden Was Sorta Nice, Too

A lot of Republicans have been clamoring for a return to the Hoover age, but that isn't far enough back for Rep. Dondero (R. Mich.).

He wants the use of McGuffey's Readers revived in the country's schools to combat what he loosely calls a "socialistic slant" in some textbooks now used.

McGuffey's Readers, strong in moral teaching, were widely used throughout the country in the 1840-1900 period.

Dondero might be fooled, though. In the New York Times, Author Phyllis McGinley described McGuffey as a modern in his own era, who "never would have been so behind the times" as to include in a 20th century reader the last century author still in textbooks.

Living Costs Rise For 16th Month

THE COST of living increased for the 16th consecutive month in the 30-day period ended Apr. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers Price Index revealed when it was made public May 23.

The table below shows how it has moved in past years, and month-by-month since January, 1950, when the apparently unending upsurge began.

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
		Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6

3c Living Cost Raise Goes To Auto Union

THE COST of living, already at a record high, edged a mite closer to the stratosphere in the month ended April 15.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced May 23 that its cost of living index stood at 184.6 in the middle of last month, compared to 185.4 on Mar. 15.

This is an increase of 14.4 points, or 8.5%, since June 15, 1950—just before the Communist invasion of South Korea. It is a jump of 3.1 points, or 1.7%, since Jan. 15, 1951—just before what has been called the price freeze.

The total increase since Jan. 15, plus a rent "bias" of .8 points not shown in the index, means a pay boost of 3c an hour to nearly one million members of the CIO Auto Workers and to many additional workers in other industries.

UAW contracts with most of the industry provide for escalator adjustments every three months on the basis of BLS figures. Wages automatically increase 1c an hour for each 1.14 points increase in the index.

The raise for the Auto Workers does not require approval by the Wage Stabilization Board, as it comes within the 10% increase over rates of January, 1950, allowable without such approval under present policy.

However, the UAW under their contracts are slated for an additional 4c increase on June 1. This is paid annually as an improvement factor and is based on a calculated rise in the worker's productivity. This raise would put the workers over the 10% ceiling.

The board held a public hearing May 24 at which spokesmen for the CIO, the Auto Workers and the industry urged that it be approved, but handed down no decision.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston has approved this type of increase in principle.

The WSB also is wrestling with a 15% wage increase negotiated with major employers by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and other unions. It named a five-man panel headed by John Dunlop, a public member of the board, to study the contracts and report to the full board.

ANOTHER panel, it is expected, will be named to study an increase of 10c an hour under a contract between the CIO Textile Workers and employers of more than 100,000 members in the North.

Both the shipbuilding and textile increases probably will be approved if the WBS applies to them the same reasoning under which it authorized 9c an hour for some 85,000 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The board based its approval on the fact that the packinghouse workers would have had that much due them if their contracts had contained escalator clauses.

Vargas Gives Brazil 40-Hour Week

The new government of President Vargas in Brazil is preparing to institute reforms long sought by organized labor in that country, according to information received by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He has already published a decree establishing the 40-hour week in all industry and has announced wage increases which raised rates in some states by two and three times the old scales.

CIO Lapel Emblems

Our regular design—CIO in gold on an oval field of blue. Two grades, identical in design and appearance. Price based on materials and Federal tax as below:

Quantity	Permaloy	Gold Plate
10 to 49	25c each	40c each
50 to 99	24c each	39c each
100 or more	23c each	38c each

Available for prepaid shipment from the factory around June 15.

Send your order, with remittance in check or money order, to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Unwanted Wage Increases

Several hundred thousand CIO members—in the auto, electrical and other industries with cost-of-living "escalator" contracts—won a wage boost of 3c an hour last week, as a result of the latest Consumers Price Index figures.

In a very real sense, those were "unwanted" wage increases.

For it's our guess that most of the workers getting the benefit of cost-of-living adjustments would rather have seen a halt in the upward inflationary spiral.

It has become the fashion, among some critics of organized labor, to maintain that workers really like inflation—because through their unions they win at least some small protection from rising prices.

Of course, organized workers are better off in this inflationary situation than some groups—people on fixed salaries or pensions—whose standard of living has been seriously undermined by the needless inflation inflicted by profiteers and speculators.

But the efforts of unions throughout America to improve the Defense Production Act, the rent control statute and the tax law, constitute proof positive that workers want inflation checked in its tracks.

It is not labor, but the spokesmen of big business, who are screaming for an end to price controls and rent control.

Congress can do much to help not only organized workers but the millions of unorganized, unprotected people in this country whose future is threatened by the menace of inflation.

So far, Congress, hasn't done much for these folks. The time is long over-due for the Senators and Representatives to enact laws that will help the common people. The corporations—despite the cries of their million-dollar lobbies—are well able to take care of themselves.

Stranger Than Fiction

• The CIO Railroad Workers Union complains that 4000 men who make and repair railroad freight cars have been laid off—at the very moment that an army transport colonel complains we need 10,000 new freight cars each month for defense purposes.

• The same week, a booksellers trade group complained that John Q. Public is cutting down on his purchase of novels and short stories.

Seen from a proper viewpoint, the reason is obvious. Why read novels when the news these days—at home and abroad—is so often stranger than fiction?

Victory For Democracy

The Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee—one or the younger members of the CIO—deserves hearty congratulations for its sparkling Labor Board election victory at the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The two-to-one victory of the commitee over a union whose affiliation—until just before the NLRB poll—was with a Communist-dominated organization, is another step forward in CIO's effort to free workers from leaders whose basic loyalty is to an outside political party.

On the other hand, the efforts of John Hancock executives to postpone the election and defeat the CIO constitute a sordid chapter in labor-management relations. The company has a long way to go before it matches the reputation of the illustrious American from whom it has taken its name.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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The Old Soak!

'Lost Locomotives' Mystery

By CUSHMAN REYNOLDS,
For Labor Press Association

CAPITAL REPORTERS—not to mention members of the House Subcommittee on Monopoly Power—were completely baffled by the Mystery of the Lost Locomotives.

As developed at two subcommittee hearings, main fact was that through skullduggery, punk administration or both in the National Production Authority, activities of four big locomotive makers were sharply curtailed in March and April because papers allowing them steel disappeared.

At the same time, General Motors, the biggest locomotive maker, obtained all the steel it asked for.

Net result was a production loss, testimony before the subcommittee indicated. Baldwin Locomotive alone didn't make 44 locomotives it might have put together had enough steel been made available, a Baldwin spokesman reported.

Right in the middle of the "mystery" sat two dollar-a-year NPA officials from the steel industry.

One was Melvin W. Cole, head of the NPA's Iron & Steel Division and a former sales executive for Bethlehem Steel. The other was Harry P. Rankin of the Steel Division's Bars & Semi-Finished Section, who came to NPA from Republic, Steel, to whom General Motors recently loaned $40 million.

Testifying May 23, Cole said that as a Republic official he used to do a lot of business with GM.

Central to the controversy was a memorandum dated April 5, signed by Robert T. Glenn, head of NPA's Transportation Equipment Division, and drafted by Col. William G. Knight, assistant to Glenn. In the memorandum, it was charged that "favoritism" was shown to GM while the papers of other companies disappeared twice.

Before the subcommittee May 21, Knight said copies of this memorandum were sent to Cole twice. But on May 23 Cole denied having seen the document until a copy was given to him after Knight testified. Cole also denied having showed undue favortism to GM, but took full responsibility for assuring GM steel for locomotives in March.

During Cole's testimony the story unfolded as follows: Early in March, General Motors, Baldwin Locomotive, American Locomotive, Fairbanks-Morse and General Electric asked NPA for special steel allowances so they could make needed locomotives. (All but GM wanted some non-ferrous metals.)

NPA, in the person of Cole, issued DOs (defense orders) for all the companies but GM, giving them a priority in the steel market. On his own authority, with Glenn's concurrence, Cole upped GM's priority to a "directive," a kind of super-priority.

Cole said GM spokesmen convinced him GM might have to close down its locomotive division if he didn't give the company 2663 tons of carbon steel. He insisted he made the decision on the merits of the case, although the GM spokesmen were old friends of his.

He said the other companies never presented as good a case for emergency action but admitted he never pressed them. (Nevertheless, Baldwin thought its case just as good. GE had to lay off men in February due to material shortage while GM was operating at a record level. Little was said about Fairbank-Morse. American Locomotive was struck, Cole said.)

EVEN THEN, the companies might have gotten their steel and other metals had the DOs gone through on schedule, as GM's directive did. But by March 19 it was clear that the four DOs were "lost."

At this point, Cole signed a second set of steel DOs and sent them through NPA channels to pick up authorizations for aluminum, copper, and timken metal.

These DOs were lost too.

They weren't found until late May 22. NPA delivered them to the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), midway through Cole's testimony May 23.

Washington observers saw two questions to be answered by the Celler hearings. Was the GM priority "raised" on its merits or to favor GM? Was the double disappearance of the DOs for four of GM's top competitors an example of inept and wasteful administration or was it outright chicanery—to favor GM again?

In the meantime, one newsman's remark etched the situation sharply.

"What a hell of a way to run a war," he said.

Meaning Of CIO Victory

New Deal Begins For Insurance Agents

THE SMASHING victory won by the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee at the John Hancock Life Insurance Co., on May 18 marked the beginning of a new deal for insurance agents in the country.

When the CIO expelled the United Office and Professional Workers in Mar., 1950, on the grounds that the leadership was Communist-dominated, the bulk of the 8000 insurance agents who were UOPWA members approved the move, according to IAWOC leaders.

They had seen for themselves what happens to a union when the top men become more interested in promoting a foreign political belief than in fighting for trade union principles. And they didn't like what they saw.

Many Locals Quit UOPWA

Following the expulsion of UOPWA, many locals which had actively opposed the left-wing leaders disaffiliated and became independent rather than remain in the union which had failed so completely to represent them in dealing with the powerful insurance companies.

Delegations of agents came to Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, and asked that they be permitted to remain in the CIO. He promised to help them in every possible way.

On Apr. 22, and 23, 1950, a conference was held in Philadelphia at which the IAWOC was established and an application made for a CIO charter.

The charter was granted May 1, and Pres. Philip Murray named Haywood chairman, Simon Helfgott, vice chairman, and Harold Ash, secretary-treasurer.

IAWOC immediately petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for elections at all the major insurance companies that had been dealing with UOPWA, including John Hancock and Metropolitan.

Then began a year of litigation featured by UOPWA's frantic efforts to avoid holding elections whereby the insurance men could vote for the union of their choice.

Among the various tricks employed to confuse the agents were several affiliation moves, first with the left-wing, catch-all Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, then with Leon Berney's brainchild, the United Insurance Agents of America, and finally with an outfit called the National Federation of Insurance Agents Councils.

In addition, Ash charges that during the campaign, the Hancock company entered into a deliberate conspiracy with UOPWA to commit an unfair labor practice by announcing a wage increase while negotiating with IAWOC.

The NLRB however, refused to be taken in by the scheme and ordered the Hancock election held as scheduled. The results were: IAWOC—3064, UIAA—1499, AFL—652, no union—78.

IAWOC Chairman Haywood points out that the relationship which has existed in the past between the average agent and his company, makes it doubly clear why insurance men need a legitimate trade union to represent them.

'Paternalism Fostered'

"For years, these men who make their living selling security to others, have had no security for themselves or their families," he said. "They had none because the companies for whom they worked deliberately fostered a program of paternalism designed to convince the agents that they were totally dependent upon their employers.

"As late as 1931 for example every agent lived in constant fear of losing his job. In that year, it is a matter of record that every other agent in the country was fired for some reason or other."

Between the years 1928 and 1937, the Metropolitan company discharged a total of 65,000 agents and Prudential fired 25,000. Vacations were unknown and agents were forced to make five-day week reports and on some weeks, seven-day written statements.

Working conditions have improved to some extent, but the unorganized insurance man is still at the mercy of the company.

Haywood pointed out that since the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted, a number of CIO unions have objected to their members being subjected to the captive audience provision of the law.

They have contended that the section of the law which makes it permissible for an employer to force his workers to attend meetings where they are bombarded with company-beamed propaganda is a violation of the right of free speech.

Company Propaganda Daily

Fortunately, however, CIO members are subjected to the "canned speeches" at infrequent intervals. Not so the unorganized insurance agent. He hears them every morning at the end of the daily "pep" meeting he is required to attend.

In addition, he is forced to engage in "selling contests" with other agents and is constantly faced with ever increasing production goals. Agents are still grossly underpaid, a condition which the IAWOC intends to correct.

In the short space of 13 months, the CIO union has won contracts at the following companies: Golden Eagle Life Insurance Co.; Unity Life and Accident Association; United Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Lincoln Republic Life Insurance Co.; Home Life Insurance Co.; Monumental Life Insurance Co., and Quaker City Life Insurance Co.

Haywood says plans for the future include a program to integrate local unions and the membership into the IAWOC. A national policy conference will meet in the near future to discuss this matter. The IAWOC, he says, intends to "get the best contract the Hancock agents ever had" and then launch "a successful campaign on Prudential and Metropolitan."

AMA Policies So Unpopular, Even Members Are Balking

THE REVOLT OF the doctors against the policies of their trade group—the American Medical Association—is reaching sizable proportions.

Forty-three per cent of the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society and 42% of the physicians in the New York County Medical Society have failed to pay the $25 AMA advertising campaign assessment.

The AMA advertising and publicity campaign seeks to convince the American people that AMA is completely devoted to their interests. Object of the multi-million dollar campaign is to defeat national health insurance.

The AMA favors voluntary medical care plans, provided they are dominated by the doctors. Aided by the high-powered publicity firm of Whitaker & Baxter, it has been carrying on a campaign of misrepresentation against the national health insurance bill and federal aid to medical schools.

The extent of the doctors' revolt against AMA is revealed by Bernard De Voto, who conducts "The Easy Chair" department for Harper's Magazine.

De Voto last January added to AMA's worries by printing a "letter to a family doctor," in which he took exception to AMA's policies.

He told his doctor: "You and Dr. Henderson (AMA president) are saying what is not so. Your acquiescence in this claptrap withdraws you from my respect."

Many medicos agree with De Voto. In the May issue of Harper's he writes that he has received 91 letters from them.

"Something over 80% of them approve what I said," he writes. "Every letter that was written on the letterhead of a hospital, medical school, or medical foundation is favorable."

THE ACTION of the Massachusetts and New York County doctors is significant, and De Voto quotes from the doctors' letters to show that they are burned up plenty at the AMA.

One of their principal beefs against the AMA and its constituent bodies is that their publications tell only one side of the story—the AMA's side.

De Voto quotes one of his doctor correspondents as saying:

"I have never seen anything published on the . . . contrary to the official AMA stand."

Many of the letter writers implore De Voto not to reveal their names. They fear the AMA's power. They fear that their livelihoods will be cut off through being dropped from their local medical societies and being barred from practice in hospitals.

Will anything come of the revolt? Perhaps the AMA policies will change if enough physicians take a courageous stand such as that of Dr. T. F. McNair Scott.

Dr. Scott is research professor in the Dept. of Pediatrics of the Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical School; director of research of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and president of the Philadelphia Pediatrics Society.

He wrote a letter to the Pennsylvania Medical Journal, official publication of the Pennsylvania Medical Society—and got it printed.

EXPLAINING he had not paid his assessment for the advertising campaign or a later assessment of $25 for the AMA's fund to aid medical schools—in lieu of federal aid—Dr. Scott wrote:

"I can only hope that this letter may act as a straw in the wind from which the policy makers of the organization (AMA) may realize that there are a few people who would be glad to back a positive program that squarely faces the issue, rather than the negative program at present under way.

"I look forward to the day when I shall be able to pay all the yearly dues with a clear conscience."

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin was presented with the Torch of Hope Award for 1951 at a recent dinner in New York sponsored by some 90 CIO and AFL international unions and the City of Hope, national non-sectarian medical center at Los Angeles. Left to right are AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers, Tobin, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers and Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers. In center background is ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, also chairman of the City of Hope's National Labor Council.

Housewives Cheer

Milk prices in Brooklyn tumbled from 6 to 15c a quart on May 17 as 30 dairies and groceries in the Williamsburg section engaged in an all-out price war.

It began when Morris Sunshine offered his customers milk at 19c a quart, 1c below the prevailing price.

Swedish Prices Also Up

The United States isn't the only country where the cost of living is going up—if that's any consolation.

In Sweden, the Social Democratic Women's Association has called for restoration of the 1947 purchasing power of social welfare cash payments to large families and self-supporting mothers.

Congressional Hearings Spotlight Ine

Workers Not Apathetic, Carey Says

By MILTON PLUMB

THE BATTLE lines have now been sharply drawn in the fight to save America from more inflation.

On one side stands a small but powerful group of selfish interests, determined to reap huge profits from the nation's peril. On the other is the American people.

James B. Carey

Despite strong pressure from the lobbies representing big business, Congress at last seems beginning to realize this fact.

"Absolutely immoral" is the way some congressmen describe the unprecedented profits which most American industries have been earning since the outbreak of war in Korea. Figures on those profits were submitted by representatives of the CIO at congressional hearings last week.

The CIO appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee on May 21 to urge continuance and strengthening of the Defense Production Act. It called for "equality of sacrifice" and stated labor's willingness to submit to wage controls, provided prices and rents are also brought into line.

On the same day, at hearings on the act before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, spokesmen for profiteers demanded an end to all controls upon prices. They brazenly threatened black market operations and the creation of phony "shortages" unless the government scraps its price control program.

The CIO testimony was presented by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, whose statement was read by R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization; and Stanley Ruttenberg, director of research. Frank Fernbach of the CIO Research Dept. also testified in response to committee questions.

Demand Equal Sacrifice

Carey said that if, as some congressmen have charged, there exists an apathy about the national defense program, "that apathy does not exist among the nation's workers."

"It is true that workers are disturbed," he said. "They are disturbed by the widespread evidence of scandalous profiteering on our national necessities. They are disturbed because the promises of equality of sacrifice have not been carried out."

The CIO spokesman told Congress that "the rank and file of the American people want to do their part, are willing to make the necessary sacrifices so long as they are assured that other segments of the population will do likewise."

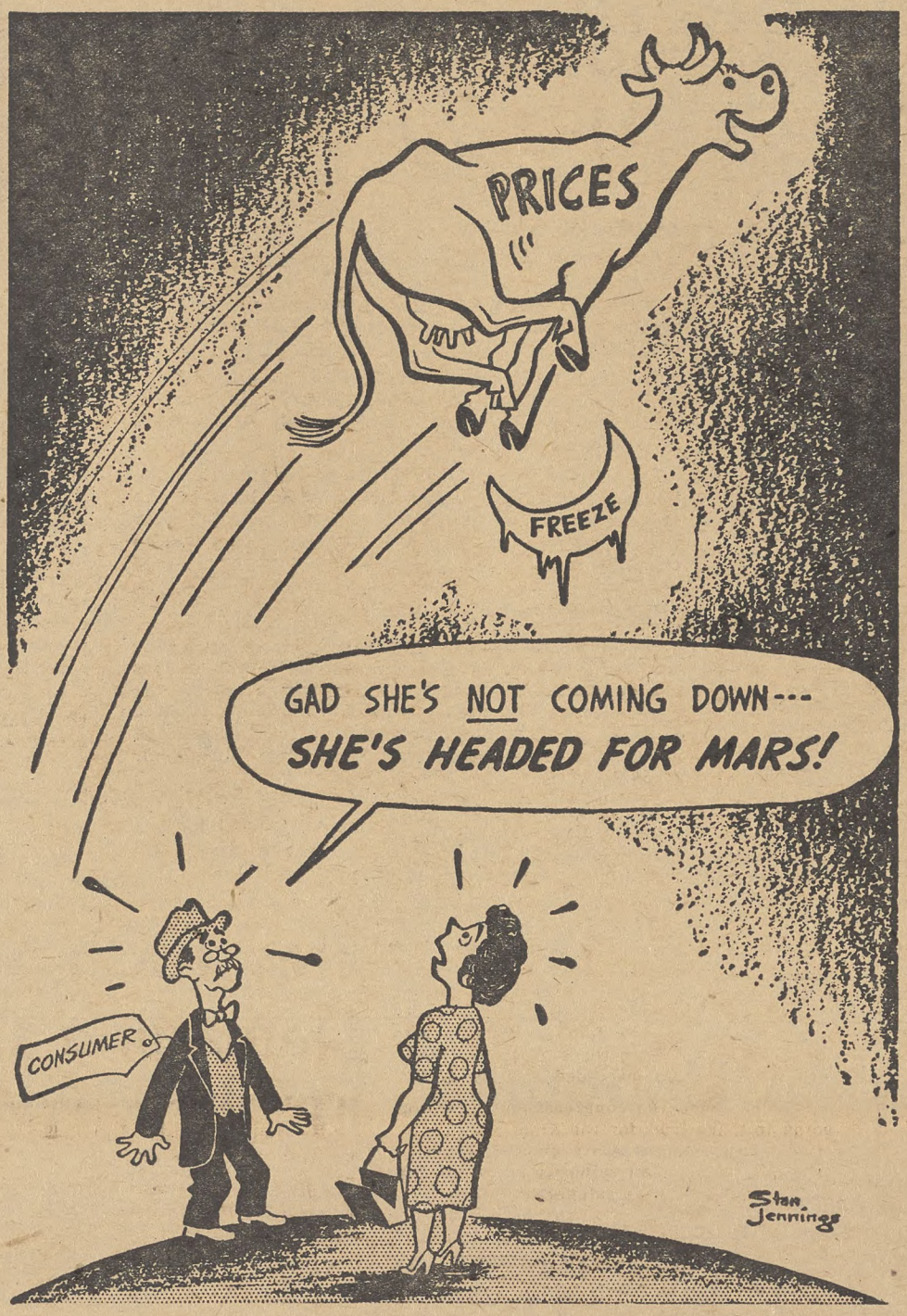
He cited the following figures to show what has happened to the national economy in the last year:

Between the first quarter of 1950 and the same period of 1951 the wages of workers in manufacturing industries increased 14c an hour or 9.8%.

In the same period, the gross profit on the labor of these 13 million production workers increased from 65c an hour in 1950 to an astounding 90c an hour in 1951, or 38%.

Rep. McKinnon (D., Calif.) told the committee that he saw a real "danger" in the figures Carey cited. He said that it indicates a "spreading apart" of earnings that "is concentrating wealth in a few hands."

"Eventually," McKinnon warned, "this trend will end democracy unless it is checked."



—From the Trainman News

Hi-diddle-diddle

Ruttenberg

Carey further highlighted the danger by pointing out that the "take" of U. S. corporations, after taxes, has risen to nearly double the high level of profit during World War II.

"In the same period," he said, "the share of income going to wages dropped from 62% to 61½%." This happened despite the fact that the labor force has increased by nearly seven million people.

The CIO secretary-treasurer told the committee that Congress has a duty to enact new legislation that will provide "the kind of climate in which people will have confidence in justice and equal treatment and, therefore, will cooperate fully in our national purpose."

Carey called for a complete reversal on credit controls, which at present are "discriminatory" against the small consumer.

While he was testifying, spokesmen for the big meat packers and cattlemen were telling the Senate committee that if the new price ceilings on beef are not lifted, they will "have to" flout the government's order through black market operations.

The cattlemen apparently were already backing up their threats. The United Press reported that cattle receipts at the 12 major markets totalled only 41,000 head on May 21, compared with 77,500 a week earlier and 68,700 a year ago.

The number was the smallest ever sent to markets on any day in May.

The "case" for the seller's strike was stated by Loren C. Bambert, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

"Under the circumstances," Bambert cynically contended, "the only thing that can save the livestock producers and feeders from a disastrous situation is the development of the black market which apparently is increasing day by day."

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) replied to meat industry spokesmen by remarking that they were arguing "that there is one sector of the economy that will not submit to this (controls program) and will go into the black market."

The CIO has always supported the "concept of parity and all other measures which seek to achieve a better life for the farm families of this nation," Ruttenberg said. "This is our stand today."

However, "if parity measures a fair return to the farmer for the fruits of his labor," Ruttenberg continued, "it is only logical and proper that the Cattle Growers Association cease their agitation for complete freedom from price stabilization.

"Beef is already in excess of 150% of parity. In other words, their return is already 50% more than 'fair.'"

Writ

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Business Paper G

BIG BUSINESS efforts to wreck
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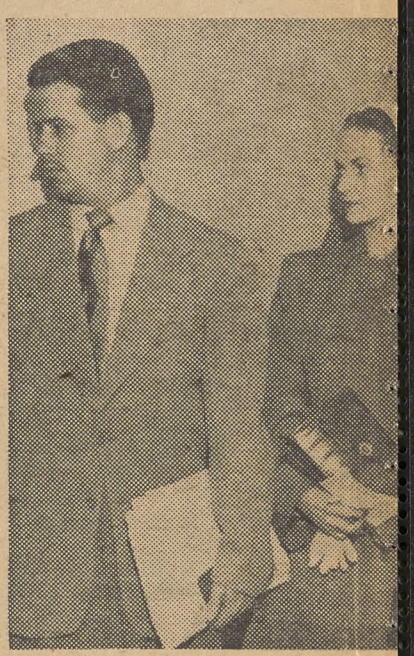
merce to stomach.

The Journal boasts that it is "the w
foremost business newspaper." Usual
reflects the thinking of the business
munity in its editorial policies.

On May 22, however, the Journal's
torial page discussed one proposa



THEIR EYES ON CONGRESS, c
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R NOW — TO YOUR
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TRENGTHEN THE
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Legislator (GOP) Told About Life

ONE PLUS two equals only one—in Republican arithmetic on workers' earnings.

At hearings May 21 before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the Defense Production Act, Rep. McDonough (R. Calif.) sought to justify rent increases.

"There are many cases," he said, "where individuals during the last war earned up to $500 or $600 a month—people who got into a house that was frozen under rent control back to the 1942 level. Their earnings increased but rent did not."

R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, immediately challenged the congressman's figures on workers' earnings.

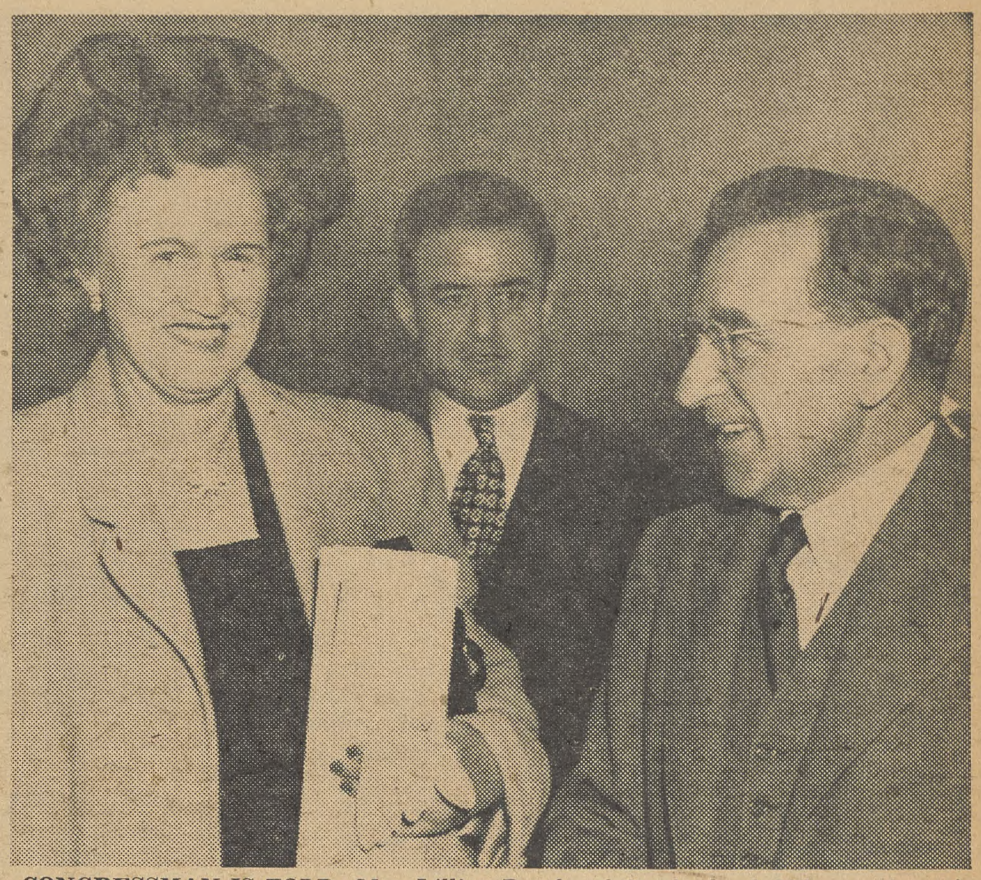
"I happen to know a lot of defense workers," he said, "but I just don't know the kind of people you're talking about."

Thomas pointed to a group of auto workers seated in the committee room. He said that they worked in one of the highest paid industries, but he would like to bet McDonough a new suit that not one was earning even $100 a week in take-home pay.

McDonough then made his arithmetic clear.

"If you don't know who these workers are I am talking about," he explained, "I am talking about a man and wife and maybe other members of the family, living in the same rental unit, with three people working, where the income exceeded $500 or $600."

Thomas asked the congressman, "Are you going to make laws for the American people on the basis of a minority group like that? It was a very small minority of American families who fit that category."



CONGRESSMAN IS TOLD: Mrs. Lillian Burch, of Cumberland, Md., member of the executive board of Local 1874, CIO Textile Workers, tells Rep. Nicholson (R. Mass.) that the people want stronger price and rent controls.

gs On NAM Plan To End Controls

the National Association of Manufacturers "to which we cannot subscribe at this time. That is the termination of all price and wage controls when the present Act expires, June 30."

Saying that it "wished" it could share the NAM view, the Journal admitted that it was "forced to the conclusion that, under present circumstances, direct controls are needed in the fight against inflation and should be continued."

"Were price controls to be removed at this time, we are very much afraid that the result would be a rather chaotic scramble for those supplies not earmarked for military purposes.

"Such a scramble would be the counterpart of 'rationing by purse strings' which would be economically and socially unsound," the Journal warned.

"We cannot subscribe to the view that 'the present price control program has not worked and will not work' and that, therefore, it should be abolished."

es from CIO unions
electrical industries
and Currency Com-
mittee before attending the current hearings on amendments to the Defense Production Act. They heard CIO leaders testify that the act should be strengthened.

Haywood Sees High Rents Damaging Defense Effort

"THOUSANDS OF servicemen and their families and defense workers and their families are being victimized by the absence of adequate low-rent housing," CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood told the House Banking and Currency Committee last week.

He called for an amendment to the Defense Production Act to provide an adequate federal system of rent control and warned:

Allan S. Haywood

"The full import of this tragedy upon the efficiency of our defense effort has not yet been felt."

City by city, and defense center by defense center, Haywood pointed to conditions throughout the country which support his contention that "the housing shortage is a national scandal."

All of the following examples of the current situation, he told the Committee, are taken from official sources:

ATLANTA, GA. Out of a total of 95,000 housing units, 37,000 are listed as substandard and 15,000 are so dilapidated that they "do not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements."

Yet 1300 families in substandard dwellings and 300 of those in dilapidated housing units are paying over $50 monthly in rent, "just to get a roof over their heads."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Nine months after controls had been removed from rents, 71% of all renters had to pay their landlords 35% more. But the poorest families suffered most. Of families that had paid under $30, 86% were given a boost, and the average raise for this group was 50%.

CAMP PICKETT, VA. "Many apartments which are substandard," according to Rep. Hays (D. O.), are "renting at $100 to $125 a month to Army personnel."

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CAL. A total of 1215 families recently found to be without housing or living in substandard, high-rent units.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Mayor Morrison has warned Congress that "War housing, as all other housing in the Charleston area, for all practical purposes, is full."

DETROIT, MICH. Forty-seven thousand families are now living in housing officially labeled "substandard." One out of every nine renters is being forced to pay 35% or more of his income to his landlord.

Yet the homes of hundreds of families are being demolished to make room for new highway construction and other civic improvement. The housing vacancy rate is almost zero, although thousands of additional workers must be brought into the Detroit area if defense production schedules are to be met.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Two months after rent controls ended, rents jumped an average of 23%. But the landlords shot rents up 40% for those low-income families who had been paying under $30 monthly.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. "It was worse" than Los Angeles.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Federal aid is "necessitated by influx of defense workers and military personnel," according to Mayor Hoyer. He estimates that additional war housing is needed for 3000 families.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH. Gouging of Selfridge Air Base families by local landlords resulted in rent raises of 30% to 60%, following the lifting of rent ceilings two months ago.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. "Present housing needs, especially for families of low-income (less than $3000 annually) are virtually on par with the stringency that existed during and immediately after World War II," according to Mayor Morrison.

PORTLAND, ORE. "Using 1945 costs, it would require $25 million to bring housing to the 1945 level," says Portland's Mayor Lee.

SAN DIEGO, CAL. Mayor Knox has called the present emergency housing situation in his city "unbelievably impacted." He describes it as "worse than at any time in World War II."

Bosses Seek Exemptions In Wage Act

INDUSTRY HAS got out the old chisel and is using it to punch more loopholes in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In 1949, when the minimum wage was raised to 75c an hour, many employers used the chisel to chop several hundred thousand low-paid workers out of the act's protection.

Now more of them want the same right to exploit the unprotected. Among them are employes of cotton gins, flour mills, vegetable and fruit canneries, and the like. At recent hearings before the Wage-Hour Division, operators of such plants demanded an expansion of the definition of "area of production." If they win, additional thousands of workers will be deprived of the protection of the act, especially in the application of overtime provisions.

UNION witnesses testified that technological changes since 1940 have turned thousands of one-time agricultural workers into industrial or factory employes.

Solomon Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers, who spoke for the CIO, offered the cotton gin as an example.

Once, he said, the gin had to be near the cotton plantation. Now it is usually in the city where the cotton is spun and woven. And it has become a fully mechanical operation, he stressed, requiring employes with mechanical rather than agricultural skills.

He also pointed out that the unfair competition the law is supposed to correct would be strengthened if exemptions were allowed in tobacco sheds, oil refineries, fruit packing sheds, seafood and vegetable canneries and creameries, because so many of them are becoming unionized and wages are being raised.

The city, he said, is moving into the country—and the area of agricultural labor influence must narrow.

Basic Training Begun By UNESCO In Mexico

The United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has opened the first of six regional centers for training specialists in basic education at Patzcuaro, Mexico.

The other centers will be set up in Africa, the Near East, Southeast Asia, the Far East and Australia.

U. S. Puts Halters On 15,000 Drug Salesmen

The Food and Drug Administration has warned the public against house-to-house canvassers selling a vitamin and mineral product called Nutrilite.

An injunction was obtained against the manufactures, Mytinger & Caselberry, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., after FDA agents, acting as customers made on-the-spot recordings of sales talks of agents selling the patent medicine.

The decree restrains 15,000 door-to-door-salesmen from making extravagant claims for Nutrilite.

Denham Now Registered Lobbyist

ROBERT N. Denham, whose resignation as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board was requested — and obtained — by President Truman, has registered as a lobbyist.

He will represent the Continental Baking Co. On its behalf, he said, he will keep an eye on labor legislation and what happens to the Taft-Hartley Act in Congress.

Denham will receive a salary of $10,000 a year plus undetermined expenses—which, incidentally, include "occasional entertainment costs."

Continental Baking is headed into a major NLRB case with the AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union. The union says the firm has 5000 employes in 83 plants throughout the country.

It wants to bargain with the company on a national basis, instead of locally, for all of them it represents except those in Washington, D. C., and Berkeley and Sacramento, Cal.

Denham is reported as saying he will not concern himself with the case, inasmuch as it was started while he was still NLRB general counsel. His term in the NLRB post was marked by endless disagreements with organized labor and constant bickering with the board.

His resignation was asked last September. The day after it became effective he showed up at a desk in the office of the Washington corporation law firm of Gall & Lane.

John Gall, senior member of the firm, formerly was general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

LEGISLATIVE PROBLEMS are being discussed at a meeting of Rep. Case (R. N. J.), seated at left, and members of the Union County, N. J., CIO Council. Others seated, left to right, Pres. John F. Frenkiewich of the Union County Council, Rubber Worker; Anthony McConolgue, Linden, Oil Worker; Lester Weiner, council attorney; Marguerite McCollum, Rahway, Newspaper Guild; John H. Murray, Hillside, Auto Worker; standing, Dave Rifkin, Thomas Breen, both of Elizabeth, and both Oil Workers; John U. Murray, Roselle, Textile Worker, and James Trice, Newark, Auto Worker.

Five Flee Poland In Locomotives

The five Polish railroad workers who refused to return home after taking locomotives to Belgium for repairs are being given emergency aid by the Intl. Rescue Committee.

The five managed to get out of Poland by substituting their photographs for those of trusted Communists on a group passport. They fled when they learned they were to be sent to concentration camps.

Four of them already had been arrested for listening to western radio broadcasts and for sheltering members of the underground anti-Communist organization.

The IRC is a voluntary nonsectarian group specializing in aid to democratic exiles who have established consistent records of opposition to totalitarianism. It is currently engaged in an "Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign" for funds.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green are members of the national sponsoring committee.

Board Clears Aircraft Worker Discharged As Security Risk

JAMES SCHUETZ, whose worst sin apparently is his union activity, has been restored to his job at the Bell Aircraft Co., near Buffalo, N. Y., by the Industrial Employment Review Board—with back pay to last December.

Schuetz is a member of CIO Auto Workers Local 501. A veteran of two stretches in the Navy, both of which ended in honorable discharges, he was fired under a ruling by the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board.

The armed services' board did not advise Schuetz of the reason for his discharge until Jan. 26. Then he was told:

"You do not possess the integrity and discretion essential in the security of classified military information."

Chairman J. Tenney Mason, of the Review Board, advised Schuetz of the reversal by letter. The Review Board's order said:

"The weight of the evidence is insufficient to sustain the action of the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board in denying appellant access to classified military information or contract work, and that decision is hereby reversed.

"The appellant is granted the privilege of access to military information and/or material up to and including secret as long as he is employed by the Bell Aircraft Co."

THE MAN WHOSE loyalty was thus vindicated was restored to his job for the fifth time.

Four times in the past Bell Aircraft tried to get rid of him because he was doing an effective and aggressive job as a union man, according to his co-workers. Each time Local 501 took the discharge to arbitration, and each time he was reinstated with back pay.

His firing differed from the usual pattern, inasmuch as he was not accused of Communism. He is chairman of the Erie County Socialist Party. Neither this or any other branch of the Socialist Party has even been classified as "subversive" in any list made public by the U. S. Attorney General. As a matter of fact, the Socialists are among the bitterest enemies of the Communists.

Schuetz had the complete backing of his local and international unions and the Erie County CIO Council. Richard Lipsitz, UAW attorney, represented him in hearings before the Review Board in Washington on Feb. 28.

Rumely Fined $1000 In Contempt Case

Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, has been given a suspended sentence of six months and ordered to pay a $1000 fine. He was convicted last month of contempt of Congress.

Sentence was imposed by Judge Richmond B. Keech in Federal District Court at Washington, who said he had given the case "extraordinary consideration."

"Save for this man's age," he said, "I would commit him." Rumely is 69. He immediately announced that he will appeal.

The chief operating executive of the anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal CCG, Rumely was found guilty on charges growing out of his refusal to answer questions of the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.).

The committee specifically wanted to know the names of purchasers of thousands of copies of CCG publications.

Many of them were books strongly condemning the Roosevelt and Truman administrations and the organized labor movement—usually as "socialistic" or "communistic." Others sang the praises of unrestricted free enterprise. All of them plugged the line most favorable to big business and the country's wealthiest people.

Rumely claimed he and the CCG were protected by the free press guarantee and were not required under the Constitution to answer the committee's questions.

He was tried twice on a similar charge growing out of a 1944 lobby investigation. The first jury failed to agree, the second acquitted him.

He also was convicted of violating the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act of World War I by taking German money to help him buy the old New York Daily Mail for use as a propaganda organ. President Coolidge pardoned him.

New College Draft Rule Urged

THE EXECUTIVE board of the CIO Auto Workers has urged President Truman to abolish the blanket draft-deferment of college students "in order that all youths . . . may receive equal treatment."

In a resolution sent to the President and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, the UAW board recommended that qualified youths "be selected from the personnel of the armed services after induction" and sent to college "on completion of basic training."

The present deferment regulation, the board pointed out, permits those who can afford it to "buy" deferment by enrolling in college before induction dates.

The union also suggested a committee representing labor, industry, educational institutions and the public to classify college courses in relation to their importance from the standpoint of the nation's health and security.

The UAW added that selection of qualified students for assignment to college courses should be on the basis of competitive tests or other yardsticks designed by competent technicians.

Same Problem In Canada:

Boost Pay, CCL Urges, As Prices, Profits Rise

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labour has recommended that its affiliated unions "immediately avail themselves of every legitimate means within their power to seek very substantial wage increases."

The recommendation was made by the CCL Wage Policy Committee at a meeting in Toronto.

It marked the failure of months of patient effort by the united Canadian labor movement to induce the Dominion government to set up economic controls to protect the people from inflation and to spread the burden of rearmament.

The parallel between conditions in Canada and the United States is close. The cost of living is going up and up, profits are rising fantastically, wages are virtually frozen, taxes are aimed principally at those of low and moderate income.

The labor movements of the two countries have been fighting pretty much the same kind of fight for the same goals, with the result not clear in either nation.

CIO UNIONS in Canada are affiliated with the CCL. The CCL made known its change in policy in a statement that constitutes a damning indictment of official indifference.

"The CCL, with other central labor bodies, has repeatedly petitioned the Dominion government for action to protect the Canadian public against the ravages of high prices," it said.

"Labor has particularly emphasized the immediate necessity for control of prices and a roll back. In taking this position the labor movement has had strong support from the great majority of the Candian people.

"The government has flatly rejected labor's requests and has brushed aside the obvious demand of the Candian people for price controls. Meantime prices have sky-rocketed beyond the capacity of the average householder to meet ordinary expenses.

"FAMILIES have been forced to curtail their food purchases, and living standards of the average family have been seriously reduced.

"At the same time profits have spiralled to record high figures. While families of wage earners have been subjected to lower living standards, profits have continued unchecked at an increasing rate. Statistics show that profit-taking has been a major factor in the high prices to which the Canadian public is being subjected. While labor struggled unsuccessfully to keep abreast of the cost of living, profits have gone up 102% since 1946."

Report Favors UFWA

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended that the Hibriten Chair Co., Lenoir, N. C., re-employ three members of the CIO Furniture Workers who were discharged in 1949, and to pay them for any time they may have lost because of their discharge.

Big-Hearted House Approves Loan For Starving Indians

THE HOUSE passed a bill on May 24 which like earlier action in the Senate insisted that grain for India's starving millions be provided on a loan basis only.

By a vote of 293 to 94, the House approved a measure lending $190 million to India for the purchase of two million tons of grain in this country.

President Truman last February asked that the food be given as an outright gift. Famine is raging in India as the result of the destruction of last year's crops of grain, the basic part of Indian diet.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had recommended that half of the grain sought be given as a gift, the rest as a loan. But on May 16 the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) which put the entire transaction on a strict loan basis.

The Senate also wrote into its measure a demand that India repay part of the loan with "substantial quantities" of monazite and manganese, materials useful in the defense mobilization program.

The House bill differed from the Senate on this important point. It said only that repayment of the loan could be made by transfer to this country of such strategic and critical materials as are agreed upon between the two governments.

The two measures now go to conference.

Elimination of the Senate provision might make it possible for the Indian government to accept the loan. The export of monazite from India has been prohibited by a law against exporting materials useful in producing atomic weapons.

India already is shipping to the United States more than half of the manganese it produces.

DIXIECRAT Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) sought to kill the House measure completely. He called the loan "the height of insanity" and charged that U.S. church groups—which have been among the most active supporters of Indian aid—had been "misled."

Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.), in a bitter reply to Cox, said:

"If we refuse the starving people of India, I doubt that within the next generation we have any friends in India or any other part of the great East. Sometimes I wonder if some gentlemen have forgotten that we need friends the world around, in the East and in the West."

Rayburn won the House's applause when he added, "we need friends in this world today like we never needed them before."

The House voted down an amendment by Cox which would have required India to repay the loan in six years. Instead, the bill authorizes the Economic Cooperation Administration to lend the money on "special and easy" terms.

ECA agreements usually carry a credit of 35 years.

VISITS GERMANY

Mrs. Marie Mengerson, St. Louis, Mo., (above) represented the CIO on a delegation of American women who recently visited Germany for consultation with German women's organizations.

Harris Heads ECA Mission In Germany

MICHAEL S. HARRIS, former district director of the CIO Steelworkers in Philadelphia and present chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration special mission to Sweden, has been named head of the ECA mission in Germany.

His appointment was announced May 22 by ECA Administrator William C. Foster. It had the approval of John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, on whose staff Harris also will serve as director of the Office of Economic Affairs.

Harris succeeds Jean Cattier, New York investment banker. Foster said his appointment will strengthen the U. S. "team" in Germany in its efforts to help build a free and democratic economy.

"As a leader in the international labor movement," said Foster, "he is well equipped to encourage the free German labor movement in its drive for greater productivity, which is the key to a healthy free economy for the country."

Harris, a native of Boston, was brought up in Philadelphia and attended Brookwood Labor College. At 17 he became a representative for the AFL Pocketbook Workers in eastern Pennsylvania. Three years later he joined the CIO Steelworkers. He rose to the district directorship and membership on the international executive board.

Harris was president of the Philadelphia CIO Council and a CIO member of the Regional War Labor Board in 1943 and 1944, leaving to join the Army. He returned after service in the Pacific to Philadelphia and the council post, and took an active part in community affairs, until his ECA appointment in 1948. He is 35, married and the father of a daughter.

Minimum Pay Upped

Minimum wages in the leather, leather goods and related products industry of Puerto Rico will be increased from a range of 17c to 30c an hour to 23c to 50c under an order made public last week by Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb.

Courage Pays Off

Austrians Strike, Win At Soviet-Run Plant

A HANDFUL of Austrian metal workers has successfully defied the armed might of the Russian occupation authorities in the eastern portion of their land.

There were 285 of them. They work in the Maschinenfabrik Teudloff-Vamag, a metal fabricating plant at Atzgersdorf, near Vienna, controlled by the Soviet USIA (the organization administering Russian-controlled factories).

One day about a month ago a detective sent by Red occupation authorities went to the plant and demanded all copies of the factory union newspaper. It contained material hostile to the Soviet Union, he declared.

A short time later the chairman of the plant works council was called to Soviet headquarters and told he was fired. He paid no attention, as the law on works councils protected him, and the discharge had come from military authorities.

The next day the management of the factory dismissed him without notice. His fellow-workers promptly went on strike—a major offense in the eyes of the Russians.

Forty-five Communist workers, pressured by the party, tried to continue on the job. But only 15 of them voted at a general meeting to call off the walkout.

The Russian plant manager threatened to have the works council made legally responsible for the strike, but the employes disregarded him.

Only one member of the works council was a Communist. He was called to party headquarters, where he was given an hour and a half to end the walkout or face a military tribunal.

The party spokesman also demanded that he report the names of workers who wanted to continue the strike.

The executive committee of the Metal and Mine Workers Union voted support to the strikers and branded the discharge "a crude violation of the Shop Council Law." Austria's Minister of the Interior Helmer also supported them, declaring in a speech:

"WE ADMIRE the courage of the workers in this plant. We could reach a better understanding with the Russian occupation authorities in the Soviet Zone if it were not for the Communists and their continuous denunciations."

Labor Minister Karl Maisel called the Soviet action an insult to the union and a "gross infringement" of labor legislation.

The Austrian workers were determined to stand firm until the USIA agreed to abide by the law. This called for recognition of the "Einigungsamt," an arbitration agency, as the highest authority in matters pertaining to stewards.

They stuck it out, too. Twenty-eight Communists played the part of strikebreakers, but the rest of the employes remained on strike until the Soviet finally capitulated two weeks later. Then, and only then, did they vote to go back to their jobs.

Norway Has 'Labor Trouble' With Farmers, Employers

NORWAY IS having its first major labor troubles since the end of the war.

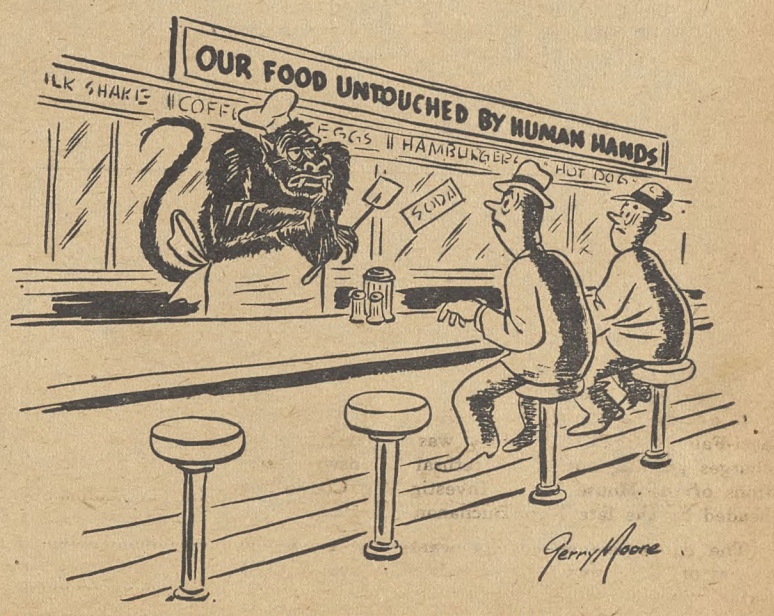
The 96,000 members of the Farmers Association have just ended a strike and resumed shipments of meat and potatoes to markets. They also have agreed to plant wheat in fields originally intended for that grain, but earmarked for barley and oats when their strike started.

Their action was taken in protest against failure of the government to carry out last year's agreement to increase farm incomes by 72.25 million kroner, through higher prices, to match wage adjustments. The association now plans to sue the government to force it to live up to the agreement.

The Norwegian Employers Association has served notice of a lockout of some 40,000 industrial workers, beginning June 2, in a dispute over the right of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions to organize foremen.

The NFTU started an organization drive only recently among foremen and technicians.

In some plants they joined readily, in others they delayed. Management, alarmed at the trend, demanded yellow dog contracts pledging them not to join the union.



'In Case Of Emergency'

CIO Asks Larger Role In Civilian Defense Plans

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

"THE EARLIEST possible moment" is the time to set up civilian defense plans for the country, CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood told 200 delegates to the CIO civilian defense conference at Cleveland.

Haywood called for greater participation of labor in national, state and local civil defense programs.

He declared that if World War III is brought about by the leaders of the Kremlin, and America is bombed, the first places to be hit will be the production centers.

"The people who work in these factories are our people," he said, "and we want a voice in setting up emergency measures to protect them in case that does happen. Labor is entitled to a place alongside management in setting up these defenses and we intend to see that we get it."

An Ounce Of Prevention . . .

Most authorities agree there is little immediate possibility that Russia will unleash an atom attack on this country.

But acting upon the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the CIO Community Services Committee and the CIO Depts. Organization and Councils are sponsoring several regional conferences on civil defense.

At these meetings delegates from international unions and state and city councils are told of steps being taken by the CIO to protect its members and the communities in the event disaster does strike.

Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, also asked that labor be given a larger role in defense plans. He quoted Gen. Omar Bradley, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, as saying that if an atomic attack comes "75% of the bombers would get through to hit our industrial centers."

Abramson said that the CSC program "is designed to prepare our people for any defense emergency. We hope other groups will cooperate with us, but if their cooperation is not forthcoming, we will go ahead with our own program."

"Some civil defense agencies in the country have complained that they have been unable to get a sufficient number of air raid wardens," he said.

"In a number of instances, labor has not been asked to participate. This creates an impossible situation. I hope it will soon be remedied so that labor can assume its rightful place."

He said that most state and local civil defense programs, including plant protection and plant security, have been planned without recognition that the help of organized labor is essential to their success.

"By participation," he asserted, "we mean full partnership with management and other groups at all stages of planning and carrying out needed civil defense measures."

He lashed out at reported attempts of some companies to force employes to submit to a comprehensive loyalty inquiry and to pledge to abide by the "rules and policies of the company."

John Brophy, former director of CIO Councils and at present Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions representative to the United Nations, declared the "CIO has committed itself to supporting our government in the event an all-out war should come."

Brophy declared that "the race against war is a race against poverty in the world." He said there is a chance to avert total war "but we must work with each other and with the people in the rest of the free world to bring about peace."

Justin Morrill, representative of the National United Services Organization, said that the "USO believes that labor unions should be represented on local USO committees."

If a bomb is dropped on this nation, Roy E. Johnson, representative of the American Red Cross, declared, "those who are trained in civil defense will be able to render aid to the civilian population." He called for CIO members, both men and women, to take first aid and nurses' training courses.

CARL W. GABEL of the Federal Civil Defense Administration bluntly told the conference that the increased tension in the world today "may flare into open warfare at any moment.

"The problem of civil defense is jointly a job for labor and management. Bombs, when they fall, do not respect difference of opinion.

Pennsy R.R. 'Furloughs' Peril Defense Plans, Green Says

PRES. JOHN GREEN of the CIO Railroad Workers has charged that the recent layoffs of 4000 railroad car production and repair men by the Pennsylvania Railroad in six cities constitutes "jeopardy to our defense mobilization efforts."

Green called on President Truman, Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant secretary of the Army, and Pennsylvania Railroad Pres. W. S. Franklin for an "immediate investigation" of the layoffs by the PRR and other railroads. Green wrote them:

"This union hereby charges all concerned with causing unnecessary confusion in the railroad industry, and particularly on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and demands that the layoff of the 4000 or more employes be stopped . . ."

He urged that "those already affected by the layoff announcement be rehired immediately to avoid the continued jeopardy to our defense mobilization efforts."

Green said that if the layoffs are a move to increase the profits of the company's stockholders and to gain public support for the railroads' proposed freight increase, the union demands that the Army which is operating the railroads cease aiding "the companies in their sabotage of the defense program."

Green declared that the layoffs in Altoona, Mahoningtown, Enola, and Renovo, Pa., and in Columbus, O., and Terre Haute, Ind., were "neither in the best interests of the defense effort or the common good."

Help Wanted, Male: Jobs For ABs

THE CIO Maritime Union has issued an urgent call for an estimated 16,000 seamen to man the 50 ships a month being taken from the merchant marine reserve fleet and put into active service.

NMU Secy.-Treas. Neal Hanley said a large reserve of trained seamen who served during World War II could qualify for the ratings as green ticket ABs, oilers and firemen-watertenders. Monthly base wages range from $248.41 on freighters for the ABs to $257.84 on colliers for oilers and firemen-watertenders.

There is an eight hour day with overtime for Sunday at sea and Saturday and Sunday in port. The overtime rate of pay for jobs paying less than $262.47 monthly is $1.22 an hour.

Hanley pointed out that Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service, has recognized the shortage of skilled seamen. He issued a memo asking all local draft boards, state directors and appeal boards to give serious consideration to the deferment of bona fide skilled seamen.

NMU officials in the principal Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports can give full particulars to any interested qualified applicants, Hanley said.

NLRB Examiner Orders 103 Paid $500,000

A NATIONAL Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ordered the Thayer Co. and the N. H. Thayer Co. of Gardner, Mass., to pay 103 members of the CIO Furniture Workers a total of almost $500,000 in back pay.

The examiner also ordered the workers reinstatement with original seniority rights. He also recommended the disestablishment of the Thayer Workers Councils, company unions formed for the purpose of discouraging UFW organization.

The case involved one of the longest hearings in NLRB history. It arose out of the discharge in 1949 of 18 workers because of activity on behalf of UFW Local 154. Following a strike in protest over the discharges in 1949, the company fired an additional 87 employes.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer hailed the decision as being of "vital significance" to the labor movement as a whole. He said the NLRB findings "reasserted the legal basis for labor's traditional rights."

TWU To Protest Long Hours On New York Subways

CIO TRANSPORT Workers in New York City have set plans for a half-day work stoppage and City Hall demonstration on June 1 to protest "the stalling tactics" of the city Board of Transportation.

The stoppage will be limited to non-operating personnel and will not affect operation of trains.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill disclosed the 500-man joint executive board of Local 100 has called for immediate strike action to bolster the union's proposal for a 40-hour work week on the city's subways.

"Only the restraint of the union leadership has prevented a full scale stoppage of operation," Quill said. "Our members are disciplined trade unionists and loyal public servants, but the board's indifference to their just grievances and its refusal to bargain peacefully leave us no other course of action."

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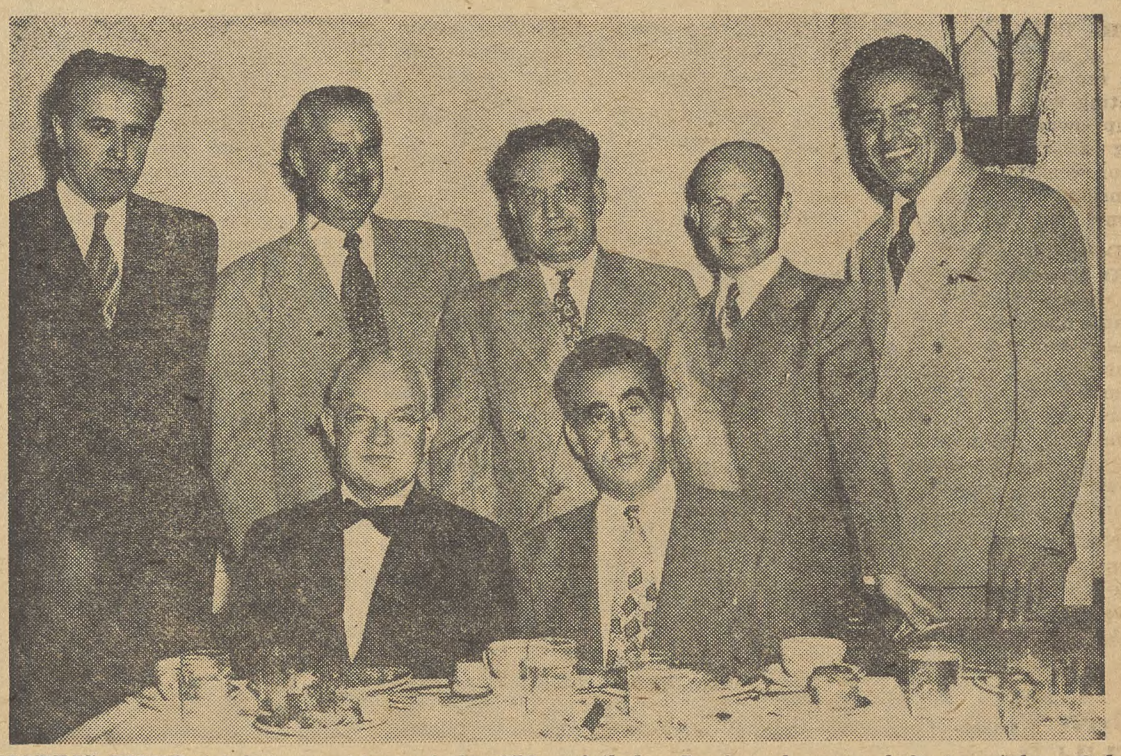

MORRIS PIZER (right), president of the CIO Furniture Workers, is seated beside Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron at a dinner celebrating a successful organizing drive by UFW Local 1010, Los Angeles. Raiding efforts of Commie-controlled independent Local 576 have failed. In back row, left to right: California CIO Council Secy.-Treas. John Despol, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council Secy. Albert Lunceford, Southern California Regional Director Erwin DeShetler, UFW Regional Rep. Bill Gilbert and Local 1010 Rep. E. S. Galvan.

MEBA Parley Asks Better Price Curb

THE 75TH convention of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association last week lambasted efforts to hold wages down while profits and living costs rise steadily.

The delegates called on Congress to enact a "truly effective price control program to protect the American people against the ravages of inflation."

At the same time the convention of the union—oldest in the CIO—voted "complete opposition" to any wage stabilization program that acts as "an attempted freeze on wages while the cost of living and profits of industry continue to soar."

The union met at Houston, Texas.

THE CONVENTION unanimously supported the demands of its representatives who are negotiating with East and West Coast ship owners. MEBA is requesting a 25% wage increase, 40 hour week at sea, a hiring hall, a pension system, increased vacations, and other improvements.

Delegates to the next national CIO Convention were instructed to introduce a resolution "demanding action on a national scale for repealing the Taft-Hartley Act." The resolution characterized the act as a "law drawn up and passed by the active participation and influence of the big corporations to beat down the living standards of the working people."

Nominated for the MEBA president were Herbert L. Daggett, the incumbent, and Warren C. Evans, business manager of Local 13, Philadelphia. Election will be by membership referendum.

MEBA Organized 76 Years Ago

The CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association grew out of a Cleveland meeting in January, 1894, when 19 marine engineers formed Local 1, Intl. Marine Engineers. In 1865 the local struck and won a 30% wage increase, but the next year the ship owners blacklisted members of the new organizations and cut wages.

This was followed by dissension in the union, which the ship owners used to their advantage to reduce pay again. In 1875 delegates from several cities met at Cleveland and renamed the local the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

In 1917 MEBA joined the AFL, but withdrew in 1923 because of a dispute over its jurisdiction. MEBA applied for reinstatement to the AFL in 1936, but its application was rejected because of the jurisdictional dispute.

Two years later MEBA joined the CIO.

Drive Planned To Cut Child Deaths In Fires

A drive to save 4000 children's lives from death by fire within a year will be launched June 1, by the Fire Prevention Committee of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

THESE MEN founded the oldest CIO union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, which celebrated its diamond jubilee last week. Left to right, top row, William K. Kennedy, Cleveland; Thomas Buchanan, Detroit; James V. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Sheffer, Baltimore; William Ponsonby, Chicago; bottom, Rodolphus Doty, Cleveland, O.; Garrett Dow, Buffalo, N. Y.; Abner L. Foote, Baltimore; J. W. Shea, St. Louis, Mo.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE JOHN HANCOCK election is over with the following results: eligible 6001, Insurance and Allied Workers CIO 3064, United Insurance Agents of America, an offshoot of the discredited UOPWA, 1499, AFL 692, no union 78. This was a long campaign, one filled with obstacles and delays, with the opposition using every conceivable foul tactic. Through all this, the agents' faith in the CIO remained unshaken and right prevailed. The UIAA resorted to deception and falsehood to discredit the IAWOC-CIO.

Allan Haywood

The writer invites every John Hancock insurance agent to sign up now with the IAWOC-CIO. We extend the hand of welcome and friendship to all agents to join with us in this great crusade for human betterment. I am sure that every member of IAWOC-CIO joins with me in this invitation of fellowship.

There will be an executive board meeting of the IAWOC-CIO on June 2, to be followed by full scale conferences with the company, with representatives chosen by the agents themselves.

I want to extend my thanks and congratulations to Harold Ash, Simon Helfgott and Walter Harris for the fine part they played in bringing about this victory. Congratulations to the CIO field staff and IAWOC representatives who worked so long and so hard to achieve this victory.

The writer traveled to Cleveland, O., and attended an area civil defense meeting. The workers resent the attitude of Federal Administrator Millard Caldwell in his treatment of organized labor in the overall defense program. He is not making full use of the resources of the workers in the plants when he ignores their organization as an integral part of the program.

Edward A. Gaskin, president of Local 900 of the Government and Civil Employees in Panama, visited the writer last week. Brother Gaskin is very hopeful over the future role of the CIO in Panama in helping the workers bring about a strong organization that can present their just demands for economic improvement and obtain them.

REG. DIR. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Westinghouse Electric Co., Bowling Green, O., the vote was IUE-CIO 147, no union 3, AFL 2. The drive was handled by Intl. Rep. Joe Hawkins and Field Reps. Larry Williams and Richard Lynch.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: E. C. Olson Lumber Co., Spokane, Wash., eligible 75, IWA-CIO 49, AFL 18, no union 1; Carolina Cooperage Co., Windsor, N. C., eligible 68, IWA-CIO 40, no union 25, challenged 3; W. S. Spruell Lumber Co., Windsor, eligible 17, IWA-CIO 13, no union 4; Rhodes Lumber Co., Windsor, eligible 17, IWA-CIO 13, no union 4; Dierks Lumber and Coal Co.,, Forester, Ark., eligible 231, IWA-CIO 112, no union 109, void, 2, challenged 4; Hiers Planing Mill Co., Waycross, Ga., eligible 25, IWA-CIO 17, no union 7, challenged 1; St. Regis Paper Co. (Suwannee Div.), Fargo, Ga., eligible 135, IWA-CIO 69, no union 51, challenged 4, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the Woodworkers won a representation election at the Powell Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La., by a vote of IWA-CIO 52, no union 31.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the United Paperworkers won a decertification election at the Volney Felt Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of UPA-CIO 231, no union 18.

Martin Kyne, executive secretary of the Retail & Wholesale Union reports the following representation election victories: Michigan Furniture Co., New York, N. Y., RWDSU 7, Harlem Labor Union 4; Heide Candy Co., New York, RWDSU 185, AFL 140; Victory Optical Co., Newark, N. J., RWDSU 107, Optical Workers Union 66; Hotel Mellon, Fall River, Mass., New England Joint Board-RWDSU 32, AFL 2; Garden State Motors, Camden, N. J., RWDSU 21, no union 1.

The Newspaper Guild of New York emerged victor in a representation election held at Macfadden Publications, New York, by a vote of 61 to 41 no union. ANG-CIO will represent employes of the editorial, art and production departments.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a union shop election at the Evening Tribune and San Diego Union newspapers, San Diego, Calif., the San Diego Newspaper Guild, CIO, won by a vote of 165 for as against 28.

REG. DIR. Michael Mann reports that the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won a representation election at Wrisley Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., by a vote of UGC&CW-CIO 284, opposed 213, void 10. This campaign was conducted by District Director Chester Walczak, Joe Valattino, executive secretary of the District Council, and Al Kural, president of District Council 7, UGC&CW-CIO.

William Donovan, director of District 28, United Steelworkers, reports that in a representative election at the Corrigan-McKinney mill of the Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, O., the workers favored the Steelworkers by the following vote: eligible 61, USA-CIO 41, against 8, void 1. Rep. Owen Dixon handled this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that employes of the Crawford Clothes Corp., New York, N. Y., in a representation election, voted in favor of the CIO by the following vote: eligible 109, CIO 98, against 2. The campaign was handled by CIO Rep. Peter Flynn.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers reports that the URW-CIO won the following union shop elections: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant, St. Marys, O., URW 881, against 11; Royal Backing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., URW 15, against 0; Lloyd Mfg. Co., Apponaug, R. I., URW 48, against 6. The URW also won certification elections at the Vogt & National Roller Co., Chicago, Ill., by a vote of 11 to 2; at Swan Rubber Co., Carey, O., 155 to 92, and at the American Foam Rubber Co., Burlington, N. J., 36 to 7 for no union.

Joe Molony, director of District 4, United Steelworkers, reports that the Cracks Brothers Division of Dresser Industries, New York, finally succumbed to the CIO after three previous attempts by CIO unions. The employes voted in favor of the USA-CIO by a vote of 755 to 475 against. There were 1420 eligible. This is a significant victory, considering this company's vicious anti-union attitude. The campaign was conducted by Dir. Molony and his staff, and they are to be commended by the CIO.

URW, General Sign Union Shop Pact

THE CIO Rubber Workers have signed a full union shop agreement with the world's largest independent rubber producer, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

It covers 2500 workers in the firm's Akron, O., and Waco, Tex., plants.

The new contract gives the union the right to reopen the wage question on 30 days' notice, at any time up to Mar. 1, 1953, when it expires. There is no limit to the number of reopenings.

The agreement was the first signed by URW since adoption of a 1951 economic program by the international policy committee on May 1 calling for complete unionization of the rubber industry.

More than 140 URW locals now have union shop agreements. First major producer to fall in line was the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. which signed Mar. 29, 1951.

The new contract must be ratified by both local union memberships and the URW general executive board to become effective.

MEANWHILE, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster announced the union will open wage and contract negotiations with the U. S. Rubber Co. in New York on June 7. A substantial wage increase and a full union shop will be asked for the company's 30,000 employes in 19 plants, Buckmaster said.

U. S. Rubber is the lone member of the industry's "Big Four" which does not have some form of union security at present.

Rieve Will Aid P.R. Wage Study

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers and Walter J. Mason of the AFL Legislative Dept., have been named to the workers' section of Industry Committee No. 10, which will recommend minimum wage rates for six industries in Puerto Rico.

Rieve and Mason will serve as Acting Wage-Hour Administrator F. Granville Grimes, Jr., may direct, but not at the same time. The committee will study the food, beverages and related products industries; jewel cutting and polishing; communications, utilities and miscellaneous transportation; shoe manufacturing and allied industries, and the textile and textile products industry.

The public and industry also are represented on the committee. Minimum wages in these industries now range from 25 to 40c an hour.

Pamphlet Tells Church Stand Against Bias

A compilation of the stand of many faiths against racial discrimination is contained in the pamphlet "The Churches and Brotherhood," issued by the CIO Organizing Committee's Community Relations Dept.

The pamphlet, which is profusely illustrated, was compiled by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason and John G. Ramsey of the Community Relations Dept.

Orders accompanied by a check or money order should be sent to the CIO Organizing Committee, 40 Pryor St., S. W., Atlanta 3, Ga. The price is $35 per thousand.

Congress 'Economy' Perils Natural Resources

This is the third and last in a series of articles on the activities of reactionaries and the lobbies in Congress while the country has been giving most of its attention to the issues raised by the ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE FIELD day the reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats have been having in Congress—at the expense of the people and for the benefit of the lobbies—will require more than mere money to correct.

Although the beating the great mass of Americans has been taking has been given under the guise of "economy" and saving them from "socialistic" or "paternalistic" government, many natural resources will be dissipated and perhaps lost forever because of sheer shortsightedness.

Action by the House and its Appropriation Committee on the **Dept. of Agriculture** appropriation is an example. Some of the dire effects were described last week, including the loss of hundreds of experienced employes for whom no salary appropriations were made.

The **Agriculture Production Program** appropriation was sliced by $11.7 million. This means that a lot of employes will have to be discharged—people who work directly with farmers, spurring them to increase production and helping them plan acreage allotments and work out production quotas. It also means that farmers will not have as much government aid in getting things in short supply they need to increase crops.

A particularly irritating thing was the committee's chopping from the **Forest Service** appropriation $4,150,000 earmarked to fight the Englemann spruce beetle in Colorado. Lumber from this spruce is used in building.

When the bill reached the floor, the House showed just how silly it could get by *refusing* to cut $300,000 from the appropriation for the study and eradication of the white pine blister. The white pine is another economically important tree. The blister is a fungus growth that both kills and spreads rapidly.

On the floor, the service's $100,000 allotment for land purchase, small as it was, took a slash to $15,000.

The Forest Service also had $6 million cut from its appropriation for access roads to government-owned standing timber.

Result: either the biggest operators, who can finance roads, will do all the buying, or less timber will be produced.

The farmer really took it on the chin when the appropriation for the **Bureau of Agriculture Economics** was cut by $367,000 in committee and by $150,000 on the floor on motion of Rep. Andresen (R. Minn.).

This is the agency that delves into all phases of agricultural costs, tries to find out who pockets the difference between what the farmer gets for his products and what the consumer pays—and, most important, computes parity prices.

Andresen also sponsored another petty little floor amendment that sliced $75,000 from the office of Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Brannan is a liberal. Andresen isn't.

The **Soil Conservation Service** request for funds for use in conservation of agricultural land resources was cut $28.5 million by the committee. This is the fund from which farmers are paid for installing approved conservation practices which temporarily or permanently take some of their land out of production use.

However, the committee said the department should continue the work at the current level and borrow enough to pay for it from the Commodity Credit Corp., subject to repayment from a later appropriation.

Flood Control was cut $900,000 in committee and another $1,887,200 on the floor, with Andresen again the axe-wielder. The appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1 was set at $6,112,800, compared to $9,201,000 available during the current fiscal year.

The department's flood control work augments that of the Soil Conservation Service. It helps farmers install practices and structures to slow down the run-off rate of water.

The program is basic in saving our depleting topsoil. Not only will a lot more priceless soil be lost, but a lot of experts in this field will lose their jobs.

Elsewhere in the Dept. of Agriculture, the **Rural Electrification Administration** had $750,000 chopped from its administration expense; about 150 people will lose their jobs, and the workloads of those remaining will be increased.

The **Farm Credit Administration,** which has over-all direction of credit and production cooperatives, was nicked for $280,000.

Agricultural Research was nipped for $3.7 million, and 400 to 500 workers will have to be discharged. **Marketing Services** was butchered to the tune of $596,000; as a result, about 125 fewer people will be available to give the farmer marketing news services so he can try to get the best prices for his products, inspection of farm commodities will have to be decreased, and cotton classification work will suffer.

And so it goes.

The Civil Defense Agency appropriation finally was passed and sent to the White House—$31,750,000, less than 10% of what was originally asked. In the unlikely event the war moves into this country and cities are bombed, the people will have to learn how to take care of themselves the hard way. And the stockpiles of medicines and other necessities the agency had planned just won't be there.

The CIO News could go on in this vein for several more columns. But after three installments, the idea ought to be clear: **Register and vote** in 1951.

House Framers Of Tax Bill Heed Voice Of The People

The House Ways and Means Committee was playing ping-pong last week with new tax legislation.

A couple of weeks earlier it had voted tentatively to increase the income tax levy by three percentage points in each bracket, and had rejected a Republican proposal for a straight 10% increase in each individual tax return. It also had tentatively decided to boost the excess profits tax modestly.

But apparently in the interim it was convinced that after all, low and middle income taxpayers are having it tough enough—and the wealthy aren't. The folks back home wrote nasty letters, too.

So on May 23 it reversed itself. It tossed out the whole theory of boosting the rates by adding to the percentage points, rejected for a second time the GOP straight 10% proposal, and adopted a straight 12½% increase.

Then it voted to raise the excess profits rate. At present it is 77% on corporate earnings of more than 85% of the average earnings in the three most profitable years in the 1946-9 period. Last week's action, approved by a straight party vote, was to increase the rate to 88% on corporate earnings of more than 75% of the average for the three best years between 1949 and 1946.

In addition, it raised from 62% to 77% of total earnings the maximum the government can take from a corporation in combined regular and excess profits taxes. The GOP members screamed.

The new regular income tax levy will mean a break for the workers and others of moderate and low income. The committee's experts say single persons earning up to $8000 a year and the married making up to $15,000 will pay less than under the original formula, while those of greater income will pay more. The new formula is simple: compute the tax, then add 12½% to it.

The experts on May 24 told the committee that the 12½% was bearing down too hard on the very wealthy—that a $100,000 a year man would pay 100% of his last $10,000. The committee did some jiggling and voted a limit of 94½% on what an individual would have to pay on any part of his income.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Comms. now holding hearings. CIO to testify in Senate May 30 and June 4.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984) which CIO opposed as too weak. House Rules Comm. now has bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose bills unless amended to provide fair labor standards for all migrant farm workers.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Bell Accused Of Tapping CWA Lines

CIO Communications Workers said last week that it now has "proof positive" that the Bell System taps private telephones of union officials.

The evidence was revealed in hearings last week before an NLRB trial examiner in New Cumberland, W. Va. A transcript of the proceedings has just now become available to the union.

The NLRB case involved discharge of a Weirton, W. Va., CWA steward, Lois D. Patty, who had been employed by the telephone company for three and a half years. She had become an active union steward only a few months before her discharge.

The discharge took place in February, 1950, over a year ago; the NLRB has been investigating the case ever since. Formal hearings took place from May 9 to 17, 1951.

MISS PATTY testified that she had been warned by fellow workers to be careful about what she said over the telephone in her home, since the company had tapped the line by means of an "observation shoe" connected to the central office equipment that served her home telephone.

This warning came to her on Feb. 16, 1950 on her day off. Miss Patty further testified that she checked this equipment when she went to work the next day and found the shoe removed, but laying on the equipment nearby.

Disclosure of the wire-tapping brought about a motion to amend the complaint to include company "surveillance" of union officials.

The company first made a formal denial of any wire-tapping. It offered two witnesses to impeach the credibility of Miss Patty. These two company witnesses, Warren Miller and Vernon Wright, both central office repairmen in the Weirton exchange, instead of supporting the company, corroborated Miss Patty.

THE COMPANY then took a complete about-face. The company attorney, Howard R. Klostermeyer, placed Miss Rose H. Harrick, Weirton chief operator, on the stand and sought to establish that she had ordered the wire-tapping "to protect the service."

Miss Harrick said: "As chief operator of the Weirton exchange, I feel that I should do anything that I see fit, in any manner, to protect the service of the Weirton central office."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, commented:

"We have believed for years that the Bell System doesn't hesitate to tap the private telephones of union officials and union headquarters telephones to get information concerning the union. This information is then used to give the company an advantage at the bargaining table. In this West Virginia case, we now have proof positive that our assumption was correct."

Beirne said belief that the company taps union telephones often has forced the union to turn to the telegraph and the United States mails when secrecy is required. He said:

"It is a sad commentary on the integrity of company officials when union officials must fear company surveillance of all their private telephone conversations. Decent labor relations are impossible under these conditions."

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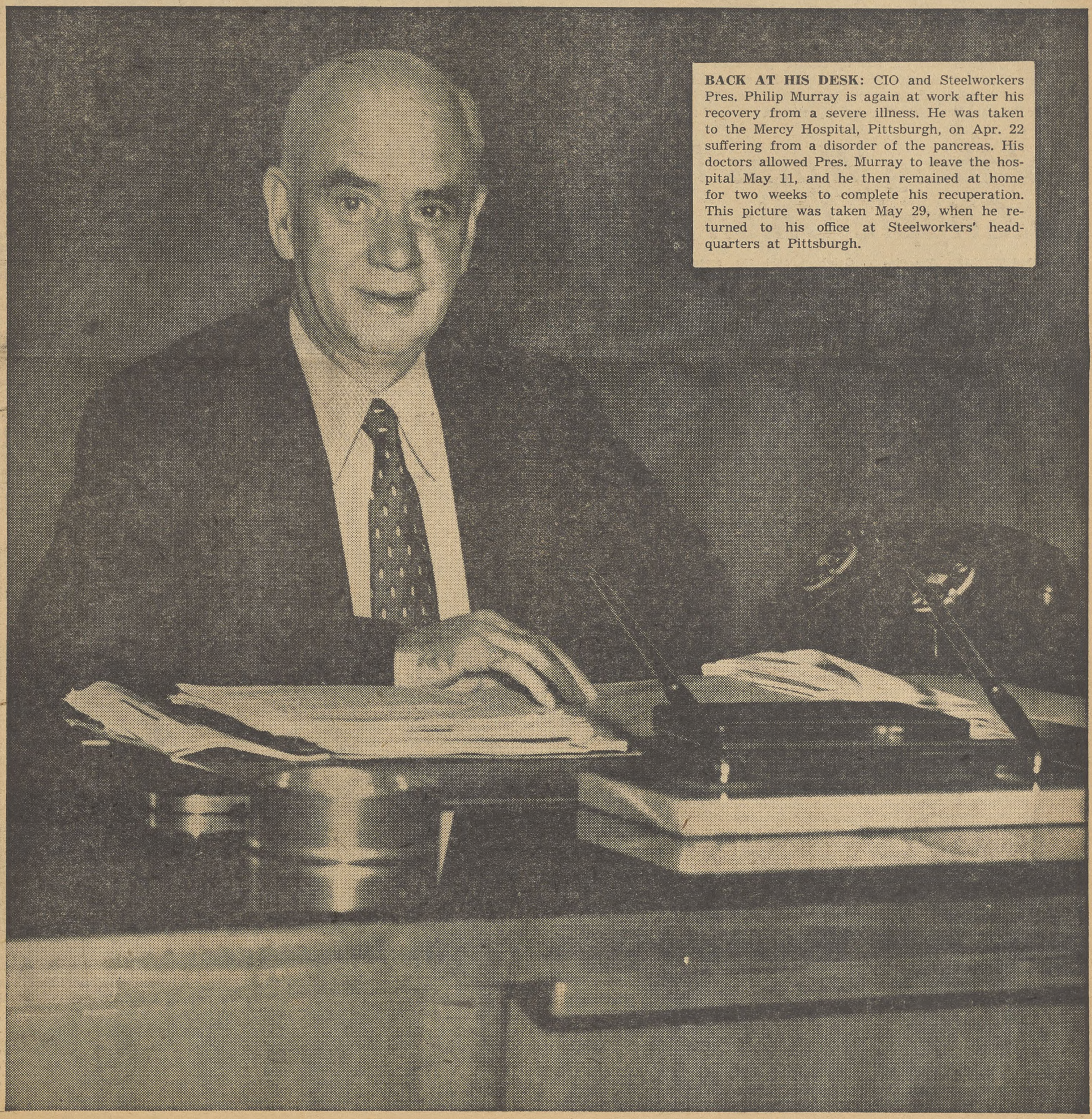
Three-Front Battle Against U.S. Public On Price Controls, Rents, Disputes

(See Stories on Inside Pages)



BACK AT HIS DESK: CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray is again at work after his recovery from a severe illness. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, on Apr. 22 suffering from a disorder of the pancreas. His doctors allowed Pres. Murray to leave the hospital May 11, and he then remained at home for two weeks to complete his recuperation. This picture was taken May 29, when he returned to his office at Steelworkers' headquarters at Pittsburgh.

Price War May Save Consumers $1 Billion

CUSTOMERS TAKE ADVANTAGE of New York City Price War. Macy's department store started the war by cutting prices as a result of a Supreme Court decision two weeks ago. The court held that state "fair trade" laws cannot force a retailer in inter-state commerce to abide by a no-price-cutting agreement which he did not sign. Note the clerks posting a new and reduced price.

AFTER MACY'S CUT PRICES, Gimbel's followed suit, Macy's cut again. The war was on in full bloom as several other large stores joined in. Here is a scene at Gimbel's where shoppers are gathered around the electrical appliance counter. American consumers may possibly save $1 billion annually if the price cuts spread to other cities.

Goldberg Warns NAM Aims To Cripple Union Action

THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers and some segments of industry are using the present national emergency to destroy collective bargaining, the CIO told Congress on May 31.

"The NAM knows that labor supports fully our defense effort, and that in the present situation it will employ its only weapon—the strike—only with the utmost reluctance," Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

He charged that the NAM hopes that use by labor of the strike weapon would result in government intervention, and that with labor thus restrained, management, in the absence of governmental disputes settlement machinery, would "be free to write its own ticket."

GOLDBERG'S testimony fully refuted an "intentionally misleading" pamphlet which the NAM has sent to members of Congress in an effort to destroy the powers of the Wage Stabilization Board to handle non-economic disputes.

Two days before, the NAM had rejected the committee's request that it testify concerning its statements. Its refusal caused Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), chairman of the subcommittee investigating the wage stabilization program, to boil over.

To make matters worse, a statement which the NAM submitted in lieu of an appearance was the same one that it had presented earlier to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

"We are not collecting documents for other committees," Humphrey exclaimed. "I call on the NAM to come before this committee expeditiously."

In his appearance before the committee, the CIO general counsel lashed out sharply at criticism of WSB powers by the NAM. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups.

Goldberg told the committee that the powers given to the board by President Truman to recommend settlement of non-economic disputes provide necessary means for promoting industrial peace during the national emergency.

"THE NAM'S concern," Goldberg said, "thus is not, as it would have you believe, to maintain free collective bargaining but rather to use the current emergency to secure for employers unfettered unilateral control over the terms and conditions of employment."

Turning to the NAM pamphlet, Goldberg said that it "gave the impression . . . by innuendo and direct statement that the President was serving the interests of labor only" in order the Wage Board to handle non-wage disputes.

That, he said, is a "misstatement of fact."

The CIO attorney pointed out that the formula for handling of non-economic disputes by the Wage Board was adopted by the President after a 12-4 vote of recommendation by the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.

Relating the history of the origin of this proposal, Goldberg revealed that it represented a compromise agreement which had been worked out on Apr. 12 by the eight industry and labor members.

"THE FOUR industry members on the board all indicated that the compromise proposal was acceptable to them, and stated that they would endeavor to secure the acquiescence of the organizations they represented," Goldberg disclosed.

As it developed, however, the industry members "were unable to secure the consent of the National Association of Manufacturers or of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and therefore voted against the proposal when it came up for final action."

Sen Humphrey told Goldberg that he agreed that the WSB was necessary for settling disputes in the present emergency.

It is the "job of the government," he said, "to provide some kind of means to provide settlement of the disputes where the Taft-Hartley Act is inoperative," which is the case in connection with most defense production.

Following Goldberg's testimony, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston took the stand before a House subcommittee holding similar hearings. He told the committee that he also favored giving WSB the power of a fact-finding board in labor disputes.

Unfair For Mayor To Speak Against Union, NLRB Says

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has been pretty lenient with plant owners who make anti-union speeches to their employes in an effort to keep a union out of a mill.

But when the Southland Manufacturing Co. of Benson, N. C., recently brought in the town's mayor and the cashier of the local bank in an attempt to discourage the workers from joining the CIO Clothing Workers, the board put its collective foot down on the practice.

The NLRB ruled that a meeting of Southland employes addressed by Mayor L. L. Levinson and bank cashier W. R. Strickland in August, 1949, was called by the company.

It further held that threats made at the meeting that the plant would be closed down and the machinery moved out constituted an unfair labor practice, since they were made with the company's knowledge.

The company was also found guilty of spying on the union and the workers and was ordered to stop interfering in the organizational activity of its employes.

Swing To Aid 'Voice'

Raymond Gram Swing, noted reporter and radio news analyst, has become a special political commentator for the Voice of America. He will advise the Voice on its entire news and commentary broadcast, and also will write and deliver interpretative broadcasts, accordings to the State Dept.

NAM CHALLENGED: The CIO answered efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers to discredit the disputes powers of the Wage Stabilization Board at hearings before a Senate Labor Subcommittee last week. Left to right, front row: Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Subcommittee Chairman; Helen Berthelot, Michigan, of the Communications Workers; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, who testified; and John Panko, Ohio, Steelworkers; rear row, Fred Sheridan, Pennsylvania, CWA; Tom Cooke, Connecticut, Auto Workers; Harold Edwards, Kansas City, Steelworkers; William Allen, Illinois, UAW.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE of labor to return to the Economic Stabilization Agency since the withdrawal was Secy.Treas. David J. McDonald (left) of the CIO Steelworkers. He is shown with ECA Administrator Eric Johnston, who is swearing him in as his special assistant.

McDonald Is Sworn In As Aide To Johnston

SECY.-TREAS David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers was sworn in last week as special assistant to Eric Johnston, head of the Economic Stabilization Administration.

McDonald's appointment was made by Johnston after nomination by CIO Pres. Philip Murray through the United Labor Policy Committee.

His swearing in marked the first return of labor representatives to ESA since the labor group withdrew from defense agencies Feb. 28 in protest against the failure at that time of heads of the mobilization effort to listen to labor's advice.

Late in April the ULPC, after weeks of negotiation, agreed to send union spokesmen back into the agencies.

Pres. George Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks will soon become special assistant to Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric president who heads the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Last week the ULPC nominated two other union officials for national posts in the defense program.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers will become special assistant to Manly Fleishmann, who heads the important National Production Authority. This agency has a major role in allocating scarce materials for production purposes.

At the same time the ULPC nominated Joseph Keenan to a deputy post in the Defense Production Administration. Keenan, former head of AFL political organizations, is now secretary of the AFL Metal Trades Dept.

McDonald was sworn into office by Johnston at ceremonies in the agency office.

LATER, HE told newspaper men that he "hopes to be of some help to Johnston in the handling of the serious problems that face us."

"I'm going to do the best I can to see that some effective price control is made possible for the people of America," McDonald said. "I am going to do my best to represent labor's point of view on prices, rent controls and other economic matters."

McDonald said he would "give the job all I've got—if necessary 40 hours a week here in Washington and 40 hours a week at Steel Headquarters in Pittsburgh."

He announced that James Harvey, of the Steelworkers' staff in Pittsburgh, had been brought to Washington to act as his assistant at ESA.

IN DEFENSE POST

To be sworn in soon as deputy administrator of the National Production Authority was O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers.

County Gets Rent Curb For The First Time

Rent controls went into effect for the first time on June 1 in Hancock County, Ind.

Housing Expediter Tighe Woods said it was the first time since the invasion of South Korea that controls had been installed in an area where they had not before existed. The move was made at the behest of military authorities, local businessmen and the Hancock County Rent Advisory Board to meet the threat of rent increases and a housing shortage.

CIO Charges 'Shameful' Plot By Business Against Controls

By MILTON PLUMB

BIG BUSINESS has tried—unsuccessfully—to persuade organized labor to join it in a "shameful conspiracy against the public interest," the CIO informed Congress last week.

"We charge these gentlemen of big business with a complete irresponsibility and a narrow greed that could completely wreck our defense program if their ideas were adopted," Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on May 30.

Urging continuation and strengthening of the mobilization controls in the Defense Production Act, Carey said that big business is attempting to "bribe" organized labor by offering higher wages if the unions will join in "scuttling price controls."

"We of the CIO reject emphatically this offer of a conspiracy against the public interest. We will have no part in this shameful deal," Carey shouted.

Asked by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) for an example of such a proposal, Carey cited the recent offer of Westinghouse to grant a 9c wage increase provided the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers would go to the Office of Price Stabilization and get approval for charging the increase off in higher prices.

Pointing out that Westinghouse profits, after taxes, are running 506% of 1939, Carey charged the company with offering a wage increase only if the government defense agencies and consumers paid the bill.

"We see in this big business program simply a bribe offered to labor—a bribe that if we join with them in scuttling price controls, business would be willing to share the loot with us," Carey said.

"Both of us together could then gouge the consumer, be it individuals or government, and labor could then get its 'cut' in much higher wages."

The CIO spokesman called upon Congress to "emphatically reject that counsel of narrow, irresponsible greed." He said:

"We ask you to frame a rounded program dealing with materials, production, prices, wages, credits, which will be realistic in terms of our goals and in which each segment of the population can know what its responsibilities are for the next two years and can feel a sense of justice that other groups are bearing their full share.

"We ask for a program that recognizes that basic to national defense is the health, welfare and economic security of the American family and that anything that undermines it is contrary to national defense."

Sen. Schoeppel (R. Kans.) said that he was impressed by Carey's statements concerning industry's hoarding of scarce materials, and called for the names of the firms involved.

Committee Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.) then disclosed that he has asked the FBI to check on reports of hoarding he has received. Sens. Benton (D. Conn.) and Moody demanded a full investigation.

CAREY said that he was sure that the committee could get the information it wanted from government agencies. He added that if the government couldn't supply the facts and figures on hoarding, the CIO could.

"I think that you will find that the people involved are all members of the National Association of Manufacturers," Carey stated.

The CIO statement also attacked the "scandalous" situation surrounding the issuance of tax amortization certificates by the National Production Authority. Carey pointed out that nearly $5 billions of such certificates have been issued in the last six months, and that half of them were granted to only 20 companies.

"These corporations will save and the American taxpayer will pay about $600 million a year for the next five years for this privilege," he said. "On what's already been done, we, the taxpayers, will pay 60% of the cost of the plants in five years and they will belong to the corporations, free and clear."

Benton interrupted to say that Carey had cited only an average figure and that some of the big corporations will save as much as 77% of the cost.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) reminded the chairman that the NPA had been asked to provide information to the committee on its policies in issuing such certificates. Pounding his desk for emphasis, he demanded immediate action and said that "the NPA has obviously been guilty of either unnecessary delay in this matter or of wilful disregard of this committee because of a desire to postpone action."

MAYBANK immediately directed the committee staff to obtain the information NPA has been withholding.

Senators of both parties congratulated Carey upon his "fine statement" when he had concluded.

Perhaps heartened by the inroads against congressional apathy which organized labor's strong fight has already made, the Office of Price Stabilization announced that it was pushing its price control program another step forward.

It issued additional price posting orders so that within a month, posted prices will be displayed for commodities and services making up the major portion of consumer expenditures.

By midnight of May 31, most retail stores were required to file charts with OPS listing their ceiling prices for household goods and other items. Since May 14 retail meat dealers have been required to display individual prices for cuts of beef by grade.

THE CIO is due to testify again before the Senate committee on June 4. Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto union and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil workers will appear at that time.

Meanwhile, delegations from CIO international unions have been coming to Washington to urge Congress to enact stronger controls. Last week, for example, representatives of the CIO Auto, Textile, Steel and Communications unions were on hand to hear the CIO testify.

Local unions also were beginning to send delegations and petitions. On June 5, for example, Local 1-S of the CIO Department Store Workers, representing 8300 Macy's Store workers in New York, will visit New York City's representatives.

DEMAND END to metal hoarding: Left to right, Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Moody (D. Mich.) discuss some of the issues raised by CIO testimony last week at Senate hearings on the Defense Production Act with a delegation from the CIO Steelworkers that includes John Proto, Harold Edwards, John Davis, John Panko and Mike Petrak. The group heard CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey charge the metal producers with holding back output of essential defense materials to protect their monopolies and keep prices high.

Gang-Up On The Public

This is the circus season—up and down the land the medicine men, the sideshow artists and the barkers are plying their trade.

Nowhere—but nowhere—are they doing it as successfully as on Capitol Hill in Washington. A stream of big business spokesmen is testifying—and their agents are lobbying—for a program of appeasement of corporations and special interest groups.

The fast-talking artists employed by the corporation interests have spilled hundreds of thousands of words into the record, which serve to hide the true nature of some very weird proposals.

What are the corporations asking?

• **They want price controls removed.** Yet even a child could figure out that a time when the government is pouring billions into the defense program, prices will go up still more unless Uncle Sam holds down the lid. Without price controls, family living costs will head for the stratosphere.

• **They want rent controls ended.** Yet in dozens of areas around the nation, dwelling costs have already spiralled. Families of GI's and defense workers are faced with the prospect of paying far more than they can afford for shelter. And much of that extortionate rent load is being placed on sub-standard homes and apartments.

• **They want to smash unions.** The National Association of Manufacturers wants to strip the government of present powers to help settle labor-management disputes. Why? So that there will be no alternative to using the harshest, most disreputable sections of the Taft-Hartley Act against unions honestly striving to protect the welfare of workers during this emergency program.

These are the issues involved in the fight to extend and improve the Defense Production Act—the country's basic anti-inflation law, which expires on June 30.

It is a bold and cynical effort on the part of big business interests. If it does succeed, it will play havoc with Uncle Sam's ability to prepare his defense against totalitarian strength and aggression. It will also play havoc with the family budget of every low and middle-income consumer in the nation.

It's time the people took up the challenge of the special-interest medicine men—and let Congress hear their views. If the people don't talk up, Congress may get the false idea that the topsy-turvy economic views of the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM are the voice of America.

Well-Merited Award

There are plenty of good reasons to applaud the granting of the Sidney Hillman Foundation Award for "Meritorious Public Service" to Senator Herbert Lehman (D. N.Y.)

In the citation the Foundation noted that Sen. Lehman's "high moral integrity, his fight for civil rights without regard for his own political fortunes, his humane and liberal philosophy, and his deep love of country have won for him widespread recognition as one of the great Americans of our time."

The praise is more than justified. Those who have watched Mr. Lehman fight the good fight in the United States Senate know that the words of the citation are no flowery exaggeration. In an era when the McCarthys, Wherrys and Tafts too often get the headlines, Senator Lehman symbolizes the best in our democratic society.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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About Face!

The Battle In Korea

There's been much heat and little light about the situation in the Far East. To help Americans get the facts needed for sound judgment, CIO Political Action Committee has issued a new edition of its pamphlet "Battle in Korea." A few questions and answers from the booklet are printed here. You can get the pamphlet by writing to CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

What are we doing in Korea?

President Truman declared on April 11, 1951:

"In the simplest terms, what we are doing in Korea is this: we are trying to prevent a third world war. . . . So far, by fighting a limited war in Korea we have prevented agression from succeeding and bringing on a general war."

How can we prevent a third world war by fighting in Korea?

Korea is the third test by the Russians of the determination of the United States and our democratic allies to resist aggression. The first test was in Greece where we proved we were not afraid to meet force with force. The second test was in Berlin where we proved we could not be provoked into war but that we would not retreat from the threat of war. We are proving in Korea that we are still not afraid to meet force with force and that aggression will not win.

By stamping out the small fires we prevent the blaze of war from engulfing the world.

Are we succeeding in this aim?

By fighting in Korea we have upset the Communist time-table with respect to Indo-China, Malaya and other countries in Asia. We have given the free world warning and time to build up their defenses. We have placed a strain on the Communist dictatorships which must have victories to stay in power.

We have unmasked the phony Soviet peace appeal.

We have strengthened beyond measure the collective will of free nations for collective security.

Could we not end the war in Korea quicker by bombing China and Manchuria?

There is no indication we would gain any military advantage in Korea by this course. If we did this we would bring about the situation we are trying to avoid—a general war—and we would be playing Russia's game. We would tie ourselves down in Asia and leave Western Europe to the mercy of the aggressor.

What interest does labor have in foreign policy?

Foreign policy and domestic policy are two sides of the same coin. Foreign policy is a logical and necessary extension of our program at home and its effects are felt at home as well as abroad.

The reactionaries who fight every inch of the American program in the United States are by and large the very same people who criticize and obstruct the foreign policy of our country.

The people who fight every move to raise the living standards of Americans are indifferent to the starvation of the people of other countries.

The people who obstructed President Roosevelt when he tried to meet the threat to peace in the thirties, now object and find fault with President Truman as he tries to save the peace of the world in the fifties.

What can we do?

We at home can—and we must—support the policy of our country with understanding and vigor.

We can—and we must—see that our President and our envoys have what it takes to do their job. These goals require a full mobilization of American strength. We can see that this effort is not slowed down by narrow-minded politicians or by profit-minded big business executives. We can see that mobilization is carried forward by a full partnership of all the American people.

We can see to it that the precious American rights of fair comment and reasonable opposition are not perverted by reckless and greedy men into partisan sniping and political sabotage of the best interests of our country. We can, by our votes, send to Congress, men and women who believe in democracy and who will work to support, without partisanship, our government in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Beef Trust Has No Real 'Beefs'

By NAT GOLDFINGER
CIO Research Department

THE FACTS about the government's beef price regulation have gotten lost in the rumpus created by the cattlemen and their allies against that price order.

Representatives of the rich and powerful beef lobby — many of them in boots and spurs — are spending much money and full time in Washington to convince government officials that it is wrong to control the price of beef.

Here's what's been happening: On May 22, the Office of Price Stabilization ordered a 10% rollback of prices paid to the cattlemen. At that time, cattle prices were at 150% of parity — 50% above what has long been considered a just measure of a fair return to the cattle growers. The rollback cut cattle prices to 135% of parity—35% more than "fair."

Benefits of the May 22 rollback went to the middlemen — meatpackers, wholesalers and retailers. Middlemen's profit margins were increased in order to relieve the squeeze which government officials said they have felt since the January price freeze.

ACCORDING to the OPS time-schedule, there will be a 4½% rollback on Aug. 1, and another similar rollback on Oct. 1. These two scheduled orders will roll back prices at the retail butcher shop. If OPS goes ahead with its attempt to control beef, retail prices should be cut back by an average of about 9c a pound by October. At that time, beef prices to feeders will be at about 125% of parity — 25% more than "fair."

Meanwhile, the gentlemen from the cattle-growing industry are posing as "poor farmers" in a fight with a "big, bad government." The cattlemen, however, have as much relationship to family farmers as Wall St. brokers have to a page boy on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cattle growing is big business. The beef on your table probably comes from a steer raised on a huge ranch of several hundred thousand acres. Very likely, it was fed up to selling weight on a large commercial feed lot, which quarters hundreds of steers at a time. The ranchers and feeders are a comparatively small group, but they account for a large chunk — about one dollar in five — of agricultural income. It is a business — dominated not by small farmers but by rich ranch-owners and commercial feed-lot operators.

FIGURES of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture show that in the past 11 years, feeders in the corn belt have made an average $20.83 profit for every head of cattle they sell. Their profits in the past 12 months have been the highest in history — $68.54 per head. This is $25 more profit per head of cattle than in the plush 1946-47 season, after OPA price controls were killed.

The 10% rollback of May 22 has cut back profits per head of cattle to $47.69, according to the government's agriculture experts. Yet the story the cattlemen tell the public is that they are losing money. What they mean is that instead of making all-time record profits, they are earning 129% more than the 11-year average profit per head.

Estimated profits per head to commercial feeders in the mid-west "corn belt," after the August 1 rollback, will be $31.94. That's 53% greater than the $20.82 average profits since the 1939-40 season.

Some few feeders, it is true, will be squeezed by the August 1 and October 1 rollbacks. If they bought cattle at high prices between January and April, 1951, they will take losses on each head they sell after the August 1 rollback.

But the vast majority of feeders bought cattle at the lower prices in effect before last January. And they are shrewd enough businessmen to sell their high-price cattle at a profit before the August 1 rollback. Any losses to large commercial feeders on cattle bought after January will be offset by good-sized profits on cattle bought last year.

Even after the third scheduled rollback on October 1, beef prices to the feeders will be 23% higher than in January, 1950. The estimated farm price of cattle in October will be $24.50 per hundred-weight, compared with $19.50 in January, 1950, and $23.80 in June when Korea was invaded.

The cattlemen have no case in their attempt to exempt beef prices from control. That is the reason for their threats to withhold cattle from the market and to club the government into submission.

* * *

The beef regulation is the first significant OPS order to establish firm dollars-and-cents ceiling prices at the retail store. Within the next few weeks, each store will be required to post the OPS controlled ceiling price for each cut of beef. And if the government moves ahead with its further rollbacks, the consumer will pay less for beef.

THE government regulation is eminently fair. It provides more than fair prices to the cattlemen, packers, wholesalers and retailers. Benefits to the consumer are yet to come and they will be small.

But the cattlemen and their allies have made beef price control a central point in the fight for a stabilization program. For if the government fails to control beef prices, the cost of living will continue to rise.

In fact, there can be no economic stability without control over the price of beef.

Demos Warned To Live Up To Pledges To Keep Labor's Aid

DEMOCRATIC party officials were told to put the heat on party representatives in Congress for enactment of the Democratic Party platform if they hope to retain the full enthusiasm of working men and women.

This was the advice given by four CIO union officials to Democratic state chairmen and national committeemen attending the recent western and midwestern states conference in Denver.

CIO Vice President O. A. Knight, speaking on the foreign affairs panel, cautioned that the Democratic party representatives at times have slipped from the principles upon which the Marshall Plan was founded.

In some instances, he said, aid has been "used to give fat profits to a privileged few at the expense of the majority of the people."

HE ALSO accused members of the State Dept. of "winning friends among the government and industrial representatives of foreign countries" while neglecting the small business men, the farmer and the workers of those same countries.

Secy.-Treas. C. W. Werkau of the Communications Workers and Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil Workers sounded the same note in discussing the defense mobilization program in this country.

McCormick cited appointment of industry representatives to high posts in the mobilization program and warned that appeasement of the business groups would win the Democratic Party no votes.

Werkau said the Democratic Party "may have alienated the affections of 16 million workers by its failure to enact a strong mobilization program."

"The Democratic party has, on the surface, at least, not been too well represented by its legislators in Congress," Werkau said.

If workers do not receive equitable treatment in the mobilization program, he added, there will be "no production worthy of the name."

Roy L. Reuther, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers' Political Action Dept., discussing defense mobilization and the national economy, declared:

"Labor is doing its utmost to arouse the American people to the danger of a major home front disaster that continuance of inflation and rising prices and rents would bring about . . .

"But what is the Democratic Party in the various states doing to back up the President and Chairman Boyle, to avert this disaster, to get economic stabilization, to get real price and rent control even at this late date, 11 months after Korea?

"From where we are, it seems to us that many Democratic Party leaders and representatives in Congress are doing very little."

As far as UAW is concerned, Reuther told the assembled Democrats, "our convention voted that what we do politically in 1952 will be determined next spring on the basis of performance and conditions then existing."

"WE SUGGEST," the UAW official concluded, "that the Democratic Party reaffirm its fine 1948 program, which is almost as good as new since it has been so slightly used, and that, beginning now with the Defense Production Bill pending before congressional committees, it begin to act like a responsible political party."

International Friendship, Not Matrimony, Object Of New Kind Of Correspondence Club

The workers in Europe want the lowdown on the workers of the United States—how they and their families work and live.

So the Economic Cooperation Administration is establishing an international correspondence club and cordially invites all U. S. workers to join.

Dues: none.

Object: to write letters to European workers in the same industry, offering international friendship and a chance to carry democracy's message to the front line trenches of the war of ideas.

The object definitely is not matrimony, ECA asserts.

"In fact," it says rather plaintively, "it would be much better if all the members of this new correspondence club are happily married and raising a family of healthy kids under American ideals and standards, and are anxious to tell the world all about it."

In return for their letters, American workers will receive personal accounts of living and working conditions in Western Europe. The will learn the ideals and goals of the workers, and will make new friends across the sea.

"The foes of democracy are seeking to sell a bill of bad goods to the workers of Free Europe," said ECA.

"They have given a grossly distorted picture of American life; they have painted American laboring people as 'slaves to a machine'; they have accused American labor unions of serving as tools to management; they have said American living standards are not good.

"Mr. and Mrs. American Labor can answer every one of those charges."

European workers want to know how we live—about our housing and its facilities. They want to know how much we are paid for how many hours of work, and how much overtime we earn, how much time we have for recreation, if we have autos, how often we go to the movies and where we spend our vacations.

In this correspondence club, a steelworker should write to a steelworker, a textile worker to a textile workers, etc., so that the letters will be exchanged by counterparts.

ECA advises not to worry about the language: if you can write in a European language, so much the better, but if you can't, your letter will be translated. It asks that you send along a photo of the family if there's one handy—and be sure to include name and address so as to get an answer.

Address the letters to: A European Worker (identifying the industry), c/o ECA-Labor Information, 800 Connecticut Ave., Room 409, Washington 25, D. C.

GM Tries To Educate Workers—In GM Way of Life

Slick Booklets Distributed As Come-On

By BERNARD J. SCHUCK

GENERAL MOTORS would do well to call one of its top high-salaried executives "Vice President in Charge of Comic Books and Other Employe Propaganda."

For GM distributes comic books—along with other literature—by the carload to its workers. The books may be comic, but there is nothing comic about the intent of this gigantic propaganda barrage.

Bernard J. Schuck is editor of The Lampmaker, published by Local 663 of the CIO Auto Workers, whose members work in General Motors' Guide Lamp Division at Anderson, Ind.

The company has an elaborate system of in-plant propaganda set up throughout its widely distributed operations. Gaudy "information" racks are spotted here and there in each plant. They are filled with new pamphlets on an average of every 10 days.

Signs reading "Have you read this? . . . Take one—it's free . . ." invite the GM employe to sip at the spring of the company's selected well of knowledge.

'Educators' At Work

This program of "educating" the worker is carried on in a leisurely manner which contrasts sharply with GM's production methods. The "campaign" is now well into its second year. GM uses the sandwich method: a slice of bologna between two innocent pamphlets.

Three types of literature are poured into the hands of workers through these information racks.

First, there's the innocent, pleasant and Pollyannaish booklet that is helpful or amusing—pamphlets like Making the Most of Your Yard, Singing Sam of Guide Post, Vegetables In Your Garden, Better Bowling, Popular Music USA, How to Have Fun on the Highway, How To Raise Flowers, etc.

Pamphlets As Bait

Pamphlets like these are used for the come-on. Slick paper, gay colors, profuse illustrations, cartoons, photographs—all the expensive details of the printing trade make them attractive.

But innocent as they are—and informative, educational or entertaining—they are the sugar coating for the ill-tasting pills which are the real gimmick of the GM propaganda mill. It is the purpose of these attractive pamphlets to get the worker into the habit of watching for the new ones as they appear in the racks.

The second group that finds its way into the racks is concerned with GM's own brand of "what a great place GM is to work," the old alma mater stuff, "I love my job"—and how GM and corporations like it are the backbone as well as head and shoulders of this great country. Recent pamphlets in this series include A Look At GM and Both Swords And Ploughshares.

Naturally, GM tries to belittle its own share of the profit pie, which last year was only $811,600,000.

The third group of booklets—and this is the vicious part—includes propaganda of the type used by the American Medical Association, Committee for Constitutional Government, Foundation for Economic Education and similar anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal tub-thumpers.

Fairless Turns Scribe

Included in the third group in recent weeks have been Quicksands, by Dr. Christopher Daniels; The Mistakes That Led to Korea, by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.); and Target for Termites, by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel.

GM has also undertaken to teach its employes the brand of economics that will best serve its interests, through a series by Dr. Alfred P. Hakke, of Rutgers Univ. In one of these the GM worker, named Joe for the purpose of giving the series a title, is told "You have heard it said that 'human rights are more important than property rights.' This sounds good, but is actually nonsense."

COME-ON pamphlets (above) are used by General Motors to get employes into the habit of taking literature from plant information racks in the hope that they'll grab—and read—big business propaganda in the booklets like those at right.

U. S. Finds 'Right' Wall Color Aids Productivity

THE SPITOON cleaner was unhappy. He was—according to his boss in the U. S. Government Printing Office—also one of the least satisfactory of employes.

He "loafed on the job," got into fights with his co-workers, and had one of the worst sick leave records in the Government.

—But he wasn't fired.

Rather, his "working environment" was improved.

Today, says Willard A. Anderson, GPO plant engineer, "He is one of the best employes of the Government. All we did was to paint up his work room, give him better lights. a nice desk and improved ventilation.

"Now that spitoon cleaner is prouder of his job than anyone else I know."

How this transformation was brought was told at the second "Program on the Relation of Environment to Work," held May 23 at the Library of Congress. Representatives of four federal government agencies gave "progress reports" on what they have done since the first conference on the subject last November.

New Approach

"Improved working environment" is a term now being used widely by more progressive government administrators and an increasing number of private employers. Essentially, it means applying the proper scientific know-how to four basic factors of every work area.

It involves using the "right" color on walls and furnishings, good seeing conditions, improved ventilation and elimination of noise.

Management experts, of course, have studied each of these elements separately for many years. The important thing about the new approach is its insistence that none of them should be treated separately, as has usually been the case.

The "improved work environment" movement places its first emphasis upon providing greater worker comfort through improved facilities in the office or plant. There is no "speed up" connected with it, although worker output increases whenever its methods are applied.

The employe benefits directly.

On the other hand, mangement supporters point out that the great increase in efficiency that results from better working environment more than offsets the comparatively modest cost.

Since many union contracts now provide "productivity wage increases" for workers as the result of greater output, both labor and management may benefit from a wider application of the program's few simple principles.

"The working environment must be considered as a unit," says A. H. Stricker, one of the country's top management consultants, who, more than anyone else, deserves credit for founding the movement.

Stricker discussed the matter of proper seeing conditions to illustrate his point.

"When lighting over a work area is poor, the usual solution is to substitute a brighter light bulb. That can be the worst possible thing to do," he contends.

"For example, if the working surface is highly reflective, like a glass top desk or a piece of polished machinery, the brighter light will only cause glare and contribute to blindness."

It Isn't Hard

Stricker points out that better seeing conditions can often be obtained by merely changing the color of the walls and ceiling, by placing lights in a better position, etc. Since this is the case, he maintains, "the important thing as far as workers' comfort is concerned is the correct combination of all the factors making up the surroundings."

Stricker points out that a program of this kind could only be tested by the government.

"Imagine what would happen," he said, "if an efficiency expert for a lighting company began to say that to get the best results from good illumination, an employer also must consider color, ventilation and noise factors. That happens to be the case, but no industry association would ever let an expert employed to promote its pet interest say so."

The new movement got started only because Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, approved testing Stricker's ideas in practice.

One day Stricker called on John C. L. Andreassen, Director of Administration at the Library of Congress. He pointed to a glass top on a desk and said, "There's only one remedy for that."

"I wondered about the man's sanity," Andreassen recalls, "when, after I had asked him what the 'remedy' was, he handed me a hammer and told me how to use it.

"Then he told me about the harmful effects of the reflected glare of the glass, however, and I sat down and listened to him for over two hours."

Wrote 'Prescriptions'

Andreassen was wrestling, in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol, with the problem of "modernizing" the 50-year-old library building. He hired Stricker as the library's management consultant.

"Doc" Stricker immediately made a number of prescriptions. The results to date have been told by Merton J. Foley, the Library's Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

For a period of several months, there was more painting, more carpentry work, and more electrical installations than at any other time in the Library's history. "Sixty old desks which could be described as little better than junk" were rebuilt according to Stricker's designs to serve special functions.

Library employes in those areas selected for test treament responded enthusiastically. Over 100 of them made recommendations to the Library administration in connection with the experiment.

In one unit of the Library—the Tabulating Section — Stricker's planning resulted in a 40% reduction in noise and a 35% saving in floor space.

"There was also a considerable increase in worker output," according to Andreassen. "Efficiency definitely increased and errors have fallen off considerably."

Andreassen said that he could not cite figures on the increase in worker output because "I refused to have production records kept so that our real purpose—providing greater employe comfort—could not be misunderstood. We know for a certainty that happy employes are better workers."

Surprising Results

Figures kept by another government agency, however, do indicate surprising results.

At the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the card punching section which processes income tax returns had asked Congress for $13,000 more annually in salaries for clerks to meet an increased workload.

Congress asked Stricker's advice, and his "improved work environment" technique was applied at the bureau. A total of $6000 was spent in repainting, improving lighting and redesigning equipment.

"Worker morale increased tremendously," the bureau reported. It estimates that efficiency of the staff increased 55%, an amount more than sufficient to enable the original number of employes to handle the increased work without a speed up.

"The whole basis of the program," Stricker explains, "is that if you give a worker the opportunity to do good work, he will almost always do so. Most management 'experts' today are unconsciously hampering their output through poor—or no—environment planning."

Made 'em Whisper

At the Economic Cooperation Administration the effect was "deadening."

One of the clerical units was in a large room with hard floors, and there was an undue amount of noise. Following Stricker's advice, the ceilings of the room were treated with sound-absorbing material and rubber mats placed on the floor.

The work was done over the weekend. On Monday morning, the results was so effective that the people working in the room actually whispered "so that they would not break the quiet."

GOOD ENVIRONMENT: Mrs. Lee Tocci, Library of Congress secretary, inspects one of the new functional desks, which experts say will reduce fatigue, improve morale and greatly increase efficiency. Desk is light gray in color and the working surface is 29 inches from floor—about one and a half inches lower than the standard desk.

Dr. Schwarz In Mexico

Dr. Ernest Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, is in Mexico City as a representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union to testify before the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America.

The commission is considering the economical development of Latin America. Schwarz is presenting the viewpoint of free labor.

Danish Visitor Finds No 'Utopia' In U. S., Room For Improvement

THE UNITED STATES may be a Shangri-la or Utopia to many European workers, but Mrs. Karen Sorensen still takes Denmark.

Mrs. Sorensen, a 47-year-old seamstress, came to the United States a few months ago on a technical assistance tour sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration. Her observations after returning home are interesting—and perhaps a shock to some Americans who think this country needs no improvement.

Denmark, she found, can learn a lot about production methods from the United States, "but we can teach America considerate treatment of workers." American factories, she said she found, struck her by their "surprising lack of comfort."

"I got an impression by looking at the toilet facilities in each single workplace," she said. "On the whole they were simply shocking. Lunchrooms are rare. Workers eat their food at their machines or in their washing rooms.

"I have seen them sit on the floor of the toilet with their food. But it is said the workers themselves want it that way. The primary thing is to earn money and get away from the work places."

Of men and women she said:

"American men are very polite and kind towards women. There isn't a thing they would not make for feminine ornament or to make domestic work easier.

"But when it comes to wages, the men want to keep the best-paid jobs for themselves. They only want to make so much money in order to make life comfortable for their women. American women have a wonderful life, but they do not have much independence in their working places.

"Well, I told them, I do not call that emancipation."

Mrs. Sorensen was shocked at American industry's "lack of consideration" for women with children.

"Why," she reported, "there are practically no factory-kindergartens and no private kindergartens, either. If a single woman with children wants to work, she must find friends or relatives to look after the children or pay privately for it. To the question what she is to do about it, the reply is that is her own business."

The final blow:

"MY FINAL impression of America can be summed up in three words: Coca Cola, drugstores and cars.

"And then, an immense freedom from cares. Those people don't know what war is! There was a difference between the happy faces in America and the faces we saw in London. There they wore only taut masks. The Britons know what bombs are and they still suffer from the effects of them . . .

"It was a wonderful tour, and they have a comfortable life over there. But I do not want to change—neither as a woman nor as a worker—in spite of all the difficulties we may have in this country in both capacities."

AVC Convention Opens In N. Y. C.

Leaders of labor and liberal groups were scheduled to address the fifth national convention of the American Veterans Committee, which opened late last week at New York City.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) was listed as a speaker at the banquet session. Dr. Ralph Bunche, chairman of the United Nations Trustee Council, was to bring greetings in behalf of AVC honorary members, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Bishop Bernard Sheil.

Pres. Michael Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, Executive Vice Pres. Sam Eubanks of the CIO Newspaper Guild, and Robert R. Nathan, economist and CIO radio commentator, were to advise the national affairs panel.

PICTURESQUE BRIDGE and dam at Reutlingen, Germany, near Stuttgart, form an attractive background for some of the delegates of 11 U. S. women's organizations working and consulting with German women leaders and officials. Mrs. Marie C. Mangerson, of St. Louis, representing the CIO, is at the far right. Others are, left to right, Mrs. Perl S. Willen, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Walter Rose of AFL, and a Stuttgart clubwoman.

CIO VICE PRES. ALLAN S. HAYWOOD (left) and Pres. Edward A. Gaskin of Local 900 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in the Panama Canal Zone naturally keep posted by reading the CIO News. Gaskin is here on a U. S. leadership grant to study labor conditions.

NAM's At It Again:

ILO Fight Looms on 'Hamstring'

THE ANNUAL Intl. Labor Conference of the Intl. Labor Organization will open June 6 in Geneva, Switzerland, with the CIO taking part for the first time since 1946.

The ILO, which had its first meeting in 1919, is now a part of the United Nations. Its aim is to promote social justice throughout the world. To accomplish this it collects facts on labor and social conditions, draws up minimum international standards, and supervises their application.

The minimum international standards are adopted by two-thirds majorities in the form of special international treaties called conventions, and in recommendations. The decisions are not binding on the respective governments, but member nations must submit conference standards to their national legislative bodies.

If a convention is accepted by a national legislature, the government is bound to apply it and to make an annual report to the ILO showing how it is working.

Employer delegates from the U. S. are expected to try to weaken the ILO's traditional method of operation. The industrial relations committees of the National Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have issued a joint statement recently calling for abandonment of the convention system and its replacement by a weak system of reports, resolutions and recommendations.

In the U. S., an ILO convention need be acted on only by the Senate to give it the status of an international treaty and make it binding on the country. The NAM-CofC stand is that the House also should have a chance to act—a course which would give business two chances to scuttle a convention favorable to labor.

THEIR opposition was touched off by a convention adopted in 1948 guaranteeing freedom of association and protecting the right of workers to organize.

Charles P. McCormick, Baltimore spice manufacturer and an employer delegate, claimed its ratification by the Senate would restore part of the Wagner Act which had been cut out by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Participating in the sessions from the CIO will be Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers; Martin B. Kyne, executive vice president of the Retail & Wholesale Union; Boyd Wilson, of the Steelworkers, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept of IntL Affairs.

Potofsky Urges Expansion Of ECA And Point 4

EXPANSION of economic aid and Point Four programs as part of the struggle to strengthen the democratic world was urged by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, as he left for Europe last week.

Potofsky, who is also president of the CIO Clothing Workers, will participate in the conference of the Intl. Labor Organization, opening in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 6.

He will also head the CIO delegation at the second world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions beginning July 4 in Milan, Italy.

The CIO takes the position, Potofsky said as he left for Europe, that the welfare of the American worker depends in great part "on the ability of workers in other lands to improve their living standards, protect their democratic institutions and strengthen their trade unions." People living at starvation levels must be rendered immune from Soviet-inspired imperialism, he said.

The CIO is participating in the ICFTU congress, he continued, because it recognizes "the tremendous role that free, democratic labor can play in developing world peace and prosperity." He continued:

"It has already demonstrated its effectiveness in combatting fascism in Latin America, and organized totalitarian forces of whatever stripe in Europe and elsewhere. The ICFTU today represents 50 million workers in 50 nations throughout the world, and understands full well their aims and aspirations.

"IN A world torn by conflict and insecurity, it is imperative that free labor organizations work even more energetically in the common good . . .

"The CIO delegates will try in every way possible to help the ICFTU on its constructive activity and to promote the ICFTU objective of peace, bread and freedom."

Chilly In Vienna For WFTU Office

Austrian workers are enjoying a hearty laugh at the claim of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions that it is setting up headquarters in Vienna at what it calls the invitation of "Austrian works councils."

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions certainly didn't issue the invitation, Pres. Johann Bohm flatly declared. It had enough of the WFTU when its members were living on a starvation diet right after the war, and the WFTU wasn't even interested in their plight. The AFTU bolted in October, 1949, and joined the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in December.

Leader Of CIO Local On Scene:

Canal Zone Should Be Made 'Showcase' For Democracy

THE UNITED STATES had better start practicing some of the democracy it preaches about if it expects the support of Latin America when the chips are down, according to Pres. Edward A. Gaskin of Local 900 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, in the Panama Canal Zone.

Gaskin is a long-time leader in the uphill fight for decent wages and working conditions for the Canal Zone's local rate workers—the Caribbean area natives whose dark skins make them worth, in the eyes of Zone authorities, only a fraction of the money their white colleagues are paid.

He is in the United States on a government fellowship. As an exchange student, he is studying labor conditions under the auspices of the State Dept., which hopes he and others like him will return to their homes with a strengthened belief in democracy and an even greater distaste for communism.

Gaskin feels the United States is making a major mistake in not using the Canal Zone as a showcase of democracy for the benefit of Latin America.

"The State and Defense Depts.," he said on a visit to CIO headquarters in Washington, "seem centered on Europe and Asia in trying to keep the war out of the western hemisphere.

"They are laboring under an illusion because Latin American leaders tell them the people of their countries are strong in their support of democracy, that they're solidly behind the democratic way of life.

"It seems to a lot of us in the Canal Zone that the Zone, like Puerto Rico, where there are lots of Americans, mirrors to the other republics what the United States really practices and not the ideals it purports to be seeking to spread.

"A lot of workers go to the Zone from other Latin American countries. They are discriminated against, segregated, and undergo other humiliations. They return to their homes embittered and disillusioned about democracy.

"If it comes to a crisis and democracy has to be defended in the western hemisphere, the burden will fall on the masses, not on individual leaders. The Communists fight and connive and cheat and lie for their way of life.

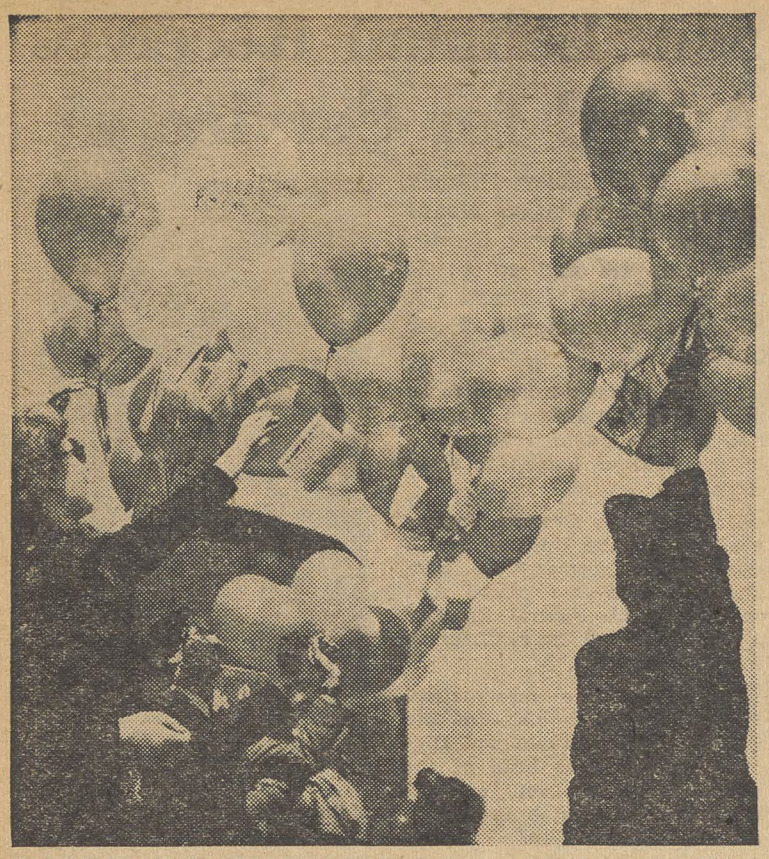
"WE HAVE to meet their fanaticism not with more fanaticism, but by making a conscious effort to develop in the people of Latin America an abiding faith in democracy in their hearts and minds, so that they will be willing to sacrifice even their lives for it, if necessary."

Native rate workers on the the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad are paid as low as 32c an hour. Workers from the United States received the prevailing rates at home plus a bonus for foreign service.

The native workers are promised equal treatment under a 1936 treaty with Panama, but according to Gaskin, there has been no conscious attempt to live up to it on this country's part.

Gaskin is principal of a school at La Boca, at the Pacific end of the Canal, near Panama City. He first helped organize a teachers' union about 10 years ago, turned it over to the United Office & Professional Workers in 1946, then bolted that body with his group in 1948 over the Communist issue.

When the CIO expelled the UOPWA because of its Communist domination he became active again, and was the first president of the new Local 900.



CARRYING A MESSAGE of freedom, these balloons are being released by members of German free trade unions in West Berlin in the hope that they will reach the Soviet East Zone of the city. The inscription on the balloons is "Free Workers, no SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) slaves."

Is It UnAmerican?

GOP Loses, Again

EVEN WHEN they're using baseball bats, the Republicans can't beat the Democrats.

The latter knocked off a GOP team 7-3 for their fourth straight win in the congressional baseball series in Washington.

The affair was strictly no contest as far as the Republicans were concerned and they were never in the ball game after a brief flurry in the first inning.

The contest was played before the largest crowd in the history of the series. Funds raised by the game, sponsored annually by a Washington newspaper, will be used to send children to summer camps.

Democrats began spraying hits over the diamond in the second inning, the same frame that the Republicans began coming apart at the seams.

Rep. McCarthy (D., Minn.), who is no relation to Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), opened the inning with a single and went to second on a passed ball. Rep. Clemente of New York also singled but was forced out at second on a fielder's choice as McCarthy scored.

The GOP stalwarts got their first run in the third on a single by Rep. Curtis (Mo.) who stole second and then scored when Sen. Case (S. D.) grounded out after Rep. Ford (Mich.) fanned.

Hero of the game from the Democrats point of view was Rep. Don "Fireball" Wheeler (Ga.) whose fast ball had the Republicans hitting thin air most of the afternoon.

Textile Strikers Are Jailed For Strike Activity

TWENTY-NINE members of the CIO Textile Workers who were arrested during the Southern textile strike got a bitter taste of Georgia justice recently when they were given jail sentences and fines ranging from $50 to $150 each. Twenty-five men were given 20-day terms. Four women were given 10-day sentences.

All were charged with contempt of court following alleged violations of two injunctions, both issued without notice or hearings by Polk County Superior Court Judge W. W. Munday.

Some of the workers were on strike at the A. D. Julliard mill at Aragon and others at the Bachman-Uzbridge plant in Cedartown.

Judge Munday, who issued the original injunctions and handed down the fines and jail terms, was formerly an attorney for one of the companies involved. His son, who prosecuted the strikers in court, is now counsel for the same company. In addition, the judge's nephew is superintendent of one of the mills.

TWUA state director H. D. Lisk termed the injunctions against the strikers "the most sweeping handed down by any court in the South in years." He said all picketing was practically ruled out and the orders even forbade singing within 300 feet of both mill gates.

First Negroes Bowl In ABC National Meet

For the first time in the 48-year history of the American Bowling Congress a Negro team has taken part in an American Bowling Congress national tourney, which was held in St. Paul, Minn. The six-member team from Allen & Son's Supermarket in Detroit rolled 2910, second highest of the day. The ABC jimcrow membership rule was junked last year after a long fight against it by the CIO, its international unions and Negro organizations.

Read, Learn How Other Half Lives

AMERICAN workers would do well to take a look at Pages 72, 74 and 76 of the May 19th issue of the magazine Business Week.

There they will find figures on "spectacular" pay increases during 1950 to the top executives of the top-paying companies in 28 industries.

The tabulation shows that earnings of the top executives went right on up with the biggest industry profits in history. By far the largest increases were among the 17 companies with total sales of $1 billion or more.

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, drew the highest pay of any man in the United States. He took an increase of more than $41,000 over his 1949 income for a total "take" of $652,156. All six other top GM executives earned more than $400,000 each.

Second to Wilson was Crawford Greenewalt, president of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., who added $101,000 to his income for an even $539,550.

In third place was Eugene Grace, chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel Corp., who won a boost of more than $130,000 for a total of $464,321.

Readers might do well to compare those figures with the average increase in workers' spending power last year—something which Business Week didn't take the trouble to point out.

Here's what the CIO told Congress on May 30:

"Although workers in manufacturing were working almost two hours a week longer than a year before, and their wages had increased by 10%, the net result was increased spending power equal to 3c a week.

"In other words, the result of 1950 prosperity gave the workers of the nation the ability to buy an extra 3c newspaper once a week."

U. S. To Seek Jobs For Older Workers

Greater use of older workers, particularly in defense industries, is the aim of a new program which the Bureau of Employment Security will put into effect soon.

Secy. of Labor Tobin said that Bureau Director Goodwin would send the program guide to all state employment security agencies. The program will outline policies for use by local employment offices in providing counseling and placement for older workers.

Goodwin said that the guide would be based on the findings of a five-state survey of the problems of 342,000 older workers. The survey was conducted by the U. S. Employment Service and the state employment services in New York, Texas, California, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Union Aids In Survey

Some 500 employes of the Macy Store in New York have just completed the first phase of a preventive medicine foot-and-leg survey sponsored jointly by Local 1-S of the CIO United Department Store Workers and the Associated Physicians Medical Group, in conjunction with National Foot Health Week.

Impartial Survey Shows:

Voluntary Health Plans Fall Short Of Needs

VOLUNTARY health insurance plans once were bitterly fought by the American Medical Association. Now AMA favors the plans if the doctors run them.

But 10 months of impartial research show that the plans leave much to be desired.

The research was done by a special staff supervised by Dr. Dean A. Clark, director of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. Before taking his hospital job Dr. Clark set up and directed what is widely accepted as one of the better plans, the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

HIGHLIGHTS of the report follow:

Of the $9 to $10 billion spent for medical care in the U. S. in 1949, about 8% or $755 million was paid for through insurance.

* * *

While voluntary health insurance plans "provide a degree of protection against some of the costs of illness for somewhat more than 70 million people in the U. S., there are many medical needs whose cost they do not cover, and there are presently somewhat more than 70 million people who have no form of medical care insurance protection."

* * *

Less than 3% of the population —between 3 and 4 million persons—"have some comprehensive medical care insurance, including hospital, surgical and relatively complete medical insurance.

Eleven per cent—17 million—have hospital, surgical and limited medical insurance.

Twenty-one per cent—31 million people—"have some degree of protection against the costs of both hospital and surgical care."

Fifteen per cent—23 million—carry hospital insurance alone.

Fifty per cent—70 million people —have no form of medical care insurance.

* * *

"The proportion of persons having insurance is twice as high in urban as in rural states" and "twice as high in high income as in low income states."

* * *

There is considerable variation among the different types of plans in the amount of premium which comes back to the subscriber in benefits or dividends.

". . . from 55 to 93c of the subscriber's dollar comes back in benefits and dividends, depending on the particular plan to which he belongs and whether he is insured as an individual or a member of a group."

* * *

The report was presented last week to the Senate by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), who said that the report doesn't represent the findings of the Senate subcommittee, but it should prove valuable to Congress because of its factual nature.

Scripps Had Kind Words For 'The Union System'

THE LATE E. W. Scripps—in his own words a "damned old crank"—not only founded the big Scripps-Howard Newspaper chain, but had some nice things to say about organized labor.

(Under the management of Roy Howard the Scripps-Howard chain has lost most of its old liberalism—"Old Man Scripps" believed in papers to represent the working man's point of view.)

Here are some comments by "the damned old crank" dating more than 25 years ago:

"I will concede that the usual criticism of the press is a just one, that the press is plutocratic, and that it is unfair in its dealings with the public, that it shows partiality in its dealings with the wealthy, and a far too great indifference to the rights and welfare of the masses."

"The union system, so far as economics is concerned, delivers the working man from the bondage of the employer and puts his case—the right to employment and wages—to a very large extent in a court composed of his peers—that is, his fellow workingmen."

* * *

"History and present observation prove that the open shop is an impossible condition, if the end sought for is the liberation of the workingmen from entire dependence upon an individual for employment. Even if the open shop principles were adopted by good men who had no ulterior motive or intention of making a closed shop against the unions, it still would be an impassable bar across the road to justice which workingmen are seeking to pursue, across the road that leads to where the workingmen's case should be submitted to a court composed of his peers (equals)."

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Legal Battle Opens In Carolina Against Segregation In Schools

THE FIGHT against discrimination and segregation was being waged on several different fronts throughout the country last week.

In Charleston, S. C., intense interest was focused on the outcome of a case in federal court to test the legality of segregation in the state's public schools.

Challenged here for the first time is the constitutionality of segregated schools—a southern institution for the past 150 years.

Spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People led the assault on a provision of the state's constitution of 1895 which requires separation of white and Negro students in public schools.

Parents File Suit

The suit was filed by parents of 67 Negro students against school authorities in Clarendon County, but the NAACP contends the segregated school system itself is on trial. A ruling by the Supreme Court against the provision could sweep away segregation in 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

NAACP attorneys charge that after 80 years of opportunity to put Negro schools on a par with those for whites, the state's own figures show that the Negro facilities are lagging by $40 million.

They further charge that Clarendon County officials waited until May 18 before making an effort to comply with the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution which guarantees equal protection of the law, when they applied for school building funds under the state's new $75 million education program.

The attack on segregation itself in the secondary schools represents a policy switch by NAACP. In the past the organization has backed suits for "equalization" of school facilities.

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to consider appeals and thus upheld lower court decisions against Negro and white segregation.

In a zoning ordinance case, the Supreme Court refused to accept an appeal filed by the city of Birmingham, Ala., against a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court.

The appeals court had held that the city's zoning ordinance violates the constitutional guarantee against depriving citizens of property without due process of law. The ordinance made it unlawful for a Negro to use or occupy a building in a white district or for a white person to do the same in a Negro area.

The high court also upheld a lower court decision that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad might not segregate Negro passengers.

The Court of Appeals, Richmond, Va., had decided in favor of William C. Chance, Negro, of Parmele, N. C., who was thrown off a train when he refused to move to a coach reserved for Negroes.

Segregation A Burden

The lower court had ruled that such segregation was a burden on interstate commerce and that the railroad regulation infringed on the powers of Congress to regulate such commerce.

Elsewhere on the civil rights front:

In Nashville, Tenn., a second Negro was named to the 21-member city council. He is Robert Lillard, attorney and retired fireman, who defeated the incumbent in a run-off election.

The U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the conviction of a Georgia sheriff and his deputy for turning over a group of Negroes to a Ku Klux Klan group, which beat them.

Testimony showed that one Negro appealed to Sheriff John Lynch for help, but the peace officer walked away.

Segregation Is Called Cause Of Inferiority

A Harvard social psychology professor told the panel of three federal judges in Charleston, S. C., who heard the testimony aimed at ending segregation in the South's public schools, that legal separation "is both an effect and a cause of racial prejudice."

The reason: It gives support to the belief that "Negroes are in some way inferior to white people."

The witness, David Krech, asserted that white people have just cause to believe Negroes are inferior—"because whites have made them inferior."

He was followed to the stand by a Vassar lecturer, Helen Trager, who declared that mixed schools are the best places "for re-educating children, the places where we can diminish the amount of hostility that children have."

Pomade No Help For Graying: FTC

If your hair has turned to silver worrying about the high cost of living or the atom bomb, the Federal Trade Commission says that using a preparation called Herbold Pomade won't restore its former shade or color.

FTC has ordered the pomade manufacturer, Herbold Laboratory, Inc., of Hollywood, Cal., to stop advertising the product will color the roots of the hair and prevent it from turning gray. The company also was told to stop saying the pomade will bring back the former natural color or shade and that it will remove loose dandruff.

The company's claim that the product is safe or harmless is banned because "it contains lead, a substance which may cause ill effects when it comes in contact with the skin."

Sen. Lehman Receives Award for Service

THE 1951 Sidney Hillman $1000 Foundation Award for Meritorious Public Service has been awarded to U. S. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D. N. Y.) at a testimonial dinner in New York.

Lehman is the third man to be honored by the Hillman Foundation for outstanding achievement in the field of human relationships.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, former president of the Univ. of North Carolina and former U. S. Senator, received the award last year. In 1949, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Chapman was the recipient.

In making the presentation, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers and Hillman's successor as head of the union, called Lehman "an outstanding American in the political life of our nation."

He said he was "an exemplar of all that Sidney Hillman worked for in the fields of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, civil liberties and world peace."

"Herbert Lehman has served the people of his state and nation with faithful devotion," Potofsky said. "Throughout the world his name has long been identified with constructive public and private service in the cause of social progress.

Potofsky said that as a U. S. Senator, Lehman is adding lustre to an already distinguished career. "In time of national crisis, he steadfastly has demonstrated unwavering devotion to our democratic tradition and ideals," Potofsky said.

"His high moral integrity, his fight for civil rights without regard for his own political fortunes, his humane and liberal philosophy, and his deep love of country have won for him widespread recognition as one of the great Americans of our time."

SEN. HERBERT LEHMAN

IN ACCEPTING the award, Lehman said he was "happy to receive a citation bearing the name of the great man whom the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union gave to our country."

"Together we worked, though in separate ways, for the same goals—the advancement of the welfare of the American people, and the welfare of all people everywhere, in ways of peace, of justice and well-being," he said.

The Hillman Foundation, meanwhile, has announced proposed grants of $25,000 each to the Hillman medical centers in New York and Philadelphia, established by ACW and management to serve clothing workers.

The proposed grants would be used for medical research designed to benefit the entire communities.

ICFTU Asiatic Conference May Brand China Aggressor

THE FIRST Asiatic Regional Conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opened last week in Karachi, Pakistan.

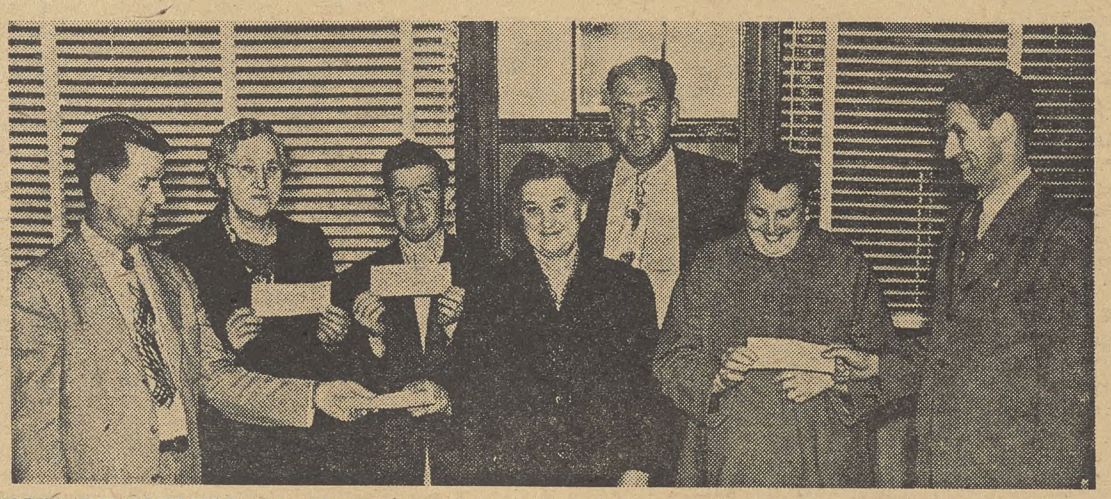
More than 50 delegates were present, representing some 12 million members of the free unions of Pakistan, India, Thailand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, South Korea and Malaya. In addition, observers from labor groups not affiliated with the ICFTU attended.

The first resolution offered called upon the conference to brand Communist China an aggressor and to ask members of affiliated bodies not to do any work which would benefit the Chinese Communists. It was introduced by the South Korean delegation, which asked for "positive assistance to the free Republic of Korea to help it win the war and unify its land."

Also on the agenda was the important step of establishing a permanent regional secretariat, such as has been established in the last few months in the Western Hemisphere and Europe and tentatively for West and Central Africa.

The 72-year-old N. M. Joshi, father of the Indian labor movement and one of Asia's most widely known and highly respected labor leaders, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference.

He was nominated by Faid Ahmed, of Pakistan, a move interpreted as a demonstration of solidarity between the workers of the two countries, which have been on the verge of armed conflict over control of Kashmir.



YOU'D BE SMILING, too, if you were one of these four members of CIO Auto Workers Local 842, Hagerstown, Md. The checks they hold represent $10,011.42 in back pay from the Fairchild Cafeteria, owned by Lee Stein. The four were discharged for union activity in 1948, when the UAW was conducting an organizing drive at the cafeteria. Two years later a National Labor Relations Board examiner ordered them reinstated and paid for the time they lost. The UAW won an NLRB election at the cafeteria last month.

Union Has Right To Exclude Commies As Officers: ACLU

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union has announced adoption of a policy of not objecting to the barring of Communists and believers in other totalitarian philosophies from holding office in labor unions.

The policy was recommended by the board of directors. In a statement, the ACLU said:

"Unions have the right to set up reasonable qualifications for office. The ACLU will not oppose a determination by a union that disqualifies members of the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, or any Nazi, Fascist or other totalitarian group as a candidate for office, since such persons owe a disciplined obedience to an organization other than the union itself.

"It was felt that a union might reasonably determine that it was not worth risking the existence and effectiveness of the union, which might be impaired by the election of such persons as officers."

The ACLU again affirmed its belief that membership in a union should not be denied because of political beliefs.

"The right to work is not dependent upon being an officer of a union," it said, "while the security of the union and its internal health may be gravely jeopardized by having officers under the control of the Communist Party, the KKK, or a Nazi, Fascist or other totalitarian group."

The ACLU said it would not oppose expulsion of a member from a union for "overt or conspiratorial acts to destroy the union," but warned that simple opposition to an incumbent administration does not, in itself, come within this classification.

Labor Role In Civil Defense Advocated

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice-president and director of organization and councils, told the second regional CIO civilian defense conference meeting at Chicago May 25-27 that "American labor would be the first to challenge our government if it ever embarked on an imperialistic program."

The CIO "is seeking the freedom of peace-loving people everywhere in the world," he said, and added that "we didn't trust Hitler or Mussolini, and we don't trust Stalin, either."

He called Millard Caldwell, director of civilian defense, "a former labor-baiting Governor of Florida," and declared that labor has had no representation in the national defense setup under his leadership.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, called for the adoption of a national defense program which "will protect our freedoms, our institutions and our security."

He accused the 81st Congress of "fiddling around with the important defenses of our country," and said America faces a "long range threat to its security."

Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, which co-sponsored the conference, declared that voluntary organizations have a clear concept of the civilian defense problems which face the nation.

He pointed to the fact that 10,000 CIO members are serving on boards and committees throughout the country in a voluntary capacity.

TWU Non-Ops Out Half-Day

CIO Transport Workers Local 100 held a half-day work stoppage of non-operating members in New York City on June 1, to protest a wage cut proposal of the city's Board of Transportation.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill had earlier rejected a board proposal that the union recommend economies in transit operation as a means of financing a 40-hour work week for 36,000 municipal subway, elevated and bus line employes.

"Any economies would mean a speedup for the workers and additional hardships for the riding public," Quill declared. "The subways are undermanned as it is and service is far short of what is needed."

It was indicated that some compromise might be sought, under which a basic 40-hour schedule would be established with two hours of guaranteed overtime for each worker.

Cafe Discrimination Held Invalid In D.C.

Segregation forces lost a major skirmish recently in the fight to restore civil rights to Washington, D. C. The Municipal Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling and upheld the validity of a "lost" ordinance, passed in 1873, which prohibits restaurants from discriminating against "any well behaved or respectable person."

SOME RELIEF from high cost of living is given Brooklyn housewives during a milk price war. Grocer Lee Beck (right) cut the price to 7c a quart. The war started when one dealer reduced the price to 19c, 1c below the normal price. One threatened to cut to 3c a quart.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

GOOD NEWS comes from Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, who reports that our CIO shed workers in Salinas. and the Imperial Valley, Calif., have won the best contracts and the highest wage hike they have ever had. The record-making agreements were won by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers LIU 78, CIO, which just a couple of months ago racked up the third in a series of NLRB election victories that crushed the Communist-dominated DPOWA-FTA.

Allan Haywood

The contracts, already signed in Salinas and soon to be approved in the Imperial Valley, yielded a 10c an hour raise for CIO shed workers plus a union shop, greatly improved grievance machinery, strong seniority protection, and time and one-half after eight hours in any day. There were also other adjustments which will benefit the workers monetarily.

The agreements cover about 3500 shed workers in each area. They are even more significant, because they are the first to be won following the workers' tough, year-long battle to whip the Commies and build their own, powerful CIO union.

Now that negotiations are over in those two areas, they will be opened soon in the third, the Salt River Valley near Phoenix (Ariz.), where another strong contract is anticipated.

Congratulations are in order for Reg. Dir. DeShetler, CIO Field Reps. James Spangler and Ken Gillie, and the excellent rank-and-file committees that did fine jobs and had the splendid backing of the membership.

We are going to keep rolling the union on among our shed workers. Organizing is going on all the time, and the next area for concentrated action will be in the small fruits, where thousands of workers are demanding CIO.

The writer, in this past week, attended an important Civil Defense Conference in Chicago. The conference was presided over by Reg. Dir. Michael Mann. Delegates came from all over the central United States. Robert Kinney, of the CIO Community Services Committee, is to be commended for a well planned successful conference.

The writer attended a banquet in Minneapolis, given by the Minnesota State CIO Council, to honor Fullerton Fulton for the splendid job he has done for the workers in Minnesota and for the faithful service he rendered to the CIO. It gave me a great deal of pleasure to attend this affair honoring "Fully." To show their appreciation those in attendance presented "Fully" with some fine gifts.

One of the newest CIO affiliates, NABET-CIO (National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians) had a breakfast in Chicago in honor of the writer, which I enjoyed very much. The officers and members of this fine organization are planning their NLRB drive in the radio and television industry. The CIO looks for big things from this organization.

The writer also attended the executive board meeting of the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, in Chicago, on June 2. This is the first meeting since the splendid IAWOC-CIO victory in the John Hancock election. The writer planned to go from Chicago to Boston, Mass., to meet with officials of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and lay the groundwork for negotiations for a new contract.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports that the Brauemister Distributing Co., Springfield, O., agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers, CIO, through direct negotiations. Intl. Rep. Joe Emmons handled the situation. In a representation election at the Oak Hill Firebrick Co., Oak Hill, O., the workers voted in favor of the Stone and Allied Workers, CIO, by a vote of 50 to 18 against. Intl. Rep. Lewis Lowry was in charge of the campaign. At the Hess-Snyder Co., Massillon, O., a representation vote showed 47 USA-CIO, 8 AFL Molders; Intl. Rep. Claude Cooley was in charge. At the American Abrasive Co., Galion, O., the count was 15 USA-CIO, 9 against, in another representation election. Intl. Rep. Harry Boyer directed the campaign.

REG. DIR. Nicholas Dragon reports that in a representation election among Packing Shed, Workers of the Stanley and McDaniels Packing Shed, in the Phoeniz, Ariz., area, the workers favored CIO LIU 78 by a vote of 26 to 2 against.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports that the Furniture Workers, CIO, won a union shop election at the Arrow Mill Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a 148 to 14 vote.

Adolph Germer, director of organization of the CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Keystone Lumber Co., Spokane, Wash., the vote was in favor of the IWA-CIO by 20 to 4 AFL.

Acting Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports the following representation election victories: Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich., IUE-CIO 181, no union 23; Eddy Paper Corp., Three Rivers, Mich., Paperworkers-CIO 263, independent 162, no union 9, with UPA-CIO Rep. Darrell King in charge of the campaign; Division of Castleton, National Carbon Coated Paper Co., Sturgis, Mich., Paperworkers-CIO 138, against 125, UPA-CIO Reps. Joseph Hyrczyk and Elzie Bush in charge.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE representation election victories: Westinghouse Co., Bowling Green, Ky., IUE 142, IBEW 2, no union 3, challenged 1; Emerson Radio Co., Jersey City, N. J., IUE 1211, UE 739, no union 30, challenged 162, void 13; Steinberg & Sons, Newark, N. J., IUE 15, UE 12, challenged by company 1; General Electric Co., Waterford, N. Y., IUE 77, no union 27; Premier Vacuum, Toronto, Ont., Canada, IUE 62, UE 16.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Chromium Corp. of America, Waterbury, Conn., the workers favored the UAW-CIO by a vote of 88 to 21 no union. Intl. Rep. Robert Walkinshaw handled the campaign.

Rep. Dir. James Leary reports that in a representation election at the Pryor Brass Co., Kansas City, Mo., the USA-CIO was victorious by a vote of USA-CIO 25, AFL Moulders 20, challenged 2. The organizational work in this campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Horace Brock.

NMU Appeals NLRB Refusal In Coast Vote

THE CIO National Maritime Union has appealed a National Labor Relations Board dismissal of its petition for an election among the West Coast marine cooks and stewards.

Vice Pres. Hulbert Warner said the union filed the appeal in order to bring the case to the attention of NLRB members in Washington.

The board's California regional office dismissed the petition on the grounds that the NMU failed to show pledge cards signed by 30% of the working members of the unaffiliated Marine Cooks and Stewards. Warner, however, said the 1264 cards filed were "well above" the required number.

NMU officials charged that pressure had been exerted in Washington to force the dismissal of the petition.

They attributed the union's failure to qualify for the election to a "lobbying expedition" promoted by the Pacific Maritime Association, an employer group.

"These activities have been directed toward influencing the (NLRB) general counsel and the members of the board to deny the NMU petition on the grounds that an election on West Coast ships would disrupt the relationship that now exists between PMA and . . . Harry Bridges and Hugh Bryson," the NMU declared.

(Bridges is president of the Intl. Longshoremen's Union and Bryson heads the Marine Cooks and Stewards. Both organizations were expelled from the CIO last year on the grounds of Communist domination.)

At the same time, Warner charged that MCS officers have started a "purge" of all members identified with a rank and file movement to break away from the left wing leadership and form a separate West Coast union.

Tim Flynn, northern California CIO regional director, said that several hundred members of Bridges' home Local 10, have signed CIO pledge cards. He declared the move is "gaining momentum."

THE MOVE to return to the CIO was brought to a head by the threat of a West Coast shipping strike in June which would tie up military as well as commercial cargoes.

"If West Coast longshoremen want to return to the CIO," Flynn said, "they could do it either by cleansing their union and reaffiliating, or by forming their own union.

"If they want to form their own union, they can get a CIO charter, have their own autonomy, negotiate their own contracts, run their own affairs and have representation on the CIO executive board."

Commie Terrorists Take To Bicycles

Authorities at Ipoh, in the heart of Malaya's tin mining section, have clamped down on Communist terrorists.

They have forbidden bicycle riding from 7 p.m. to midnight. Seems the Reds have been scorching about town on their bikes hurling hand grenades.

Italians Vote Commies Out Of City Jobs

THE COMMUNISTS and their allies took a smashing defeat in last week's municipal elections in 28 northern Italian provinces.

They lost their control of 755 cities and towns, which they had administered for five years, to a right-wing coalition headed by Premier Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party.

The democratic coalition, which included right-wing Socialists and favors continued cooperation with the democratic west, won control of 2340 of the 2735 municipalities in which votes were cast. The left-wing coalition, which included left-wing Socialists as well as the Communists, retained control of but 395 municipalities.

The right wing won control of every major northern Italian industrial city except Bologna, where the Red coalition retained its grip by a scant 2000 votes. The government ordered a recount, as more than 2000 ballots had been challenged.

Thirteen provincial capitals were wrested from control of the Communist bloc, which retained its grip on but four.

THE RIGHT-WING parties polled fewer votes than in the 1948 national elections and the left wingers more, but the distribution worked out to the advantage of the pro-western group. The surprise of the campaign was the unexpected strength shown by the Social Movement party (MSI), a neo-Fascist group, which was aligned with neither right nor left wings. It was particularly strong in Bologna, a Red bastion.

Italian political experts sought to explain the vote this way:

The Christian Democrats lost strength because Italians "always dislike their government;" the Communists and left-wing Socialists gained because many people, despite Marshall Plain aid and the stand of the Catholic Church, see the best chance of improving their low living standard through extreme leftist programs; and the MSI gained because younger Italians, born under Fascism, are still prompted by a strong nationalist spirit which seeks outlet in the extreme right.

Michigan Assembly Boosts Gasoline Tax

The Michigan Legislature has voted to override Gov. G. Mennen Williams' veto of the 1½c per gallon increase in the gasoline tax—thereby giving the State about $15 million more than the Michigan Good Roads Federation says is necessary to maintain the highways.

Four Detroit Democratic representatives bolted to the cement and county road lobby along with 66 Republicans to override the veto.

WSB Panel To Report This Week On Shipyard Pay Hike Pact

A SPECIAL panel of the Wage Stabilization Board is expected to report this week on the 15% wage increase negotiated last February for some 50,000 shipbuilding workers.

The panel held a hearing last week, with the government as well as labor and management urging that the increase be approved despite the fact it would crack the 10% "ceiling" tentatively adopted some months ago.

The case of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers was presented by Pres. John J. Grogan and M. H. Goldstein, the union's general counsel. The gist of their argument—and that of the others urging approval—was that the increase is necessary if the privately operated shipyards are to retain the 50,000 employes affected by the recent agreements.

Goldstein told the panel that shipyard workers ranked third in pay among industrial employes during the depression, compared to 12th in 1950. They never recovered from a ruling by the late President Roosevelt in 1942 that they were entitled to 6c an hour when they felt they should have had 15c, he said.

The panel also was told that shipyard pay had stayed depressed until the Korean outbreak, and that top pay for Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. workers is $1.57 an hour. Navy yards pay a minimum of $1.81 and as high as $1.95.

Unless the private yards can compete in the wage field, witnesses said, skilled employes—now in short supply—will desert to other employment.

The contracts provide wage increases of 18c to 31c an hour. The key pact was negotiated with Bethlehem, which employs about half of the 50,000 men affected. The others work under agreements based on that settlement. Dr. John Dunlop, a public member of the WSB, was chairman of the panel.

THIS WEEK another panel will hold hearings which will help determine whether or not employes of industries exempted from price controls should be exempted from wage controls.

Railroads, newspapers, ship lines, public utilities, the movies and several other industries are not covered by price control legislation.

The CIO position is that wage controls should not apply in industries where prices are not controlled. Most other labor groups are expected to take the same position.

The stand of industry has not been made public, although the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce want to abolish all controls.

Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman under contract between New York City's private bus lines and the unions representing their employes, heads the panel. Vice chairman is Dr. Richard A. Lester, of Princeton.

IUE Conference Board Authorizes Strike Against Westinghouse

The Westinghouse Conference Board of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, meeting in Pittsburgh, has authorized national officers to call a strike against the Westinghouse Electric Corp. on or after June 11 unless a contract dispute is settled.

The company had agreed to give a 9c an hour wage increase if it gets price relief. The union executive board turned down the proposal and demanded that the company either pay at once and also give the union shop, or join it in submitting the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board. Negotiations were continuing late last week.

About 50,000 Westinghouse employes would answer a strike call.

In notifying the company of the rejection of its offer, IUE Pres. James B. Carey who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, warned the firm that "you and you alone will be responsible if the Westinghouse workers are forced to take strike action."

Retiring Guild Aide Gets Pension, Gift Of $1000

John J. Biddison, one of the organizers of the CIO Newspaper Guild in the Twin Cities and for 12 years its executive secretary, has resigned because of his health. The local voted him $1000 and a pension of $100 a month, believed the first voted by an ANG local.

Biddison, 67, learned to set type at the age of 10 in his father's print shop in Kansas. He was working on the Minneapolis Journal when it was merged with the Star in 1939, and became executive secretary of the Guild at that time. Highly respected and widely known in Guild and Minnesota labor circles, he has been a member of the executive board of the State CIO Council for several years and was active in the fight that wrested it from Communist control in 1947.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Coms. now holding hearings. CIO to testify in Senate again June 4.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984). House Rules Com. has before it Poage Bill (H. R. 3283). House action expected soon.	Urge House members to substitute Ellender Bill for Poage Bill and add strengthening amendments.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

N.Y. CIO Calls Legislature 'Irresponsible'

THE 1951 session of the New York State Legislature "established a record of political irresponsibility which exceeds anything within the recent history of the state," the New York State CIO Council says in its annual legislative report.

The report was published last week. It was written by Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer and legislative director of the council.

"If the damage which will result from this Legislature's neglect and abuse of its responsibilities is to be repaired in future sessions," it says, "and if the time lost is to be made up, it is important that all citizens of the state know and understand the record and the part their individual senators and assemblymen had in it . . .

"None of the objectives outlined by the New York State CIO in its legislative program was achieved. Except for minor and isolated items, no progress toward achieving them was made.

"On the contrary, the movement was backward. Big business was firmly in the saddle and the Legislature was kept with its back turned to its responsibilities.

"Working almost exclusively for the special benefit of the special interests which held the reins, it ignored what was needed and destroyed much that had been previously achieved."

The report lists as the "major items in the reactionary rampage" the undermining of unemployment insurance, civil defense legislation which "sweeps aside constitutional safeguards and provides little or nothing to advance the planning, organization or effective functioning of the state's civil defenses."

Other backward steps listed are weakening of rent controls, authorizing a 1% increase in the New York City sales tax to 3%, and failure to act in the fields of education, housing and health services.

Workers Tired Of CP Line

THOSE stubborn eastern European workers don't know what's good for them, the Communists are finding out.

Or maybe they do . . .

In Czechoslovakia the workers are so indifferent to the privilege of being a stooge for Stalin that the party is worried.

The newspaper Prace recently had an editorial denouncing those who do only enough work to get by, listen to the Voice of America, and don't tell what they really think.

In Poland, many workers find the press so dull they don't bother to read it. So, according to the Trybuna Robotnicza, special functionaries read it to them while they eat their lunches in their canteens.

And in Bulgaria, workers are docked a proportionate amount of their pay when they fail to meet their production quotas.

But if they go beyond their quotas, a Soviet version of the old Bedeaux plan is applied: When the excess is, for example, 25% above the norm, the pay check is only 15% above.

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Have You Written Your Letter

For

PRICE CONTROLS

Ask Your Congressman . . .

Ask Your Senator . . .

For Price Controls And A Strong Defense Production Act

WRITE THAT LETTER TODAY!

WSB Okays Boost Above 10% Limit

IN ITS FIRST unanimous decision on a major policy, the Wage Stabilization Board last week approved a 4c hourly "productivity" pay increase for one million CIO Auto Workers.

The next day, the board unanimously voted approval of a 15% raise for 29,000 Atlantic Coast shipyard workers.

The shipyard decision—which hiked wages of those covered by agreements to 5% above the standard freeze formula—freed these essential defense workers from unfair pay discrimination. it removed the threat of a strike, called and postponed several times, by CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

The board acted under "Wage Regulation 6" which authorizes it to make exceptions to the 10% limit for industries suffering "base pay period abnormalities." Shipbuilding has been a depressed industry from the end of World War II until the recent rearming.

The 18-man board approved the UAW increases although they will pierce the 10% ceiling on wages generally in effect. It made its approval conditional, however, by requiring that employers give such raises without accompanying price boosts.

General Motors had announced in advance that it would pay the 4c increase, called for annually in its five-year contract with the UAW, without raising prices on the cars, tanks or other products it manufactures.

During hearings, Ford and Packard had insisted that price advances would be necessary to offset the wage hike. Nevertheless, they immediately followed GM in granting "productivity" increases on the board's terms.

Since the average wage in the automobile industry is about $1.80 an hour, the 4c increase is slightly more than 2%. The board's decision thus makes the allowable general increase in wages since January, 1950, total slightly more than 12% in those industries which meet the conditions specified.

Dr. George W. Taylor, WSB chairman, said that the UAW-GM contract typifies "the best kind of stabilization," since it calls for union cooperation in improving methods to decrease costs.

MEANWHILE, CIO Railroad Workers told the board's Panel on Exempt Industries that it would be "most inequitable" to impose wage stabilization upon the railroad industry, so long as rail corporations are not subject to price regulation.

"If the railroad industry were suject to rigid price controls which would prevent any large increase in profits in that industry, we would, in the interests of general stabilization, not oppose the imposition of wage stabilization in that industry," John Green, chairman of the Railroad Workers, told the panel on June 7.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, Secy. - Treas. Ralph Novak of the CIO Newspaper Guild and others also opposed wage restriction in industries exempt from price controls.

Meat Union Asks Probe Of Scarcity

PRES. RALPH HELSTEIN of the CIO Packinghouse Workers called on June 7, for a "thorough and complete investigation" of meat scarcities by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Helstein acted as thousands of union members were being laid off by the large packers and thousands more stood to lose their jobs when other meat processing departments closed.

In a telegram to OPS Director Michael DiSalle, he called for three areas of inquiry to determine whether an "artificial scarcity" is being created by the industry, and urged a "realistic setting of retail price ceilings to protect the living standards of consumers."

Industry spokesmen meanwhile charged that scarce cattle were being diverted into black markets.

Meantime thousands of CIO Auto Workers also faced layoffs caused by defense needs biting deeper into civilian production.

100,000 CWA Members Get Pay Boosts In Two New Pacts

THE CIO Communications Workers signed two agreements last week with Bell System companies covering approximately 100,000 CWA members in 15 southern and southwestern states.

Union negotiators came to terms with the Southern Bell Telephone Co. after a 29-minute strike June 5 which threatened to shut down exchanges in six states. Basis of agreement was a 10% wage increase for the company's 51,000 workers.

The boost represents the maximum allowed under the Wage Stabilization Board's order.

CWA spokesmen at St. Louis said the increases would range up to $8 weekly, depending on length of service and job classification. The union also won upward pay scale adjustments for 28 particular jobs in the system.

Previous to the contract signing, Southwestern workers had voted by a 10 to 1 margin to strike unless the company moved from its original offer of $3 to $6 weekly increases.

CWA negotiators had been in almost constant sessions with the company since mid-April, but agreement had been stymied by Southwestern's insistence on including an 11-point program termed "objectionable" by the union.

CWA officials estimated that a new contract with the Southern Bell Co., signed the day before the Southwestern pact was announced, would mean pay raises of from $3 to $7.50 weekly for 45,000 workers.

NEW NPA OFFICIALS. Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer (right) welcomes O. A. (Jack) Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers Union, to his new post as Assistant Administrator of the National Production Authority. Manly Fleischmann, NPA Administrator, is pictured at left, and Ted Silvey, CIO official who will serve as Knight's deputy, is between Knight and Sawyer. Knight and Silvey were sworn in June 5.

Knight, Silvey Become NPA Aides

THE NATIONAL Production Authority now has a new assistant administrator, an official of the CIO.

O. A. (Jack) Knight, president of the Oil Workers Union, was sworn in June 5 as assistant administrator of this key defense production agency.

He will head the NPA Office of Labor Requirements, working directly with Administrator Manly Fleischmann and Deputy Administrator Thomas S. Nichols.

In his new post, Knight will be responsible for devising ways and means of meeting the labor needs of the defense production program and of assuring an equitable consideration of labor's problems. He was nominated for the job by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Knight will have as his aide another CIO representative, Ted F. Silvey, who was sworn in with him as deputy assistant administrator. Their oaths were administered by Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer.

In assuming office, Knight said that he was "happy to have this opportunity to be of service to the best government in the world." He also expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to work with Fleischmann, "who has an excellent reputation as an administrator."

Knight added:

"I hope to develop a two-way program that, first, will bring to both the unions and unorganized labor some idea of the situation in the NPA and, secondly, will tap the ideas of organized labor for the welfare of America."

KNIGHT, a CIO vice-president, was a pioneer organizer in the oil refinery field, having helped to establish one of the first unions in the industry while working as a stillman at Hammond, Ind.

After the Oil Workers Union was organized, he participated in the formation of the CIO and was elected to its first Executive Council.

In 1937, Knight became CIO staff representative in California. He organized oil workers there and in the mid-continent oil fields until his election as president of the OWIU in 1940. He was elected CIO vice-president in 1947.

Now 48 years old and a resident of Denver, Colo., Knight has attended several trade union conferences in Central and South America as a member of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Silvey, served during World War II on the national headquarters staff of the president of the CIO, as a liaison officer with war and reconversion agencies. In 1946-47, he made a study of safety conditions in German war plants as representative in Germany of the Office of Technical Services.

Silvey was secretary-treasurer of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee in 1947-48, and then served 22 months as executive officer of the Labor Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

He served NPA as labor consultant last January and February, before labor withdrew its representatives from the defense agencies in protest against big business domination.

CIO AIDE HITS PROFITEERS: Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), left, one of the leading Congressional supporters of a better Defense Production Act, congratulates CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg upon his statement before the Senate Banking Committee June 4. Ruttenberg outlined the CIO's program for curbing inflation.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S INTEREST in a better law to curb inflation was expressed to Congress by this delegation of CIO Auto Workers. They accompanied UAW Pres. Walter Reuther (holding envelope) to Washington when he testified June 4 before the Senate Banking Committee.

REFLECTING THE ANXIETY of Americans over the threat of run-away inflation unless Congress extends the Defense Production Act, these CIO Steelworkers from Baltimore discuss need for stronger price controls with Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), third from right, at last week's Senate hearings.

Foes Of Controls Playing Into Kremlin Hands?

By MILTON PLUMB

THE irresponsible greed of big business and other special interest groups which seek even greater profits from the defense program has made them the unwitting allies of the Kremlin, the CIO warned Congress last week.

"The Kremlin is counting on complacency, indifference, organized greed, and the pressure group approach to national problems to defeat America," CIO Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther told the Senate Banking Committee on June 4.

"Those people who would have us rush back to 'business as usual,' and throw controls to the winds, are really playing the game that leads down the road to the Kremlin's end."

Reuther, who also is president of the Auto Workers, urged Congress to renounce the "scandalous" attitude of big business by continuing and strengthening the controls provisions of the Defense Production Act.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of Research outlined CIO proposals for a better anti-inflation law to replace the present act, which is due to expire June 30.

Pointing out that representatives of business interests were being heard before the committee in far larger numbers than were spokesmen for the people, Reuther said that industry witnesses "are flooding the press with dangerous delusions."

"They would have us believe that the crisis is behind us when in fact the real test still lies ahead," he stated.

The UAW president told the committee that it would "flirt with disaster and jeopardize our national survival" if Congress enacted industry's demands into law.

"The tragic situation is that witness after witness has come before this committee, and the theme has been 'control the other fellow, inconvenience the other fellow, but don't touch me because I have a special kind of problem'," Reuther said.

He termed that approach "not only unrealistic, but scandalous in the face of the threat to America."

"The fellows who make the most noise in trying to block the minimum controls necessary to save the free world," he said, "are those who have the most to lose in a material way."

He drew laughter from the committee when he added, "It seems to me that if they won't save themselves, we have a sort of over-all moral responsibility to try to help them."

The CIO spokesman said that he was both proud and happy that he could come before the committee "with clean hands." Organized labor is "prepared to accept the necessary controls that affect us," he emphasized.

Reuther said that the choice before the American people is not to find the easy way, but the way that will work. The price of freedom "has become high in the world," he said, and everybody must sacrifice and share in the cost of defending it.

"To those business groups that demand free rein to extract the last ounce of profit from consumers' pocketbooks, labor says that wage earners could earn higher wages out of those profits, but we do not propose that organized workers shall fatten off their fellow Americans," he stated.

"We do not propose to sap the strength and endanger the security of our country by taking a free ride on the whirlwind of inflation."

Reuther read the committee an advertisement published by the National Association of Manufacturers in the New York Times of Jan. 3, 1946, shortly before the end of wartime price controls. In the ad, the NAM said that if the OPA were abolished prices would come down.

"They got their way in America," Reuther reminded the committee. "We scrapped controls. What happened? The cost of living went up 20% in one year and by the end of the second year after they had their way it was up 30%."

He quoted the following figures: Since June 1946 (the last month of price controls)—

- **The cost of living has gone up 39%.**
- **Food prices have gone up 70%.**
- **Meat prices have gone up 103%.**
- **Beef prices have gone up 155%.**

Following Reuther to the stand, Ruttenberg called for seven specific amendments to the Defense Production Act, which the CIO believes are essential. These are:

Provision for subsidies when needed to control retail food prices and at the same time insure a fair return for the farmer.

Elimination of the prohibition in the present act against grade labelling and quality control.

Provision for enforcement of price regulations by giving the Office of Price Stabilization the power to license sellers of articles under price control.

Elimination of the present prohibition against limiting high price lines.

Establishment of a policy of dollars-and-cents ceiling prices instead of the present percentage mark-up orders.

Establishment of controls over commodity markets.

Elimination from the act of the present wage-price tie-in provision, so that prices of commodities may be controlled without automatically freezing wages of the workers producing the products brought under control.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, a former four-term president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, appealed to the American people by radio and television in support of "tougher" regulation of prices.

As the June 30 deadline for new legislation on the act drew closer, the best guess seemed to be that the most people could hope for would be a 30-day extension of the present law.

Logic In Steel? Come, Senator!

"Why," asked Sen. Schoeppel (R. Kans.), "have men who have been in the industry all their lives held down the production of steel? I just can't figure it out."

His query was put to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, who testified last week for the CIO before the Senate Banking Committee on the need for a better Defense Production Act. Reuther replied:

"You're trying to be logical, Senator. That's why you can't figure it out. The answer is so illogical that if you approach it on a logical basis, you just can't find an answer."

Question: What Good Old Days?

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers tells the story of the elderly couple chatting about their long years together.

"Remember," said the husband, "back in 1932, when we were broke and eating hamburger."

"Yes," said the wife, "and remember 1951, when we were going broke eating hamburger."

HCL Is Making Kids Miss Meals

"A shocklingly large number" of American children are actually going hungry because of runaway prices, John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, told Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee June 4.

Edelman sent Spence a clipping from the Charlotte (N.C.) News of May 31 which reported that 761 children in that city are unable to buy noon-time meals.

NOT FOOLED by current price wars, Local 1-S of the CIO Department Store Workers, representing 8,300 Macy's Store workers in New York, sent a delegation to Washington June 5, to ask Congress for stronger price controls. Rep. Klein (D. N.Y.), seated, looks over the petitions with some of the delegates. Left to right ar Elizabeth Hammond, Alfred Petitsjean, Diane Levy, Mary Askew and Ella Johnson.

Why Write To Congress?

The front page of this paper is devoted to an appeal for letters to Senators and Congressmen—letters asking stronger price controls and a better Defense Production Act.

Why all this excitement about letters to Congress? Why is it important that you and every other union member write a letter today?

Here's why:

- Because in less than three weeks, the Defense Production Act—which contains our basic anti-inflation laws—will go off the books, unless it is extended before that date.

- Because if the Defense Production Act, and price controls along with it, go off the books by default—the cost of living is going to go up still higher, as surely as summer follows spring. (It happened that way in 1946, after OPA went out—and the situation is even more serious today.)

- Because big business interests, and their propaganda spokesmen, have been running an unparalleled campaign to end controls—so they can make still higher profits. These business interests claim "price controls" just touch the "symptoms," not the causes of inflation. But the fact is that they have opposed just about every known method of limiting inflation and keeping the cost of living down to reasonable bounds.

- Because both government and labor economists know that when the defense program starts hitting its stride on the production line in the next few months, prices will spurt still further—unless Uncle Sam is ready with a strong program of controls.

- Because liberal Senators and Congressmen, who support price controls and other anti-inflation measures, are worried by the absence of mail in support of strong price controls—and reactionaries in Congress are delighted. Meanwhile, special profits interests are getting lots of letters into Capitol Hill against controls.

This fight to curb inflation is no special-interest problem. It affects each and every family, and the ability of the country to man its defenses at some reasonable cost.

So, on your next shopping trip, don't gripe at the shelves of the super-market, don't keep the gripes to yourself, or let them out on the girl at the check-out counter.

Write those gripes to Congress—where they'll do some good.

Speaking For Membership?

It's a free country, thank goodness, and there's a guarantee of free speech for everyone—including labor leaders.

So John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Bill Hutcheson of the Carpenters Union, AFL, have a perfect right to call for the death of all price controls.

But we doubt that many coal miners and carpenters will go very far down the road with their union leaders on this all-important issue. Members of those two unions would have watched with interest the glee with which reactionary Senators and Representatives—who oppose labor and the Fair Deal—have used the statements of their leaders to support the NAM war against price controls.

The mine union president, who has talked a big game of "labor unity" for a long time, might give some thought to the fact that the United Labor Policy Commitee—representing millions of workers in the CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods—is really practising labor unity in its consistent fight against inflation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Down And Out!

'The Captive Audience'

Workers in many plants throughout the country have been compelled to listen—as a "captive audience" on paid company time—to anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal lectures. In the District of Columbia, a U. S. court has ruled that another form of "captive audiences"—the broadcasting of radio commercials and announcements to street cars and buses, is unconstitutional. The decision, which is being appealed to the Supreme Court by the transit company, may have important effects on "forced listening" throughout the country. Here are some excerpts from the opinion.

NO OCCASION had arisen until now to give effect to freedom from forced listening as a constitutional right.

Short of imprisonment, the only way to compel a man's attention for many minutes is to bombard him with sound that he cannot ignore in a place where he must be.

The law of nuisance protects him at home. At home or at work, the constitutional question has not arisen because the Government has taken no part in forcing people to listen. Until radio was developed and some one realized that the passengers of a transportation monopoly are a captive audience, there was no profitable way of forcing people to listen while they travel between home and work or on necessary errands.

Exploitation of this audience through assault on the unavertible sense of hearing is a new phenomenon.

It raises "issues that were not implied in the means of communication known or contemplated by Franklin and Jefferson and Madison." But the Bill of Rights, as appellants say in their brief, can keep up with anything an advertising man or an electronics engineers can think of.

If Transit obliged its passengers to read what it liked or get off the car, invasion of their freedom would be obvious. Transit obliges them to hear what it likes or get off the car.

Freedom of attention, which forced listening destroys, is a part of liberty essential to individuals and to society. The Supreme Court has said that the constitutional guarantee of liberty "embraces not only the right of a person to be free from physical restraint, but the right to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties . . ."

One who is subjected to forced listening is not free in the enjoyment of all his faculties.

Of course, freedom from forced listening, like other freedoms, is not absolute. No doubt the Government may compel attention, as it may forbid speech, in exceptional circumstances. But a deprivation of liberty to which the Government is a party is unconstitutional when it is "arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the state to effect." Forcing Transit passengers to hear these broadcasts has no reasonable relation to any such purpose . . .

THIS LOSS of freedom of attention is the more serious because many people have little time to read, consider, or discuss what they like, or to relax. The record makes it plain that the loss is a serious injury to many passengers. They suffer not only the discomfort of hearing what they dislike but a sense of outrage at being compelled to hear whatever Transit and Radio choose . . .

It has been argued that when freedom of attention is abridged, freedom of speech and press are abridged, and that when Transit sells the forced attention of its passengers to Radio for advertising purposes it deprives them of property as well as liberty. Also, it may well be doubted whether Transit can perform its statutory duty of providing comfortable service for all by giving more than comfortable service to some and less than comfortable service to others. But we need not consider these issues.

In our opinion Transit's broadcasts deprive objecting passengers of liberty without due process of law. Service that violates constitutional rights is not reasonable service. It follows that the (Public Utilities) Commission erred as a matter of law in finding that Transit's broadcasts are not inconsistent with public convenience, in failing to find that they are unreasonable, and in failing to stop them.

This decision applies to "commercials" and to "announcements." We are not now called upon to decide whether occasional broadcasts of music alone would infringe constitutional rights.

Senate Inquiry Turns Light On China Lobby

THE CHINA lobby is going to be forced out into the open, it became apparent during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's grilling of Secy. of State Acheson.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), while questioning Acheson, "served notice" that he will later ask for State Dept. information on "what I understand is powerfully at work in America—the China Lobby."

Some of the other Republican Senators immediately registered alarm. Some of the Democrats smiled and licked their chops. Acheson merely smiled and said:

"We always cooperate with Senators."

The China Lobby and its vigorous support of the bumbling Chiang Kai-shek are something of a mystery. The figures in it are known to many people. They include some choice specimens: industrialists, politicians, ex-convicts, the remnants of Father Coughlin's Christian Fronters, isolationists, etc.

What has been more of a puzzle is why it has not been investigated before. Some people blame it for the entire attack on the Truman administration's China policy, for the defamation of Acheson, and for the hatchet job done on some Democrats, notably former Sen. Tydings (D.) of Maryland, in the last elections.

Its aim, some allege, is for a tight little group of Americans to take over China by using Chiang and whatever government he might be able to set up—if any—as a front.

The principal figures were named some weeks ago by the St. Louis Post Dispatch. On the basis of that article, their names have been widely distributed by the CIO Political Action Committee.

The Post Dispatch listed as top man in the setup Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He has given support for Chiang "its most vigorous propulsion," it was claimed,

Another important figure was identified as Alfred Kohlberg, of New York.

Kohlberg is an importer whose $1.5 million a year business has depended on control of China by Chiang and his clique.

He was the organizer of the American China Policy Association and keeps it supplied with the funds necessary to send pro-Chiang propaganda to congressmen and some 2000 editors and publishers. He founded the magazine Plain Talk, now combined with the magazine Freeman, and pays many of the bills for keeping the pro-Chiang, anti-Truman propaganda it prints

OTHER political figures the Post Dispatch named include such Republican stalwarts as Sen. Taft (O.), chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, and Rep. Martin (Mass.), House minority leader.

Martin was largely responsible for blowing up the MacArthur ouster into an issue far beyond its importance. Taft has been of major importance in keeping the ball in the air—although he has moved somewhat cautiously in view of MacArthur's possibly being his rival for the Republican nomination for President.

The Post Dispatch also listed Sen. McCarthy (Wis.), the free-swinging wielder of the Red paint brush who never gets around to proving his charges and who is Acheson's most persistent maligner; Sens. Knowland (Cal.), Wherry (Neb.) and McCarran (Nev.), severe critics of the administration and, in McCarran's case, a great admirer of Dictator Franco of Spain; Sen. Bridges, who wants to give Chiang the key to the U. S. Treasury, who got a $2000 campaign donation from Kohlberg and who pumps Kohlberg's propaganda into the Senate; and Rep. Judd (Minn.), a former missionary to China.

All are Republicans except McCarran.

One of the choicest items in the collection is Joseph P. Kamp, the operating head of the Constitutional Educational League, enemy of democracy and organized labor, who was cited by the Dept. of Justice in World War II as a channel for seditious propaganda.

He refused to answer the questions of a 1948 House committee investigating lobbies, and finally, last year, went to jail for four months on a charge of contempt of Congress.

He was scheduled to go on trial last week on a similar charge growing out of the Buchanan Lobby Investigating Committee's questioning of him last year, but obtained another postponement—the fourth.

From the list of Christian Fronters, the Post Dispatch lifted the names of William J. Goodwin and Robert Harris.

Goodwin, also formerly associated with Gerald L. K. Smith, was hired by Chiang's government to lobby in Congress for money. His salary for two years was $65,000. His expenses ran as high as $640 a day, the entertaining of members of Congress costing what it does.

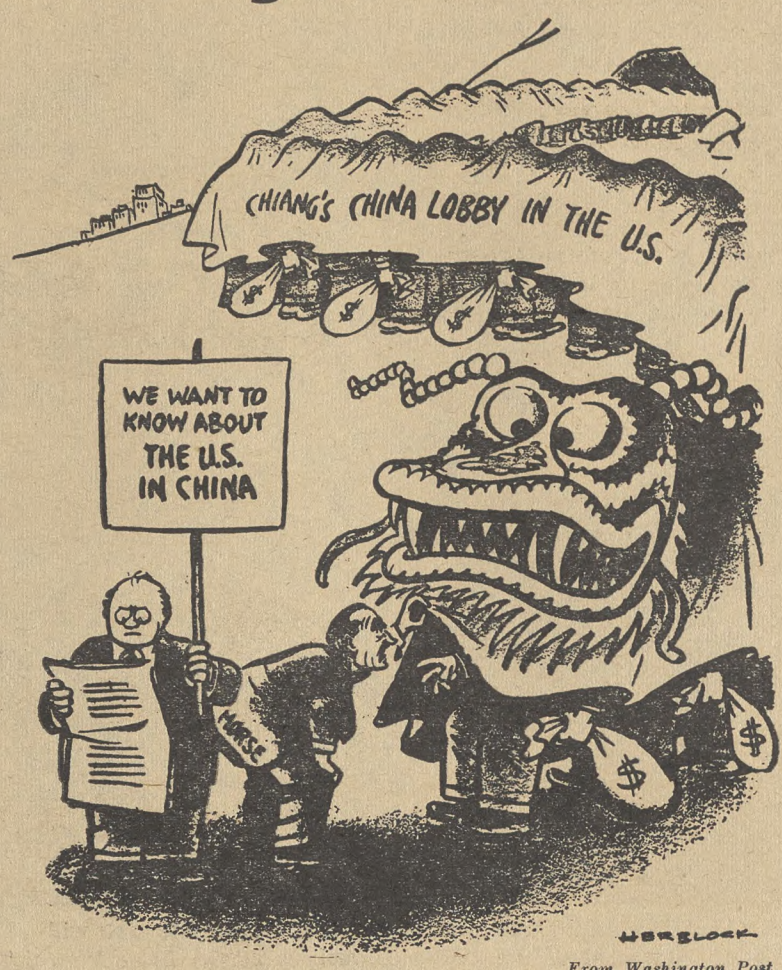
GOODWIN has boasted that he laid the groundwork for McCarthy's Senate attacks on Acheson, Ambassador Philip Jessup and Owen Lattimore.

Harris, a cotton broker, handled Father Coughlin's speculations in silver.

The Post Dispatch list concludes with the name of Henry Luce, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune; his wife, Clare Booth Luce, former Republican congressman from Connecticut and once president of Kohlberg's American China Policy Association; and William Loeb, Manchester, N. H., publisher and also a former president of Kohlberg's group.

"These are the principals," says the Post Dispatch. "Their strength is all the greater because some are not lobbyists in the technical sense of outsiders seeking to influence Congress but are members of Congress itself, spreading the lobby's propaganda with the special advantage of working from within.

"A congressional inquiry into all their activities could throw light on this all-important subject as nothing else could."



From Washington Post

"—And Vice Versa"

Supreme Court Upholds Convictions Of 11 Red Leaders

THE SUPREME Court last week upheld the conviction of 11 of America's top Communists for conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government.

The decision, on which the court split 6-2, validated the controversial Smith Act of 1940.

New federal prosecutions of the nation's Reds were expected to be undertaken as an immediate result. Last year, a congressional committee was told by a top official that the Dept. of Justice criminal division was considering the possibility of prosecuting some 12,000 individual Communists.

Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath issued a statement following the court's action in which he hailed the decision as "a bad day for conspirators."

"Now that it is known that the Smith Act is valid," McGrath said, "the department is able to proceed to give additional protection against those who seek to overthrow the government by violence."

Communist Party attorneys indicated they will ask the court for a rehearing.

The Smith Act, under which the 11 were convicted, makes it unlawful for any person "to knowingly . . . teach the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety of overthrowing any government in the United States by force and violence."

The case on which the court ruled began in 1947 when evidence was presented to a special grand jury in New York. An indictment was returned on July 20, 1948, and the trial of the 11 Communist leaders began before Federal Judge Harold Medina on Jan. 17, 1949.

The trial lasted seven months and has been described as "one of the longest, stormiest criminal trials in American judicial history." When it was over, ten of the defendants were each given five years and fined $10,000. The 11th was given three years, plus a similar fine.

IN THE majority decision, delivered by Chief Justice Vinson, the Supreme Court held that the Communist leaders "intended to overthrow the Government of the United States as speedily as circumstances would permit."

Vinson said that their conspiracy created a "clear and present danger" and that they had been "properly and constitutionally convicted" in the lower court—for violation of the Smith Act.

Those voting to uphold the conviction besides Vinson were Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton and Minton. Justices Jackson and Frankfurter wrote separate concurring opinions.

Against conviction were Justices Black and Douglas. Each wrote a separate dissent. Justice Clark, who was Attorney General when the Communists were indicted, disqualified himself from participating in the case.

Vinson's majority opinion said:

"We reject any principle of governmental helplessness in the face of preparation for revolution, which principle, carried to its logical conclusion, must lead to anarchy. No one could conceive that it is not within the power of Congress to prohibit acts intended to overthrow the government by force and violence.

"The question with which we are concerned here is not whether Congress has such power, but whether the means which it has employed conflict with the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution."

It was largely this central question of whether the Smith Act is constitutional in making mere advocacy and teaching of ideas a crime that Douglas and Black considered in their dissents.

Black said that the majority decision "waters down the First Amendment so that it amounts to little more than an admonition to Congress."

"The Amendment as construed," he added, "is not likely to protect any but those 'safe' or orthodox views which rarely need its protection. Public opinion being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners.

"There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, they or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

Douglas hit at the majority decision on the grounds that the Communists were not accused of any actual overt acts against the government.

"Never until today," he added, "has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct . . . I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct."

Douglas said that the Smith Act, as construed, requires that those who teach the creed believe in it. He continued:

"THE CRIME then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is, to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said.

"Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen. We then start probing men's mind for motive and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did, but for what they thought."

The 11 convicted are Robert G. Thompson, Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall.

City Loyalty Oaths Upheld

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court on June 4 upheld the right of cities to compel municipal employes to take loyalty oaths.

But the majority opinion, written by Justice Clark, declared that any dismissals growing out of the requirement should not be based solely on an individual's past affiliation with the Communist party.

The decision came on an appeal by 17 former Los Angeles city workers fired for refusing to sign oaths disclosing whether they were Communist Party members.

Justices Douglas, Black, Frankfurter and Burton filed dissenting opinions. The latter hit the oath requirement in that it "leaves no room for a change of heart."

Sugar Workers In Puerto Rico Vote For CIO

THE GENERAL Confederation of Labor (CGT), CIO affiliate in Puerto Rico, has been declared the winner in an Insular Labor Relations Board representation election conducted among employes of the island's Sugar Producers Association.

The election was held Mar. 28, but the final result was held up pending the counting of several hundred challenged ballots.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, hailed the victory—which brings more than 20,000 sugar refining industry employes into the CIO—as "a tribute to the fighting qualities of the Puerto Rican workers, who have won a tremendous victory against overwhelming odds."

HE CITED obstacles placed in the path of the workers both by management and other unions in their attempt to join the CIO, and predicted that the victory in the sugar industry would be "the first of many more to come for the underprivileged people of Puerto Rico."

"Much remains to be done for these people," Haywood said, "and we intend to see that every possible assistance is given to other workers who wish to follow their example. We have dedicated ourselves to this cause."

A majority of the 120,000 members of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor work in the sugar industry.

Eresto Ramos Antonini, CGT secretary of foreign relations and counsel, is also speaker of the island House of Representatives and a member of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs.

BANANA LOCAL? That's probably what Erie, Pa., unionists will call the new local of the CIO Steelworkers at the Lake View Forge Co. All but a dozen or so of the 85 workers bolted the Mine Workers' Dist. 50 to affiliate with the CIO. To induce the die-hards to join, the union dug up a sign held by Vice Pres. Mel Dias (right), illustrated by a bunch of bananas and reading, "Stick to your union bunch or you'll get skinned! Learn how to stick together." For emphasis, Pres. John Jakubec (right) holds up a bunch of real bananas. The USA members refused to work until the holdouts joined up.

CIO Picks Five For LPA Board

FIVE CIO officials were elected to the board of Labor Press Associated at the LPA annual meeting in Washington last week.

The cooperative labor news service, which sends five-day-a-week news and feature reports to some 250 labor papers throughout the nation, has made marked financial improvement during the last year, editors were told.

The membership meeting approved the change in name to Labor Press Associated—in place of the former "Association"—in order to avoid possible confusion with an AFL editors' group.

Elected to the LPA board to represent CIO unions were Henry C. Fleisher, CIO News; Vin Sweeney, Steel Labor; Paul Sifton, United Auto Worker; Art Riordan, IUE-CIO News; and Al Herrington, publicity director for the Communications Workers. One CIO membership on the Board will be filled by a nomination from the Newspaper Guild after that union's convention later this month. The AFL elected six members and the unaffiliated brotherhoods named two.

Ruben Levin of Labor, the railroad brotherhood paper, was re-elected president of LPA. Fleisher was re-elected vice-president, and Charles Herrold of the AFL Weekly News Service was named secretary-treasurer.

Asia ICFTU Alarmed By China War

"GRAVE CONCERN" over Communist China's intervention in Korea was formally registered by delegates from 10 nations at the first Asian regional conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held recently in Karachi, Pakistan.

The labor movements of the nations represented were asked to take "urgent steps" toward implementation of the United Nations' embargo of Red China, according to a dispatch to the New York Times. The vote was 9 to 1. Delegates from India opposed the resolution on the ground that it had "grave implications."

A somewhat similar resolution, offered by the Chinese Nationalist delegation, was referred to the ICFTU Congress. It called for a worldwide refusal by free trade unions to load cargoes destined for Soviet Russia, Communist China and countries behind the Iron Curtain.

Complete moral support of the UN decision to oppose Communist aggression in Korea was voted. Chun Chun Han, Republic of Korea delegate, described the Red invasion of his homeland as the first war between democracy based on freedom and communism based on dictatorship.

The Chinese Nationalists advised the conference that many thousands of Chinese workers have been sent by the Communists to the Soviet Union as slave labor, that conditions in China since the liberation have become "appalling" for workers because of unemployment, and that China is starving her own people by shipping food to other countries in exchange for war materiel.

Labor Policy Groups Set Up On Coast

By BILL MILLIS

FIRST to organize in Northern California, CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods have established a United Labor Policy Committee in Contra Costa County.

The group is planning a vigorous community campaign in support of labor's national fight for an improved Defense Production Act.

Some 50,000 union members in heavily-industrialized Contra Costa County—which has several big oil, steel and auto plants—are represented in the new county ULPC.

A county-wide rally of officers and delegates from all local unions is planned in Martinez, Calif., on June 18. It will seek to organize effective action in support of the ULPC's legislative program in Washington for a much stronger Defense Production Act, dollars-and-cents price ceilings, protection for consumers, real rent controls and fair tax legislation.

The county ULPC also is publicizing labor's joint program among ministers and other county leaders.

A major impetus for formation of the Contra Costa ULPC came from CIO local unions and the recently-reorganized county CIO Council. The formal organization was built upon CIO and AFL cooperation in past election campaigns.

President of the county ULPC is Felix Dumond of the AFL Machinists. Vice presidents are Pres. Jack Bruhl of the county CIO Council and also of Oil Workers Local 587; J. Ryan, AFL Building Trades, and H. L. West, railroad brotherhoods. George Kelty, PAC chairman of OWIU-CIO Locals 5 and 445 in Martinez, was elected secretary.

In another part of the country, representatives of CIO and AFL unions and the railroad brotherhoods have formed a United Labor Committee of Greater St. Louis.

Officers are Oscar A. Ehrhardt, executive secretary of the St. Louis CIO Council, chairman; Robert H. Wadlow, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, vice chairman, and John I. Rollings, executive secretary of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Council, secretary.

Maryland Labor Sets Up ULPC

Major labor organizations in Maryland set up a State United Labor Policy Committee at a meeting in Baltimore on June 5.

Participating were representatives of the CIO, AFL, Machinists and railroad brotherhoods. Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Workers, a member of the National ULPC, addressed the initial meeting. He said the agreement for a united front "should mark the beginning of a greater labor unity than has ever existed before in Maryland."

The State committee will be composed of four delegates from each group, according to Secy.-Treas. Charles A. Della of the Maryland CIO Council.

Highest Court Clears Cloudy T-H Section

IN AN unanimous decision on June 5, the Supreme Court ruled that the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are not violated when a union, while picketing an employer, tries to persuade employes of another company not to cross its picket line.

The court reversed the decision of a lower court, thus upholding the original National Labor Relations Board ruling.

The case involved the AFL Teamsters, which had picketed the International Rice Milling Co., Kaplan, La., and had tried to persuade two truck drivers from another firm not to enter the mill for a load. This, the NLRB ruled, and the court agreed, is a permitted activity.

By a 6-to-3 vote, with Justices Jackson, Douglas and Reed dissenting, the court also ruled in three related cases that building unions had engaged in illegal secondary boycotts when they picketed and struck on jobs because non-union men were working for sub-contractors.

IN A CASE involving the Denver Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, the court held that picketing a general contractor to make him stop dealing with a sub-contractor using non-union labor is a secondary boycott, forbidden by the Taft-Hartley Act. The court held that this was an unfair labor practice because the object was to force an employer to do business with another employer.

Similar decisions were rendered in related cases involving the AFL Electrical Workers in Greenwich, Conn., and a Carpenters' local in Chattanooga, Tenn.

VIKING DISCOVERERS: Four Swedes, brought to the U. S. by the Economic Cooperation Administration, discovered America at Gadsden, Ala. Ture Flyboo (left), of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, and Per Eric Bergstrom, of the Swedish Central Organization for Salaried Employes in Industry, are shown discovering it at a carnival.

4 Swedes, In Spring Of 1951, Discover America Anew

AMERICA was discovered by four Swedes late in May of 1951, at Gadsden, Ala. Cradled in the southernmost hills of the Alleghanies, the Swedes found an expanding industrial center living in harmony with the residents of a long established agricultural region.

They found factory worker and farmer mingling in streets and meeting places, each absorbing the lore of the other and all striving for the advancement of the community.

The four Swedes formed a technical assistance team brought to the United States by the Technical Assistance Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration to study labor-management relations. The project is designed to spur industrial productivity of nations of the Free World, and to build strong bulwarks against Soviet aggression while aiding economic recovery.

The Gadsden visit was largely planned by Robert Driver, of the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign, and Pres. H. L. Knowles, of the Gadsden Industrial Union Council, CIO.

Team members were Per Eric Bergstrom and Gunnar Petersson, of the Swedish Central Organization for Salaried Employees in Industry; Ture Flyboo, of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, and Kjell Bengtsson, of the Swedish Employers Association.

Due to the efforts of Driver and Knowles, all of Gadsden was ready to receive the visitors when they were driven into town by Carey Haigler, CIO Alabama director. A complete cross section of America's labor scene awaited the team.

They saw a textile mill on strike; labor and management calmly settling a dispute in a tire plant; a ceramics establishment where the incumbent union was facing loss of bargaining rights through an election with a rival, and many plants where labor relations were excellent.

The Swedes were impressed by the calmness with which the labor disputes were being settled. They visited the homes of strikers and found electric refrigerators, all well filled with food sent by the CIO Textile Workers; they found all modern conveniences and labor saving devices in the homes of union men and women, the CIO's Rubber Workers, Auto Workers, and Textile Workers.

Through informal discussions on street corners, in barber shops and in the stores, Gadsden's residents sounded a mighty denial of the constant Soviet libel spread in Europe against America's workers and their unions.

THE TEAM got a full view of American social life. They dined at the country club; went to a street carnival where they rode the ferris wheel, bet on which hole a frightened mouse would choose to hide in, and even visited the girl show.

They saw too how the TVA reclaimed once barren land, and converted it into a lush farm section. They also saw how the shores of the lakes created by TVA were made into a vacation paradise, available to all at low cost.

Four Swedes discovered America in late May, 1951. They discovered the American people as well. They found that Americans serve many faiths, many unions, and multi-political parties.

But they also found that Americans are a single people with a united belief in democracy and the basic rights of all men.

Boss Of Nazi Camp Among Red Goons

THE SOVIET Union was "on trial" by the Intl. Commission Against Concentration Camp Regimes in Brussels on a charge of operating slave labor camps.

The trial was proceeding normally. That is, the Communists were trying to break it up.

Goon squads made up of the scum of a dozen countries were heckling the tribunal, of which M. Balachowsky was the presiding judge. They interefered with witnesses, and finally started fights.

Then the ushers went to work on what to them was a pleasant job. They began to throw out the rioters, and as most of them had been concentration camp inmates at some time in the past, they liked their work.

The melee was at its height when a Brussels newspaperman stood up at the press table and stared.

"THAT'S JOSEPH," he cried involuntarily, pointing to one of the goons. He was a barracks chief at Buchenwald!"

The journalist, who asked that his name not be disclosed, joined the ushers and managed to pay back "Joseph" for some of the beatings he had taken.

The unofficial tribunal heard testimony on Soviet slave labor camps from many witnesses and examined many documents before it found the Soviet Union "guilty." Its conclusions were:

"The characteristics of the Sovviet camps are really those of the concentration camp regimes such as that engraved in the flesh and blood of the tens of thousands of ex-inmates of Nazi camps and such as the express definitions of the concentration camps given by the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

"Consequently, the court unanimously condemns before universal public opinion the Soviet concentration camps, a monstrous survival of a regime of slavery already condemned by a history which is beyond influence."

Reuther Asks 'World Law'

THE FIVE words "all men are created equal," were put on record more than a century and a half ago.

Ever since, that expression has "been slowly leading the way toward conditions of equal rights and equal opportunities," Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, declared recently.

He made the statement in reply to a question submitted by an interviewer for the Federalist, publication of the United World Federalists. Reuther is a UWF board member.

Reuther said those words had established in men's minds everywhere the greatness of America's purpose.

"Now is the time for us to proclaim another principle in five other words," he said. "World peace under world law."

Asked if he believed the proclamation would have an instant effect, even though world government was not at once achieved, Reuther replied that it "unquestionably" would.

CANADIAN labor endorsed aims of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as delegates conferred in Ottawa before leaving for ICFTU congress in Milan. Left to right, Secy.-Treas. Gordon Cushing of the Trades & Labor Congress; Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy of the Canadian Congress of Labour; Percy C. Bengough, TLC president, and J. E. McGuire, railway brotherhoods.

Canadian Labor Vows Fight On Dictators

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress have issued a joint statement outlining the aims and objectives of Canadian labor in international affairs.

The united declaration made clear that the triumph of freedom over dictatorship "can be achieved through the uncompromising resistance of the free trade union movement against those totalitarian movements which seek its destruction." CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

The statement strongly endorsed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which both organizations are affiliated. It pointed out that the 53 million workers in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa through ICFTU "have welded a common front to strengthen democracy, protect peace without appeasement and promote social justice."

THE CANADIAN labor movement was termed "an active supporter" in the fight for freedom waged by ICFTU. The statement declared that if the threat to world peace is to be overcome without a catastrophic global war, "the free trade unions will necessarily have to play an increasingly meaningful role in enlisting the forces of freedom."

The declaration called for "a crusade which will mean social betterment for underprivileged peoples in lands where hunger and exploitation still thrive."

"To these ends, the Canadian labor movement, as represented by CCL and TLC, has unitedly, in cooperation with other democratic trade union movements, pledged itself," it continued.

"We believe the ICFTU is one of the most formidable threats to the extention of Communist dictatorship because where free trade unions are strong, neither Stalinism, Falangism nor Peronism can thrive."

The statement carried a pledge to strengthen the ICFTU in every manner possible "so as to ensure the final triumph of democracy over dictatorship, social justice over exploitation and freedom over slavery."

Canada Imports U. S. Theory Of Profits

Company profits in Canada jumped an average of 23.8% from 1949 to 1950, and went up as high as 67.4%, according to the Ottawa Financial Post.

The Post surveyed 362 major industries in 15 major fields. It found that profits in the lumber group jumped 67.4%; transportation, 58.4%; oils, 42.9%; finance, 37.6%; pulp and paper, 37.4%; metals, 23.6%; public utilities, 23.5%.

Vote In Sicily Is Indecisive

Elections last week for the new 90-seat regional parliament of Sicily, the island at the toe of the Italian boot, left politicians pretty much up in the air.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party and the Communist Left Wing Socialist coalition, which ran under the name of the People's Front, each ended up with 30 seats, although the Christian Democrats had a 1% edge in the popular vote.

The Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), known popularly as Missini, emerged as the third strongest party with a bloc of 12 seats. The rest are divided among a half-dozen minor parites, indicating difficulty in working out a coalition to control the new body.

In another election, in Luxembourg, Communist strength waned to the point where the party won't even be able to introduce a bill in Parliament. With half the country voting, the Reds lost the only one of their five seats being contested and five seats are required before a bill can be introduced.

Jonkel Pleads Guilty In Md. Vote Scandal

IF YOU'VE got what it takes —just a little more than $5000 — you can completely mislead the people of an entire State by deliberate distortions of fact, and even break their laws, but still go scot free.

Jon M. Jonkel, publicity mastermind behind the Maryland Senatorial election campaign of Republican John M. Butler last fall, found that out last week.

The Chicago press agent, whom the unknown Butler imported to run his campaign for the Senate, broke the law in getting Maryland voters to elect his candidate. Jonkel himself admitted it when he pleaded guilty on June 4, after being indicted in Baltimore on six counts of violating the Maryland Corrupt Practices Act.

The court fined him $5000 and court costs amounting to $184. Jonkel walked right out after the hearing, when the $5184 was paid.

Butler had no comment.

JONKEL is the publicity man who based Butler's campaign on the gimmick of implanting a doubt in the minds of Maryland voters. He was aided by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), and Bertie McCormick's sensational Washington newspaper, The Times-Herald.

Their victim was Sen. Tydings (D.), whom they represented to Maryland voters as a friend of Communist Leader Earl Browder. The fact that they knew a picture showing Browder with Tydings was a fake didn't prevent them from using it. In fact, Butler's campaign headquarters dreamed it up.

A Senatorial investigation of Butler's election revealed these and other details of Jonkel's smear techniques. But the Senate, which must pass on the qualifications of its own members to hold office, still has not ruled on Butler's fitness.

Penna. CIO Supporting Aid To Older Workers

The Pennsylvania State CIO Council is supporting a bill recently introduced in the General Assembly which would prohibit an employer from discriminating against any person seeking employment on account of his or her age.

DEMONSTRATION by CIO Transport Workers Local 100 for the 40-hour week, staged by non-operating members during a work stoppage, jammed the area around New York's City Hall, which appears in the left background. Members of Local 100, key men in the city's vast public transportation system, are determined to win the 40-hour week this year. A group of engineers has recommended drastic curtailment of transportation service.

European Ports No Longer Red

The free labor movement has already won the battle against Communist efforts to control the ports of Western Eupore.

Only "the last vestiges" of Communist influence still remain.

What happened when the Kremlin attempted to wreck the Atlantic Pact through sabotage by French and Italian dockers' and seamens' unions is told in the magazine Free Labour World. The Communist strategy was simple. Red dockers and seamen were to prevent the delivery of American arms to Europe.

This is the story as told by the monthly journal of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

THE COMMUNISTS concentrated their main effort in France and Italy. They were confident of success, and with some reason, for at first sight it looked as if they were strong enough to carry out their threats.

At the end of the Second World War the Communists had been able to gain control of the national trade union federations in France and Italy. By 1948 that hold had been seriously weakened, and free trade unionists in both countries had begun to build up democratic labour organizations which had made considerable inroads on the Communist-dominated unions.

BUT IN the ports the Stalinists were still apparently strong, and were maintaining their control by a combination of legal subterfuges and intimidation.

In both France and Italy the dock committees which control hiring of workers in the ports are elected by the dockers. This legal provision was exploited by the Communists, who used their dominant position to make sure that only their supporters could get work.

The threat of unemployment was a very powerful weapon to keep would-be rebels quiet.

And if that was not enough there were other methods. Gangs of thugs would beat up recalcitrants or break up their homes.

Another and more subtle form of intimidation was to use the *concierge* system.

If a worker showed too much independence his wife would be submitted to a series of petty annoyances by the *concierge*. The lights would fail unaccountably, garbage would remain uncollected, and so on.

With France and Italy the main targets, the free labour movement went into action there first of all. The Communists might appear strong, but there was already considerable discontent against them among the workers. What was needed was courageous leadership, and this was forthcoming.

Groups of anti-Communist unionists were formed and gradually extended their influence as the workers became more and more confident that Communist terror tactics would be countered. When the first test came, this strategy of fighting fire with fire had already brought results.

The turning-point came in April 1950, when the first shipment of American arms to Europe were due.

In Cherbourg and Naples the dockers had been won over from their Communist leaders, and had voted to unload the arms. The Communists tried all they knew to get this decision reversed.

Prominent party members and unionists went posthaste to plead with the men, but in vain.

On Apr. 11 in Naples and on the 12th in Cherbourg the first shipments of American arms to Italy and France under the Atlantic Pact were unloaded without incident.

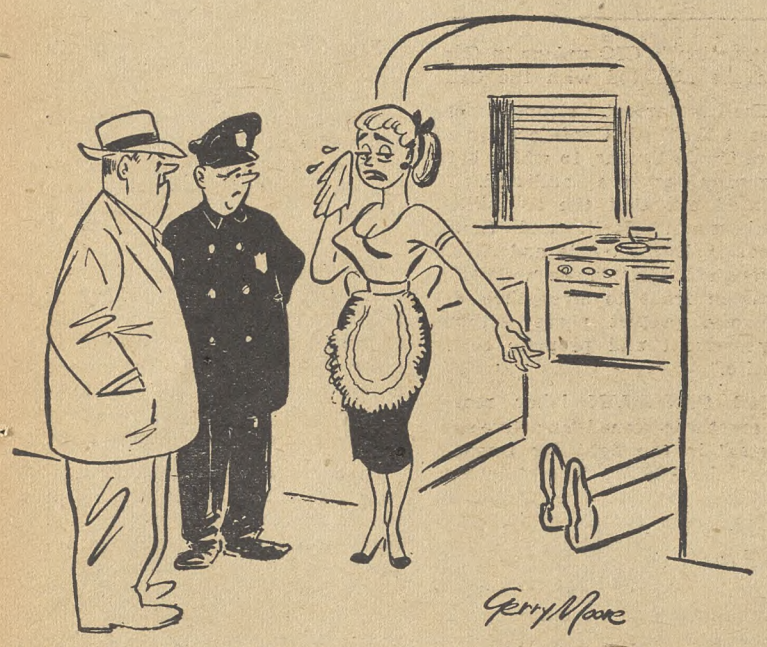
Since that time other ports have been cleared of Communist domination. Arms are unloaded regularly at most major French and Italian ports and the Communists' few remaining strongholds are safe no longer.

The dockers have been freed from intimidation, and their interests are being looked after by their freely chosen representatives in the democratic trade unions. How great a change there has been can be judged by the example of Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, where the docks were formerly completely under Communist control, is now free. Up to the end of last year the Stalinists had 54 of the 55 seats on the dock-workers' committee; at the free election held then they lost all but 10 of these.

Marseilles is now the headquarters of the drive to destroy the last pockets of Communist influence in Mediterranean ports.

Under the chairmanship of Pierre Ferri-Pisani, of the CGT-Force Ouvriere, the Mediterranean Committee of the Intl. Transport Workers' Federation is directing operations.



"I told him if he didn't like my cooking he should drop dead . . . and he did!"

CIO Aids TWU In Fight For 40-Hour Week

SEVEN unions, representing employes of city-owned transportation lines, have joined the CIO Transport Union in rejecting a proposed "counterfeit" 40-hour week.

The CIO pledged its full backing for the 36,000 TWU members in New York City.

The CIO union earlier had turned down the "slave-labor recommendations" by city engineers for a shorter work week. Pres. Michael J. Quill announced the union was ready for a fight.

The engineers, after a nine-month study and expenditure of $369,000, recommended a cut in the work week from 45 and 48 hours to 40, but chopping pay anywhere from $4.95 to $5.28 a week for hourly workers and $300 a year for salaried employes.

Average hourly earnings would rise from $1.51 to $1.62, but the net earnings would shrink from $3647 to $3391.

The engineers also recommended drastic curtailment of service. The union objected to a return to "horse-car days" of transportation. Under the agreement with the city, any economies proposed in the switch to a 40-hour week must first be approved by the union.

EVEN CITY officials agreed that in the light of the increased cost of living, the employes could not be asked to give up the 11c an hour the union was willing to yield a year ago for the 40-hour week.

Asked how the cost of the shorter work week, estimated by the engineers at $23,805,000 for the first year, could be financed, Quill suggested it be met through taxes. He objected to an increase in the 10c fare, as suggested in some quarters.

He declared July 1 as the "absolute deadline" for conversion to a 40-hour week. City officials claim it cannot be put in effect prior to October or November. Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan, of the TWU local, also challenged Frank X. Sullivan, chairman of the city's three-member Board of Transportation, to a television debate on the merits of the engineers' report. **LPA**

'Putt Putt' Maker Charged By FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has charged in a complaint that the Outboard Marine and Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has engaged in monopolistic use of exclusive dealing contracts in the sale of outboard motors.

According to the complaint, the company sells more outboard motors than any other manufacturer. With 1949 gross sales totaling $16 million, it assertedly occupies a "dominant place" in their manufacture and sale.

The complaint charges that the company has sold its motors, or has fixed prices, discounts or rebates, on the condition that the purchasers not deal in competing products. While the exclusive dealing provision is no longer contained in the company's contracts with its dealers, the complaint says it has continued to sell motors on such terms.

Do California Employers Want Race Riots Before FEPC Laws?

FAIR Employment Practices Commission legislation for the State of California and the city of San Francisco has been killed again—by the employers.

The fight, of course, will continue.

The gist of the argument the San Francisco Employers Council used in opposing statewide and local measures can be summed up this way:

"This isn't a serious problem. After all, we haven't had any race riots in California, so why do we need legislation?"

Defeated in committee in the State Legislature were two measures—one a CIO-endorsed bill with enforcement teeth, the other a measure sponsored by Gov. Earl Warren (R.) for a study commission on racial discrimination.

The strong FEPC bill was rejected 15 to 3 by the State Assembly Committee. The vote against the mild "study" bill was 9 to 8—closest civil rights vote in Sacramento in some years.

Carrying the ball for the employers at Sacramento was Almon P. Roth, Employers Council president. His claims that there is "no discrimination" against workers from minority groups were contradicted by a spokesman for the Los Angeles Merchants & Manufacturers Association, an open-shop group, who admitted the prevalence of discrimination.

ROTH'S BALD statement that California doesn't need FEP legislation since it hasn't had race riots was condemned as "extremely shocking" by Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, at a hearing before San Francisco's Board of Supervisors on a proposed municipal FEP ordinance.

Flynn condemned the organized employers for arguing "that you should not be seriously concerned with this problem until first we have race riots, we have violence, we have physical injury and possibly we have deaths. I don't think we should wait for those things to happen."

Municipal legislation for fair employment practices has been a local issue in San Francisco for nearly two years.

Early in 1950, the supervisors attempted to head it off by adopting a "voluntary plan" resolution, which then was supported but subsequently was disowned by business groups.

Failure of the "voluntary" program to bring only "a few isolated, hit-or-miss gains" and no "fundamental improvements" in hiring practices was detailed by the San Francisco CIO Industrial Union Council when the supervisors reopened the issue this spring.

CIO JOINED with the AFL Labor Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jewish civic protective groups, church organizations, and spokesmen for Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Latin-American communities in a well-organized campaign for municipal FEP.

Detailed evidence of existing discrimination in major fields of employment and the positive case for legislation were presented at hearings. Delegations from CIO unions and other organizations called repeatedly on individual supervisors.

In the end, FEP was defeated in San Francisco by a 6-to-5 vote, compared with 7-to-4 a year ago.

But the campaign is not ended. San Francisco has a city election in November. Most of the Supervisors who opposed FEP will be on the ballot.

Ohio Women Lead Dog's Life, And Vice Versa

THE BIRDS and the bees and the pheasants and dogs of Ohio got better treatment from the Legislature than the state's women and children.

It took the House two hours to debate the merits of a bill dealing with pheasant hunting and setting up private hunting preserves. It took just 45 minutes to approve Senate Bill No. 232, a measure to increase working hours for women and children, and lessening their protection.

Chief spokesman for the Senate bill was Robert Johnson, from agricultural Medina County. He heads the House Industry and Labor Committee, which deals with legislation affecting Ohio's industries and workers.

The bill was needed, he said, because of the national emergency. It would permit women to work 48 to 50 hours a week; permit girls of 18 to 21 to work on any shift; require women to work no more than six days in a calendar week (which means a woman could be forced to work 12 straight days without a day of rest); permit the daily hours of work to fall within 12 consecutive hours (which means a girl could be told to report at 8 a.m., work until noon, come back at 4 p.m. and work to 8 p.m., thus putting in eight working hours and drawing pay only for eight).

JOHNSON said these changes were needed because of the defense effort. He did not say that the changes in the law would apply to stores, laundry and drycleaning places, banks, hotels and restaurants.

Johnson said there was a shortage of manpower for national defense. He didn't mention that Ohio employers won't take men over 45 or women over 35, or youths of 20 to 22 because they are "draft bait," or qualified workers in minority groups, such as Negroes, Catholics, Jews, Italians.

He didn't say that of the 11,000 seeking jobs in Columbus, 4400 are women; of 24,000 in Cleveland, 10,000 are women; that in Akron, 8500 women and 7500 men are seeking work; in Bowling Green, 150 women and 250 men; in Troy, 300 women and 200 men. In Medina, largest city in Johnson's home county, of 400 seeking work, 300 are women.

Johnson spoke for 15 minutes. Some House members, not convinced of the need for destroying protective legislation under the guise of national emergency, tried to amend the bill to make it more workable. They lost, after other legislators announced in effect that the employers wanted the bill without any amendment.

That took 20 minutes more, and then, despite objections, debate was ended, and the House voted for the bill—without giving the plight of working women and children the same attention that was given the birds, the bees, the pheasants and the dogs. LPA

LIVING MEMORIAL to CIO Pres. Philip Murray is being raised by Indiana State CIO—a $400,000 fund for research into children's ailments at James Whitcomb Riley Hospital, Indianapolis. Here Oil Workers Local 210, Hammond, presents $5000 check to complete its pledge. Shown are (left to right) Secy.-Treas. Claude Becktell of State CIO Council; Mrs. Marie Cooper, CIO fund-raiser who in one year has secured $300,000 in cash and pledges to the fund; Dr. John J. Mahoney, head of hospital's new research wing; Jack West, Local 210 Athletic Club chairman, and Pres. Neal Edwards of State CIO Council.

Woods Raps Foes Of Stabilization

IF THE National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce succeed in killing the stabilization program, "they will have become Joe Stalin's most effective secret weapon," according to Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods.

Woods spoke before the fifth American Veterans Committee convention in New York last week.

Inflation is destroying America's defense effort in every field, "including the effort to provide adequate housing and rent legislation," Woods said. He called on all Americans to fight for an effective anti-inflationary program, including a strong rent stabilization law.

"The anger of the American consuming public is a wrathful, fire-breathing monster when it is once aroused," he warned. "But it is snoozing complacently today.

"While it is drowsing away under the old apple tree, Washington is jam-packed with lobbyists of every pressure group imaginable, gnawing away like a horde of pack rats to convince Congress to let the whole stabilization program die on June 30."

Michael Straight, of Washington, who was reelected by acclamation to his second term as AVC national chairman, declared the veterans group "had licked the enemy of Communist infiltration" and called upon AVC members to increase their efforts on behalf of peace.

"We face a police state in Russia," he said, "doctrinaire in manner, universal in ambition, but opportunist in essence and nationalist at heart. It attacks at all points and advances down the lines of least resistance.

"If world war seems a winning prospect, Russia undertakes war. If war becomes a losing prospect, it turns to other means of conquest. Progress is Russia's mortal enemy."

Sen. McMahon (D., Conn.) called upon American war veterans to join in a "campaign of the big truth" to pierce the Iron Curtain of Soviet Russia.

"TOO MANY of us wrongly suppose the Iron Curtain cannot be penetrated with a great campaign of truth. It is already being penetrated. There is mounting evidence that even our present modest Voice of America program is reaching and shaking the convictions of millions of Russians."

The Atlanta, Ga., chapter received the first George W. Norris civil rights award "for outstanding work during the year of advancing and maintaining the civil rights of the people of the U. S." The award was presented by Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel prize winner and director of the UN trusteeship Council.

The delegates passed a number of reslutions. One called for Korea "to receive the unstinting aid necessary to put the stricken country back on its feet."

CIO Rail Union Speeds Drive For Members

THE FIRST national conference of the CIO Railroad Workers in Chicago June 2-3 laid plans to launch an intensified organizing drive among non-operating employes in the railroad industry.

The campaign will be focused primarily on workers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but will be flexible enough to include all lines and crafts not yet under the banner of the CIO.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president, told the conference—which included the entire organizing staff of URW—that they "have a real opportunity to build a real organization" among the non-operating railroad workers in the country.

HE SAID that the craft unions tried to do the job but "failed miserably."

"What the CIO has done for the workers in other industries such as steel, auto and rubber, it can do for the railroad workers," Haywood declared.

The conference elected 10 members to the executive board to replace the former steering committee.

The newly elected members are: Stanley Wiley, Local 2005; C. A. Quigley, Local 2013; Thomas Toomey, Local 2001; Thomas A. Bloom, Local 2017; Lawrence A. Daniels, Local 2005; Joseph Schewinski, Local 1434; B. M. Naylor, Local 3002; C. A. McApee, Local 3001; George Green, Local 2015 and Henry Hengartner, Local 1463.

National officers are: John Green, Chairman; Eugene Alfred, vice chairman and Paul E. Monahan, secretary-treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE Assembly Room of State Capitol at Charleston was the scene of a two-day school on workmen's compensation conducted by West Virginia State CIO Council. Most of the 176 union members who attended, and some of the experts who gave them instruction, are shown above in the Assembly Room. Gov. Okey L. Patterson attended part of one day's session, congratulating the students on their foresight. Instructors and speakers included Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation Curtis Trent, Jr.; E. H. Gibbs, Dist. 17 compensation director for the Mine Workers; Pres. Eugene Carter of the State AFL; Secy.-Treas. Jacob S. Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council; John Rooney, legislative agent for the Ohio CIO; Homer Bussa, Steelworkers' field representative, and many authorities from the State Workmen's Compensation Department.

Flimsy Evidence Crumbling In Trenton Six Trial

A CONVINCING array of testimony showing that the Trenton Six were convicted of murder three years ago on the most contradictory and flimsy evidence—now being repeated with variations at the present trial—is on the record.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council last week proposed "new efforts to secure some economic redress" for the Trenton Six defendants if they are acquitted of murder.

Holderman's comments were expressed in a letter to Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Wiggins had written Holderman to thank the New Jersey CIO Council for running a campaign to raise funds for the defense of the Trenton Six.

"We are proud to have played some small part," Holderman replied, "in obtaining the best of legal counsel to defend these six men who were unjustly convicted once and whom the evidence clearly indicates were brutally treated by the police for no crime other than the accident of birth."

The defense concluded its presentation last week at the retrial of the six Trenton, N. J., Negro defendants, all of whom took the stand in their own defense.

Rebuttal witnesses for the prosecution then tried to break down the definitely favorable impression made by the defendants with their straightforward and moving evidence.

The men are being tried for the murder of a second-hand shop dealer in Trenton on Jan. 27, 1948. All were convicted and sentenced to be executed at their first trial, but the verdict was overthrown by the State Supreme Court and a re-trial ordered.

CIO unions in New Jersey and elsewhere have contributed funds to help pay the legal expenses of the new trial.

The defendants denied emphatically that there was any truth in statements implicating them in the murder that five of them had signed shortly after their arrests. (Two of these statements have already been ruled out as having been unlawfully obtained.)

There was a ring of truth to the stories they told on the stand of how they had been so scared by the police that they said what they were told to say.

THE defense charges that the "confessions" were tailor-made by the prosecution out of bits and pieces seized upon haphazardly and hastily. Authentic alibis and other evidence that didn't fit the jigsaw pattern were ignored or thrown out, the defense maintains.

Horace Wilson, oldest of the defendants and the only one who did not sign a statement, was the first to testify in his own defense.

He told of being at work on a Robbinsville farm, eight miles from Trenton, the morning of the murder. The time book kept by a foreman, who testified at the first trial, but has since died, was again produced. The prosecution refused to honor the alibi at the first trial.

This time Holmes Perrine, manager of the farm, testified for the defense. He said that Wilson was listed as a potato loader the morning of the murder, and identified records showing him at work. He testified that Wilson was a good worker with a good reputation.

COLLIS ENGLISH, a 26-year-old Navy veteran, looked the prosecutor in the eye and said reproachfully:

"I kept trying to tell you that I knew nothing about it."

A high school principal, a Mercer County American Legion commander and a teacher said they had known English as an upright, law-abiding citizen.

Ralph Cooper, son of a Georgia sharecropper, who had been in Trenton only seven months before his arrest, said he signed the statement because he was so nervous and scared that he was ready so say anything the police ordered him to say.

He told of being routed out of bed at daybreak, handcuffed and taken to the police station where he was fingerprinted and photographed—all without being told why.

McKinley Forrest, a former Georgia cotton picker, showed great poise and dignity on the stand.

He was dragged into the case, he said, when he went to the police station to take some car keys to English, and was held two days without explanation.

After drinking a cup of water with white powder in it, which he thought was aspirin, Forrest said he remembered nothing until seven days later when he found himself in the county jail.

A handwriting expert testified that a receipt for a deposit on a mattress at the shop where the murder was committed could not have been signed by Forrest, as the state contended.

THE FIFTH defendant to testify, James Thorpe, said he was working all day Jan. 27, the date of the murder, helping an uncle repair a car. Several witnesses backed up his testimony. Apparently the only evidence the prosecution has against Thorpe is the so-called confession, which he says he was scared into signing.

Sixth and last defendant to take the stand was John McKenzie, nephew of McKinley Forrest. He denied that he was "the lookout man" at the murder scene, as the state charged.

A war veteran, McKenzie was working at his job at a slaughter house two miles away, at the time of the crime, he said.

He testified that he lived in the same house as Forrest and English, and continued living there and working at the same job after he read about the murder. Two weeks later he was arrested.

Several witnesses have corroborated the testimony of the defendants, including some who who were originally witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony of a Negro physician, a prosecution witness, for instance, backed up the charges of the defendants that they had been doped.

Does Dictator Approve?

Government officials not only have to explain their policies to Senators who happen to disagree with them, but they also have to justify themselves before agents of foreign powers, the CIO Political Action Committee said last week.

"That, at least, seems to be the theory of Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), ardent supporter of Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco, who last week summoned government officials to his office and quizzed them in the presence of the Spanish ambassador, Don Jose Felix de Lequerica," PAC explained in its news bulletin.

"McCarran wields a big stick over government departments both in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and chairman of the State Dept. Appropriations subcommittee. His displeasure can mean much to a government official without political power.

"Hailed to McCarran's office to explain to him and the Spanish envoy why Spain was not getting more of the $62 million loan McCarran succeeded in wrangling through Congress were Deputy Undersecretary of State Carlisle H. Humelsine; William B. Dunham, in charge of the Spanish desk at the State Dept.; Export-Import Bank Chairman Herbert E. Gasion, and ECA official Paul R. Porter.

"Meetings between foreign agents and government officials are usually held in government offices—not in the offices of congressmen."

Dixiegops, Crackpots In Control Grab Plot

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THERE are hush-hush meetings going on in Washington right now between Dixiecrat leaders and some of the Republican high command. Object: A coalition ticket in 1952 to grab Congress and the presidency.

The superintendent of schools in Washington is under attack right now.

The two are closely related. For the same forces that want to turn the clock back in this country are behind both moves. It's all part of the program of Reaction, Unlimited.

Recently some 200% Americans managed to inflame Pasadena, Cal., to the point where a craven school board fired an outstanding superintendent, to the shame of the town and the weakening of a good school system. Under hot fire right now are the school systems of Denver, Montgomery County, Md., Minneapolis and San Diego. The country over, the public education system is under attack.

Would End Democracy

What the attackers want is simple: They want the nation's children taught their way. And their way means the end of democracy as we know it. For the forces leading the attack are the same that fight labor, fight all social welfare measures, attack minorities, spread bigotry and hate.

Early in 1950 a document was privately circulated by a "Citizens Political Committee" with the notation, "please do not discuss outside sympathetic circles." It also pointed out that "its title does not disclose its purpose."

The purpose was to form a Committee For Political Realignment between southern Democrats and northern Republicans to take over Congress and ultimately to elect a conservative president. Heading the committee was an official of Remington-Rand, the bitterly anti-labor firm that has offered Gen. MacArthur a $100,000 job. One of the members was Lucille Cardin Crain.

Last December "The National Coalition Committee" was formed at Jackson, Miss. Moving spirit was Fred A. Virkus, who draws $12,000 a year as head of CASBO (the Conference of American Small Business Organizations), which has been exposed as a front for big business. Virkus is an open foe of labor, on record as an anti-Semite, has worked with Merwin K. Hart, who loves Franco and says the present Supreme Court should be thrown out as "socialistic."

Thought Control?

CASBO, according to the report of the House Lobbying Committee, is a pressure group busy "in an infinitely ambitious struggle to control public opinion," and part of a "heavy and relentless attack on the nation's mind." Its long-run aim, said the report, is "nothing less than the establishment of CASBO's philosophy as the standard of educational orthodoxy in the schools of the nation."

CASBO, in 1948, founded the Educational Reviewer, a quarterly, to counter what CASBO called "left wing educators." CASBO said our school system was being perverted." In the last 18 months, the Reviewer has looked over 18 textbooks. It cleared four, criticised the others for "undermining the principles of private enterprise." Editor of the Reviewer is Lucille Cardin Crain.

MANPOWER is often discussed when a couple of women get together. No exceptions are Dame Mary Smieton (left), Under Secretary of the British Ministry of Labor, and Frieda Miller, of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor. The manpower they talked about at a meeting in Washington had to do with industry.

Mrs. Crain insists that CASBO only supports the Reviewer, does not set its policies. It does not need to, for she and CASBO think alike. She was on the "Citizens Political Committee"; Virkus was the moving spirit of the "National Coalition Committee."

And the National Coalition Committee calls "right thinking American citizens" those who oppose "the present socialistic regime"; who are against "intimidation, coercion and regimentation by the federal government"; who believe that "our wealth and resources" are "being wasted in crackpot socialistic schemes and experiments," or are "being drained off into foreign lands in support of unfriendly people and hostile governments"; who believed that "secret agreements" commit this nation "to war and death in filthy and foreign lands."

Fulton Lewis, Jr., the tory radio oracle, is cheering for the National Coalition Committee.

Reactionary Clique

Lewis joined in the attack on the textbooks in the Washington schools. He quoted Mrs. Crain's Educational Reviewer. The realty man on the Washington school board quoted the same source. Lewis is the lad who figured in the anti-Tydings smear campaign in Maryland. The unspeakable Sen. McCarthy had a hand in the Tydings deal. Lewis also had a hand in the attack on Anna Rosenberg, when her nomination for a post with Secy. of Defense Marshall was up for confirmation.

In the background were Gerald L. K. Smith and McCarthy. Smith, the rabble-rouser, praised a pamphlet by Edgar W. Waybright, Jacksonville, Fla., attorney, who advised the KKK in the smear campaign that defeated Sen. Pepper in Florida. Waybright is on the National Coalition Committee.

The late Rep. Frank Buchanan, who headed the House Lobby Committee, and who was himself once a teacher, told the American Political Science Association last December that the schools have become the special target of special interests whose aim is "nothing less than the establishment of their views as the ultimate standards of orthodoxy, both in education and more generally."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO REP. David Sternback reports that the CIO won a smashing victory among employes of members of the Sugar Producers Association, in Puerto Rico. This is a great victory for the CIO in Puerto Rico, won against all of the trickery and underhanded tactics of various groups including the Nationalists and the Cominform boys. The election covered some 20,337 workers and the victory in favor of the CIO was determined after a count of challenged ballots. Congratulations to Brother Sternback and the officers of the CIO Council in Puerto Rico for a splended victory.

Allan Haywood

Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Pedro Vega Berrios, Carlos Rabasa and Alberto Sanchez are a few of those who worked so hard.

This gives the CIO a powerful labor force in one of our most important territories, and we will do all we can to assist in building strong, democratic trade unionism. The CIO will render every assistance possible on the mainland to help our Puerto Rican brothers achieve their economic aims.

The writer was in Chicago this past week where I met with members of the CIO Communication Workers. I also met with the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee executive board, where the ground-work for negotiations with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. was discussed. A meeting with company representatives will be held June 12.

Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that in a representation election at the Rivard Products Co., South Bend, Ind., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Paperworkers by a 63 to 31 for no union. Intl. Rep. George McGrew handled the campaign.

Employes in the non-technical departments at Radio Station WMCA voted to have the Newspaper Guild of New York, Local 3, as their bargaining agent. The vote in the representation election was 15 to 2 against.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer, IUE-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Detroit Steel, Buffalo, N. Y., IUE 164, AFL 8, no union 3; Meyer Display Products, Milwaukee, Wis., IUE 30, AFL 16, no union 2, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the Tennessee Oak Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., the CIO Woodworkers came out on top by a 14 to 3 for no union vote. Intl. Rep. F. M. Dickenson was in charge of this drive.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a union authorization election at the Red Blanket Lumber Co., Prospect, Ore., the Woodworkers won by a vote of 43 to 27 against.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Westrick Battery Co., Denver, Colo., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 14 to 2 for no union out of 20 eligible. Intl. Rep. Frank Richmond conducted this campaign with asistance from the CIO regional office.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO LIU 78 won a representation election at the Stanley McDanial Co., Phoenix, Ariz., by a vote of 26 to 2 against.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the CIO Auto Workers won two representation elections. At the Minneapolis Moline Co., Kansas City, Mo., the count was UAW 10, no union 2, eligible 12. The organizational work on this campaign was handled by Intl. Rep. J. F. McFarland and Pres. Leland Cox, of Local 10 UAW-CIO. The second victory was at the Kansas City Poster Co., Kansas City, where the tally was UAW 14, AFL 1. This situation was handled by Intl. Rep. John Rinkenbaugh.

The UAW-CIO also will be collective bargaining representative of workers at the General Motors tank plant in Cleveland, O., following a representation election. For security reasons, the Army requested the NLRB to withhold the exact figures of the vote. The NLRB released the percentages on the voting, which were: 87% of the eligible production and maintenance workers voted; 82% voted for the UAW-CIO, 13% for the AFL.

The UAW-CIO also won a separate vote among wood, pattern and model makers over the AFL.

The organization drive at the plant was conducted by Reps. Charles Mobley and Joe Tuma of the union's GM Dept.

Westinghouse Halts Strike By 9c Raise

A STRIKE June 11 by 51,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers in 22 Westinghouse plants throughout the country has been delayed by a tentative agreement.

The union won a 9c raise and a modified union shop. The raise is retroactive to April 16, on a contract that runs to Oct. 1, 1952, with a wage reopening between Feb. 1 and April 30, 1952. The modified union shop was effective June 1.

The agreement is subject to approval by government agencies. If the increase is not forthcoming by July 2 negotiations will be reopened, with a strike set for July 16 if no agreement is reached by that date.

The 9c increase will bring the average hourly wage to $1.84, and including incentive pay, to $1.92. The agreement also provides for an increase of $3.60 a week for salaried workers represented by the IUE-CIO. The company at first sought to make the pay boost dependent upon authorization for price increases, but the union flatly rejected the proposal.

James B. Carey, IUE president and secretary-treasurer of the CIO, predicted approval of the wage boost, since a recent 9c increase in GE plants was approved.

War Of Prices Spreading To New Fronts

PRICE slashing, brought on by the recent Supreme Court decision throwing out the price-fixing clause in the state "fair-trade" laws, spread to several other large cities last week.

Consumers went on buying sprees in Cleveland, Baltimore, Newark, Memphis, Omaha and San Francisco, but nowhere did the price war take on the "bargain" aspects that it did in New York.

Mobs poured into Manhattan stores in such numbers that, despite the sizable reductions that had been made in "fair traded" goods, the merchants as well as consumers reported a victory.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that the dollar volume of sales for the week ended June 2 was 25% higher than a year ago. Before the price war, according to the Wall Street Journal, stores were lucky to do 2% better than last year's rate.

MOST stores, despite losses on some of the come-on items, did enough general business more than to offset their reductions.

In Washington, Rep. O'Toole (D. N.Y.) charged that the price war in New York proves that prices have been too high.

Several manufacturers have already begun to put the "squeeze" on the big stores which have been selling nationally advertised products below the "fair trade" rate.

The fact that the "battle" continued lent support to charges that large inventories of consumer goods have been hoarded as a means of keeping prices high.

NMU Charges Stalling On New Pact

PRES. JOSEPH CURRAN of the CIO Maritime Union warned a special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board last week that there will be a "crisis on the waterfront" if maritime workers are kept under the 10% wage ceiling.

He said there would be no danger of "runaway wages" if the industry is exempt, because maritime companies "are too tough."

The union earlier had turned down a "package" offer made by representatives of East and Gulf Coast steamship operators on the grounds that it gave no consideration to union proposals for improving the contracts.

The Committee for the Companies and Agents, the employer group, offered the union a wage increase of 3.6c an hour. The NMU negotiating committee termed it "insufficient." Curran charged the companies with using "stalling tactics" and contended they were not making a "wholehearted, honest effort" at collective bargaining.

Beef Prices Test Control, Truman Told

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey told President Truman last week that if the "greedy forces" are successful in removing beef price control, "the whole program of controls will collapse."

Carey, who is also president of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, warned Truman in a telegram that the fight against beef price controls is "part and parcel" of a campaign of collusion by big business, led by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, to "wreck even the inadequate protection now established for the American consumer."

He assured the President that the administration has the support of the vast majority of wage earners and salaried workers of the nation in his effort to maintain controls.

Carey noted that the "same campaign" was used in 1946 to wreck OPA, and stated: "The conspiracy succeeded then and as a result, in a five-month period of June to Nov., prices went up 64%.

"If no firm and decisive action is taken by the government, and if the greedy forces are allowed to be successful, the whole program of controls will collapse."

Give A Buck To PAC

Bipartisan Prodding May Speed St. Lawrence Seaway Project

WHILE their colleagues in Washington sweltered through one of the capital's typical hot spells, members of the House Public Works Committee last week were off on a junket to the much more comfortable St. Lawrence-Great Lakes region.

Officially, their trip was described as a tour of inspection of the area affected by the proposed construction of the $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Seaway Project. Supporters of the measure, which has been pending in Congress for years, are hopeful that they will return refreshed and ready—at long last—to approve the Seaway.

The committee concluded hearings on the proposal on Apr. 30. No legislation has yet been drafted.

Meanwhile, two Michigan congressmen have jointly sent a pamphlet to each member of the House outlining the reasons for speedy completion of the undertaking to meet urgent defense needs. They are Rep. Rabaut (D), who sought the support of his Democratic colleagues, and Rep. Dondero (R.), who appealed to fellow members in the minority party.

In a radio address, Rabaut also pointed out that "the St. Lawrence Seaway affects every American citizen in every corner of the nation."

"Now more than ever before," he said, "the principal value of the seaway lies in its importance to the national defense, because industrial production is by far the most important single aspect of the strength we must have to preserve the peace of the world or to defend ourselves in case of attack."

Rabaut pointed out that the seaway would not only mean a saving of 26% of the cost on every ton of ore brought into the country, but that it would reduce the danger to ore carriers in time of war.

TOP defense officials, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have previously emphasized the importance of the proposed development to the nation's defense strategy. Every President since Coolidge has endorsed the project.

The St. Lawrence Power and Seaway Project calls for the construction of a series of locks along the St. Lawrence River which will permit direct water shipping from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes region. The St. Lawrence is one of the few remaining great natural resources of America still virtually undeveloped.

The time of construction has been estimated at five years, but some power from the project could be available in 30 to 36 months. Canada and the United States will share the initial cost, but the project is expected to be self-liquidating by its income from tolls and the sale of power.

Letters May Say 'Yes,' Senators May Read 'No'

Comes now—from the CIO Political Action Committee—at least a partial explanation of the allegedly heavy tide of mail to congressmen in favor of Gen. MacArthur.

The explanation: Congressmen didn't read their mail.

Take the case, for instance of Robert Dorfman, of Berkeley, Cal. He wrote Sen. Nixon (R.) and Sen. Knowland (R.), Chiang Kai-shek's No. 1 boy, who supposedly represent him in the Senate.

Dorfman wrote that he believed MacArthur had been a dangerous influence in the Orient, that he was insubordinate, that his dismissal had been long overdue.

Imagine his surprise when Knowland wrote him saying, "Many thanks for your communication. I appreciate your expression of confidence in Gen. MacArthur."

Dorfman checked with other people who had written. A friend who had written Nixon expressing opposition to MacArthur was thanked for the "letter you sent me expressing your disapproval of President Truman's action . . ."

A constituent who wrote Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), also declaring his support of President Truman's action, received appreciation of his "recommendation." The letter went on:

"So many recommendations for impeachment of the President or the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense have been received in my office that I find it necessary to state that proceedings of this nature must originate in the House of Representatives."

As Miss Mae E. Mull of Falls Church, Va., who also wrote Nixon, put it:

"What especially annoyed me was that my letter was probably tallied in the wrong column since I was sent the 'wrong' reply.

"What validity have those statistics?"

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Coms. now holding hearings.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. concluded hearings Mar. 19. Now studying proposals.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984). House Rules Com. has before it Poage Bill (H. R. 3283). House action expected soon.	Urge House members to substitute Ellender Bill for Poage Bill and add strengthening amendments.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Congress Gets Bill On Study Of Aging

A BILL CALLING for the creation of a select committee to study the problem of aging was introduced in Congress last week by Rep. Yates (D. Ill.).

In a speech before the House, Yates said the committee should study methods of converting our aging population into a national asset rather than let it become a liability, and to remove many thousands from the status of social and economic dependency.

There are 11½ million men and women over 65 in the United States, making up 8% of the population, Yates said. He estimated that by 1957 the proportion would rise to 11%.

Employer bias against hiring older persons, Yates declared, not only penalizes many steady, reliable workers, but also penalizes the taxpayers who must maintain unemployed older citizens on relief. At least half these people, he estimated are capable of being happy, useful and productive members of the community.

"Congress is a good example to show how the services of our older citizens can be utilized," Yates said. "In the 82nd Congress, we have 64 members who are over 65 years of age, including five over 80 years of age. Many of these legislators are among the most active and capable men in Congress."

House Group Blocks GOP On Tax Bill

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committe put its final approval last week on a tax bill that shows much more consideration for low and middle income groups than Republican members wanted.

The committee on June 7 beat down GOP efforts to soften the stiffer excess profits plan previously approved. It set the excess profits base at 75% of the average for the three best years from 1946 to 1949.

Republican members tried again to keep the base at 85%, where it is now, but their motion was defeated. Tax experts estimate that the new base will yield an additional $732 million a year.

By a straight party vote, the committee also held firm to its earlier decision of increasing individual income taxes by a straight 12½%.

Under present proposals, the increase on corporation taxes would be five percentage points in all rates. The rate for corporations earning less than $25 thousand a year would be increased from the present 25% to 30%. The rate on those earning more than $25 thousand would jump from 47% to 52%.

The committee plans also to raise excess taxes on such items as liquor, cigarettes, automobiles and gasoline by about $1 billion a year.

The bill being drafted by the committee still must be approved by the full House and then must be considered by the Senate before it can become law. The committee proposals would boost Government tax revenues by a total of about $7.1 billion a year.

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Pres. Murray Calls CIO Rally To Press Fight On High Prices

(See Story Page 3)

INSTALLMENT PLAN purchase of "select steak or roast" is offered by a Syracuse, N. Y., butcher whose sense of humor got the best of him. But Mrs. Charles Simmons, a restaurant owner, doesn't think it's so funny. Workers, too, see nothing funny in the price of beef—or in the meat industry's strike against the country. Story on Page 2.

Goldberg Refutes NAM Lie On WSB

THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers keeps on presenting "wholly inaccurate" information to Congress in an unscrupulous effort to destroy the dispute-settling powers of the Wage Stabilization Board, the CIO charged before a House Labor sub-committee.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, appeared before the group June 15 to refute the statement made by Ira Mosher, NAM spokesman, that Walter Reuther had prepared the resolution which President Truman adopted when he gave the board power to handle non-economic disputes.

Reuther is head of the CIO Auto Workers. In falsely crediting him with authorship of the disputes formula, Mosher's testimony implied that labor alone had determined that policy.

Actually, the formula was accepted by the President after a 12 to 4 vote of recommendation by the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. Farm and public members joined labor in supporting it.

Goldberg had previously testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee that the proposal had actually been worked out by the labor and industry representatives, and that the four industry members at first had indicated that it was acceptable to them as individuals.

They later voted against it when they failed to secure the consent of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr. Mosher's statement that the original draft of the wage disputes resolution was prepared by Walter Reuther is wholly inaccurate," Goldberg said.

Mosher is chairman of the NAM's Industrial Mobilization Committee. He made a tardy appearance before the committee on June 8. The NAM had previously angered the chairman, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), when it failed to show up in response to an earlier invitation.

When Mosher finally appeared, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) asked him what he meant in calling the President's action in authorizing the board to look into non-wage disputes "extra-legal."

THE NAM "authority" replied that he would have to ask his counsel to give "the technical answer."

Douglas then referred to the fact that the President has many times in the past acted to help settle labor disputes, and patiently gave Mosher a lesson in what the American Constitution means. He told him that "the President has certain general powers granted to him by the Constitution," and that his action in the wage board case was entirely within them.

He also questioned Mosher about his denial that the four industry members of the advisory board at first had approved the draft recommendation.

"The management men thought well enough of the proceedings to say to the labor men that they would go back and talk to their people, that they couldn't decide," Mosher replied.

Mosher then made his charge that Reuther had prepared the draft, and Douglas promptly asked him how he knew it was in Reuther's handwriting.

CIO Mariners Face Walkout

STRIKE action by three CIO maritime unions appeared imminent as this edition of the CIO NEWS went to press.

Federal mediators moved into the picture when negotiations between the Maritime Union, American Radio Association, and Marine Engineers, and East and Gulf Coast ship operators broke down.

The NMU executive board met June 13 to prepare for "such action as is necessary" if a walkout occurred when the contract expired. Pres. Joseph Curran said his union had no intention of extending the agreement beyond the deadline, but indicated that if a strike was called all defense cargoes would be handled.

The employers and the three unions have met for the past six weeks in almost constant sessions. Company officials have refused to move on the unions' proposal for a 25% wage boost and a 40-hour work week at sea.

GRADUATING from Brown Univ. this year with magna cum laude bachelor of arts degree was Lawrence N. Spitz, sub-area director of the CIO Steelworkers in Providence, R. I. At '39 the oldest man in his class, he is shown with Mrs. Spitz and daughter Marjorie, 4. Elected to Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic honor society, he went through the four-year course in three by getting five hours' sleep a night—and performing his full-time union duties as well. Without moral support of the union and USA Pres. Philip Murray he never would have been able to do it, he said.

Consumers, Beef Boys Strike Each Other

"FED UP" AT last with the attempt of the beef interests to dictate to their government, the American people last week took the beef situation into their own hands—and won at least a temporary victory.

The cattle industry has been conducting a "holdback" strike against the Office of Price Stabilization order rolling back the price of beef.

By withholding cattle from the market, the meat producers have tried to create a phony "shortage" in the hope that consumers would be misled into protesting the OPS order.

As beef prices rose to ceiling levels, housewives staged a boycott. By refusing to buy high-price beef, they averted the shortage which the industry had threatened.

The people's protest also brought some action in Congress. On June 13, a joint House and Senate "watchdog" committee began special hearings to determine if—as everyone already knows—the meat industry is striking against the government.

Meanwhile, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) suggested a nationwide strike by consumers unless the cattlemen "stop their pressure tactics."

"If the cattlemen can strike, so can the consumer," Celler commented.

All Hands Join In Probe Of China Lobby

PRESIDENT Truman last week ordered an investigation of the China Lobby and everybody is trying to get into the act.

The probe was touched off by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) the previous week during the Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees' grilling of Secy. of State Acheson. He said then he would ask for State Dept. information on "what I understand is powerfully at work in America—the China Lobby."

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) supported him. Some GOP Senators appeared disturbed, as well they might.

At the time, Acheson testified his department had considerable material on the lobby but that it is "scattered and fragmentary." He said that "if there has been any improper use of funds to influence the foreign policy of the U. S., the people are entitled to know about it."

THE Criminal Division of the Justice Dept. was one of the agencies which began an investigation following the President's go-ahead signal.

The probe threatened to bring into the open the whole fantastic story of the tie-ins of the pro-Chiang Kai-shek group in America with an alleged conspiracy.

Agencies at work on the probe include:

The Treasury Dept., which knows a lot about what happened to American loans made to China, particularly a credit of $200 million in 1942 to stabilize Chinese currency.

The Federal Reserve Board, which has a pretty clear picture of Chinese financial manipulations of American aid and in addition, possesses some leads as to the existence and contents of bank accounts held by a number of Chiang's close relatives.

The Justice Dept., which is responsible for enforcing the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Some members of the China Lobby assertedly have failed to register under this act, and others have engaged in activities outlawed by it.

The Army, which has information on how the Chinese government made use, for private gain, of American surplus turned over to Nationalist forces after the war.

Truman Rides Herd On NAM Drive To Wreck Controls

President Truman took to the airways June 14 to tell the people the inside story of big business efforts to wreck the administration's anti-inflation program.

Calling the debate on price controls "one of the most crucial debates the Congress has held in a long time," he warned that the battle against inflation is "a fight for the very life of this Nation."

Excerpts from his address follow:

THE OTHER day, I called in a group of Senators and Congressmen—leaders of both parties in the committees that are working on the defense production bill. I told them how important it was for the country that we get a good bill passed. I think they all agreed.

But some of them told me they were under a lot of pressure from the special interests to do away with controls, and that the consumers were not making themselves heard.

* * *

Everybody should understand that the price rises we have had so far are only curtain raisers to what will come along if the Congress fails to pass a strong price control law.

* * *

Some people are telling the Congress now that we can get along without price, or wage, or rent controls.

That's the way the National Association of Manufacturers is talking these days... These lobbyists say that we can curb inflation without price control simply by tighter credit controls and higher taxes.

But, strange to say, when it comes to taxes, these same people are going around urging another committee of Congress to go easy in raising taxes on corporate profits.

These people who say we should throw out price controls and rent controls are wrong. They are just as wrong now as they were back in 1946 . . . The NAM put full-page advertisements in papers all over the country, saying if we would just take off price controls, there would be plenty of things to buy at reasonable prices. The NAM had its way in 1946. The Congress failed to pass a good price control law. And then we had the biggest wave of price increases in modern history.

Do you think the NAM learned anything from that? Not a thing. Here they are again giving us the same old song and dance: take off price controls and everything will be just dandy.

These people were wrong before and they are wrong now.

* * *

Fortunately, most businessmen—especially small businessmen—do not agree with the NAM. Most of them know that their future prosperity and the prosperity of the country depend upon good, strong price controls at this time.

* * *

Certain lobbyists claiming to represent cattle growers have put on a terrific hullabaloo down here in Washington.

These lobbyists are saying that the cattle growers and cattle feeders of this country won't be satisfied with a fair profit. And these lobbyists say if they can't get what they want the cattle growers and feeders will go on strike against the Government and the people of this country.

These lobbyists are actually threatening us—all of us—that if they don't get big profits at the consumer's expense we won't get any meat. They say the cattle will be held off the market and the American people will be starved out until the government gives in.

* * *

The people of this country, acting together, are stronger than any special interest. If we work together as a team, if everyone does his part, we can beat inflation, we can secure the defenses of this nation and keep down the cost of living for the average family.

Text Of Murray Summons To Inflation Meeting

Text of the statement CIO Pres. Philip Murray issued after a meeting of CIO officers on June 12, calling CIO union representatives to Washington on June 20 to consider inflation and congressional failure to act upon it, follows:

"After a meeting with the executive officers and vice-presidents of the CIO, I am calling union officials from all parts of the country to meet in the city of Washington next week to discuss and act upon the grave problems produced by rising inflation and Congressional lethargy.

"The members of the CIO are deeply concerned by the continued and unprincipled attack against anti-inflation measures which has been waged during the past few months by big business organizations, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and their various front organizations.

"This carping propaganda campaign has as its objective not the welfare of the American people but the profiteering interests of a tiny minority of the population. Nevertheless, that propaganda has had the effect of paralyzing effective action by the Congress to strengthen the Defense Production Act, which expires in just 18 days.

"The country cannot afford the luxury of further procrastination by a majority of its Senators and Representatives.

"The present economic situation is critical. The American people are confronted with semi-price controls, which have not held prices down; with semi-rent controls, which have allowed dwelling costs to rise in wide areas of the country; and with semi-tax measures which do not provide for a fair sharing of the tax burdens.

"It is a matter of record that the only area of the economy in which there has been a serious and continued effort to compel regulation is in the field of wages for the employes of American industry.

"The CIO has consistently pointed out that workers are prepared to share and support a well-balanced program to stabilize the economy.

"They are not now, and they never have been, willing to serve only as the butt for a one-sided program, which puts controls over wages while other factors in the economy are left free of effective regulation.

"This is the situation that has developed under the present Defense Production Act, which the CIO criticized at the time of its passage as a bill to appease special profit groups rather than to protect the economic welfare of workers, small farmers, professional people and people on fixed incomes.

"If the Defense Production Act is weakened, or merely extended in its present form, a majority of the Congress will have demonstrated that it approves of this outright denial of the principle of equality of sacrifice.

"Under those circumstances, the unions of this country will be forced to re-examine in detail their wage and welfare programs, in the interest of providing the economic protection denied to workers by their government.

"If profiteering interests are to determine national economic policy, the common people of America are equally determined that equality of sacrifice must be our guiding principle, regardless of the actions of the Congress."

Defense Program Is By, For Big Business

ASSISTANT U. S. Atty. Gen. H. G. Morrison confirmed last week what the CIO has been hollering about for a long time: That big business is running the defense program for its own benefit.

Testifying before the House Monopoly sub-committee, he declared that business advisory committees have been using their positions to obtain favors for private industry. Small business, meantime, has been left out in the cold.

"Many of the committees," he said, "rather than being advisory, have in fact made decisions and exercised functions which properly should reside exclusively in government officials."

The committee, which is headed by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), is attempting to determine the effect of the defense program on the monopoly laws. Morrison's charge was general and he levelled it at no specific representative of business. Celler indicated he would, at the proper time.

He expressed disbelief that the "directives governing the committees in the main have been adherred to." But the Justice Dept. has neither the funds nor the personnel to police the so-called advisors, he said.

He added these charges:

- Committees have met without the required government chairman.
- Government representatives have lacked proper qualifications.
- Agendas have been prepared and meetings called by industry rather than by the government body concerned.
- Subcommittees, panels and other sub-groups have failed to comply with the requirements imposed upon full committees.
- Requirements of committee representation listed in the Defense Production Act have not been met.

The Defense Production Act, Morrison pointed out, requires that advisory committees be composed of representatives of small and medium size businesses as well as large business, but that too often the big boys have taken over the whole show. There also have been cases where full-time officers of trade associations served; some were dropped after complaints.

CIO Parley To Air Inflation And Congress' Failure To Act

By MILTON PLUMB

MORE THAN 250 CIO union officials from all parts of the country will gather in Washington June 20 to work out a program for action by organized labor in the face of Congressional lethargy about continued inflation.

Called together by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, after a meeting of CIO executive officers and vice presidents on June 12, the assembly reflects organized labor's determination that it will not be the butt of congressional indifference over big business greed in the defense program.

The session will be held in the Washington Hotel.

Murray told the press that he had called the meeting because the CIO is "deeply concerned" over the "unprincipled attack against anti-inflation measures" waged by big business organizations. He said that business propaganda is now "paralyzing effective action by the Congress to strengthen the Defense Production Act."

Pointing out that prices and rents have continued to rise and that "the only area of the economy in which there has been a serious and continued effort to compel regulation is in the field of wages," he said that labor is not, and never has been, "willing to serve only as the butt for a one-sided program."

"Under those circumstances," Murray said, "the unions of this country will be forced to re-examine in detail their wage and welfare programs, in the interest of providing the economic protection denied to workers by their government."

Murray's warning was sounded at his first press conference since his recent illness. It came at a time when both the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees were meeting behind closed doors to draft legislation to replace the Defense Production Act, which expires June 30.

The two committees wound up four weeks of hearings on June 8. Using "lack of time" as an alibi, the legislators actually refused to hear consumer groups which had asked to testify as much as two weeks before the hearings were scheduled.

Instead, they gave spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and their front organizations a field day. The result was a preponderance of big business testimony calling for an end to even the inadequate controls now in effect.

Best guesses as to what Congress intends to do about the act now are that the lawmakers won't vote to let it expire. However, it is certain that many attempts will be made to amend it.

Foes of the act have even considered the strategy of enacting so many changes that the President would be forced to veto the new law as "unworkable."

Republicans, still playing politics at the country's expense, like this approach. They remember with glee how their similar maneuvering embarrassed the administration when OPA was killed prematurely in 1946.

Nevertheless, the Senate Banking Committee under the chairmanship of Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), was trying hard to report a bill. Sen. McFarland (D. Ariz.), majority leader, promised to send it to the floor for debate as soon as it was reported.

Both Maybank and Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), chairman of the House committee, are trying to secure enactment of new legislation before the June 30 deadline. They hope to avoid legislation merely extending the present act.

However, even if both houses pass bills before the end of the month, stop-gap legislation may prove necessary. If, as is likely, there are differences, the bills would have to go to conference for compromise.

In that event, a 30-day extension of present control authority probably would be voted.

President Truman reminded Congress of this danger on June 7, and warned that "the control of inflation is not a partisan issue."

Bernard M. Baruch, economic adviser to Presidents, also lent his support to the drive for a better anti-inflation program. He defined the issue as simply "a question of which is to be put first—the national interest or the selfish interest."

The elder statesman differed sharply with the NAM and Chamber of Commerce. He urged Congress to continue controls on a much stronger basis "by eliminating all favoritism and exemptions to any and all individuals and groups."

However, special interest groups were still trying to write jokers into the new law. Among such tricky proposals was one that would wreck rent control while pretending to extend it by letting "controlled" rents keep up with rising prices.

The CIO approach has been directly opposite. It alone has supported, for example, a program of consumer subsidies, which would permit OPS to control the retail prices of those foods whose farm prices are below parity levels.

Under such a program, the farmer would benefit directly, since the government would pay him the difference between his actual selling price and parity on foods controlled.

During the last war, similar subsidies are estimated to have saved the government and consumers $4 in stable prices for each $1 of subsidy payments.

The Idea: Talk 'Em To Death

Labor's charge that those favoring price controls were getting the brushoff while opponents were allowed to run wild at hearings on the Defense Production Act is upheld by the record.

The hearings ended June 8. Labor Press Associated has prepared the following tally:

The Senate committee heard 40 witnesses against controls, who got 12 days. The pros were given six days; eight witnesses were heard.

Before the House committee, 36 witnesses, who took 10 days, testified against controls. Six witnesses, taking seven days, appeared for the people's side.

Bank Refutes Control Foes

Take it from the bankers themselves, "inflation already has been costly . . . it would have been worse if anti-inflationary measures had not been taken."

This refutation of NAM and U. S. Chamber of Commerce claims that price controls are not necessary appears in the June letter of the National City Bank of New York. The bank warned that inflationary forces "are still dangerous, and that it would be foolhardy to take the risk that they may get out of hand again."

ULPC Units Join Controls Fight

THE STATE of Louisiana and the city of Memphis, Tenn., offer two more examples of how organized labor has successfully overcome internal differences to from active United Labor Policy Committees.

The Louisiana ULPC recently held a state-wide labor rally in Alexandria, La., attended by 500 representatives of the 350,000 organized workers in the state. Delegates were present from the CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods.

The committee passed a resolution calling for the extension and revision of the Defense Production Act and declaring that the nation's resources "must be mobilized on an equal basis" and that "every group in the country must bear its full share of the burden of sacrifice."

In Memphis, following a labor-sponsored mobilization mass meeting, a permanent city-wide ULPC was set up. Although the meeting was sponsored by the Memphis ULPC, its scope was broadened to include a score of progressive civic organizations.

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers blamed the forces of reaction for the country's present inflationary condition.

"Those reactionaries are looking toward 1952 when senators, congressmen and a president are going to be elected," McDonald told the Memphis meeting.

"They don't care what happens in 1951 and they're not concerned whether or not we have inflation. What they want is control of our government again."

Mayor Watkins Overton of Memphis praised the ULPC for permitting other groups to be part of what he called "America's immediate problem."

In Minnesota, the AFL State Federation of Labor executive council rejected a CIO proposal to form a ULPC.

On The Right Track

President Truman, who proved he knows something about life in the "whistle-stops", was on the right track again during last week's radio-and-video speech against inflation.

Talking about the anti-inflation law, he pointed out that "this is something the whole country should support. It's up to all of us."

Indeed it is. We have a job to do in convincing Congress of the truth that the people want prices down and adequate laws to hold them down.

But the Democratic Party leadership has a job to do, too. On the very day that President Truman pointed out that time is running short before the present price-control law expires, a lot of good congressmen gave the impression they had all the time in the world to fight inflation. They don't.

The President's fighting words and the rallying of the people against inflation must be backed up solidly by decent congressmen, too, if the country is to avoid inflation.

Liberal Democrats get elected when they put up a fight on behalf of the people. In 1951, their record in Congress has been defensive and defeatist. They should remember that liberals don't get elected, or re-elected, by appeasing reactionaries—on issues like inflation, or social welfare, or civil rights.

Aping Adolph?

The late, unlamented Adolph Hitler used the technique of the big lie and the big confusion to divide the German people and make them easy fodder for his barbaric Nazi party.

Adolph delighted in pinning the "Communist" label on good democrats who could no more stomach communism than they could accept Hitler's equally totalitarian Nazi philosophy.

The Hitler smear technique seems to have some admirers in the Senate of the United States.

Take the case, for instance, of the irresponsible Mr. Joseph McCarthy of the State of Wisconsin. He would have you believe that Gen. George C. Marshall—long-time army officer, former chief of staff, former secretary of state, present secretary of defense—is a traitor to his country.

McCarthy would have you believe that President Truman is "controlled" by "masters" like Gen. Marshall and Secy. of State Acheson; and that these "masters . . . belong to a larger conspiracy, the world-wide web which has been spun from Moscow." Further McCarthy would have you believe that Gen. Marshall is engaged in a conspiracy to weaken our nation so that it will "fall victim to Soviet intrigue."

This latest McCarthyism is more than just nonsense or run-of-the-mill exaggerated oratory. It can be understood only as a dangerous move to sow distrust among the American people and to discredit our democratic institutions.

The GOP if it is interested in truly protecting America, would do well to study the McCarthy diatribe—and then read the "gentleman" from Wisconsin out of the Republican Party.

Simplified Spelling

Col. Bertie McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, having taken over control of the Washington Times-Herald, is rapidly making it over in the image of his notorious Chicago property.

The Times-Herald, for instance, has now taken over Tribune spelling styles, through which "photograph" gets spelled "fotograf." However, "reactionary" will still be the same in both.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Sh-h-h, Can't You See He's Busy?

GI Humor--It's Still Good

By COMDR. W. J. LEDERER, USN

This report on Korea—from which excerpts appear below—was written for the Guild Reporter, organ of the CIO American Newspaper Guild, by a Navy officer who once served as secretary to Haywood Broun, the great columnist and ANG founding president.

I **RECENTLY** spent some time knocking around the Korean area. The one thing which hit me was the wealth of humor which seethed and bubbled from the troops.

Out from the grousing, the griping and playing of poker there is tumbling a torrent of rich, human American wit.

There was the story of the company of Marines who dressed their South Korean cook as a Filipino army major general and sent him to the U. S. Army quartermaster depot whenever they needed a new jeep or round of steaks.

When I departed, I heard that the Army brass had been quite charmed by the man. One officer had remarked, "When Gen. Collins comes over, we must invite that Filipino general over for lunch."

During August 1950, the navy sent a record-breaking number of air sorties from the carriers against the North Koreans. The navy fly-fly boys swooped eight or 10 feet off the ground and destroyed many important targets.

The admiral was so proud that he signalled the story of the record-breaking flights to the entire fleet.

One of the minesweepers signalled back, "We are only a small ship, but we, too, have set a record. One of the chief petty officers has a dog named Matilda. Matilda has just had thirteen pups."

The admiral interrupted the message with "Congratulations."

But the minesweeper came back with another message. "There's more to Matilda's record. She hasn't been ashore for eleven months."

I told that to a correspondent. He said, "My publisher would go crazy if I sent in something like that. He's already giving the managing editor a bad time. He'd probably say I was enjoying myself instead of getting the hot news. He'd say that the Times had a story about the army gaining a hundred yards at Kwangjo and that I missed it."

During this same period a Navy pilot scudded a rocket into a railroad tunnel. The ammunition train hiding there exploded, and the violence of the concussion almost wrecked the plane. When the pilot returned to the carrier he related his experience to the admiral.

The admiral said, "Boy, we nearly lost you on that run. How did you feel when the explosion pan-caked your plane?"

"Gee, admiral," said the pilot, "the explosion wasn't so bad, but it tossed my head back and I swallowed my bubble gum. I had been chewing that gum for two weeks, and it was the last damn piece in the fleet."

I **TOLD THAT** anecdote to a newspaperman; he said it was a good filler, but that he didn't have time to do it.

How is it that people of that nature don't write up the humor which rolls along with an army?

In my opinion it's the fault of the publishers and their auditors. I believe that in their ignorance they try to have one reporter do the work of three.

War reporting is hard work, and dangerous. A reporter can't get a story by taxiing across town and interviewing someone. He must be with the troops slogging through the snow or mud, at the same time he must be at the Eighth Army Headquarters, at the same time at MacArthur's headquarters; at the same time. . . .

That's a lot for one man to accomplish.

The reporter who has to be in six places at once can hardly report the wealth of humor and human interest that travels with American troops. Do not blame him alone. Put a little of the heat on the man back home who has just decided to spend more money on readership polls or promotion campaigns.

The Gravy Train Really Rolled Last Year

While most of the country was scrimping around trying to make ends meet last year, the executives of corporations which have to report top salaries to the Securities & Exchange Commission were doing all right, thank you. Here are the men who did best at the paymaster's window. In most cases their total take represents a combination of salary, bonus and stock. For instance, Charles E. Wilson, General Motors president who heads the list, received in 1950 according to SEC records $201,300 in salary, $363,795 in bonus and $61,205 in stock. A little down the list is J. C. Dellinger, Pacific Coast manager for the Houston, Tex., cotton brokerage of Anderson, Clayton & Co.; his salary was only $10,000, but he got a bonus of $458,271.

	TOTAL
Charles E. Wilson (General Motors)	$626,300
Albert Bradley (General Motors)	$541,425
Crawford H. Greenewalt (du Pont)	$539,550
Marvin E. Coyle (General Motors)	$526,100
Harlow H. Curtice (General Motors)	$526,100
J. C. Dellinger (Anderson, Clayton)	$468,271
Eugene G. Grace (Bethlehem Steel)	$464,321
Ronald K. Evans (General Motors)	$446,825
Louis C. Goad (General Motors)	$441,100
Frederick G. Donner (General Motors)	$441,070
Angus G. Echols (du Pont)	$384,100
Arthur B. Homer (Bethlehem Steel)	$381,932
Dr. Allan B. DuMont (T-V manufacturer)	$364,239
Edward R. Godfrey (General Motors)	$346,300
J. F. Drake (Gulf Oil)	$343,000
Henry B. du Pont (du Pont)	$323,590
Walter J. Beadle (du Pont)	$323,200
Walter S. Carpenter (du Pont)	$323,200
J. Warren Kinsman (du Pont)	$323,200
William H. Ward (du Pont)	$323,150
Roger Williams (du Pont)	$323,150
Walter Dannenbaum (du Pont)	$323,150
Seton Proter (National Distillers)	$302,206
John E. Bierwirth (National Distillers)	$302,206
G. W. Mason (Nash-Kelvinator)	$300,832
Steward J. Cort (Bethlehem Steel)	$299,547
Frederick A. Shick (Bethlehem Steel)	$284,547
T. M. Girdler (Republic Steel)	$279,166
S. A. Swensrud (Gulf Oil)	$275,000
John J. Schumann (General Motors)	$271,200
Norborne Berkeley (Bethlehem Steel)	$269,547
C. M. White (Republic Steel)	$258,333
Spyros P. Skouras (20th Century Fox)	$252,430
Albert K. Chapman (Eastman Kodak)	$249,850
Paul M. Hahn (American Tobacco)	$227,209
Thomas J. Hargrave (Eastman Kodak)	$225,181
Charles R. Hook (Armco Steel)	$223,381
W. W. Sebald (Armco Steel)	$221,710
Stanley C. Allyn (National Cash Register)	$212,500
James A. Gray (R. J. Reynolds Tobacco)	$210,000
Harry C. Crawford (Bethlehem Steel)	$202,161
David Sarnoff (RCA)	$200,000
Roy Fruehauf (Fruehauf Trailer)	$194,375
Walter P. Paepcke (Container Corp.)	$190,000
S. S. Nueman (Publicker Industries)	$175,000
Richard J. Boylan, James R. Coon, John A. Crowe, Preston L. Fowler (American Tobacco)	(each) $156,292
Frank Folsom (RCA)	$154,583
Ralph L. Gray (Armco Steel)	$151,625
Frank Stanton (CBS)	$151,597
W. Alton Jones (Cities Service)	$151,290
Sosthenes Behn (IT&T)	$150,795
Royal Little (Textron)	$150,645
Hiland G. Batcheller (Allegheny Ludlum)	$150,000
John H. Hinman (International Paper)	$150,000
Vincent Riggio (American Tobacco)	$148,671
Edward R. Murrow (CBS)	$135,086
William H. Hobbs (Coca-Cola)	$134,933
William S. Paley (CBS)	$100,000

Humphrey Bill Seeks Monopoly Law Shakeup

THE SENATE last week was called upon to undertake "in the near future" a "comprehensive revision of our complete anti-trust program," including both the anti-monopoly laws and their enforcement.

The proposal was made by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) June 12 when he introduced a bill to strengthen the anti-trust laws as they affect interlocking directories.

Humphrey's bill would prohibit multiple directorships in large corporations, making it unlawful for any person to be an officer, director, or employe of more than one corporation having total assets in excess of $60 million. It is estimated that the statute would affect one or more directors in from 175 to 200 manufacturing and mining corporations and in from 20 to 25 retail corporations.

Explaining that his bill was designed to plug loopholes in the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts, Humphrey told the Senate that "time and experience have shown us that these laws are not adequate to the purpose for which they were enacted." Through these laws Congress sought to regulate concentrations of economic power and to prevent any company or group of companies from monopolizing any area of economic activity.

Humphrey pointed out that the Clayton Act tried to prevent the use of interlocking directorates to eliminate competition, and that the law actually prohibits any individual from serving as a director of more than one corporation whose capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregated more than $1 million.

N. Y. Shirtmakers Dedicate Union Cultural Center

The New York City Shirtmakers of the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board has just dedicated its union cultural center with a concert by distinguished artists, commemorating the sesqui-centennial of the death of the Italian composer, Giuseppi Verdi.

Vincent Alvano and Alex Cohen, co-managers of the joint board, said in a pre-dedication statement that the center was established for the purpose of bringing "art, poetry and science" to the 15,000 members of ACW shirtmaker locals in the metropolitan area.

Probers Rap NPA 'Friends' Of GM Corp.

THE favoritism of the National Production Administration in allocating steel to the General Motors Corp. while failing to help its competitors was sharply criticized by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly in a report last week.

The committee, headed by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), branded the attempted explanation of Assistant Administrator Horace B. McCoy "grossly misleading," and objected to "liberties taken with the facts."

The incident has come to be known in Washington as "the mystery of the lost locomotives." Four companies besides General Motors filed emergency requests for NPA allocations of steel in March. On March 14, "top priority assistance" was given GM for 2663 tons of steel.

Certification papers for the four competing companies were "lost." A second set was prepared. These, according to the committee, eventually found their way to McCoy's office, where they were given low priority and later pigeon-holed.

Filing of the report has not closed the investigation. William G. Knight, chief of the NPA's Motive Power Division, who testified before the committee about the mishandling of the applications "resigned under pressure."

CIO Unions Get Chance To Aid UNESCO Work

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE CIO Dept. of Education and Research has offered its services to CIO local unions whose members want to take a hand in the work of the United Nations.

A novel "pennies for progress" scheme has been initiated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Under it CIO locals, by selling UNESCO Gift Stamps and Coupons to send abroad, may become partners in an assistance program for some war-wrecked or underprivileged country.

The UNESCO Gift Coupon is a special kind of international currency, somewhat like a postal money order.

Coupons may be exchanged for books, films, laboratory equipment or virtually any other article needed by schools, universities, libraries, trade schools or other educational and cultural institutions approved by UNESCO.

The coupons, printed in demominations of $10 each, may be sent anywhere in the world. Recipients can use them in place of currency in any of a dozen countries to pay for orders placed with authorized suppliers.

Gift stamps also are available. They are printed in denominations of 25c and issued in booklets of 40, representing the price of a single Gift Coupon. The plan works this way:

A CIO local selects a project. UNESCO has a catalogue of hundreds of every kind in the educational, cultural and scientific fields. The local may take one of these projects that interests its membership at a price it can afford.

When the project is adopted, stamps and promotional material are supplied to the local. The officer or a committee—then sell the stamps to the members.

For each 40 sold stamps submitted to the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, a coupon worth $10 will be mailed from UESCO offices in New York to the local. The local in turn airmails it to the instiution or organization overseas, with an explanatory letter.

WHEN THE recipient gets enough coupons to buy part or all of its project items and equipment, it places the orders in its own country and pays for the items with gift coupons.

The Education and Research Dept. is currently selling UNESCO stamps to CIO members who attend its schools. The aim is to buy books and equipment for two labor schools in Germany. Later, as more stamps are sold, it is planned to purchase films for the schools.

Inquiries regarding stamps and coupons and requests for promotional literature should be addressed to:

CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO Asks Congress For More Workers' Housing

IMMEDIATE STEPS to increase the construction of housing to meet critical needs of workers during the defense period were urged on Congress June 11 by Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee.

At the same time a new edition of the Economic Outlook appeared —devoted to the "housing fiasco." The Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, pointed out that "even after the greatest boom in our history, the housing shortage remains a national emergency."

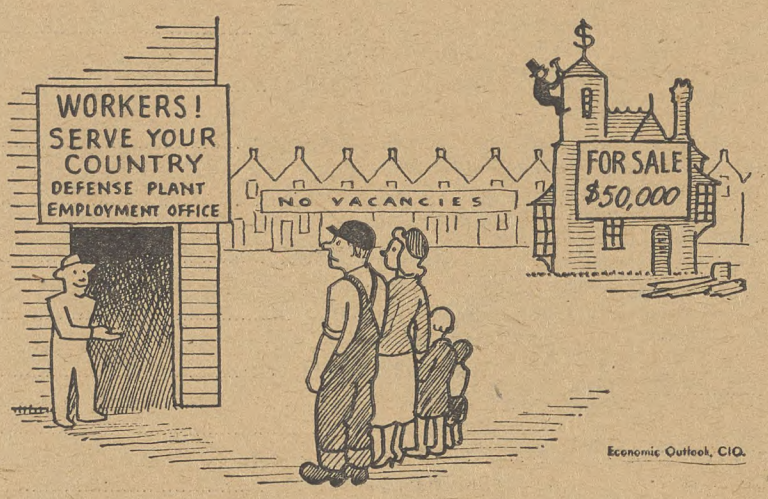
"Present government housing policies and administration have led to a complete fiasco for the home-hungry worker in critical defense production areas," Reuther asserted. "This statement is confirmed by facts revealed on the Economic Outlook."

He also pointed out that a critical shortage of housing in and near military establishments is another situation requiring immediate congressional action. He added:

"It is folly to expect the private building industry to meet the need in such places as Alaska and the newly established atomic energy plants at Aiken, S. C.; Paducah, Ky., in Utah, etc. The government must take steps to see that adequate housing is available at these military and vital production centers."

The Economic Outlook said that facts piling up at hearings reveal "a tragic shortage of adequate, fair-priced housing for civilian defense workers and for military personnel in industrial centers and military establishments around the nation." It added:

"The defense emergency has heaped a new housing crisis on top of an already existing one. Almost all of the old unsolved problems of slums, high rents, and the over-all shortage of decent, low cost family housing—the backlog of the last war and the depression—are still with us.



"INSTEAD OF adequate national planning to cope with the crisis, new housing is being rationed under Regulation X to families with the fattest pocketbooks; the public housing program is being destroyed; and the families of servicemen and defense workers are being gouged unmercifully by rising rents.

"Much of the blame must fall on the nationwide real estate lobby and the construction industry. But Congress itself has been callous to the people's needs, and even the federal housing agencies, charged with protecting the public interest, have failed to withstand the inroads of private greed."

With 1,000,000 new houses begun in 1949 and 1.4 million started in 1950, some progress was made, the Outlook indicated, toward cutting down the accumulated housing shortage of the 1926-49 period.

"But the boom has been halted," it went on. "Official plans call for only 850,000 new housing units in 1951, and, as the defense mobilization effort steps up, the number may be even less in 1952 and 1953."

The CIO "views 20 million new homes in 10 years as our minimum national requirements, if we are to provide adequately for population growth, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, elimination of sub-standard housing both in the cities and on the farm, and replacement of fire, flood and demolition losses."

CONGRESS and the Federal Housing Administration developed plans for "special incentives for apartment construction," the Outlook said, in order to meet this problem but, "actually, it turned out to be a scandalous subsidy to encourage high-cost and high-rent apartments."

The publication added:

"So the housing boom has been a mirage for most Americans. Millions of families are still forced to pay exorbitant rents, often for substandard dwellings. Millions more have become reluctant home owners, overcharged and often still ill-housed . . .

"While Congress destroys public housing—the hope of millions of ill-housed lower income families —we take care of those with fat pocketbooks. Here is propaganda indeed for the worldwide voice of Communism!"

Brehm Gets Suspended Term, Fine In Kickback

REP. Walter E. Brehm of Ohio, a Republican, last week was fined $5000 and given a suspended five to 15 months prison sentence for taking political contributions from one of his office clerks.

He was recently found guilty in U. S. District Court in Washington on five counts of violating the Corrupt Practices Act by lifting $200 a month from Mrs. Emma S. Craven for five months in 1948.

The indictment under which he went to trial accused him of using the money he got from Mrs. Craven to help finance his political campaigns. The Corrupt Practices Act forbids soliciting campaign funds from federal employes.

Brehm was placed on probation during the period of the suspended term by Judge Burnita S. Matthews. She also ordered the fine paid within 30 days.

The 58-year-old legislator and former dentist announced he would appeal his conviction and would retain his seat in Congress until all appeals are exhausted.

Leo A. Rover, who defended the Congressman, pleaded that Brehm was a "kind and considerate" man who had never knowingly done wrong. He painted him as a "man of moderate means" who is suffering from a heart condition and from arthritis.

Judge Matthews said the case differed from that of former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R. N.J.) who was fined $10,000 and given six to 18 months in prison for payroll padding.

Thomas, the Judge stated, defrauded the government by placing people on the payroll for ficticious services and taking their pay. Mrs. Craven, the Judge ruled, actually performed services.

Meanwhile a Republican colleague, Rep. Burdick (N.D.), urged the House expenditures committee to clamp down on congressmen who pad their payrolls and take kick backs from their federally paid employes.

He asked for legislation to require a public record of all the money congressmen spend for their staffs and to require them to swear they have accepted no kick backs.

"There is a well formed opinion out in the grass roots section of this country that congressmen generally are not honest," Burdick declared.

"The information which this bill asks for can be very easily be obtained and when made public will convince the people that their Congress is an honorable body. We cannot afford to have the people think or believe otherwise."

Brewery Workers Help Cripples

The CIO Brewery Workers has made its fourth annual contribution to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Joseph E. Brady, coordinator of state councils for the union, presented a check for $3433 to Lawrence J. Linck, executive director of the society, at Chicago. Three-year-old Jeffrey Kulwin of that city accepted it on behalf of the crippled children of the country.

Linck pointed out that the Brewery Workers is the first union in the nation to lend its support to the society this year on a national basis. He said the grant will be used to finance a traveling demonstration exhibit of miniature equipment designed to help crippled children "walk, talk and live like other children."

Pollution Of Potomac Studied By CIO Regional Committee

THE CIO Potomac River Inter-Council Committee, appointed last February by Chairman Allan S. Haywood of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, last week got an on-the-spot picture of the problems involved in improving the Potomac River basin.

Members of the committee, with representatives of several government agencies and other interested organizations, held a three day conference beginning June 12, during which all phases of the proposed CIO regional plan were discussed in detail.

A trip was made up the Maryland side of the Potomac to Great Falls, Md. It included a close inspection of several sections of the abandoned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which the CIO has suggested be reopened for recreational activities.

The group spent some time at Four Mile Run, described as being one of the worst examples of stream pollution in the entire country.

From Great Falls, the committee and its guests proceeded to Front Royal, Va., where they studied the non-pollution plants of the city and the American Viscose Corp.

Skyland, in Shenandoah National Park, was visited and a representative of the Forest Service conducted a tour of the reserve.

The group returned to Washington Thursday.

When the Inter-Council Committee was set up, Haywood had voiced criticism of the proposed hydroelectric development of the river. He maintained that recreational opportunities for the people of Washington would be destroyed if the program of the Federal Water Resources Policy Commission was adopted.

Haywood pointed out then that the CIO has always been a leader in supporting sound plans in hydroelectric power development.

"However," he declared, "we have also asserted that such development must be carried on within the framework of a proper respect for the other resources and human values which may be involved.

"In this case, the proposal to construct a series of dams beginning at the Chain Bridge and on up the river past Great Falls, which would necessarily destroy the scenery and recreational values of the gorge and falls, is in our judgement inexcuseable."

(Chain Bridge and Great Falls are just up-river from Washington.)

He also cited several other objections, one of the most important being that the farmers of the region disapproved of the plan to bury their fertile fields by reservoirs "built for purposes of flood control or hydroelectric power."

Haywood called for a large investment of federal and state funds in the acquisition of park lands along the Potomac and its tributaries, and urged that suitable access roads and trails be provided rather than a parkway.

The Inter-Council Committee is composed of CIO representatives in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Anthony W. Smith is executive secretary.

Hearings Called On Cloture Rule

Open hearings are scheduled to be held by the Senate Rules Committee on proposals to change the present "cloture" rule in order to make it easier to break filibusters.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told congressional figures of both parties that civil rights leaders consider a change in the rules as "the first step in clearing the way for enactment of civil rights bills."

He cited the "impossibility" of surmounting the present requirements of a constitutional two-third vote to shut off endless debate on measures before the Senate.

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In Argentina:

Prices Up 600% Since Peron Seized Power

THE COST OF living in Argentina has increased five to six times since Dictator Peron first swept into power, according to Spotlight, monthly compilation of news from dictatorship countries published by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The article was Spotlight's first on Argentina. It marked a change in policy caused by Peron's suppression of the newspaper La Prensa, which, according to the ICFTU, makes the Argentine dictatorship "scarcely distinguishable from those of Spain or the Iron Curtain countries." The article was prepared by an Argentine economist.

"Since the rise of Gen. Peron," it says, "the purchasing power of the Argentine currency has declined sharply.

"In pre-Peron days the American dollar was quoted at 3.50 pesos; it is now worth 20. In other words, the value of the peso has fallen almost six times, and that is also about the ratio by which prices have risen.

"Average workers' wages, on the other hand, have risen only three times: from 200 to about 600 pesos a month."

A kilo (2.2 lbs.) of potatoes which cost .10 pesos in pre-Peron days now costs .50 pesos. A dozen bananas, formerly .20 pesos, are now 1.20 pesos. Coffee that used to sell at 2 pesos a kilo is now 12 pesos, while meat has increased from .50 to 2 pesos per kilo.

Before the dictatorship a man could buy a suit for 100 pesos. Now the same suit costs 500 pesos.

A movie ticket that used to cost .40 pesos is now 3 pesos, and a .40 peso haircut costs 3 pesos nowadays.

Beer has been jumped from .20 to .80 pesos a glass, and wine from .10 to .60 pesos.

THE RENT of a three-room flat has increased from 70 pesos a month to 600 pesos.

"Peron climbed to power on a program of demagogic promises with which he was able to give the support of the labor movement," Spotlight comments.

"He then proceeded systematically to destroy the trade unions as independent working class organizations, buying over a few corrupt officials, and expelling, imprisoning or even assassinating those who refused to submit.

"Today the trade unions of Argentina are government organizations, adminstered from the Ministry of Labor.

"In spite of some sporadic opposition, the free trade union movement has ceased to exist, and the tragic results from the workers' point of view are vividly portrayed in the rise in prices."

Britisher Says English Bosses Don't Try To Kill Unions

A BRITISH trade unionist visited CIO headquarters last week. He is Harold Gasciogn, district secretary of Great Britain's National Union of Hosiery Workers for the Derbyshire and North Knox areas.

Gascoign is the only labor man on a 15-man Economic Cooperation Administration team now making a six-week's tour of American universities and colleges in the East and Midwest. He was nominated to make the tour by the British Trades Union Congress.

Gascoign, who has his notebook and head crammed full of facts, figures, names and impressions of his trip, says he learned a lot about the U. S. and its people but would have enjoyed the tour even more if he'd had a union pal along.

The other members of the group are educators, businessmen and personnel managers, and while they are fine fellows, said Gascoign, they don't share his special interest in organized labor.

Gascoign said that employers in his country have accepted the necessity of working with unions much more than they have in the U. S.

There are no groups of employers in Britain still hoping to weaken and destroy labor unions, such as can be found in this country.

Like many foreign visitors Gascoign was impressed by the fine kitchens and bathrooms of our moderate-priced homes and apartments. He hopes the day will come soon when British workers can have more of them than at present.

Nevertheless, he said, today for the mass of the English people living conditions are better as a whole than ever before.

2d British Guiana Group In ICFTU

The largest trade union in British Guiana, the Man Power Citizens Association, has become the second labor group in the colony to affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The British Guiana Labor Union, headed by Herbert Critchlow, has been a member since 1949.

MPCA's membership includes workers in the sugar industry, public utilities, rice production and bauxite mines. The sugar workers, with 4000 dues paying members, comprise the largest group.

All the bauxite miners belong to MPCA and work in mines owned by the Aluminum Co. of America and the American Cyanimide Co.

MPCA has been influential in getting favorable labor legislation passed in the colony.

In Havana, application for membership has been received by ICFTU's Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) from the Falkland Islands Labor Federation, one of the charter members of ICFTU. The FILF is composed of more than 90% of the island's population eligible to join.

INTERNATIONAL affairs have their lighter moments, too. Here Elsuo Kato (left), of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, enjoy one of them at the recent general executive board meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.

How-Silly-Can-You-Get Dept. Works Overtime In Hungary

THE How-Silly-Can-You-Get Dept. is working overtime in Hungary, according to information reaching the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The tempo has become so terrific that even the Communist Party press, which ordinarily can take anything, finally balked.

What touched off the party daily, Vilagossag, was another competition for workers. Behind the Iron Curtain, a "competition for workers" always takes the form of a speedup.

This particular speedup was instituted in honor of May Day at a factory near Budapest.

Among other things, the workers were supposed to pledge themselves "to increase my loyalty and love for the liberating Soviet Union and my hate for the imperialists."

The Hungarian Commie newspaper pointed out that since last August, workers had been subjected to four major competitions —in honor, respectively, of the October Revolution, Stalin's birthday, the Party Congress and the "liberation" of Hungary by the Soviet Army. Each lasted from a month to six weeks. In addition, there were many shorter production drives.

Vilagossag, perhaps without realizing it, exposed the ridiculousness of such campaigns and the ill-disguised contempt in which the workers hold them. It illustrated:

"Mihaly Simonfi was already producing 180% above his norm when he signed the pledge to raise his output from 120 to 125% above.

"Jozef Veraszto pledged himself to teach new workers in his department, although he himself is a new worker.

"Karoly Praxl undertook to attend Party training classes, although he is not a member of the Party, and to participate in mass organizational-educational work, although he is not active in anything apart from a choral society."

Whiskey On Breath No Cause To Fire

It costs the Mengel Furniture Co., Laurel, Miss., $828.74 to discover that it takes more than the smell of liquor on a worker's breath to warrant his discharge.

An arbitration panel ruled that the company must pay that amount to Frank K. Dyess, a member of the CIO Woodworkers, for time lost when a foreman thought he smelled liquor on his breath and discharged him. Dyess was ordered reinstated.

Labor Share In Advances Held Basic

INDUSTRIAL productivity cannot be increased in the free nations without the active support of the workers, U. S. Assistant Secy. of Labor Philip M. Kaiser recently told the American Club of Paris.

Such programs cannot succeed, he warned, unless the benefits of increased operating efficiency are "plowed back" into the economy by way of the workers' pay envelopes.

The United States is trying to help other free countries reach "that state of economic, political and social stability which will prevent their submersion in the mire of Communism," he recalled. But labor must get a full share of the benefits it contributes, he added, if the nations being helped are to achieve a balanced development to serve as the basis for future enduring progress.

Kaiser is in charge of the Labor Dept's. international labor affairs.

In the United States, he told the club, labor "has done a magnificent job in rendering a helping hand to the free labor movements of other countries . . . voluntarily and on its own initiative."

This action by American workers, he explained, reflects the U. S. government's "new concept of diplomacy."

"Our foreign policy," Kaiser concluded, "is one of mutual aid based on mutual interest; it is the only way to mutual survival, and to the establishment of a durable and democratic peace."

Italy's Social Reform Due, Voting Shows

THE ITALIAN government was acutely conscious last week of the need for an immediate step-up in its program of social reforms.

The realization grew out of the results of the third election in the last few weeks. For the third time, the Communists and the minor parties aligned with them, as well as the Fascist-type Social Movement party, showed increases in their popular vote since the 1948 national election.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats and the moderate parties tied in with it in the government, on the other hand, showed a sharp loss in popular support.

However, the government forces captured 16 of the 30 provincial capitals where control was at stake, taking eight of them away from the Reds. The Communists ended up with control of 13, one of which—the port of Brindisi, where a lot of American arms for Italy have been unloaded—was wrested from the Social Democrats.

THE LAST one, Lecce, went to the small Monarchist party, which wants to return former King Umberto to the throne.

The cities the Christian Democrat bloc took from the Communists are Turin, where much of the automobile industry is centered; historic Florence, Pisa, Asti, Massa, Carrara, Piacenza and Teramo. Among those still under Communist control were the important ports of Taranto and Leghorn.

Unofficial returns showed 6,563,000 ballots cast. The Christian Democrat bloc. which includes the right wing Socialists, polled 3,295,000 votes, or 50.3% compared with 59.5% in the 1948 national election.

The leftist group got 2,530,000 votes, or 38.5% compared to 36% in 1948. The extreme right wing Social Movement party (MST), had 125,749, or 4.3% compared to 1.4% three years ago.

The issue in 1948 was different. Then it was a question of giving the Communists control of the country and probably turning it over to Russia, or retaining independence.

THE ELECTIONS were held in Italy's central and southern provinces. The first election, held in northern provinces a few weeks ago, showed somewhat similar results—an increase in the far left and far right vote and a decline in government strength, but with the Christian Democrats taking several important cities away from the Reds.

The second, in Sicily, was the first held there on a provincial basis. It, too, showed unexpected far left and far right strength.

Some government political figures interpreted the returns to indicate that the Social Democrats have to move a lot faster in improving the condition of hundreds of thousands of people who—despite Marshall Plan aid—are still jobless or living close to the starvation level. They also see the need for further curbs on Communist propaganda.

Unless the government takes both steps, they indicated, they believe that far left and far right strength will continue to grow at the expense of the moderates.

Auto Workers Will Enforce Wage Clause

REGIONAL directors and major councils of the CIO Auto Workers were instructed last week to obtain immediate effectiveness of 4c annual wage improvement factors in all contracts containing the clause.

The instructions were issued as a result of the Wage Stabilization Board's approval of the increase in the General Motors case. The approval was based on GM's statement that the wage increase would not be used as the basis for a request for a price increase.

"UAW-CIO contracts clearly recognize," said Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a telegram to the regional directors and councils, "the basic principle that workers have a right to participate in the benefits of technological progress, and that such wage increases, based upon technological progress, are non-inflationary . . .

OUR annual wage improvement clauses were entered into with GM and other corporations in our industry with the specific understanding that an annual wage improvement was possible out of the increased productivity resulting from the use of improved technology and therefore would not necessitate any price increases.

"It is the policy of the international union, and accordingly you are instructed to advise all managements under contract, where such contracts contain the annual wage improvement clause, to immediately notify the Wage Stabilization Board that they desire to put into effect the annual wage improvement clause, retroactive to the effective date in the contract, and that they further request specific clearance by the Wage Stabilization Board.

"Such requests should contain specific advice to the Wage Stabilization Board that the annual wage improvement factor will not be used as a basis for requesting a price increase."

HOME RULE for District of Columbia and wage increases for federal employes were discussed at special meeting in Washington called by District CIO Council and Public Assistance Div. Chapter of Local 1, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. Shown (left to right) are Pres. Glenn Watts of the CIO Council, D. C. District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue, the main speaker, Mrs. Jane Berry, chairman of the PAD chapter, and Pres. Sam Vernoff of Local 1. Home rule would give District residents the right to vote.

GCEOC Hits Ceiling On U.S. Pay Raise

SECY.-TREAS. Milton Murray of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Commitee has termed the proposed 8.8% limitation on wage increases for federal workers "another step toward miring these employes permanently in a Class B citizenship."

Murray made the charge last week in a letter to Sen. Johnson (D. S.C.), chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee, which recently recommended the 8.8% limitation.

He cited in detail the inequities of working conditions suffered by federal employes as against workers in private industry.

"The myth that government workers are a privileged and pampered group should be demolished," Murray declared.

GCEOC Legislative Representative Richard Shoemaker had told the Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 23 that any raise of less than 10% would be inadequate because the cost of living has increased by that figure since federal workers received their last raise in October, 1949.

Declaring that the spendable income of federal employes has declined 20% since 1939, Shoemaker said that even a 10% increase "will leave a shameful discrepancy" between government pay rates and those of private industry. He called the discrepancy "a serious handicap to the defense effort" in that the lower pay scales make it increasingly difficult to recruit personnel for essential federal defense jobs.

"The proposed 8.8% increase will neither solve the defense personnel problem nor will it materially reduce anticipated government turnover rates," Shoemaker declared.

"Frequently it takes two, three or even more new employes to do the work of one good experienced secretary. Government jobs cannot be learned in weeks, months, or sometimes in years. Let us not be penny wise and pound foolish."

N. Jersey CIO Sets Up 11th County PAC

THE NEW Jersey CIO Political Action Committee has established a PAC committee in Warren County which will shortly begin an intensified registration drive among the county's voters.

The newest addition brings to 11 the number of New Jersey counties having PAC representation. Plans call for the initial meeting of the Warren County group June 21 when future political activity will be mapped.

In addition to Warren, PAC now has standing committees in Hudson, Essex, Union, Passaic, Bergen, Morris, Mercer, Camden, Burlington and Middlesex Counties.

In another action, Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council assailed as "selfish subversive doctrines," the proposals of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce to end direct controls on prices and wages.

Holderman charged that the chamber's efforts to substitute "indirect" controls for the Defense Production Act "would legalize the defense racketeering of business profiteers, without stopping inflation."

ON THE housing front, the State CIO Council urged U. S. Sen. Hendrickson (R.) to sponsor a Senate amendment providing for 75,000 low rent public housing units during the next fiscal year.

In a letter to Hendrickson, Legislative Director Harry Kranz pointed out that since the House has approved only 5000 units and the Senate 50,000 units, the final compromise will result in authorization of far less than 50,000 units.

"In view of the acute need for low rent public housing in New Jersey and elsewhere," Kranz wrote, "we think it will be a great tragedy if less than 50,000 units are voted by both houses."

The Million Dollar Comma . . . And The Double Cross

By AL ZACK

THIS IS THE story of a comma . . . a comma worth at least $1 million a year to Ohio workers.

It's also the story of a shady legislative trick, which political observers are tagging as the "rankest ever pulled on the floor of the Ohio Legislature."

The story begins way back in the opening days of the 99th Ohio General Assembly, which has just shut up shop five months and nearly 1000 bills after it had convened.

It began early in January, when lobbyists for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio Association of Manufacturers and the Ohio Retail Merchants Association sent a page out on the Senate floor to get Sen. Robert A. Pollock of Canton, a Republican.

When Pollock walked off the floor to greet these lobbyists, he was handed six copies of a bill they had drafted. The bill dealt with unemployment compensation.

In the thick sheaf of papers handed Pollock were a score of amendments,

Pollock chatted for a moment with these lobbyists, idly leafed through the bill, and walked back on the Senate floor and sought the unanimous consent of his fellow senators to suspend the rules and allow him to introduce the bill.

Senatorial courtesy prevailed and the bill was tossed into the hopper. The clerk tagged it as "Senate Bill 149."

In keeping with the usual procedure, the bill was sent to the Senate Financial Institutions, Commerce and Labor Committee, made up of eight Republicans and one Democrat. Even this committee, top-heavy with pro-businessminded legislators, gagged at some of its provisions.

ONE of the principal provisions . . . and one of the few the committee refused to swallow . . . dealt with the case of a worker who voluntarily quit.

Under the law then in effect, a worker who voluntarily quit "without just cause" was penalized, but not disqualified. He was forced to wait five weeks (rather than one week) before becoming eligible for benefit checks and he could only receive compensation for 23 weeks rather than 26 weeks, if his unemployment lasted that long.

But S. B. 149 would have changed that system. A worker who voluntarily quit would be completely disqualified. He'd get no benefits at all, until he got another job and then was subsequently laid off.

Ohio CIO spokesmen cited case histories to show how innocent workers would be penalized by this provision.

Act Summarized

Here's a quick summary of the main features of Ohio's S. B.-149.

On the good side:

Dependency allowances were retained (this was labor's major victory).

Weekly maximums were increased from $25 to $28.

On the bad side:

The bill is filled with clauses which still disqualify workers and make it harder for them to receive compensation.

The committee agreed. It amended the bill to read that a worker who quit for good, compelling reasons was not to be disqualified.

THEN the bill went out on the Senate floor. There an amendment was offered. The Senate was told it was a "correctional amendment" and it was adopted.

There was no discussion, for "correctional amendments" always deal with typographical or grammatical errors and do not change the intent of a bill.

"That "correctional amendment" only inserted a comma. But that one comma completely nullified the action of the Senate Labor Committee.

When the bill reached the floor, it read that a worker would be disqualified if he "quit his work without just cause or has been discharged for just cause in connection with his work."

After the million-dollar comma was inserted, the bill read that he would be disqualified if he "quit his work without just cause or has been discharged for just cause, in connection with his work."

It meant that a worker would be disqualified if he quit for good, compelling personal reasons. And the Senate voted for it, not having the slightest idea of what it meant.

When the bill went over to the House it was accompanied by hotly indignant spokesmen for the CIO and other labor organizations.

They pointed out, in plain and unmistakable language, that the Senate had been the victim of one of the vilest tricks ever perpetrated on the floor.

THE HOUSE members were skeptical at first. They didn't believe anyone would pull that kind of a trick.

Even legislators who normally are completely unfriendly to labor called the "comma trick" one of the rankest they had ever heard. They angrily slapped down the business lobbyists and returned that section of the bill to the form intended by the Senate committee. Thus workers with honest, legitimate reasons are enabled to quit their jobs and not be disqualified.

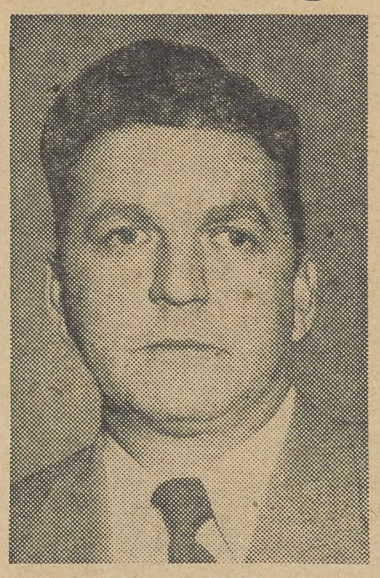
Shipbuilders Wage Increase Largest In History

By A. G. DELMAN

APPROVAL by the Wage Stabilization Board of 15% across-the-board wage increases for approximately 35,000 shipyard workers provided the largest single pay hike obtained in nearly two decades of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers' history.

The WSB ruling narrowly averted a thrice-postponed nationwide strike.

Chief architects and prime movers for the precedent-shattering increase, which pierced the WSB 10% ceiling formula, were Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Secy.-Treas. Ross D. Blood of IUMSWA.



JOHN J. GROGAN

The wage increases granted under the WSB endorsement, the officers said, would net members involved approximately $15,000,000 a year. The decision made the boosts retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951, and will put approximately $4 million into workers' pay envelopes immediately. The 15% is equivalent to increases ranging from 18½ to 31c per hour.

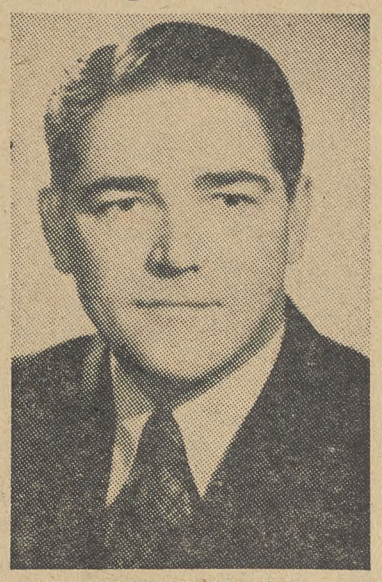
CIO shipyards affected by the new rates are: eight Atlantic Coast Bethlehem Steel Co. yards and Pacific Coast operations; Todd Shipyards plants in Hoboken, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Combustion Equipment Division; Dravo Corp., Ira S. Bushey & Sons, Inc., John H. Mathis Co., Gibbons Engineering & Machine Co., Morris Basin Dry Dock, Roderman Industries, Inc., John Swenson Dry Dock Co., Defoe Shipbuilding Co., Craig Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach Marine Repair Co., Quality Machine & Boiler and Wilmington Welding & Boiler.

Action on collateral issues in some of the cases was deferred pending further study by the board.

The first-class mechanics' rate in most yards is now $1.80 an hour on the Atlantic Coast and $1.93 on the West Coast. The old rate was generally pegged at $1.57-$1.64.

The cases were approved under the base pay abnormality section of the board's wage policy, General Wage Regulation No. 6, and on the basis of the tandem relationship regulation of the board.

The plight of the shipyard worker is perhaps best shown by the factor of peak employment of 1.7 million during the war, and 2.3 million men supplying material to go into ships, contrasted to a low of 28,000 shipyard employes at the beginning of 1950.



ROSS D. BLOOD

During the war the shipbuilders sacrificed their parity with workers in other major industries when they yielded to an appeal by President Roosevelt to refrain from following wage patterns set for other workers. Most important restraint in the pressure against a rising wage level is the depressed state of the industry during the post war period.

"THE CIO Shipbuilders are not content to rest on the laurels of the WSB approval of the new rates," the union officers asserted.

"We believe that an enlightened policy of a decent, living wage for the shipbuilders, who play a crucial role in peace and in war, must prevail. It is therefore our union's avowed and determined objective to establish a minimum of $2 per hour for skilled mechanics.

"It is also our profound hope that dramatic and significant testimony revealing the necessity for a sane and planned program of troopships, tankers, and cargo vessels will force Congress and the people to take heed and act wisely on the bitter and costly lessons learned during and after the two world wars."

UAW Officers, Board Bolt Local 600 Fete

THE UNITED Auto Workers executive board last week instructed UAW officers and board members to decline invitations to participate in a 10th anniversary celebration of the first Ford contract with UAW.

The fete, to be staged by Ford Local 600 of the UAW, was described by the UAW as being used to continue a series of "devious political maneuverings."

The UAW board charged that Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers (unaffiliated) had permitted himself to be used as an "instrument" in the maneuverings by accepting an invitation from Pres. Carl Stellato of Local 600 to speak at the anniversary function.

Text of the UAW statement follows:

"We regret very deeply that elements in the leadership of Ford Local 600 have used the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the first UAW contract with the Ford Motor Co. for a continuation of devious political manipulations which have been in progress in the local for some months.

"We further regret that the president of the United Mineworkers of America has agreed to permit himself to be used as an instrument for those political manipulations.

"The UAW-CIO international executive board believes it is most unfortunate that the political maneuvering, which has forced the resignation of the chairman of the Ford Local 600 Anniversary Committee, has marred the occasion when all Ford workers and everyone else who participated with them in the historic struggle to win their first contract should be united in a common celebration.

"The board does not believe that its officers or members should lend their names or presence to an effort to use an historic occasion for political and factional purposes."

CIO Aids Fight On Spruce Beetle

The CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation has asked all CIO councils, regional directors and members to write their Senators and Congressmen urging that adequate funds be made available at once to fight the Englemann spruce beetle in Colorado.

In a letter to the councils and directors, Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the committee, pointed out that hundreds of square miles of the great forests of Colorado may be laid waste by the pests unless prompt action is taken by Congress on an appropriation in a bill before an Agricultural Dept. sub-committee.

UAW In New Headquarters

THE CIO Auto Workers formally dedicated their new $1,250,000 headquarters building in Detroit on June 9.

Appropriately christened "Solidarity House," the four-story brick and sandstone structure will house all UAW divisions except the Ford Dept. and the West Side regional offices, which will remain on the other side of town. Site of the new building is the former estate of the late Edsel Ford.

"Solidarity House" is H-shaped, 180 by 180 feet overall. It will be the center for the union's far-flung operations and provide office working space for more than 600 persons.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out that plans for the building were drawn with an eye to the future. The foundation was constructed so that four more stories may be added if needed.

$4000 Award For Negro Won By N.Y. Bias Unit

THE largest financial settlement arranged in the six-year history of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination was announced June 14—a $4000 back pay award to John B. Clark, of New York City.

Clark, a Negro ship's officer, had complained that he had been unlawfully discharged because of his race by the States Marine Corp., of New York, from its vessel, the Hoosier State.

His claim was substantiated at hearings before Elmer A. Carter, a member of the commission, who subsequently handled the extended negotiations that led to the financial settlement. The agreement with the company also provided for other important commitments.

Before the commission, Clark testified that he had worked at sea since he was 13 years old. He started as an ordinary seaman and was upgraded to ablebodied seaman. Then he took examinations and successively received U. S. Coast Guard licenses as third mate, second mate and chief mate.

During World War II, he said, he served as an officer on several sea-going ships. Official records showed he received the chief mate's license on June 24, 1947.

HE SAID he was unable to get a berth until he shipped out on the Hoosier State on a voyage that started from Baltimore on Aug. 22, took him to England and Holland, and landed him back in Hampton Roads, Va., on Oct. 4.

It was upon his return, he contended, that he was discharged because he is a Negro.

Among the additional terms negotiated by Carter and the company was an agreement under which the firm is to issue written instructions to all persons, including ships' masters, who hire, upgrade or discharge personnel.

The instructions will explain the requirements of the New York State Anti-Discrimination Law, and advise each recipient of his individual responsibility for compliance with it and of his obligation to make compliance meaningful and effective.

THE COMPANY also agreed to send a letter to all employment agencies and unions from which it recruits employes advising them that referrals of job applicants are to be made solely on the basis of ability, and without reference to race, creed, color or national origin.

In addition, it promised prominently to display the commission's poster, a summary of the law's provisions, at each of its offices, piers and other places of business, where it can be read by employes and applicants for jobs.

Finally, it agreed to distribute to each employe, within the next two weeks, a copy of the commission's pamphlet, "An Equal Chance."

CERTIFICATES were awarded 22 local CIO and AFL union officers in the Chicago area who completed the Univ. of Chicago's nine-month Union Officers Program of study. Some of the students are shown here with A. A. Liveright (seated, with pipe), director of the project, and at his right, Gwen G. Rapoport, director of union programs for the university.

Wage Controls Not Enough, ILO Is Told

WAGE CONTROLS alone won't turn back inflation, George P. Delaney, representing American organized labor, told the 34th conference of the Intl. Labor Organization last week in Geneva, Switzerland.

Neither will denying workers "wage adjustments to compensate for price increases," he said.

What are needed are over-all inflation controls based on equality of sacrifice. These include effective restraints on prices and flexibility, which he described as "a basic requisite to genuine—as contrasted with superficial—stability."

Approaching the problem only through wage restrictions, Delaney asserted, "would work the gravest injustice upon those who work for wages and salaries, and would impose an undue share of the burden upon those who are least in a position to bear it."

ANY POLICY of governing wages and their movements in a period of inflation must never supplant genuine collective bargaining, Delaney maintained.

Delaney is an AFL international representative representing the CIO and the AFL. Advising him are four representatives of each group.

Those acting for the CIO are Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers; Michael Ross, committee secretary; Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers, and Boyd Williams, Steelworkers' field representative.

The ILO represents every major country in the world except Soviet Russia. To the 60 member-countries at the start of the conference the delegates added the Federal Republic of Germany—the West Zone—despite objections from Poland, Israel and Czechoslovakia.

Israel objected to the admission on the contention that the German people have shown few signs of repentance for crimes committed during the Hitler regime.

CIO ECONOMIST advises NPA Administrator Hyman H. Bookbinder (left), former economist for the CIO Clothing Workers, talks over a defense production problem with Horace B. McCoy, assistant administrator of the National Production Authority in charge of the Textile, Leather and Specialty Equipment Bureau. Bookbinder has just been sworn in as McCoy's assistant. He was formerly with the National Security Resources Board.

WSB Approves 14c TWUA Package

THE CIO Textile Workers last week signed a strike-averting agreement with the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association and Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., giving 25,000 members in 25 cotton-rayon mills a package of 14c hourly.

The contract, approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, calls for a 7½% general wage increase, a 1c an hour raise for each 1.4 points rise in the BLS cost of living index, improved company paid insurance and one week's pay for every year of service upon voluntary retirement at age 65.

TWUA officials said they expected the WSB decision in the case to set a pattern for more than 100,000 northern cotton-rayon workers whose employers reached agreement with the union on similar terms.

In presenting the case to the WSB, union officers cited the Textron formula, established in 23 mills last September. The formula included wage and cost of living adjustments which gave 10,000 Textron workers 10c an hour more than TWUA members in other mills were receiving.

THE union had argued it was inequitable to treat two groups of workers in the industry differently when a national pattern had been set.

Union wage proposals for members in southern mills are now pending before a special WSB panel set up at the request of the Defense Dept.

In another WSB action, the CIO Electrical Workers urged the board to approve for General Electric Co. employes not covered by IUE contract the 9c an hour increase won by GE workers who belong to IUE.

In a telegram to WSB Chairman George W. Taylor, IUE Pres. James B. Carey urged immediate approval of the increase for GE employes who had not already won it. GE is asking it.

"The application of GE should be approved without further delay on the basis of the board's tandem principle," Carey said.

"Furthermore, we urge the board to delegate to its staff the authority to approve similar increases in the electrical industry subsequent to the time when GE puts in effect the 9c increase to IUE-CIO."

IUE represents more than 70,000 GE employes. Last fall it won a contract settlement after a strike.

Included in the agreement was a cost of living escalator clause which provided for a 1c an hour increase for every 1.4 points the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. rose between Sept. 15, 1950, and Mar. 15, 1951. It was a one-way escalator.

4 Acquitted In Trial Of 'Trenton Six'

FOUR OF THE defendants in the Trenton Six murder case were acquitted and two were declared guilty of first degree murder by a jury of six men and six women which turned in a verdict June 14, after nearly 20 hours deliberation.

The men were charged with slaying an elderly shopkeeper, William Horner, Jan. 27, 1948.

The jury recommended mercy for the two declared guilty—Collis English and Ralph Cooper, both 26. The verdict makes a sentence of life imprisonment mandatory.

The four freed are Horace Wilson, 40; James Thorpe, 26; John McKenzie, 28, and McKinley Forest, 38.

All six of the men were convicted and sentenced to death at the first trial three years ago. The verdict was thrown out by the New Jersey State Supreme Court and a new trial ordered.

The men have been in jail since February 1948, following their arrest in widespread raids on Negro homes in the Trenton, N. J., area. The defense charged that the police methods used in picking out the six defendants were haphazard, and that the statements five of the men were induced to sign, through fear and use of drugs, were "tailor-made" by the police.

THE NEW Jersey CIO Council, which helped raise money to pay the expenses of the new trial, has proposed that efforts now be made to secure economic redress for the aquitted defendants.

The final jury of 12, selected from 14 who listened to the testimony for more than three months, was chosen on the 103d day of the trial. Edward B. Kerr, Jr., a postal clerk, was foreman. The jury deliberated continuously, as required by New Jersey law, until the verdict was reached.

CIO In New York Establishes Unit To Guard Human Rights

FED UP WITH attempts of the Communist Party to monopolize civil rights cases and use them for propaganda purposes, the New York City CIO Council has established a CIO Committee on Human Rights to handle all such cases arising in the metropolitan area.

City Councilman Earl Brown, a CIO member, was elected chairman, and James S. Glaser of the Newspaper Guild was named secretary.

Activities of the committee will embrace discrimination in employment, housing, education and public service as well as cases in which the civil rights of individuals or groups are threatened.

The first action taken was a resolution to give moral and financial support to the Trenton Six in their fight against a murder charge at Trenton, N. J. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

The group also hailed the action of a number of Princeton Univ. professors in taking the issue away from the Communists, who were using it for their own purposes.

Members voted to take the initiative in calling a meeting later in the year of all groups interested in civil rights. Plans will be made to fight future civil rights cases on the basic issues of American democracy.

Other CIO members on the committee are Pres. Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers; Secy.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, New York City Council; Warren Bunn, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers; Pres. William R. Steinberg, American Radio Association; Stanley Broderick, Maritime Union; Elizabeth Hammond, United Department Store Workers; William J. Swanwick, Paper Workers; Harry Gray, Government and Civic Employees; Daniel Morgan, Transport Workers, and I. Kaufman, Newspaper Guild.

It is expected the committee will be enlarged to include one member from each major CIO union in the city.

Falsies Off To (War) Front

The theme song of a lot of American men may soon go something like this: "Those Army maps are breaking up that old gal of mine."

The word has gone out from Toyad Corp., Latrobe, Pa., that the girls no longer will be able to buy the firm's principal product—foam rubber falsies.

The Army is now getting the entire output of the plant in the form of contour maps, which are used for studying tactical problems.

Mental Illness Can Be Aided: New Pamplet Tells How

MENTAL illness is America's No. 1 health problem. And the one most misunderstood. There was a time not so long ago when insane people were treated like criminals and locked up in chains.

Public opinion today would regard this as shocking, and yet the notion still persists that a family in which insanity strikes suffers a disgrace.

Yet one in every five families in the United States will at some time have one of its members hospitalized for some form of mental disorder. What should a family do when this happens? What is mental illness and how can it be avoided?

These are some of the questions answered in a new 20c pamphlet, "When Mental Illness Strikes Your Family" published by the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization at 22 East 38 St., New York 16, N. Y. The 32-page booklet is written by Kathleen Doyle, with an introduction by Dr. Karl M. Bowman, medical superintendent of the Langley Porter Clinic in California.

Mrs. Doyle refutes some popular misconceptions by pointing out that mental illness is common; is not a single disease; is not necessarily inherited; does not strike without warning; can be treated successfully, and is not a disgrace.

"Mental illness affects more people than polio, heart disease and cancer combined," she states. "One out of every 20 persons in the United States will at some time in life develop a mental disorder sufficiently serious to require hospitalization.

"No one holds a delirious pneumonia patient responsible for his actions. Why should a manic depressive be blamed for what he does because illness had lodged in his mind instead of his lungs?"

The pamphlet suggests a number of things the family can do to aid the patient while he is at the hospital and after he returns home. It also tells how to prevent mental illness, pointing out that mental health "develops best in families where relations between children and parents are happy and relaxed."

Michigan CIO Parley Approves Broadened Political Action

By TED OGAR

DELEGATES TO the 13th annual Michigan CIO Council convention approved an expanded political action program and voted a 1c increase in per capita tax to help finance it.

The convention, held in Detroit's Masonic Temple June 4-6, was attended by 929 delegates.

Calling for greater grass roots political activity, the delegates mapped a 19-point State legislative program and pledged support of national CIO legislative objectives.

Immediate goals in Michigan are repeal of the 1½c increase in gasoline taxes, an initiative petition drive to force enactment of a corporation profits tax, and a campaign for reapportionment of state legislative districts.

The Michigan CIO considers reapportionment one of the most vital State issues. Because the Legislature has ignored constitutional provisions for adjustment of Senate and House districts, half the State's population elects 65% of the Legislature, while the other half elects only 35%.

Council Pres. August Scholle of Glass Workers Local 74 handily won re-election for his ninth term, and Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of Auto Workers Dodge Local 3 won his eighth term. The 17 vice-presidents were won by an administration slate.

Washington fumbling on the defense program and big business domination of mobilization agencies featured talks of key convention speakers. Blasting the corporations' legislative drive, national CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey labeled the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce "virtual allies of communism."

"We of the labor movement—with absolutely no help from employers and big business—have reduced American communism almost to impotency," he said.

"BUT THE followers of the NAM and Chamber of Commerce line are doing an even more effective job than the Communist Party could today in sabotaging national salidarity and an all-out defense effort."

UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey assailed the "feeble attempt by President Truman to give leadership and to try to give effect to the '48 Democratic platform."

Mazey also hit at Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers for refusing to join the United Labor Policy Committee. However, he added, the ULPC would still welcome the UMW chieftain to its ranks.

U. S. Assistant Secy. of Labor Robert T. Creasey severely criticized opponents of American policy in the Far East. He said that "the record reveals clearly that our foreign policy is sound and orderly and is not confused in the slightest degree."

John W. Gibson, chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission and a former Michigan CIO president, supported Creasy's contention. He added that the DP program "has ripped a hole—a big hole in the Iron Curtain—one through which the world can look."

Less optimistic was Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes, who told delegates that "our failures in the field of human relations" are a catastrophe which endangers world survival as much as the possible use of atom bombs. Townsend called quick enactment of civil rights legislation necessary to combat effective Communist propaganda among nonwhites.

BLAIR MOODY, Michigan's new Senator, pledged support of labor's legislative program and added that the "time is long overdue for consumers and workingmen to have representation in Congress."

Other speakers were Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who detailed legislative gains directly attributable to Michigan labor's political action; George L. P. Weaver, special assistant to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board; Darrell Smith, national CIO-PAC representative; Leo Perlis, director of the national CIO Community Services Committee, and Pres. Simeon P. Martin of the Michigan Farmers Union.

UAW Seeks TV For Detroit

The CIO Auto Workers will soon be operating a television station in the Detroit area if recommendations of the executive board become a reality.

The UAW has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a channel and later plans to extend its TV coverage to other areas, according to Pres. Walter P. Reuther. While the application is pending, the union will present a weekly TV commentary over station WWJ-TV each Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., starting June 19. Producer will be Guy Nunn, UAW news commentator.

Gov. Fuller Vetoes College Bias Act

Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida last week vetoed a provision of the State appropriation bill that would have cut off funds for all Florida colleges if racial segregation is ended at any one of them.

Warren said the proposed provision, if applied, would damage the esteem in which Florida is held by the rest of the nation. He also said he doubted if it would be upheld by the Supreme Court.

He declared that if State funds were shut off, colleges would violate teaching agreements, confusion would result and incalculable damage would be caused to the careers of 20,000 students.

Atom Workers In Fourth Vote Stick To CIO

THE CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, Local 288, for the fourth time in four years has beaten back an AFL attempt to wrest from it the bargaining rights for 2300 employes of the big K-25 atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The tally was 1333 for the CIO affiliate, 751 for the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council, and 51 for no union.

The workers are employed by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., which operates the plant for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Local 288 contract was still in effect for another year and the union was under no obligation to submit to an election. However, it decided to accept the challenge when AFL spokesmen declared they were going to "drive the CIO out of Oak Ridge."

The UGCCW has represented workers at the K-25 plant since 1947. In that time the union has chalked up an impressive record of wage increases and improved working conditions for members—which have automatically gone to employes of smaller Oak Ridge AEC plants—and has also gone to bat for the whole community on such bread-and-butter matters as rents, housing and community services.

Joseph R. Joy, international vice president of the CIO union, described the election victory as "a well-deserved tribute to the union and Local 288 for its four-year record of service as a closely-knit, efficient, democratic industrial union."

CWA Girl Wins Ruskin Award

A member of the CIO Communications Workers, Eileen Kerr of Linden, N. J., has been named one of three winners of the 1951-52 Ruskin College labor scholarships.

Announcement of the awards was made by Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., who is chairman of the U. S. Selection Committee for the scholarships.

The awards cover tuition, board and room for a year's study at Ruskin, a college of Oxford Univ. in England, and are presented annually to workers actively involved in the trade union movement who show possibilities of leadership and talent for higher education.

CIO-CSC Praises Steel Local 2318

The National CIO Community Services Committee has formally thanked Steelworkers' Local 2318, at Masury, O., for its outstanding support of the Overseas Food Fund.

"Our reports show," wrote Dir. Leo Perlis, "that from July 1948 through June 1, 1951, your local has made a total contribution of $360 in monthly installments of $10. I should like to report to you that yours is the only local in the entire country which has maintained such a continuous record over a period of three years."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER this past week participated in negotiations in New York between the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Allan Haywood

CIO Rep. David Sternback was welcomed back to Washington for a visit. He is assigned to Puerto Rico, where he is doing a wonderful job of assisting the workers achieve the organization and unity they need to secure their economic needs. Brother Sternback just handled a tremendous victory for CIO in Puerto Rico among the sugar workers, where some 20,000 are now members of CIO. The CIO will render every assistance and cooperation to our Puerto Rican brothers.

By the time you receive your next issue of the CIO NEWS, the writer will be at sea on his way to attend the second World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Milan, Italy. The sessions will run from July 4 to July 12. In my absence, my assistant, R. J. Thomas, will be in charge of my office. I know that all of you will keep the union rolling during my absence.

The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, CIO, beat down an abortive attempt by a hydra-headed AFL Atomic Trade and Labor Council made up of a score of AFL craft unions at the big K-25 atomic energy plant of the Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn. The vote was 1333 for the CIO union and 751 for the AFL, with 51 voting for no union. There were 2323 workers eligible. Martin Wagner, president of the union, was quoted as saying the K-25 victory came as no surprise and that he had been confident workers at the plant would demonstrate their loyalty to the UGC&CWA by defeating the AFL.

The Government & Civic Workers won an important representation election among Post Office clerks at Boston, Mass., by a vote of 954 to 201 against. This is one of the first great victories in the postal field and Milt Murray, of GCWOC-CIO and John D. Bercury, of the Postal Clerks, and all those participating are to be congratulated.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Modern Plastic Co., Canal Fulton, O., the workers voted in favor of the Rubber Workers, CIO, by a 4 to 3 vote. URW-CIO Rep. Harley Brown handled the situation. In a union shop election at the Ideal Electric Mfg. Co., Mansfield, O., the vote favored the IUE-CIO by a 127 to 87 against. In another union shop election at the Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus, O., the vote went to the Retail, Wholesale Workers, CIO, by 68 for to 11 against.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation elections in Illinois: Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, eligible 100, CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers 79, no union 6; Vogt Roller Co., Inc., and National Rubber Roller Co., Chicago, eligible 18, CIO Rubber Workers 13, against 2, challenged 1. The following union shop elections were also held: General American Transportation Corp., Chicago, eligible 227, USA-CIO 186, against 18; Athey Products Co., Chicago, eligible 149, USA-CIO 112, void 1, against 8, challenged 2.

MARTIN GRAYSON, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Lithographers, CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Kentucky Lithograph Co., Louisville, Ky., the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the ALA-CIO. In a representation election at the Stark Printing and Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, O., the workers by unanimous vote favored the ALA-CIO, while in a union shop election at the Continental Can Co., St. Louis, Mo., the 35 men working in the lithographic department voted for a union shop.

Pres. Michael Quill, CIO Transport Workers, reports that 4000 employes of Pan American World Airways, in the first union shop election in air lines voted overwhelmingly in favor of the union shop. Of eligible port stewards and maintenance employes, 90% voted in New York, San Francisco, Miami, Seattle, Brownsville, Tex., Honolulu, San Juan P. I. The union shop also covers PAA Personnel at foreign bases.

Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that in a representation election Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., the Government and Civic Employees, CIO, won by a vote of 50 to 16 no union. In a union shop referendum the vote was 43 yes and 20 no. GCEOC-CIO Rep. Glen Clarke directed the campaigns.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in a union shop election at the Paragon Fish Co., Bellingham, Wash., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 110 to 2, with 15 not voting.

Sales Tax Dead In Wisconsin

THE JOINT Committee on Finance of the Wisconsin Legislature killed a sales tax bill after CIO spokesmen from all parts of the State registered their opposition to it.

The death blow, however, was struck by a member of the Farm Bureau Federation, which had had the bill introduced.

He was Albert Haywood, of Briggsville, Wisc. He told the committee members that he had talked to scores of other Farm Bureau members — and hadn't found one who favored the levy.

Then he confirmed a belief CIO officials have had for a long time: He said the Farm Bureau leadership did not represent its membership.

More than 100 CIO representatives appeared to testify against the bill. Actually heard were Secy.-Treas. Fred Erchul of the Milwaukee County CIO Council; Sam Rizzo, of Racine; Jack Beni of Kenosha, and John Wilson of Ripon.

Fernbach Goes To UNESCO Meet

Frank Fernbach, of the CIO Research and Education Department, left last week for Paris where he will serve as an advisor to the American delegation to the sixth international conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Another Gravy Train

Tip To Graduates: Lobbying Pays Off

NINE LOBBYISTS for big business get $50,000 a year and over, but that's peanuts compared to the law firms that lobby on a contingent basis.

That means they collect if they influence Congress as their clients want it influenced.

According to Congressional Quarterly, one firm stands to get $500,000 if the excise tax on automobile used parts is repealed. Others stand to collect almost as handsomely if their lobbying succeeds.

Analyzing the 1950 reports required by the lobbying law, CQ found that 16 lobbyists draw $25,000 to $50,000 and 115 got $10,000 to $15,000. Another 115 got $5000 to $10,000.

Individual kingpin is Purcell L. Smith, who drew $65,000 last year as president of the National Association of Electric Companies. In addition, the association paid $65,299 in 1950 to the public relations firm of Stephen Fitzgerald. Most of it went to Raymond C. Baker, a Fitzgerald employe, who reported he got $50,000 salary and up to $10,000 allowance for expenses.

The law firm of Sullivan, Bernard and Shea got $39,332 from three groups of clients, mostly 12 airlines and a group of finance companies. John L. Sullivan is a former secretary of the navy.

Frank M. Porter, president of the American Petroleum Institute, reported income of $60,000. Northcutt Ely, former official in the Interior Dept., got $54,444 from four California water groups.

Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter (Mrs. Whitaker) received $50,000 each, plus expenses, from the American Medical Association.

The AMA has spent $4 million in three years, under the guiding hand of Whitaker and Baxter, fighting compulsory health insurance, rent control, public housing and federal aid to medical education.

J. Carter Fort, a former chief assistant counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, drew $50,000 as vice-president of the U.S. law department of the Association of American Railroads. His pay for 1951 has been upped to $55,000. Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, got $50,000.

CARL BYOIR & Associates, a public relations firm, reported getting $36,000 and expenses from Schenley (liquor), and $36,000 and expenses from Sheaffer Pen. Byoir reported less than $50,000 was spent for lobbying. Byoir now has a third lobby client, Levitt & Sons, home builders, also at $36,000 a year and expenses.

John A. Danaher, former senator from Connecticut, got $51,800 from Revere Copper and Brass, B. F. Goodrich, Firestone Tire & Rubber, and Fuller Brush. Sheridan Downey, ex-senator from California, gets $3000 a month from the Harbor Commissioners of Long Beach, Calif. They are interested in tidelands oil legislation; that is, they are trying to get a deal that will bring the royalties to them rather than to the government.

Also doing well are: Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma; Ex-Rep. C. Jasper Bell of Wyoming; Ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts. Disney got $32,041 from seven clients; Bell got $31,589; Casey $26,332.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, both formerly on the staffs of congressional committees, and ow a law firm, got $38,615 from six groups of clients. Morgan is one of the real authors of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Robert H. Shields, former head of the Commodity Credit Corp., got $40,000 as president and general counsel of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association. **LPA**

81-9

House To Blast McCarran Bar To Nimitz Unit

SPEARHEADED by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), House leaders will try again this week to save the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights.

The commission, headed by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, was set up by executive order last January to study the problem of providing for the internal security of the United States while at the same time protecting individual rights and freedoms.

Its important work was effectively brought to a standstill at the very outset, however, through the efforts of Franco-lover Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.).

Although he is author of the controversial McCarran Act and is supposedly interested in realizing its stated objective of controlling "subversives," McCarran has bitterly fought the commission. He was instrumental in getting the Senate Judiciary Committee to vote down a House proposal which would have exempted members of the commission from the "conflict of interest" laws.

The "conflict of interest" laws bar a person from holding a post with the federal government while doing business with it or representing clients before federal agencies during employment. Exemptions are not uncommon.

THE HOUSE approved legislation exempting the members of the Nimitz Commission on Mar. 19. It was then referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which McCarran is chairman.

After McCarran's block, seven members of the group submitted resignations. President Truman has refused to accept them and asked Congress to act favorably.

McCarran's action is preventing a study not only of the impact of internal security laws on individual rights, but also an independent survey of the workability and effectiveness of the laws designed to protect the nation from sabotage and subversion.

Many liberals who opposed the McCarran Act are nevertheless urging the exemption which would permit the Nimitz Committee to function. They point out that this is the first opportunity for an objective appraisal of the procedures by a non-governmental group.

The importance of careful study at this time is indicated by the fact that the Supreme Court in recent weeks has divided 4 to 4 in decisions over the constitutionality of the Federal loyalty program.

WALTER'S FIRST attempt to maneuver through the McCarran roadblock was defeated in the House on June 5. He succeeded in getting the House Judiciary Committee to amend a Senate Joint Resolution extending an exemption similar to that sought for the Nimitz group to a counsel for the Senate Elections Sub-committee. His amendment adds the members of the commission to the Senate resolution.

However, when the House was called upon to approve the action of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Ford (R. Mich.) objected. Since unanimous consent was required for approval on June 5, his single dissent was sufficient to prevent House action.

Dixiegops Kill 4000 U. S. Jobs

JUNE 12 was a so-called "economy" day in the Senate—and two of the main government agencies serving the people are likely to suffer severely as a result.

By a vote of 58 to 24, the Senate cut the payroll appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Federal Security Administration by 10%. If agreed to by the House, the cut will require a reduction of 4000 persons in the staffs of these two agencies.

Thirty-six Republicans voted for the cut with only two opposed. The Democrats split 22-22, with 17 from the South voting with the GOP majority.

Top CIO and AFL leaders have opposed slashing Labor-FSA funds because doing so would mean a cut in services to workers. Social security, public health and other welfare services of the government make up the bulk of FSA activities.

The Senate also ordered its Appropriations Committee to make a 10% cut in the $6.5 billion Independent Offices bill which appropriates funds for about 25 government agencies. In reporting this bill, however, the committee restored to 50,000 the number of low cost housing units to be built by the government next year.

The House had cut this figure to 5000. President Truman has called for a total of 75,000.

IN MAKING the 10% personnel cut, the Senate defied the threat of a presidential veto. President Truman reportedly has told congressional leaders that he will veto any bill which directs him to make an over-all budget cut, thus leaving the actual reductions to be made by the executive branch.

Government personnel men have pointed out that "economies" of this kind actually are extremely costly, since they mean the forced dismissal of many trained workers who ultimately must be replaced.

CCL Convention Due Sept. 7 In Vancouver

The Canadian Congress of Labour will hold its 11th convention at the Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, B. C., beginning Sept. 7. The last convention was held at Winnipeg in September 1950.

Locals of CIO affiliates in Canada, including Textile, Rubber, Clothing, Steel, Wood and Communications Workers, are affiliated with the CCL.

Indian Wheat Bill Okayed By Congress

TEN WEEKS after the first shipment of grain to India was due to leave this country under the original terms of the President's request to Congress, a bill to lend that nation $190 million to avert the threat of famine was finally passed on June 11.

Despite the drawn out Congressional shilly-shallying over conditions for the loan while millions of Indians are on a starvation diet, Prime Minister Nehru immediately expressed his country's gratitude.

"This generous gesture of the American people," he said, "will evoke friendly responses in India and bring the two peoples nearer one another."

President Truman had asked last February that the grain be given outright to India as a gift. When Congress finally acted, it authorized only a loan and wrote a number of conditions into the measure.

At least half of the foodstuffs must be shipped in U. S. vessels, and India was also directed to repay part of the loan in shipments of critical and strategic materials.

The loan will be used for shipment of 2 million tons of wheat and other foodstuffs, sorely needed by India as the result of destruction of crops by drought, earthquakes and insects.

Give A Buck To PAC

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Coms. completed hearings June 8. Now drafting legislation.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. reported bill out June 14. House due to consider June 19.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984). House Rules Com. voted June 13 to consider Poage Bill (H.R. 3283). House action expected soon.	Urge House members to substitute Ellender Bill for Poage Bill and add strengthening amendments.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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CIO Rally Demands: 'Bring Prices Down'

(See Stories, Pages 3, 6, 7)

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE Against High Prices has collected more than 20,000 signatures of Los Angeles County, Cal., residents on petitions to Congress demanding effective control of prices. The county's United Labor Policy Committee backed the consumers' campaign. This was only one phase of the committee's six-point program. (See Page 2 for stories about consumers.)

Los Angeles CIO Wars For Controls

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

UNITED LABOR forces in Los Angeles County last week were driving forward on a comprehensive program aimed at guaranteeing equality of sacrifice in the Defense Production Act.

Upwards of 20,000 consumers' signatures on petitions demanding effective control of high prices already had been secured in one phase of the campaign.

Formed less than two months ago, the United Labor Policy Committee of Los Angeles County already has:

1. Held a conference attended by hundreds of delegates from union and community organizations;

2. Produced and sponsored a television show which dramatized inflation's raid on the consumer's pocketbook;

3. Published a speaker's manual filled with facts stressing inflation's effect on the nation's economy, and telling of labor's battle for a decent mobilization act;

4. Backed the organization of a Consumers' League Against High Prices, pushing a highly-successful drive for petitions to Congress demanding effective price controls;

5. Printed thousands of leaflets for distribution to union members, consumers, and community groups calling for wires and letters to Congress demanding equality of sacrifice in the mobilization program;

6. Planned the publication of an illustrated pamphlet telling in more extended form the story of inflation, domination of mobilization by big business, and the critical position of the working man, consumer and small business man.

MOST popularly effective of the ULPC's activities has been organization of the Consumers' League Against High Prices. The league was formed after a group of housewives asked the CIO and AFL for assistance in fighting high prices on the community level.

With housewives themselves taking the lead, chapters of the league have been formed throughout the Los Angeles area. Some six or eight petition-signature-gathering drives have been held in shopping districts.

Mrs. Georgia Nuckols, chairman of the league, said that response to the drive for signatures to the petition to Congress indicates clearly that consumers are eager to express their indignation at mounting prices and to demand adequate price control measures of Congress. There is little evidence of the so-called "apathy" toward inflation, Mrs. Nuckols said.

The ULPC conference climaxed several weeks of planning, and brought together some 500 delegates from unions and community organizations. It was held June 20 and 21.

Following short keynote speeches by top officers of the organization, panel discussions were held on six basic problems involved in the mobilization program. They included prices and inflation, wages, taxes and credit controls, monopoly and small business, manpower, and profits.

INQUIRIES reveal considerable popular interest in the TV show. The show was kinescoped during the live presentation, and films are being made available to interested groups. Already, requests for the film, which can be shown over a 16mm machine, have come from several local unions.

All leaflets and placards stress the critical danger faced by the nation's mobilization program, and emphasize that "inflation weakens America's fight against Communism."

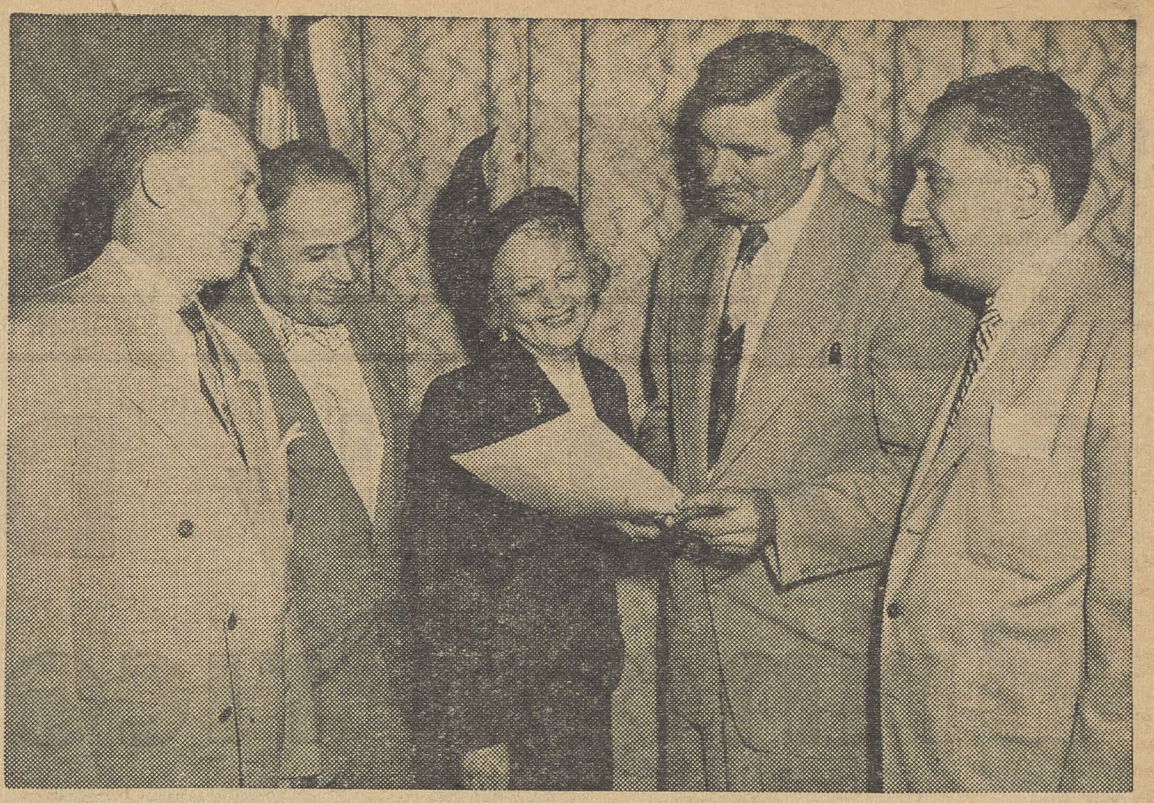
Union members, consumers, small businessmen and the entire community is being told repeatedly:

"Write and wire your Congressman demanding a Defense Production Act that will take profiteering out of defense; fix standard dollar-and-cent ceiling prices, and require equality of sacrifice from everyone."

Secy.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council is chairman of the ULPC, which took official form April 30.

S. E. Thistle of the railroad brotherhoods is vice-chairman, and Secy-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the AFL Los Angeles Central Labor Council is secretary.

A steering committee of three representatives from each parent body governs the organization. CIO members are Irwin L. De-Shetler, Southern California CIO regional director; Robert Clark, assistant district director of the Steelworkers and president of the CIO Council, and Ben Nathanson, administrative officer of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, CIO.



WAR ON INFLATION was carried to CIO members by Union County CIO Council at "Hold The Price Line" Conference in Elizabeth, N. J. Speakers included (left to right) Richard J. Tarrant, Office of Price Stabilization acting area director; Council Vice Pres. Anthony McConologue; Mrs. Molly Brady, president of CIO Women's League of New Jersey; Council Pres. John Frankiewich, and Harry Mopsick, president of the Tenants' League of New Jersey. The conference urged families to boycott high priced articles.

'Hold That Price Line' On Everyone's Lips At CIO-Backed Elizabeth, N. J., Parley

THE CRYING need for a grass-roots understanding of the necessity for the fight against inflation was carried to CIO members in Elizabeth, N. J., in a "Hold The Price Line" Conference sponsored by the Union County CIO Council.

Representatives of a dozen local unions, seven CIO international unions and the State CIO Women's League attended.

They emphasized demands for price and rent curbs, and the importance of workers and their families letting their legislators know they want something done about high prices.

Richard J. Tarrant, acting area director of the Office of Price Stabilization, told the conference that failure to control the price of beef would result in wrecking the whole control program so far as foods are concerned.

"Beef is not an unimportant and isolated commodity," he explained. "It occupies a crucial position both in the laboring man's cost of living and in the agricultural sector of our economy.

"Beef is the key to the fight against inflation. Lack of controls would have the effect of bidding away feed from other uses, and thus force up the prices of other meats and poultry, of eggs, milk and cereals."

Harry Mopsick, president of the Tenants' League of New Jersey, made a strong plea for rent controls. There just hasn't been enough construction to solve the housing shortage and end the need for controls, he maintained.

Mrs. Molly Brady, president of the CIO Women's League of New Jersey, urged workers and their families to boycott articles which are priced too high. She called upon the women to let their congressmen and senators know how price increases have wrecked their budgets.

PRES. JOHN F. Frankiewich and Vice Pres. Anthony McConologue of the council were co-chairman of the meeting.

Delegates to the Southern Indiana State CIO Education Conference, held in Indianapolis, passed a strongly worded resolution exposing the frailties of the Defense Production Act and the government's administration of it, and calling for prompt reform.

They demanded that Congress "put an end to this hoax on the American housewife, the American worker and the American farmer," and added:

"We demand that prices be rolled back to squeeze out all the hi-jacking profits which manufacturers and processors have loaded into the prices which we are forced to pay."

Minimum Pay Upped For Puerto Ricans

Puerto Rican workers in the semi-vitreous and vitreous china industry will have their minimum pay upped from 25c to 40c hourly, effective June 25, by a recent wage order issued by the Wage and Hour Div. of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The order will apply to all employes covered by Wage-Hour law who work in the industry in Puerto Rico. The new rate was recommended by a special industry committee equally representative of employers, employes and the public.

Newark, N. J., Group Helps Get Better Housing Bill

NEARLY 150 New Jersey men and women interested enough in public housing to do something about it were back in their homes last week hoping—and keeping an eye on the House of Representatives.

Representing 35 communities—including the mayors of 14—and including spokesmen for labor, civic, religious, veterans, welfare and fraternal groups as well as municipal officials, they swooped down on their State's delegation in Washington and let the members know in no uncertain terms that they were extremely dissatisfied with the 5000 units voted by the House.

Pointing out that the limitation, if it becomes law, virtually wipes out the public low-cost housing program, they won a promise from Sens. Smith and Hendrickson, both Republicans, to support restoration of 50,000 new units to the bill when it comes up in the Senate. The Senate voted for 50,000 units last week, a few days later.

THEY ALSO got statements indicating that 12 of their 14 Representatives now favor at least 50,000 units, instead of the 10 who voted against 5000 when the House acted on May 4.

And they heard a declaration by Sen. Taft (R. O.) that he favors 100,000 units, rather than 50,000 or 5000.

"I don't see any justification for public housing to take a bigger cut than private housing when it comes to construction," he asserted.

The delegation was told what lay ahead by Rep. Hart (D.)

"You can be sure that the Senate version soon to be voted on will contain 50,000 units," he correctly predicted.

"You are now talking to Representatives all of whom favor low-rent housing. Your pressure should be on the House conferees to yield the entire way to the Senate, because otherwise you will get a compromise somewhere between 5000 and 50,000."

SOME 30 communities in New Jersey stand to lose about 9000 low-rent housing units if the House version becomes final. Mayor Ralph Villani, of Newark, said that if the cutback remains, his city will lose 3540 units—even though 125,000 persons, or 25% of its population, live in 28,000 substandard homes.

The CIO took an active role in setting up the meeting. The Newark City Council appropriated $2500 for expenses of the trip, and organized labor, spurred by the CIO, raised another $2500.

Leading spokesmen for the citizen groups were Harry Kranz, legislative representative for the New Jersey CIO Council; Arthur Chapin, also of the State Council, for the Joint Council of Civil Rights; Fraser L. Holzlohner, president of the AFL Essex Construction & Building Trades Council, and August Hanniball, Jr., State commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Other CIO leaders who made the trip included Pres. Joseph Di Modica of Auto Workers Local 589, Newark; Business Agent Albert Stango of Clothing Workers Local 24, Newark, and Joel Jacobson of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

Senate, House Units Cave In On Price Bill

IGNORING warnings from the President and Administration experts that the nation will be in grave peril unless inflation is checked, two committees of Congress last week sold out the American people's hope for firm action against high prices.

The House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees completed drafts of new bills crippling the Defense Production Act, the law under which wages, prices and rents are regulated during the defense mobilization crisis.

Their action was not entirely unanticipated.

Big business organizations lobbying against the bill are estimated to have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in their drive to kill controls.

Those expenditures will really have paid off—at the expense of the consuming public—if either of the bills reported is passed by Congress.

Economists have estimated that the committee amendments, if allowed to stand, will cost consumers at least $2½ billion more next year in higher prices. That is a rather neat return to profiteers for their lobbying investment.

Beating down all efforts of members seeking to halt runaway prices, both committees wrote provisions into their respective bills that would write inflation into law, instead of checking it.

This was the method used:

- The Senate committee by a 7-6 vote wrote into its measure a provision forbidding price rollbacks below the average price between Jan. 24 and Feb. 24, 1951. Since this was a period of unusually high prices due to profiteering immediately after the outbreak of Korean fighting, prices would roll forward instead of backward.

- Both committees adopted a gimmick on rent control similar to that forecast in last week's CIO News. They voted to "extend" rent control, but actually killed it by also writing into the bills a provision permitting 20% increases over 1942 levels.

- The House wrote into its measure a prohibition against the 4½% rollbacks in the price of beef scheduled for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. These were the first rollbacks that would have benefited the consumer, as the one previous rollback affected only the price the producer gets for his cattle.

- Both committees ignored completely President Truman's request for strengthening amendments giving him additional power needed to stop inflation.

Leading the fight in the Senate committee against the provision rolling prices upward were Republican Sen. Ives, of New York, and Democratic Sens. Douglas, Sparkman, Moody and Benton. The Democrats warned Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.) that they would renew their fight on the Senate floor.

DEBATE in the Senate is scheduled for this week. The House also is expected to consider its measure some time this week.

Both committees ignored a last-minute plea by Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle that they not prevent him from ordering price rollbacks. In a letter to each committee, he warned that their vetoes of his rollback authority would "disrupt and endanger the entire stabilization program."

DiSalle said that the committees' action would raise living costs and have a "serious effect" on the value of the dollar. The contemplated rollbacks, he argued, are "essential" to bring prices of the items affected in line with those of other commodities and wages.

Douglas warned the committee that its action would "legalize" a 6% increase in the cost of living. That increase would come on top of the unprecedented rise since Korea.

Reflecting the mood of organized labor, Moody pointed out that "anyone who believes that Congress can write into the law a 6% increase and hold the wage line is making a serious mistake."

If the committee proposals become law, a new round of wage demands from labor would be inevitable. Even while the congressmen were acting as sponsors of further price increase, 250 top officials of the CIO attending an anti-inflation rally in Washington (see story page 6) were approving a resolution to that effect.

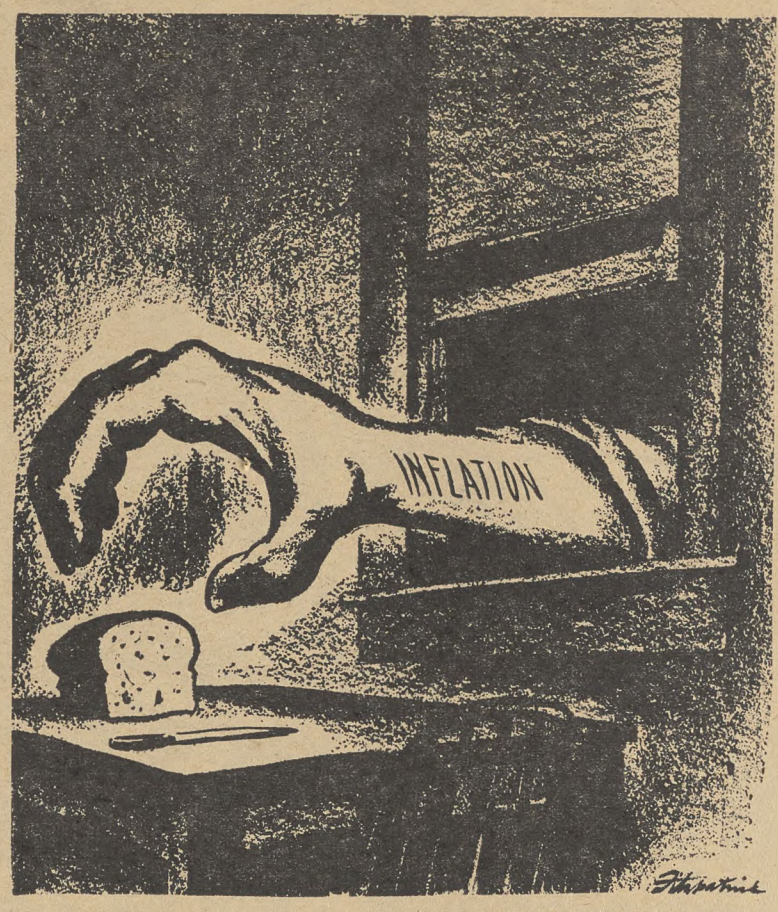
The CIO group announced its determination not to stand idle while profits more than double those of the last war period go unchecked. Some observers believe that if the controls law is weakened as the committees plan, organized labor may drive for much higher wage increases than just the amount needed to offset increased prices resulting from the amendments.

They point out that labor has held its demands to a minimum in the hope that Congress would write a law calling for "equality of sacrifice." Labor has been the only group to express concern over the plight of unorganized workers and those with fixed incomes, who have already suffered severely.

If inflation is permitted to get out of hand through passage of the pending legislation, however, labor may feel called upon to reverse its tactics in the hope of forcing Congress to act.

There is still hope, however, of preventing the committee's actions from becoming law.

Moody said he believes that there is a good chance of amending the bill "if the American public understands the issues and speaks out."



From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

If Our Lawmakers Fail Us

Tobin Encourages Small Business

Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced last week that small businesses will be encouraged to obtain Federal manufacture and supply contracts let under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Effective June 19, requirements that contracts be awarded only to "manufacturers" or "regular dealers" will be lifted in order to permit direct awards to associations or pools formed by small manufacturers.

'Congress On TV' Urged By CIO

Members of Congress might be seen on television, perhaps as relief from certain alleged comics and long commercials, if recommendations made by the CIO last week were to be put into law.

A CIO spokesman urged that all sessions of each house plus selected committee hearings, be put on both radio and TV coast to coast on networks owned and operated by Congress.

Paul Sifton, national legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, outlined the proposal in testimony before the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Depts.

He also called for the installation of electrical voting devices in each house to save valuable time and to insure a record of each vote cast. Sifton said the need for broadcasting the proceedings of Congress has been expressed for at least eight years.

"The American people are entitled to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about what happens in their elected Congress," Sifton declared. "To rely solely on private corporations to broadcast the congressional sessions is neither economically feasible nor wise as a matter of public policy."

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Senate Group Vote On Gyp

Here is how the Senate Banking Committee voted on the amendment to the Defense Production Act that would write inflation into law and cost consumer more than $2½ billion in higher prices next year:

FOR: Maybank (D. S. C.), Frear (D. Del.), Capehart (R. Ind.), Bricker (R. O.), Ives (R. N. Y.), Schoeppel (R. Kans.), and Dirksen (R. Ill.).

AGAINST: Fulbright (D. Ark.), Robertson (D. Va.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), Douglas (D. Ill.), Benton (D. Conn.) and Moody (D. Mich.).

That vote was on June 19. By June 21, Ives had had a change of heart and tried to reverse the action. However, his switch was promptly nullified by Robertson, who voted for the amandment on the effort to rescind the action.

Correction

The June 18 issue of the CIO News incorrectly reported that the Wage Stabilization Board had approved an agreement between the CIO Textile Workers and the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association giving 25,000 members in 25 mills a package increase of 14c hourly.

The WSB has not yet approved the raise. The story was, therefore, inaccurate.

The CIO News regrets this error.

How Senate, House Units Aid Inflation

THE HOUSE and Senate Banking Committees last week completed drafts of bills extending the Defense Production Act which, if enacted into law, will make further inflation inevitable.

Both bills provide for a rolling forward of prices. Economists estimate that the Congressional gift to big business profiteers will cost consumers at least $2½ billion more next year, and that another increase in the cost of living of at least 6% will result.

Here's how the House and Senate committees served the cause of the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce:

Senate

The committee-endowed bill will cripple the present Defense Production Act, instead of strengthening it as needed, in the following ways:

1. Establish—not cut—the inflated prices of profiteers from the Korean crisis by forbidding price rollbacks below the average—inflated—price between Jan. 25 and Feb. 24 of this year.

2. Deny most of the new powers asked by the President in order to control inflation effectively.

3. Permit rents now controlled to rise as much as 20% in some cases, over and above "hardship" rises also given to landlords.

4. Extend, with crippling limitations, price, rent and control programs for only eight months instead of through the two years of inflationary pressures ahead.

House

The bill, as harmful as the Senate counterpart, will:

1. Cancel the 4½% rollbacks on the price of beef which are scheduled for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1—the two rollbacks that would most benefit customers, since the first beef rollback, now in effect, cuts only the price the producer gets for his cattle.

2. Raise rents—not hold them—by permitting a 20% increase from the June 30, 1942, level and limit the defense areas where rent controls could be extended.

3. Extend price-rent-wage-control programs—with severe limitations—for one year instead of the two necessary.

4. Deny added powers, such as control over commodity market speculation, which the President has requested as necessary to control inflation.

Sad News For Consumers

The spokesmen of the special profit interests that want exemption from price and profit controls have pretty well carried the first battles of the Congressional campaign to strengthen the Defense Production Act.

The bills reported out by the House and Senate Banking Committees will not stop inflation, nor do much even to slow its course. Few strengthening amendments to the anti-inflation law were added to the bill, despite the urgency of the crisis.

The beef-price rollback—and similar rollbacks for machinery, textiles, clothing and other items—were thrown out the window by the two committees.

So, the battle for real price control now goes to the floor of the House and the Senate—a battle made more difficult by the care-nothing attitudes of a majority of the two committees which drafted the bills.

Last week's shameful spectacle of sell-outs to special profit groups was, as Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston phrased it, "sad news to every American housewife who is struggling with her family budget."

The Senators and Congressmen who bowed to the interests are due for a surprise if they believe the American public is going to accept a lop-sided program that aids the rich and causes even greater hardship for most people in the lower income brackets.

American workers will not tolerate a program in which wages are stabilized, while profits go up still higher, while the prices of many foods remain uncontrolled, and rent controls are weakened still more.

The record of Congressmen and Senators on these crucial issues during the next few weeks will make interesting reading for millions of American families plagued by the hardship of rising living costs.

Too Familiar Words

In a series of speeches down in Texas, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur uttered a few sentences that have been almost the stock in trade of the country's reactionary propagandists.

Two examples:

• "The drift away from our competitive system of free enterprise is threatening the initiative and incentive of our people, and throttling the energies essential to maintain the level of our material progress."

• "The drift upward in the cost of bureaucracy and the expenditure of public funds in complete disregard of the tax burden, has accelerated so alarmingly that the people are rapidly become the servants of the state."

The statements bear a striking parallel to the platforms that the Republican Party and/or the National Association of Manufacturers have been peddling ever since 1932.

Time after time the American public has rejected the doctrine implied by statements such as these—because they ignore the realities of life, and they lead directly back to the philosophy of Hooverism and the economic law of the jungle.

It is unfortunate that General MacArthur has borrowed phrases like these for his first speeches on American domestic problems.

The General's military reputation is star-studded; he should take care to preserve its splendid luster. But the expression of the hackneyed political slogans of the extreme right will provide only a disappointing anti-climax to a long and spectacular career as an outstanding military figure.

The CIO News

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Look, Ma, No Hands!

The Big Lie, The Big Smear

On June 14, Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) delivered a 60,000-word smear-campaign speech attacking Secy. of Defense George Marshall and falsely accusing him of seeking to weaken the country he has served for a lifetime. A few days later, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R. Me.) placed in the Congressional Record for a second time her now-famous statement of principles. Excerpts of that statement are printed below.

By Sen. Margaret Chase Smith

I **SPEAK** as a Republican. I speak as a woman. I speak as a United States Senator. I speak as an American.

The United States Senate has long enjoyed world-wide respect as the greatest deliberative body in the world. But recently that deliberative character has too often been debased to the level of a forum of hate and character assassination sheltered by the shield of congressional immunity.

It is ironical that we Senators can in debate in the Senate, directly or indirectly, by any form of words, impute to any American who is not a Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming an American—and without that non-Senator American having any legal redress against us—yet if we say the same thing in the Senate about our colleagues we can be stopped on the grounds of being out of order.

It is strange that we can verbally attack anyone else without restraint and with full protection, and yet we hold ourselves above the same type of criticism here on the Senate floor. Surely the United States Senate is big enough to take self-criticism and self-appraisal. Surely we should be able to take the same kind of character attacks that we "dish out" to outsiders.

I **THINK** that it is high time for the United States Senate and its Members to do some real soul searching and to weigh our consciences as to the manner in which we are performing our duty to the people of America and the manner in which we are using or abusing our individual powers and privileges.

I think it is high time that we remembered that we have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution. I think it is high time that we remembered that the Constitution, as amended, speaks not only of the freedom of speech but also of trial by jury instead of trial by accusation.

Whether it be a criminal prosecution in court or a character prosecution in the Senate, there is little practical distinction when the life of a person has been ruined.

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—

The right to criticize.

The right to hold unpopular beliefs.

The right to protest.

The right of independent thought.

THE EXERCISE of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know some one who holds unpopular beliefs. Who of us does not?

The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as Communists or Fascists by their opponents. Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others.

As a United States Senator, I am not proud of the way in which the Senate has been made a publicity platform for irresponsible sensationalism. I am not proud of the reckless abandon in which unproved charges have been hurled from this side of the aisle. I am not proud of the obviously staged, undignified countercharges which have been attempted in retaliation from the other side of the aisle.

As an American, I am shocked at the way Republicans and Democrats alike are playing directly into the Communist design of "confuse, divide, and conquer." As an American, I do not want a Democratic administration whitewash or cover-up any more than I want a Republican smear or witch hunt.

As an American, I condemn a Republican Fascist just as much as I condemn a Democratic Communist. I condemn a Democrat Fascist just as much as I condemn a Republican Communist. They are equally dangerous to you and me and to our country. As an American, I want to see our Nation recapture the strength and unity it once had when we fought the enemy instead of ourselves.

Ethics Runs A Poor Second:

Avarice & Greed, Rackets & Corruption

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A hard-bitten insurance agent, on leave to help the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee in its work, was talking to a group of CIO veterans outside national headquarters one day last week.

"I'm still on the company payroll," he explained. "I'm not on the CIO payroll, even though I spend more time working for the CIO than the company.

"So this chief supervisor gets a copy of my record and he sees how much time I've been taking off to work for the CIO. He called me in.

"'Look,' he said, 'what can the CIO do for you that the company won't do?'

"I told him, 'Mr. X, man doesn't live by bread alone.' "Y'know what? He didn't know what I meant.'"

Mr. X isn't the only one in the United States who doesn't know what the insurance man's Bibilical quotation means.

Some of the others work in high jobs for the federal government. When they go to work for Uncle Sam, they seem to think their avarice and greed take on the character of a vested interest governed only by their principles—or lack of principles.

So a Senate Labor Subcommittee began hearings on June 19 to determine the desirability of an "official moral code." Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) is chairman. The subcommittee's work was prompted by a proposal of Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) during the investigation into the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which he headed. He suggested a citizen's committee on government ethics, covering both Congress and the executive branch.

That same day the morning papers were carrying stories about another scandal in the RFC, one that was promptly brought to public attention by W. Stuart Symington, new RFC administrator.

Symington announced that he had asked the Dept. of Justice to seek prosecution of Allen E. Freeze, former assistant comptroller of RFC, on a charge of accepting a salary from a borrower while he was still on the RFC payroll.

The borrower was the Texmass Petroleum Co., which had received a much criticized $15 million loan about a year ago. Freeze resigned Sept. 28, 1950.

A study of records by RFC investigators, Symington said, showed that the company had submitted 20 documents to the lending agency, which Freeze had signed as company vice-president. Some were dated as much as five months before he resigned from the RFC. Also found were two Texmass checks made out to Freeze totaling nearly $3000—one more than three months before his resignation, Symington said.

The first witness before the Douglas committee was Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren.

There has been an "undoubted" weakening of moral standards all along the line, Warren maintained. Unless some kind of a federal employes' moral code is promulgated, he claimed, the country is doomed to another World War II "spree of waste" in defense work.

He stressed the "shocking disclosures" after the war, the verified stories of "outrageously expensive gifts" accepted by some government officials, of some Army and Navy officers who "used the uniform to feather their own nests."

A major weakness at present, he said, is the "breakdown" in the 1872 Conflict of Interests Act, as a result of which federal employes may resign and sell their knowledge to private employers, who in turn use it against the government.

June 19 was also the day on which Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan had to fire Guy W. Craven, administrative assistant in the Minneapolis, Minn., office of the Production and Marketing Administration. Brannan said he had accepted favors from a warehouse concern that leased to the government storage space for surplus dried milk—presumably in return for a tip that the government needed the space.

(Some 10 days before the hearings opened, Symington fired another Minneapolis man, E. M. Rowlands, head of the RFC branch there, in the same deal. He accused Rowlands of helping to engineer it in return for an interest in the corporation.)

The subcommittee held another session on June 20. Theodore M. Green, professor of philosophy at Yale, testified. It may be that he put his finger on one of the major keys.

Basically, it is the people who are at fault more than erring government employes, he said. He urged that attention be focused as well upon "those who elect our legislators to office, upon those who elect or appoint our executives, upon pressure groups, lobbies, newspapers and other organs of responsibility."

"Most of us do not sufficiently realize," he added, "that government by the people and for the people can be wise and efficient only in proportion as the people respect . . . justice and hate injustice . . . as they understand the necessity for enlightenment and a lively sense of social responsibility and mature self-discipline."

At the same session, Budget Director J. Howard Lawton told the committee that the standard of ethics in government should be above the average—not below it.

"It is something special," he maintained.

June 20 was the day a Senate Executive Expenditures Subcommittee reported on its investigation of alleged selling of federal jobs in Mississippi. Sen. Hoey (D. N.C.) was chairman. The allegations were true, it reported.

It found a "vicious job-selling racket" operated by a group of Mississippi Democratic leaders which used its recognition by the Democratic National Committee in job patronage "to invoke political reprisals." The reprisals, the committee added, were directed against Democrats who bolted President Truman in 1948. The national committee was cleared.

June 20 was also the day the country was working up to a slow boil over a House Armed Services Subcommittee disclosure Investigators had turned up a $3.3 million defense materials contract awarded by careless military procurement officials to the Elvair Corp., Jackson, Miss., which was organized by two ex-convicts who first became acquainted with each other in prison.

Chairman Hebert (D. La.) said the firm had $1209 in "capital" when it got the contract early this year, and now it stands to make at least $139,000 profit.

N. Y. Newsman Returns To Organizing Job Hitler Interrupted

The following story from Front Page, publication of the New York Newspaper Guild, tells the story of a New York newspaperman who was a labor leader in pre-Hitler Germany and who has returned to that country to consolidate white-collar workers' organizations.

By STANLEY ROSEDALE
Labor Press Unit

UNTIL HIS return to Germany early this month quiet, unassuming Zigfried Aufhauser was to his fellow-CIO Newspaper Guildsmen in New York just another elderly German-language newspaperman, for years a standby on the Staats-Herold rewrite desk.

Not many knew that in pre-Hitler Germany he was an outstanding labor leader at the head of a powerful union of white-collar workers and a leading member of the Reichstag (German parliament). In the forefront of the German labor movement before the war, he is back in Germany again helping in the fight for free trade unionism.

Aufhauser's labor and parliamentary careers came to an abrupt end in Germany with the advent of Hitler. Early in 1933 he suffered the fate of most prominent German personalities who couldn't stomach Hitler and who dared to raise their voice against him.

He was arrested on trumped-up charges and, as a member of the German parliament, was even accused of being involved in the infamous Reichstag fire. Years later it was established that the fire was set by Hitler's own gang for propaganda purposes.

After escaping from Germany, Aufhauser made his way to Paris and later to Czechoslovakia. In Prague he became a leader of the white-collar labor movement in Middle Europe and the Balkan states, helping to build the organization into a membership of hundreds of thousands.

There he functioned until 1938 when Hitler's minions again caught up with him during the unprovoked invasion of Czechoslovakia. With help from the underground he escaped again and made his way to London.

In 1939 he landed in New York. Aufhauser began life anew at the age of 53 in a strange land. Too old to serve in the armed forces during World War II, he helped his adopted country in many other ways. He was well known at Col. Donovan's OSS for his knowledge of the German background. The State Dept. knew him as an important consultant in building a new labor movement for Germany after the war.

Aufhauser will undoubtedly play an important part in the rehabilitation of democratic Germany and her free trade union movement. Of his 10 years of experience as a working member of the American press he said:

"One of my principal regrets in leaving the States is that I can't take the Guild with me . . . I have been a newspaperman both in Germany and here, and all my life I was in labor.

"EVEN in Germany before Hitler we never had anything approaching the Guild—it is one of my fondest hopes, to help unite newspapermen in Germany as well as they've been organized here under the Guild banner."

In Germany Aufhauser will use his labor "know how" of long standing to bring together the divided white-collar workers' movement and to unite it again into a single powerful force, such as it was in the pre-Hitler era.

Aufhauser said that Victor Reuther, CIO international representative to the ICFTU, who is now in Germany, will probably be one of the many labor leaders who will help in bringing about a united German white-collar workers organization. In a May Day statement Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, also emphasized CIO solidarity with the world labor movement.

AMA: More Doctors Means 'Socialism'

THE DOCTOR'S lobby keeps its head in the sand. It is still fighting emergency federal aid to medical education in the face of the facts. Worse, it is even denying the facts.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, issue of May 26, uses a full page to describe "A Tribute To Doctors From The Press." A letter from the National Editorial Association is reproduced.

Addressed to Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, retiring AMA head, the letter contains an NEA resolution praising the AMA for "an outstanding contribution, during the past year, to the cause of individual freedom and the maintenance of our American way of life."

The "cause" referred to was the shameless campaign last year against compulsory health insurance, and the AMA was praised for its campaign "in behalf of freedom for both physicians and the cause of political freedom."

The NEA represents 5200 non-metropolitan newspapers. The give-away in their testimonial is that they also praised the huckster team of Whitaker & Baxter, which ran a campaign so repugnant that it brought protests from many doctors.

Dr. Henderson purrs with pleasure over the plug from the NEA. In his message on "The President's Page" he calls attention to another bouquet this time from Paul de Kruif, for an article in the June issue of the Readers' Digest.

DE KRUIF'S article is headed "What About This 'Doctor Shortage'?", and Dr. Henderson calls the article "an outstanding example of accurate reporting." He says the author and the editors of the Readers' Digest "are to be complimented."

Let's look at de Kruif's "accurate reporting." He calls the cry for more doctors "incessant propaganda for socialized medicine." This is a slight mis-statement; that is, 100% wrong.

He has to admit that the doctor supply has been stationary—one for every 729 people in 1920, and one for every 730 today. But he explains it all away. Doctors today are better, and "one modern doctor can do what 10 couldn't do at all 30 years ago."

Unhappily for the AMA, Dr. Henderson, and de Kruif, the same day his article appeared, out came the Saturday Evening Post, with a piece saying flatly, "WE NEED MORE DOCTORS."

The author? Not a layman like de Kruif, but a doctor—Franklin D. Murphy. But there's a slight difference between Dr. Murphy and the AMA head-in-the-sand stalwarts. Dr. Murphy, unlike the AMA boys, is not in private practice. He's dean of the school of medicine of the Univ. of Kansas.

"OUR MEDICAL needs are growing faster than our medical manpower," the article says flatly. Aside from the fact that some metropolitan areas may have more doctors than they need and many rural regions don't have enough. Dr. Murphy says that there is "an absolute and substantial numerical shortage of trained medical personnel." That's a long wa yof saying there is a doctor shortage.

CIO Parley Warns Weak Controls W

250 Pledge To Spur Drive 'Back Home'

By MILTON PLUMB

THE MEMBERS of the CIO last week threw down the gauntlet to their "representatives" in Congress and warned that the inadequate kind of price control legislation now being drafted is "not acceptable to the CIO, to the United Labor Policy Committee, and to the American people in general."

While the House and Senate Banking Committees hacked away at price control and other provisions of the Defense Production Act, 250 CIO officials gathered in Washington June 20 to work out a program of action in the face of Congressional indifference about inflation.

The delegates, meeting in response to a summons from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, came from all parts of the country and included the CIO vice presidents and members of the executive board, CIO directors and representatives of CIO state and city councils.

Militant Program Asked

Expressing determination not to tolerate a lopsided economic program in which wages are stabilized while profits and prices run amok, the delegates adopted a resolution calling upon Congress and the Administration for "a militant program" against inflation.

Murray Says He Is 'The Livest Corpse'

Referring to reports of his recent illness, CIO Pres. Murray said that he wanted the delegates to know that they were listening to "the livest corpse" they ever met.

The CIO president then proceeded to demonstrate his full recovery by delivering what reporters regarded as the most inspiring address of the conference.

At the same time, the resolution called upon national unions, local unions, state, county and industrial union councils to begin a four-fold campaign of action.

All members of the CIO were asked to take the following steps:

1. Immediately hold special meetings of councils and local unions to inform the members of the danger and spur Congressional action.
2. Send letters, postcards, telegrams and resolutions to their Congressmen and Senators demanding firm price controls and other anti-inflation measures.
3. Visit or telephone members of Congress to urge faster action.
4. Report to the CIO membership the expressions and votes of Congressmen and Senators on the campaign against inflation.

Murray said that the meeting had been convened to try to implement the work which the CIO and the United Labor Policy Committee had already done.

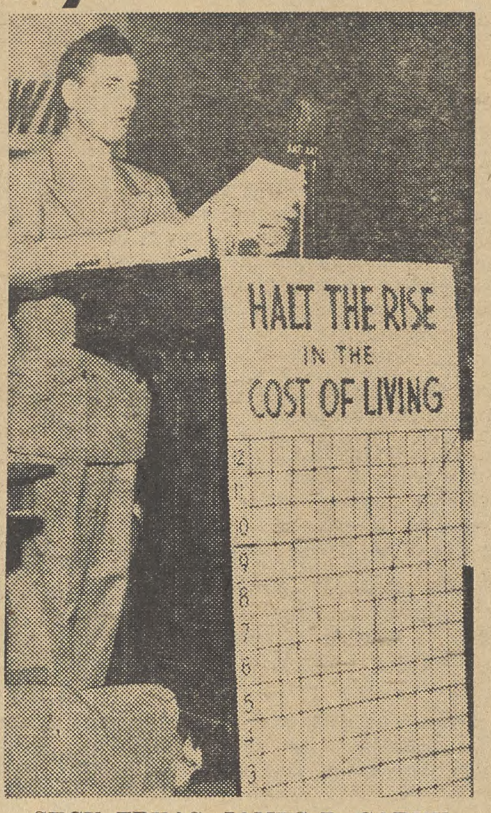
"I am not unmindful," he continued, "that there already is an aroused public opinion. The people are aware of the things going on. But unfortunately they have not yet been provided the kind of guidance essential to help them do the things they want to do—namely, amend the Defense Production Act."

People Need Guidance

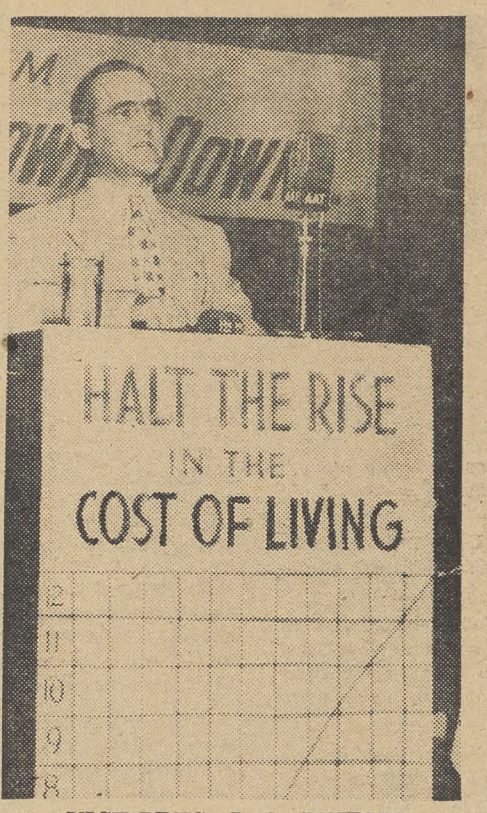
The people want help and guidance, Murray told the delegates, and it was up to the CIO to mobilize and rally their protests. He called upon the delegates to spend the afternoon calling upon their Congressmen and endeavor to enlist their support, then to return home and see that meetings of local unions and councils are held to acquaint all CIO members with the present economic dangers.

Referring to the current Congressional investigation of the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur, the attacks by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) upon Gens. Marshall and Bradley, and the Republican calls for impeachment of the President, Murray termed them "deliberate distractions."

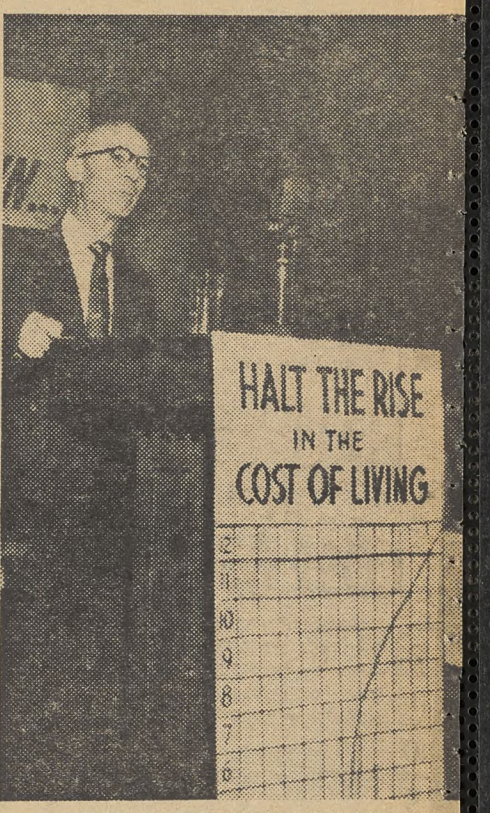
He asked, "Is it any wonder that you get bad legislation when the attention of the American public is diverted in this way?"



SECY.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY



VICE-PRES. J. A. BEIRNE



VICE-PRES. O. A. KNIGHT

The Theme: ..... Our ..... government .....

Carey Puts C. Of C., NAM, Commies In Same Boat

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey told last week's CIO Anti-Inflation Conference: "The task before the CIO is to recognize that we have a war on here at home against the same forces doing the same job they did in 1946 when price controls were ended too soon.

"Those forces of big business are hellbent on gambling with the safety of our nation."

Carey said that the time has come for the people of this country to rally against the National Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers—the two big business groups determined to kill price controls.

He said that it was significant that the Communist newspaper, The Daily Worker, had joined these two organizations in their attack on controls.

Carey called upon CIO units everywhere to hold "a whole series of meetings" and to "bring other groups into the fight."

Other speakers were:

● Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, who explained his work as assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. McDonald reported that the USA-CIO plans to hold 1500 meetings of local officers, shop stewards, committeemen and the general membership in which 40,000 people would participate.

● CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, one of the labor representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board, who termed the WSB approach "unrealistic" in the face of present developments "in that it tries to put clamps on labor without regard for other facets of the economy."

● CIO Vice Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight, Assistant Administrator of the National Production Authority, who said that he saw many opportunities for labor to serve in NPA. He added: "In the NPA, labor is today in a position to reap the benefits of the struggles it waged in the old War Production Board."

● CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who reported on labor's as yet unsuccessful efforts to participate fully in civilian defense under Director Millard Caldwell.

He warned that there is a danger that in some states and cities that anti-labor groups will try to use the program to strangle unions and organizations, and concluded: "We are still fighting to bring this man Caldwell to realize that labor is the real force in any defense of this country."

A summary of the proceedings was presented by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, who told the delegates that if they approved the resolution, "You say to Congress that we of the CIO repudiate the action they took on the bill yesterday. You say to them that the killing of effective price controls is not acceptable to the CIO, to the United Labor Policy Committee, and to the American people in general."

A. J. GOLDBERG

Goldberg said that the action of the House and Senate Banking Committees in voting to kill two scheduled price rollbacks on beef weakened the bill to a point where no economic stabilization could be achieved.

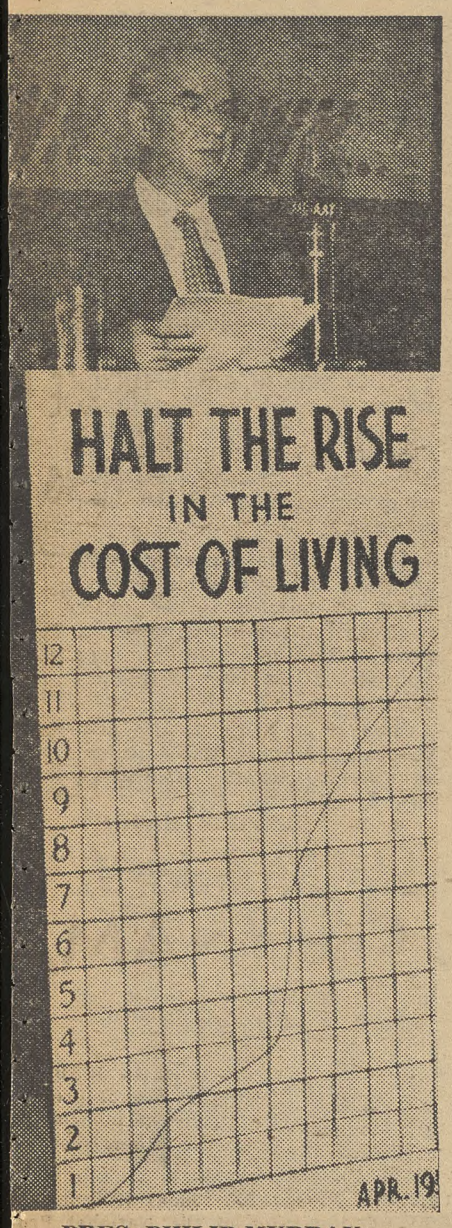
Attacking the "shameful so-called 'economies'" which Congress has voted in various appropriations bills, Goldberg pointed out:

"They are smokescreens designed to conceal the fact that the Congress is engaged in the practice of wrecking the Defense Production Act."

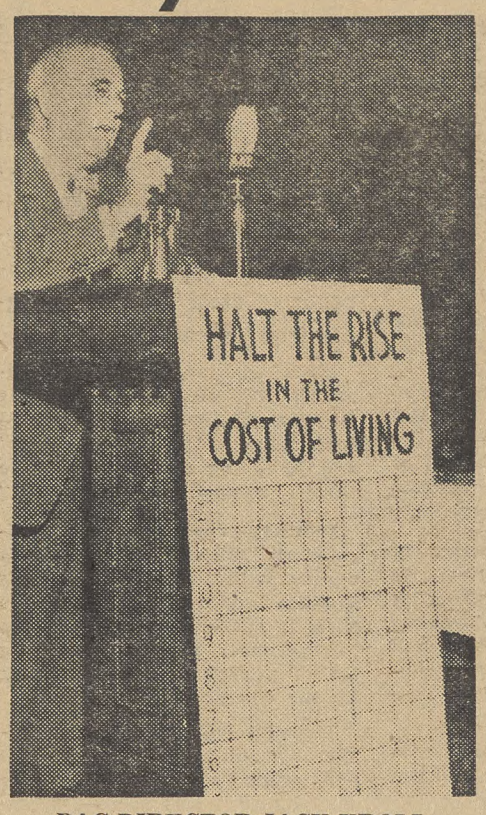
The CIO attorney said that the legislators should remember that "the American workman is neither a fool nor weak." He warned that labor's agreement to submit to wage stabilization was embodied in an "equality

CIO UNION OFFICIALS ARE TOLD TO TAKE THE PROGRAM TO THE PEOPLE

ll Pave Way For Still Higher Prices



PRES. PHILIP MURRAY
..... *must halt* .....



PAC DIRECTOR JACK KROLL
..... *the rise* .....

USA Secy.-Treas. DAVID McDONALD
..... *in the cost* .....

VICE-PRES. ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
..... *of living.*

Statement Issued By Anti-Inflation Conference

I

TODAY, WE are in the midst of a program for the mobilization of our human, industrial and agricultural resources to dfend the free world from Communist aggression.

This threat to the democratic world is an ever-present one.

Our progress in mobilizing our resources is being hampered by the ravages of inflation.

Inflation has robbed the American public of an estimated $17 billion in buying power. It has increased the cost of our defense effort by $7 billion.

Clearly, inflation is a Fifth Column menace against which America must quickly rally to defend itself.

The legislative foundation of our fight against high prices is the Defense Production Act, passed in the autumn of 1950. It is a weak foundation. The Act is full of special interest loopholes and inadequate provisions for combatting high prices.

While the Defense Production Act has been on the statute books, the prices of raw materials, of industrial products for civilian and defense needs and the price of food have soared continuously upwards. Commodity speculation has been rampant and scandalous.

Corporation profits have increased, even after taxes, to the highest level in the country's history—2½ times the peak World War II figure, 50% over the rate for the pre-Korean first quarter of 1950.

In addition, millions of American families face the prospect of higher dwelling costs because of inadequate and expiring rent controls. Every low- and middle-income family is confronted with the prospect of higher income taxes, while the Congress obstinately refuses to close loopholes in the revenue laws that would bring about more equitable sharing of the tax burden.

The American public, including the membership of CIO, will not tolerate a situation in which extortionate profiteering is permitted during this period of great emergency. American workers will not tolerate a lopsided economic program in which wages are stabilized, while profits run amok, while the prices of many foods go uncontrolled, and while rents are steadily rising.

II

This CIO anti-inflation rally, meeting in the city of Washington, on June 20, 1951, therefore calls upon Congress and the Administration to adopt a militant program against the domestic menace of inflation, a program which should embrace, as a minimum, the following points:

1. Extension and strengthening of the Defense Production Act before its present expiration date of June 30, to include the following:

A. Protection for consumers through effective control of food prices by the use of food subsidies along World War II lines, firm dollars-and-cents price ceilings and rollbacks where appropriate, grade labelling, and continued production of low priced goods.

B. Effective enforcement of price controls with no appeasement of special interest groups.

C. No retreat from the meat price rollbacks. Any attempt to do so will constitute abandonment of the price control program and will destroy the possibility of effective economic stabilization.

D. Extension and expansion of rent controls to give necessary and adequate protection in all areas of the country.

E. Regulations of margins on the commodity markets that will curb speculation in agricultural and industrial products that has been responsible, in great measure, for much of our present inflation.

A fair and equitable wage stabilization program, including power for the Wage Stabilization Board to help settle disputes, will work effectively only as part of a well-balanced economic stabilization program based on the principles listed above.

2. Passage of an improved tax law providing an equitable distribution of the tax burden, and a closing of the scores of loopholes through which wealthy individuals and corporations evade their tax responsibility.

III

This CIO anti-inflation rally, recognizing that the 82nd Congress has been proceeding at snail's pace to meet the onrushing problems of inflation, calls upon CIO affiliates in every section of the country to demand, in every effective way, immediate and speedy action by the Congress to meet this great problem of higher prices, speculation and inflation. We call upon national unions, local unions, state, county and city industrial union councils, to take the following steps:

A. Immediately hold special council and local union meetings to acquaint the membership fully with our present economic dangers and to spur action in the Congress.

B. Send postcards, letters, telegrams and resolutions to Congressmen and Senators demanding firm price controls and other anti-inflation measures.

C. Visit or telephone Congressmen and Senators to urgently request faster action by the Congress.

D. Report to our membership on the expressions and votes of the Congressmen and Senators on this campaign against inflation.

elegates At Rally upport UN Forces

The 250 delegates to the CIO anti-inflaon rally on June 20 pledged their conued support to "all of the members of e armed services of the United Nations" a cable to Gen. Matthew Ridgeway.

"Recognizing that steadily rising prices ve already cost our defense effort over billion," the cable read, "we are deterned to prevent inflation in interests of e national welfare and defense.

"We solemnly pledge our support to ure most effective continued developent of defense mobilization program in pport of United Nations efforts to engthen free world."

acrifice" program, of which wage conls were only a part.

Our resolution says in effect that we will continue to submit to wage stabilization ther segments of the economy are not trolled," Goldberg stated bluntly.

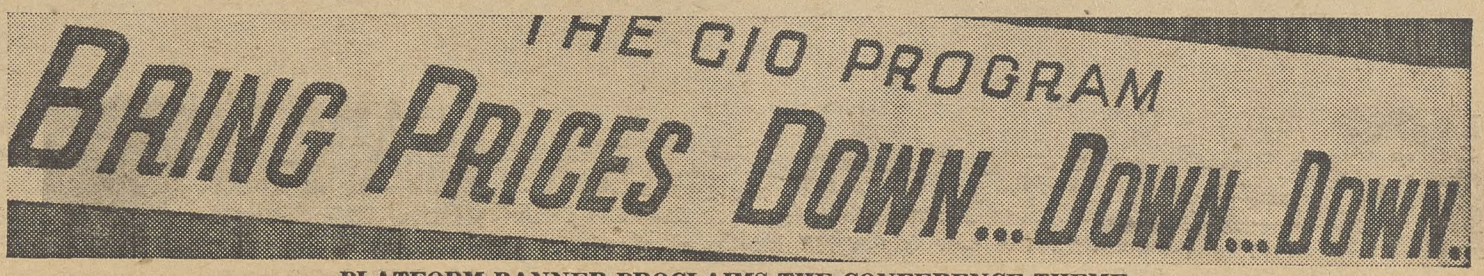
IO Political Action Director Jack Kroll nd up the meeting by calling upon the gates to strengthen and develop political on units back home.

flation Greatest Danger

roll said that the greatest danger now ng this country does not come from er the right or the left, but is "uncondled inflation." Congress, he said, must made to realize that fact.

e ended his remarks with a statement ecting the present mood of the American ple.

f those men on Capitol Hill vote right nst inflation, we'll support them for retion," he said. "If they vote wrong, we'll everything we can to see that they don't back to Congress."



PLATFORM BANNER PROCLAIMS THE CONFERENCE THEME

CIO Maritime Unions Reject Peace Offer

FEDERAL mediators were working on an around-the-clock schedule in an attempt to settle the strike of three CIO maritime unions against Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators as the CIO News went to press.

The operator's latest offer included a 44 hour work week, a 4.1% wage increase, and an improved vacation schedule embodied in a three year contract. Union officials, however, continued to press for a 40-hour week at sea and rejected the three year contract.

While the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers and the American Radio Association are all involved in negotiations, the latter two unions are expected to accept any contract gains won by the NMU. Each union, however, has a number of proposals peculiar to its own members.

In addition to the 40-hour week, all three unions have asked for a 25% wage increase, company paid vacations, and settlement of inequities. Present basic wage scale of the NMU is $248 monthly for an able seaman. Third assistant MEBA engineers get $378, and the radio operator's scale starts at $352.

The vacation plan appeared to be the only issue upon which agreement was near. Company proposals for a three weeks vacation for every man who works continuously with the same company for one year, and two weeks for men who move from one company to another, was said to have union approval.

According to both union and company spokesmen, the seamen's pledge to move every ship with national defense or government aid cargoes was being kept.

ON JUNE 20, union officials estimated 20 ships were tied up in New York as a result of the strike. Among them was the new $25 million luxury liner Constitution, sister ship of the American Export Line's Independence. Another 100 vessels were immobilized in other Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Meantime, a strike of 350 ARA members that had beached 37 ships owned by Pacific Coast operators was ended early June 22 after a six-hour session.

Terms of the agreement were not immediately made public, but Federal Conciliator Omar Hoskins said they included wage increases and improvements in working conditions, and a contract to run for at least two years.

Negotiations will be continued, he said, on a West Coast pattern covering hours of work at sea, pensions and vacations.

Court Orders Cafe To Serve Negroes

Federal District Judge Ben Moore has ruled that discrimination against Negro customers must cease at the restaurant of the Kanawha Air Terminal, Charleston, W. Va.

Judge Moore's order was hailed as "a complete victory" by spokesmen for the West Virginia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The order stated that the refusal of Sky Chefs, Inc., to serve Negroes violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

In Delaware, NAACP attorneys have filed a suit in U. S. District Court in Wilmington on behalf of parents and guardians of Negro students. The aim of the action is to have Negro pupils admitted to "white" secondary schools in Newark and New Castle, Del.

Two Fined $1000 Each For Molasses 'Cure'

Blackstrap molasses may be fine for spreading on pancakes but when two ingenious individuals began putting the stuff in bottles and selling it as a cure for cancer, tuberculosis, heart disease and a host of other ailments, they were fined $1000 each for violating the Federal Food and Drug Act.

The fine was levied on Clinton D. Keagy and John S. Riley, Jr., of New Castle, Pa., by Federal Judge Nelson T. McVicar in Pittsburgh. The men used a booklet, "Crude Black Molasses, the Natural Wonder Food," to promote the product.

It listed 27 diseases, none of which can be prevented or cured by dosage with molasses, FDA representatives said.

Rep. Gossett Quits To Go With Bell Co.

REP. ED GOSSETT, Texas Democrat, after 12 years of almost unremitting reactionary service in the House, has resigned to become the $25,000 a year general counsel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Some of his constituents were wondering if the job was a logrolling payoff for the resolution he introduced amending the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill by limiting the public housing program for the coming fiscal year to 5000 units. The real estate lobby helped secure its passage.

GOSSETT WAS a member of the Judiciary Committee. He sponsored legislation making it illegal for federal employes to strike, favored Taft-Hartley and Case labor legislation, lower immigration quotas and state control of tidelands oil.

He opposed FEPC, displaced persons legislation, entry into the U. S. of alien wives of GIs and the ousting of Robert N. Denham as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

On the credit side, he favored much Rural Electrification Administration legislation and supported the National Science Research Foundation.

Gossett is no admirer of New York and its citizens. At a hearing in June, 1947, he said:

"Isn't this supposed to be an Anglo-Saxon country — that is, English-speaking? I am not referring to New York City—that isn't an English-speaking place."

Vargas President Of Labor Party

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil has been named president of the Brazilian Labor Party, succeeding Minister of Labor Danton Coelho, who became first vice president.

Vargas was elected to the presidency of the nation by the Labor Party. His position as head of the group is expected to give it national cohesion. The party's national convention approved a motion to reform the Constitution of Brazil to adapt it to the aims of the workers, who demand a "labor democracy."

Steel Makers Consent To Stop Price Fixing

THE AMERICAN Steel and Iron Institute and 90 steel producers agreed last week to abide by a Federal Trade Commission order banning price-fixing arrangements on thousands of steel products, ranging from ingots to nails.

FTC had charged that approximately 85% of the industry has followed pricing practices termed "oppressive to the public interest" and by doing so had tended to throttle competition.

Industry representatives indicated that although they did not agree with the commission's findings they would not challenge them in court. Consent was given to the order prohibiting a long list of pricing practices attacked by the commission.

The agreement settled a dispute begun nearly four years ago, when virtually the entire steel industry was accused of engaging in an unlawful pricing conspiracy.

In another action, an FTC trial examiner's inital decision would prohibit five Standard Oil companies and the Atlas Supply Co., which they control, from engaging in monopolistic practices in the purchase and resale of tires, batteries and other automobile accessories.

UNDER TERMS of the order, the five Standard companies would be ordered to stop accepting, through an intermediary such as Atlas, any brokerage commission on purchases made for their own accounts.

Atlas would be required to stop accepting any allowance or discount on purchases. The order is directed at preventing the firms from making purchases at more favorable prices than their competitors.

Cited with Atlas in the provisional order are Standard Oil of Ohio, Kentucky, California, Indiana and New Jersey.

Carey Hits Double Standard For Controlling Credit

THE FEDERAL Reserve Board is maintaining a double standard of credit controls—one for wage-earning consumers and another for commodity speculators—Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers charged last week.

In a letter to William M. Martin, Jr., chairman of the FRB's board of governors, Carey asked for reconsideration of the recent refusal to modify Regulation "W." This regulation requires higher down payments and shorter payment periods for automobiles, certain home furnishings and other consumer goods.

Carey, who is secretary-treasurer of the CIO, reminded Martin that the conditions under which Regulation "W" was applied last September no longer exist, particularly in the television industry.

"Yet in spite of 50,000 people unemployed in this industry," he wrote, "the danger of the loss of their skills to the electronics defense program, and the fact that 600,000 television sets are frozen in warehouses, you insist on clinging to an indefensible position."

Bankers are permitted to regulate themselves through "voluntary committees," he said, but at the same time the RFB has clamped rigid regulations on the public.

Protestants Are Urged To End Segregation

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, told the American Baptist convention at Buffalo that Protestant churches should end segregation and open their doors to Negro worshippers.

This would be a "daring step," he said, but there should be no bias in religion. The Negro educator asserted there is more segregation in northern churches "than in the public schools, the public library, the theater, and certainly than on the New York subway."

Brewery Union Strikes Publicker

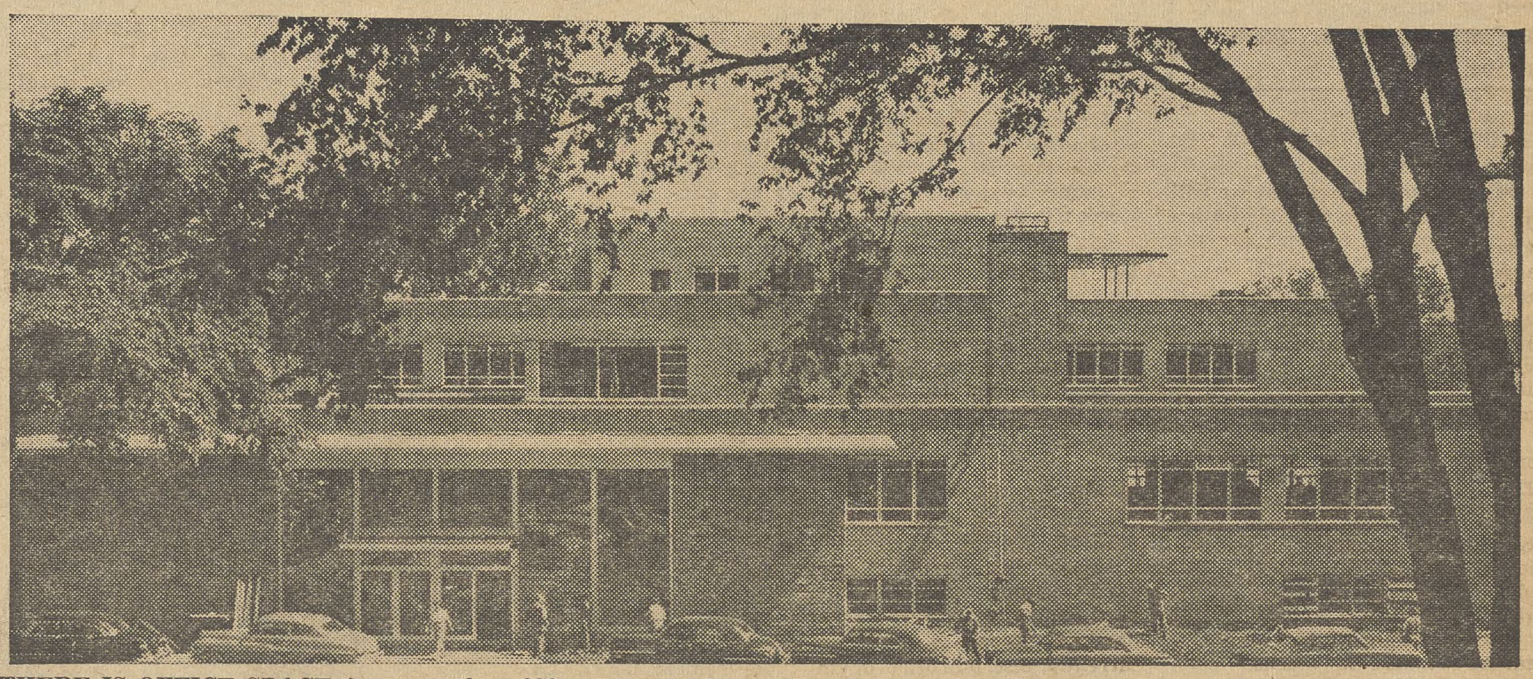
If steps aren't taken to resume liquor production, there may soon be plenty of room for artists to paint faces on barroom floors in the City of Brotherly Love.

Some 2300 members of the CIO Brewery Workers struck and shut down a half-dozen plants of the giant Publicker Industries, Inc. in Philadelphia and its suburbs.

The union proposed a wage adjustment of about 30c an hour against a company offer of 5c. Publicker's refusal to bargain on a pension program was listed as another reason for the strike by union spokesmen.

Set Larger Vacations

All Swedish workers will get a three-week paid vacation this summer, under a law passed by both houses of Parliament. Previously they were entitled to a 12-day paid holiday.



THERE IS OFFICE SPACE for more than 600 persons in this building, the new $1,250,000 headquarters of the CIO Auto Workers at Detroit. Christened "Solidarity House," the four-story brick and sandstone structure will house all the UWA divisions except the Ford Dept. and the West Side (Detroit) regional offices.

Pres. Murray Warns Americans:

Entire World Watching U. S. On Civil Rights

CIO PRES. Philip Murray warned last week that failure to adopt a civil rights program for America will earn the United States "the moral condemnation of other peoples" and may also "bring us economic troubles of the most serious nature."

Murray called on Congress to enact a Fair Employment Practices law in a speech at Pittsburgh four days before the tenth anniversary of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's creation of a wartime national Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Murray spoke on June 21 at a testimonial banquet sponsored by the Allegheny County Citizens Committee and attended by Negro and white civic leaders from western Pennsylvania. He said in part:

IN EVERY state legislature and in the Congress in the city of Washington labor's voice is being heard. And labor's voice is crying out for the passage of laws that will strengthen our economic stability, that will hasten us along the path of social progress, and that will bulwark our American system of civil liberties and civil right.

We have much yet to do. Too often, our legislators and government officials seem ready to do nothing, rather than to do something, to meet the problem of our 20th Century America.

But through good years and bad years, through years of hope and years of despair, our CIO has remained steadfast to one basic principle. That principle is expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the CIO, which says:

"Racial persecution, intolerance, selfishness and greed have no place in the human family. We will not be satisfied until ours is a world of free men and women and of happy children. It is to these ends that the Constitution of the CIO is dedicated. It is the charter of our lives; through it we seek to maintain and extend liberty and opportunity here and throughout the world."

Our CIO organization will remain steadfast to these principles. We in the CIO know that the blots of intolerance and discrimination must be wiped out if our American democracy is to survive and grow . . .

For long years, we watched with dismay —as I am sure you also watched with dismay—the way in which corporation managements played on the theme of "divide-and-rule." We saw Negroes and Mexicans and new immigrants to our country's shores being used by predatory groups to break unions, to depress living standards and to enrich profiteers.

When the CIO was formed some sixteen years ago, we did not for a moment question the fact that membership must be open to every worker, regardless of race or color or creed or national origin—for that is the only way a successful democatic union can be built.

Practice Principles

We learned something else, too. We learned that a union cannot, in good conscience, conduct its affairs in an effective way if barriers of discrimination are set up within the union against any man or woman because of his color, creed or race.

Many years ago, the CIO established its own Committee to Abolish Discrimination, headed by our Secretary-Treasurer, James B. Carey. That committee has performed excellent service to our own labor movement and to the cause of civil rights.

It has represented the CIO's direct interest in these problems—and it has also given guidance and education to our unions in the development of the CIO program.

We in the CIO see three major objectives toward which American labor and the American people must work.

- There must be equality of economic opportunity for every American citizen.
- There must be equality of political rights for every American citizen. So long as any American or group of Americans is prevented from using the sacred right to vote, we will not have achieved political equality.

I do not care what the subterfuge may be called—whether it is a polltax or a fake educational test or any other type of discrimination—it must be abolished!

- The third point toward which we must work is an equal sharing of the services and the facilities of each community by all its citizens. No minority group in this country should be forced to suffer inequality in the schools, in public eating places, in areas for recreation, or in the home.

Proud Of Progress

The housing facilities provided for large numbers of American workers are nothing more than a disgrace. The disgrace is compounded by the fact that so great a proportion of the Negro community is compelled to live in the worst of these slums . . .

But while we recognize that there are great problems to be undertaken, we can still be proud of our progress in the past.

Together with other fair-minded organizations, we have smashed the practices of discrimination that once were the shame of the American Bowling Congress.

The inactivity forged by the shameful coalition of reactionary Southern Democrats and reactionary Northern Republicans is a national disgrace — and the sooner the American people remedy that situation at the polls, the better off our country will be.

In the meantime, the CIO has joined with other organizations to urge President Truman to set up another FEPC for the duration of this great national emergency, through a special Executive Order. I hope that our President, who is so often responsive to the needs of the American people, will issue such an order at the earliest possible moment . . .

World Responsibility

No American can pretend that we live on an isolated continent. We are dependent on the strength and good will of other peoples for building a solid front against vicious Communist totalitarianism. As a spearhead for democracy, we are equally dependent upon the natural resources and the agricultural and manufacturing commodities of the rest of the world.

I doubt if the average American realizes our country's dependence upon other areas of the world for essential raw materials and manufactured goods. We are, by no means, a self-sufficient nation. A large proportion of the goods which we must import are produced by men and women of the colored races.

As a matter of strategic defense, it is time that America gave more thought to our relationship with these people and their governments.

A civil rights policy that breeds dissatisfaction and disgust in other areas of the world will not only earn us moral condemnation; it may also bring us economic troubles of the most serious nature.

We cannot, for a moment, ignore these facts. The American people must adjust their attitudes to these basic realities. Each betrayal of American democratic principles, whether it be in the field of civil rights or in any other phase of our daily life, plays directly into the hands of the Kremlin.

. . . *To Win Friends*

The massive propaganda machine of the Kremlin is ready to seize upon, distort and broadcast our failures in a hundred tongues. We cannot control the Kremlin propaganda machine—but we can, as a nation, regulate our conduct to win friends rather than to rebuff our natural allies.

Today, passage by the Congress of a Fair Employment Practices law would bring tremendous benefits to every American citizen here at home. It would also be worth two or three army divisions, or a year's appropriation for the Voice of America in our worldwide struggle against Communism.

For an FEPC would demonstrate, as no other single act could do, that our United States is ready to practise to the very fullest extent, the democracy which we preach.

Tenth Anniversary

FEPC, Which Helped Win World War II, Is Needed Now

JUNE 25 is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, designed to assure maximum use of manpower on the home front, regardless of race, creed or national origin, during World War II.

In 1941, when the German blitzkrieg had conquered most of Europe and England stood alone against the hordes of tyranny, America was desperately tooling up to arm the entire free world.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt summed up the critical manpower situation when he declared: "No nation combatting the increased threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude huge segments of its population from defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

He matched his words with action by the issuance of Executive Order 8802, on June 25, 1941, which said that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

A second executive order issued by Roosevelt in 1943 established FEPC as an independent agency under the President. John Brophy, then director of CIO Industrial Union Councils and at present representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the United Nations, was one of the six original members appointed to the committee.

The important role played by FEPC in helping to win the war is shown by the fact that in 1944, there were 107,000 non-white workers in aircraft plants, 182,000 in shipbuilding yards and 142,000 in ordnance.

During its five year life, FEPC settled nearly 5000 cases by peaceful negotiations, including 40 strikes and threatened strikes over racial differences.

IN THEIR final report, FEPC members stated that in most cases where the government intervened, both employers and workers abandoned discrimination. They found that once the barriers were down, the workers of varying races and religions worked together efficiently and learned to accept each other without rancor.

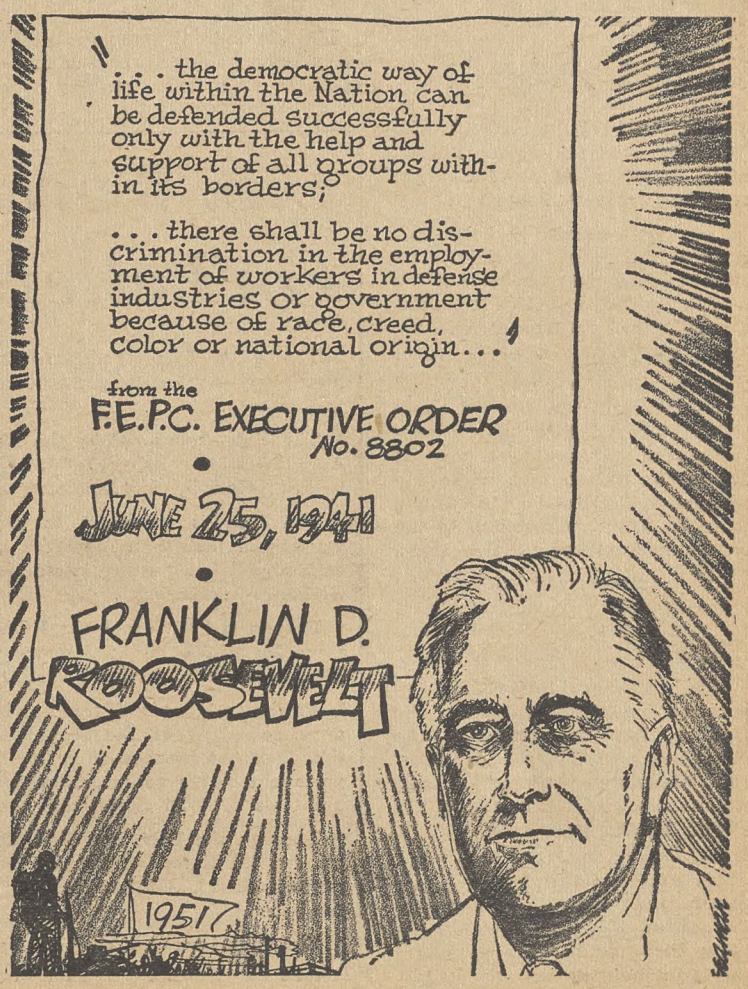
Currently, discrimination in employment again is barring willing and able workers from making their needed contribution.

In his report to the President on Apr. 1, 1951, Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson declared that the country "must utilize our work force at their highest skills and capacities." He said that if we are wasteful of our resources, "manpower deficiencies could become the limiting factor in production and in military strength."

THE NATIONAL Council for a Permanent FEPC wired the President on July 16 last year urging that he issue "an executive order similar to Roosevelt's 8802 . . . as an integral factor in the mobilization of manpower . . . against North Korean aggression."

On Jan. 15, 1951, in his budget message, Truman requested Congress to enact FEPC legislation and in his memorandum on National Manpower Mobilization Policy, issued a daye later, the President declared that government controls would be used "to the extent needed" to enforce "full use of minority groups."

Executive order 10210, issued Feb. 2, called for inclusion of a non-discrimination clause in all government contracts but created no compliance machinery. Congress has failed to act on the President's recommendation.



Communism Not Only Subject

ICFTU Congress Will Act In Bread-Butter Issues

LABOR LEADERS from every corner of the globe will begin assembling in Milan, Italy, late in June for the second World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to plan free labor's strategy in the battle against totalitarianism and for improved working conditions.

From the United States, Canada and other American republics, from virtually every country in Europe, from Asia, from Africa and the Caribbean islands, delegates empowered to speak in the name of 53 million organized workers will begin their deliberations on the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Included among the delegates will be labor officials from Iron Curtain countries who still maintain underground contacts.

Totalitarians' Foes

Heading the U. S. delegations are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers and AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll. The United Mine Workers has a three-man delegation. The Canadian Congress of Labour and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress have sent delegations.

With their colleagues from 60 countries, they will lay the groundwork for a united, even more powerful organization capable of fighting back totalitarianism, whether Stalinism, Falangism or Peronism.

The CIO delegation will include, in addition to Chairman Potofsky, Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Joseph Curran, president, the National Maritime Union; Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Regional Dir. Sol Stettin of the Textile Workers; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe; Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Substitute delegates will be Vice Pres. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; Boyd Wilson, international representative of the Steelworkers.

Important Session

This will be the most important session of the ICFTU in its short yet achievement-studded 18-month-old history. Established in December, 1949, the ICFTU has become a major power aggregate in the battle for free trade unionism against the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

Utterly dedicated to the struggle against totalitarianism, ICFTU's leaders nevertheless realize that empty bellies speak louder than slogans.

That is why the world congress will deal not only with labor's role in the world crisis engineered by Soviet imperialism but also with the economic problems, the cost-of-living problems, the bread-and-butter issues which concern workers in undeveloped countries in three continents—Asia, Africa and South America.

That is why it is going to deal with an economic union for Europe as a means of raising wages and improving living standards.

Common Purpose

What is of overriding importance, however, is that several hundred labor leaders, free of government domination and control, speaking more than 20 different languages, garbed in a wide variety of costumes, representing the oldest and youngest of human cultures, are prepared to meet as trade unionists and seek ways of implementing a simple concept—free labor means a free world.

The Communist press and radio have been getting more and more choleric with each passing day as July 4 nears. By July 14, Bastille Day, another momentous day in freedom's chronology when the ICFTU conclave will be history, Stalin should really have something to scream about, and free workers something to cheer about.

The free world's economic recovery has been severely upset by "the unprovoked communist attack" in Korea thus "jeopardizing workers' living standards," according to the annual report of J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU.

"However, we should not allow these considerations," he declared, "to deflect our thoughts from the culprits responsible for the present world situation—the aggressors in Korea and all those who support them."

Implying that the Korean aggression had as a "calculated effect" the hindering of economic measures to aid the economies of under-developed countries, Oldenbroek said that "if free trade unionism is to develop rapidly and to achieve its aims," it is necessary for "timely and concerted action on the part of the democratic nations" to curb inflation.

Appalled By Misery

The ICFTU spokesman stressed that the free labor movement was deeply concerned about "the appalling misery in which the bulk of the population of the economically less advanced countries lives." To this end, the ICFTU has called for full employment measures to be adopted by the free world.

Referring to the effects of Marshall Plan aid on European recovery, Oldenbroek said that although it had "contributed much, the problems have not yet been satisfactorily solved in Europe."

The key to European recovery is the formation of an economic union with economic integration, he said with planning and safeguards for the workers affected.

CLOSE HARMONY: Jacob S. Potofsky, a CIO adviser (left) to the U. S. workers' delegation to the Intl. Labour Organization conference at Geneva, talks things over with George Philip Delaney of the AFL, also attending the ILO parley. Potofsky is president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Watch U. S. Unions' Militancy, European Workers Are Told

IF THE workers of Europe want better standards of living they would do well to look at the experience of their American brothers, Robert Oliver, labor adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration, recently told an international conference at the Abbaye de Royaumont, near Paris.

"The standard of living of the American people was won on the picket line," he said bluntly. "It was fought for bitterly."

Oliver formerly was CIO director in Texas and is a veteran of organizing battles of the Textile Workers and Oil Workers.

He made it clear that he did not mean to imply Europeans in every case should follow the pattern in the United States. But they might well find worthwhile guidance, he claimed, in a study of the American record and an examination of the experience and mistakes of Americans.

Oliver was one of several Americans who spoke at the meeting, which was attended by about 175 plant owners, managers and supervisors, and trade union leaders from Western Europe. It was called by the French National Work Organization Committee.

James M. Silberman, U.S. Dept. of Labor productivity expert, told the conference that one of the most vital factors in raising American productivity is the cooperative attitude of the labor movement. American unions encourage higher productivity, he said, not for the sake of productivity alone, but "as a means toward making possible a higher standard of living for the workers."

The militancy of the U.S. labor movement also was stressed by R. R. Zimmerman, Marshall Plan technical assistance chief.

"We have arrived at the existing state of relatively good labor-management cooperation through strikes and strife," he emphasized.

American labor got little without militant negotiating backed by the threat of strikes and picketing, he added.

Finnish CP Loses Again

COMMUNISTS in Finland, who have been taking one licking after another since 1949, are smarting from still another.

They lost practically half their seats in the recent triennial elections among union members for new delegates to the Trade Unions Council, final returns show.

Out of a total of 222 seats in the council, the Reds took 65, compared to 170 in the old council of 299 seats. The Social Democrats won 152 seats as against 170 in the old council, while the non-political Seamen's Union, which was not represented in the old council, picked up five seats.

Put another way, Communist representation dropped from 43.1% to 29.3%, while the Social Democrats grew from 56.9% to 68.4%.

Mostly responsible for the Communists' poor showing was the loss of their majorities in the metal workers', glass workers' and porcelain workers' unions, where they had been particularly strong in the past.

The results are significant because tiny Finland is a next-door neighbor to Russia. The Soviet has a big naval base not far from the border, which is within gun range of Helsinki, Finnish capitol.

U.S. Workers Answer ECA's Plea For Letters To European Brothers

The ECA Correspondence Club — object NOT matrimony—is enrolling members from all parts of the country.

The club—sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration's Labor Information Division—is intended primarily for American workers.

The idea is for them to exchange letters with workers in their own industries in the free countries of Europe, thus putting international friendship on a worker-to-worker basis.

Responses have come, the ECA reported last week, from Hollywood, Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Martinsville, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

American labor and trade unions have long been a prime target of Soviet propagandists. The Reds tell European workers that their American counterparts are slaves to machines and that their unions are tools of Wall Street and the bosses.

Through the ECA Pen Pals Club, American workers can let European workers know that the Soviet propagandists are talking strictly through their little red hats.

European workers are vitally interested in the United States and in Americans, the ECA has found out, and want to know more about them. They want to know more about U. S. unions and how they operate, how American workers live, work and play, about the freedoms they enjoy.

Letters should be friendly and chatty. They shouldn't be boastful, and they should tell about day-to-day activities at work and in spare time.

The letters will be answered. American workers will learn from European workers how it feels to be living with the Russians only a comparatively few miles away, what it is like in a war-torn country fighting its way back to economic health with the aid of the ECA.

The ECA would like rubber workers to write to rubber workers, steelworkers to steelworkers, clothing workers to clothing workers, etc. Address the first letter to: A European Worker (mentioning the industry), c/o ECA-Labor Information, 800 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Workers who want to take a wallop at the Kremlin by mail should be sure to include their names and addresses, so the European worker receiving the letter can answer. After the first round, the correspondence can be carried on directly.

U. S. Urged To Act On Banning Paper

The CIO has asked Secy. of State Dean Acheson to intervene with the administration of the International Zone of Tangiers, on the north coast of Africa across from Gibraltar, to permit the circulation of the monthly bulletin of the General Union of Spanish Workers.

Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee advised Secy. Acheson that the GUSW was organized in exile after Dictator Franco got into power in Spain, is strongly anti-totalitarian, and is an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The circulation of its bulletin in Tangiers was banned by Administrator E. Girardiere after the Spanish Consul-General objected that it might cause "a disturbance of the peace in a foreign country." The ICFTU has already protested, Potofsky added.

"It is my understanding," Potofsky wrote, "that the government of the United States is a party to the temporary agreement concluded in October, 1945 . . . As a party to that agreement, our government, it seems to me, should use its influence to reverse this decision against a bona fide union publication which has as its purpose the bringing of information to the workers."

Tenn. Council Asks Stronger Control Act

THE TENNESSEE CIO Council's twelfth annual convention has called for a stronger Defense Production Act containing effective price and rent controls.

More than 300 delegates heard Assistant Secy. of Labor Robert Creasey stress the necessity of continuing and strengthening DPA. He warned that if controls expire, American workers will be hit hardest. Creasey was formerly an official of the CIO Communications Workers.

The convention was held June 15-17 at Nashville.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, told the convention that since the CIO "cleaned house" last year of Communist dominated unions, a net gain of many thousands of new members has resulted.

"Today the CIO is stronger than it ever was and is going on to greater heights in the future," Thomas declared. He called for all out participation of CIO Councils in electing Congressman "who will honestly represent the working people of America."

He demanded "equality of sacrifice" in the defense effort and said that while labor is willing to do its share "we expect other groups to make sacrifices too."

John Riffe, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reviewed the history of the southern drive since 1946 when it was started under the direction of the late Van A. Bittner.

HE SAID the organizing campaign will continue "until every Southern worker has had an opportunity to join the CIO."

CIO Tennessee Director Paul R. Christopher was presented with a plaque in recognition of his many years of service in the interest of the council and the workers in the state.

Resolutions called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the Tennessee anti-union shop law and for greater PAC activity. The convention also went on record as supporting the Truman Administration in the controversy over the removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Leonard Evans, Marysville, Steelworker, was elected president succeeding Howard Strevol, Steelworkers staff representative, who was transferred to Alabama. B. R. Allan, Memphis, Rubber Worker, was re-elected vice president. Executive Secy.-Treas. Matt Lynch, Nashville, Textile Worker, remains in office until 1952.

Tribute was paid to Lynch for his work on the Tennessee Joint Labor Committee by A. M. Lampley, chairman of the Tennessee Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, one of the organizations belonging to the joint committee.

Colored Oleo Ban Ends

Illinois has become the 39th state to remove the ban on sale of precolored oleomargarine after a prohibition of 54 years. But restaurants can serve the butter substitute only in triangular pats —and tell the customer what he's getting.

NLRB: Undiscussed Issue Negotiable

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board last week established a new principle in collective bargaining and reaffirmed two other key policies in the same ruling.

The case involved the CIO Auto Workers Local 379 and the Jacobs Manufacturing Co., West Hartford, Conn.

In a 3-2 vote, the board ruled that the company must bargain with the union over a newly raised issue, even though the issue is not in the existing contract and was not discussed in negotiating it. The issue here was a pension program.

The board unanimously reasserted that the company must furnish the union, upon request, statistical information to prove the company's inability to grant a wage increase.

Jacobs' officials had told the UAW that a requested wage raise was impossible due to declining sales and a poor outlook for the future, but refused to let the union look at its books.

By another 3-2 vote, the board also reaffirmed an old policy. It denied the union's contention that the company, during the term of the contract, had refused to bargain over an insurance program.

The revision of the program had been raised and discussed during negotiations leading to the signing of the contract and was then rejected by the company. The present contract contains no reference to the insurance program.

"Uh . . . the boss's son besides being not too bright is also treasurer of the firm."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

PRES. MURRAY convened the CIO Anti-Inflation Conference in Washington on June 20. The conference was well attended by members of the CIO Executive Board, presidents or vice-presidents of national and international affiliates, all CIO state councils and many larger local councils. Also in attendance were the CIO regional directors. Pres. Murray pointed out that our country is facing grave economic dangers. Three facts stand out:

Allan Haywood

1. Inflation is creating serious damage to our national economy and to our defense mobilization program.

2. The Defense Production Act has failed to serve as an effective weapon against inflation. Its loopholes should be plugged without delay. Its inadequacies should be replaced by firm authority for firm anti-inflation controls.

3. Unless firm and effective controls are imposed without delay, new inflationary pressures are certain to lift prices far above present levels. This will be true not only of industrial prices, but of the whole range of prices for consumer goods—including foods.

Wire your congressman and senators today! Get them to vote controls. Action in the field is necessary and essential. Activize all local unions and councils, officers, shop stewards, etc. This is a fight on behalf of all the people of these United States.

The Communications Workers just won a smashing victory over the IBEW-AFL in the Shadeland and Speedway plants of the Western Electric Co. in Indianapolis, Ind. The workers voted as follows: 4378 eligible, CWA-CIO 1905, IBEW 1725, no union 144, challenged 58, void 20. The CIO organizational staff in Illinois worked closely with the CWA in this important campaign, and helped a great deal in bringing about victory.

Dir. John Riffe, of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following CIO representation election victories in the South:

Maryland Baking Co., Atlanta, Ga., Retail Wholesale Union 21, against 14; Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth, Tex., Steelworkers 62, no union 6; Lennox Furnace Co., Fort Worth, Steelworkers 60, no union 28; Welch Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., Furniture Workers 59, no union 27; Sumter Farm & Stock Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Retail Wholesale Union 16, no union, 9; Allen & Jamison Hardware Co., Tuscaloosa, Retail Wholesale Union 26, no union 13.

Also, Armour Packing Co., Columbia, S. C., Packinghouse Workers 13, no union 3; Volney Felt Co., Memphis, Tenn., Paperworkers 23, no union 13; W. T. Grant Co., Birmingham, Ala., RWDSU 68, no union 2; Employes of City of Gadsden, Ala., Government & Civic Employees 98, AFL 7, no union 19; Lone Star Boat Co., Dallas, Tex., UAW 68, no union 39; Pan Handle Steel Products Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., Oil Workers 42, no union 1.

At the Alabama Propeller Co., Doran, Ala., the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers won by a unanimous vote.

William F. Donovan, director of District 28, Steelworkers, reports that in a union shop election at the Thew Shovel Co., Lorain, O., the vote was eligible 913, Local 1242 616, against 148.

CIO Rep. David Sternback reports another CIO representation election victory in Bianchi, Puerto Rico, by the following vote: CIO 618, Mendez 424, FLT 98.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that CIO LIU 80, Food & Tobacco Workers Union, won two important representation elections in Camden, N. J.: Siegel Cigar Co., 148 CIO, 1 no union, 1 void; Consolidated Cigar, 338 CIO, 11 no union. The discredited, almost non-existent FTA-DPOWA withdrew from the ballot three days before the election. Congratulations to Anna Magee, the chairlady of Siegel, and Chairlady Pauline Mickle and Antonetta Volio of Consolidated for their participation in the election. Congratulations also to CIO Rep. Ben Stahl.

REG. DIR. DEL GARST reports that the CIO Shoe Workers won a representation election at the Schultz Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., by a vote of 215 for CIO, 3 against, and 53 challenged. Union Rep. Joe Sturmann was in charge of the drive.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Kremmling Timber Co., Kremmling, Cal., the CIO Woodworkers won by a vote of 12 to 3 for no union. The organizational work was carried on by Leslie Clark and William Blakely of the Woodworkers.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a union shop election held in the sheds of El Centro, Brawley, Holtville and Calexico, Cal., for melon workers, they voted in favor of the CIO by 393 yes to 57 no. CIO Field Rep. Ken Gillie and Local Organizers Clayton Coon and Russell Parker are to be congratulated for a fine job.

Adolph Germer, director of organization for the CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Foresthill Lumber Co., Foresthill, Cal., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 29 to 19 no union.

In a run-off election at the Northern Redwood Lumber Co., Korbel, Cal., the vote favored the Woodworkers as follows: eligible 205, IWA-CIO 95, no union 81. Union Reps. William Baker and R. T. Thornton worked on this election. In a union shop election at the Douglas Timber Corp. (Woods Div.), Drain, Ore., the workers favored CIO by a vote of 15 to 1.

Pan American Mechanics Get Travel Costs

AN AGREEMENT providing traveling expenses for mechanics transferred to other jobs ended the four-day strike of the CIO Transport Workers against Pan American World Airways in the New York City area last week.

The walkout, which brought the company's far flung flight operations to a virtual standstill, grew out of Pan American's decision to discharge 89 mechanics because of transfer of heavy maintenance work from New York to Miami, Fla.

Efforts to maintain service with supervisory personnel and clerks proved fruitless when members of the Flight Engineers Intl. Association, AFL, refused to cross picket lines set up at the New York Intl. Airport at Idlewild and LaGuardia Airport. More than 250 flight stewards, stewardesses and pursers had previously joined the strike.

Under terms of the settlement the mechanics will have the option of new jobs with the company in Miami or Brownsville, Tex. All expenses involved in moving the workers and their families will be paid by Pan American.

Those who decline to move will receive severance pay averaging about $1000, or a company guarantee to make up any wage loss resulting from taking another job until July, 1951.

Maine CIO Lauds Truman Korean Role

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was termed a "consistent winner" at the ninth annual Maine CIO Industrial Union Council convention at Old Orchard Beach on June 16.

Undersecretary of Labor Michael J. Gavin told the 150 delegates, representing more than 20,000 CIO members, that the President "will win in Korea as he has won in every other fight." Gavin declared he was willing "to stake the fate of this country on him."

The convention took steps to form a lasting bond between farmers and labor by unanimously passing a resolution calling for increased cooperation between the groups.

Carrying out this theme, Lewis Guptill, master of the Maine Grange, expressed the willingness of farmers to cooperate with labor in working out common problems.

Joseph Salerno, regional director of the CIO Clothing Workers, called for a "crusade" of meetings, postcards and letter writing to congressmen urging control laws with "teeth."

Mariano S. Bishop, Textile Workers cotton-rayon director, declared that in spite of setbacks, TWUA will continue to organize in the South in an attempt to wipe out the North-South wage differential.

Newly elected officers are: George Jabar, president; Michael Schoonjans, vice president, and Denis Blais, secretary-treasurer.

VOICE OF ROOSEVELT: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D. N. Y.) urges New York State CIO leaders to mobilize the people back home against high prices. On Roosevelt's right is State CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander; on Roosevelt's left, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N. Y.), also active in the fight against inflation. The meeting was held when the New York CIO leaders came to Washington to participate in the CIO Anti-Inflation Conference.

REP. WILLIAM MILLER (R. N.Y.), in center, goes into a huddle with Secy.-Treas. James Miller (right) of the Buffalo CIO Council and Hugh Thompson, CIO regional director in Buffalo. Rep. Miller said he'll support Truman's program for strong controls.

Some GOP Congressmen Want Price Controls

CIO representatives from New York State sat down last week with a group of New York Congressmen for a heart to heart talk about anti-inflation policies.

The luncheon found not only Democrats but some Republicans in the Empire State delegation willing and ready to support the President's anti-inflation program. Rep. Miller (R. N. Y.), who had been vigorously opposed by the CIO in the 1950 elections, was one of those present who called for strong price controls.

Miller said he was "ashamed of the fact" that other Republican Congressmen had not accepted the State CIO invitation to discuss the cost-of-living problem.

"No wonder the party doesn't get anywhere when it permits party policy to get in the way of the national interest," Miller told the applauding CIO group.

Rep. Arthur Klein (D. N. Y.), who represents the lower east side district of Manhattan said, "It's a mistake to think inflation is a political issue." Much of his mail calling for price controls came from Republican areas of his district, Klein noted.

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D. N. Y.) warned the CIO delegates: "We have one simple job to do: mobilizing the people who are with us."

The son of the former President charged that there is a "big difference" between the attitude of the farmers and the farm organizations. The big farm organizations are opposing price controls, but Roosevelt said the farmers he knows want strong Government action to bring prices down.

Other Congressmen at the luncheon were Reps. Celler, Donovan and Keogh. All of them voiced support of proposals for stronger price controls.

Catholics, Jews Plan Summer Workshop

A summer workshop on intergroup education, the result of cooperative planning by the Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D. C., and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish welfare group, will be held July 2 to Aug. 11 on the university campus.

The "laboratory" is designed for all who are concerned with better intergroup relations and democratic practices in American life. The program will include lectures, discussion, research projects and the study of actual community case histories.

Loyalty Unit Is Killed By House Action

THE EFFORT of Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) to save the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights from virtual extinction ended in failure last week.

Walter had sought exemption for the nine members of the commission from the so-called "conflict of interest" laws. These bar a person holding a government position from doing business with the government or representing clients before federal agencies.

Exemptions have been common in the past for members of temporary governmental agencies like the commission, which is headed by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), one of Congress' loudest shouters about subversives in and out of the government, blocked an exemption recommendation in the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman. Defeat of Walters' move was the Nevadan's second successful effort to throw his weight around in the lower house on the issue.

Walter tied in his fight for the Nimitz exemption to a similar move in behalf of Robert T. Murphy, Washington attorney who is to conduct Senate probe of the election campaign that returned Sen. Taft (R. O.) to office last fall. Walter withdrew his rider when its doom became apparent.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Coms. reported crippling bills. Senate vote due Monday; House vote this week.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House Ways and Means Com. reported bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984). House Rules Com. voted June 13 to consider Poage Bill (H.R. 3283). House action expected soon.	Urge House members to substitute Ellender Bill for Poage Bill and add strengthening amendments.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	Passed House with cuts. Senate voted further 10% cut in personnel funds.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Crooks Helped Into Ship Jobs By T-H—CIO

SUBVERSIVES, sex perverts, dope fiends and other criminals are being returned to jobs in the American merchant marine because of provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the CIO Maritime Committee has charged before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the Maritime Committee, and H. Howard Ostrin, committee counsel, made the charge when they appeared before the Senate group to urge enactment of a bill (S. 1044) introduced by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) legalizing maritime hiring halls.

The time-honored preferential hiring practices in the maritime industry were banned by T-H. Both employers and unions are opposed to this provision.

Haddock cited cases pending before the National Labor Relations Board in which the CIO Maritime Union and different shipowners have been charged with unfair labor practices because of the act's provisions.

ONE SUCH instance, he said, are charges filed by Joseph L. Stack, "an avowed Communist," who was expelled from the NMU. He now alleges that the union discriminated against him in violation of T-H in terminating his membership, Haddock related.

"Other known Communists have threatened to pursue the same course of action," he added.

Similar charges are also pending before the NLRB as the result of the union's expelling a member found guilty and convicted of a serious sex crime, Haddock pointed out.

The NMU constitution provides for the automatic expulsion of any member found guilty of a felony. Such undesirable seamen now use the NLRB to get jobs which the union would have prevented them from getting before the Taft-Hartley Act, Haddock said.

Ostrin cited the case of Leroy J. Broussard, whom he said had been expelled from the union after being convicted on a narcotics charge, but who is now again at sea.

"The union in its responsibility under its agreement with the employers felt that a man of that character or that type should not ship out," Ostrin said.

"BROUSSARD went to the NLRB and filed charges against the union. The union had to give Broussard a permit card and permit him to ship out against our own will."

As an example of T-H loopholes, Haddock pointed out that in the case of a ship manned by 600 men, it was not uncommon for as many as 240 to quit on docking. That means that the ship owners must hire that number before the ship sails again, usually in about four days.

"It just isn't possible for the company to adequately screen all 240 men in that time, and under Taft-Hartley they no longer can rely on the union to perform this important service," he explained.

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Price Control Program Gets Meat-Ax; Next Stop—New Rise In Living Costs

(See Stories On Inside Pages)

IMAGINE! Picket lines of CIO Communications Workers like these, protesting delay in negotiations, failed to move Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Los Angeles, so last week the union struck. In front: Dorothy Jackson (right) and Patricia Kilpatrick.

House Unit Moves To End WSB Setup

THE HOUSE Education and Labor Committee on June 25 approved a bill which would seriously damage the government's economic stabilization efforts.

By a vote of 15 to 7, it endorsed a bill by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) which would destroy the government's tripartite system of settling labor-management disputes. The bill was scheduled as an amendment to the Defense Production Act.

Drafted by a House Labor subcommittee of which Lucas is chairman, the measure reflects the group's strong anti-labor bias. It would abolish the present Wage Stabilization Board, strip the board of its power to handle non-wage disputes and its power to handle problems on a case-by-case basis, and severely cut labor representation.

Only three memers of the subcommittee. Rep. Kennedy (D. Mass.), Rep. Bailey (D. W.Va.) and Rep. Perkins (D. Ky.) voted against the measure. Labor, public and industry members of the WSB opposed it.

While the House was butchering effective labor-management relations, the Senate counterpart of the Lucas subcommittee issued a report on its findings in the same matter. It reached a completely different conclusion.

The Senate group, headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), held that the board was "well warranted by the requirements of defense production."

Sen. Taft (R. O.) was the only member to file a dissent. He repeated the discredited National Association of Manufacturers argument that the President lacks the legal authority to set up the board and advocated a program like the Lucas proposal.

Under the latter, all national emergency disputes would have to be handled under the Taft-Hartley Act, which provides for 80-day injunctions in cases affecting national health and welfare.

THE LUCAS proposal also would destroy the present equal representation of labor, management and the public in the board's membership by requiring that public members outnumber the total of labor and industry representatives. It also would require that one labor member represent an independent union.

This provision would mean that the board would have to be increased to at least 25 members. To have a majority over the 12 combined industry and labor representatives, there would have to be at least 13 public members.

In a press conference on June 27, George W. Taylor, WSB chairman, announced that the industry, labor and public members had unanimously adopted a resolution opposing this move to destroy equal representation.

Despite the united opposition of industry members to the Taft-Lucas proposal, during the time labor representatives were withdrawn from the WSB, business groups made exactly the same recommendations as those embodied in the Lucas bill.

Lucas Bill 'Spite' Measure—Murray

Calling upon Congress to defeat the Lucas bill wrecking the Wage Stabilization Board, CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week wired members of the House and Senate:

"This is a spite bill. It is devoid of realistic understanding of labor-management problems or of the need for establishing effective methods of voluntary cooperation in American industry during this national emergency.

"The Lucas bill represents a surrender to the extremist views of the National Association of Manufacturers, which seeks to derive special advantages for big business out of the nation's emergency."

HIGHEST AWARD for heroism, the Congressional Medal of Honor, was given posthumously to Capt. Reginald B. Desiderio, killed in Korea. His father, James Desiderio, was a charter member of Clairton, Pa., CIO Steelworkers local. Here Gen. Omar N. Bradley presents the medal to the hero's son, David, 7. Looking on are Capt. Desiderio's widow, Mrs. Patricia Jean Desiderio, and a younger son, Timothy, 3.

Rep. Rabaut Beefs About Bull

CONGRESS GOT the facts —instead of the "bull"— about the beef price situation from Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) on June 25.

He pointed out that Office of Price Stabilization orders rolling back the price of beef were "most equitable," and that even after the Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 rollbacks, the price of cattle will still be 20 to 25% above parity. But "failure to control beef prices would result in wrecking controls on all food prices," Rabaut warned.

He told the House in a floor address that it had "had plenty of bull about beef prices," and that he was going to "share" the actual "facts" of the matter with his colleagues.

The meat lobby, he charged, "does not want economic justice.

"It wants wages stabilized but prices—especially meat prices—running wild," he said.

"Good, hard-working, patriotic American citizens are getting impatient with a system that first freezes and then rigidly stabilizes wages while prices and profits go up and up.

"They are impatient with a meat lobby that comes to Washington, and when it finds it cannot intimidate and panic Mike DiSalle or President Truman, comes up here and persuades committees to recommend cancellation of rollbacks in beef prices that would cut those prices back, not to the parity level that farm spokesmen have always said they wanted, but back to 125% of that parity level."

Rabaut warned that the nation could not mobilize that way.

Senate Vote On Rollback Ban

HERE IS the 61-to-26 vote by which the Senate decided to ban any further price rollbacks after June 30. The vote was on an amendment by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) to strike out of the new Defense Production Act the prohibition of price rollbacks which had been written into the bill by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. R means a vote for rollbacks, W means a vote against rollbacks, and A means absent or not voting. See the editorial "Study The Record" on Page 4.

ALA., Hill (D) R; Sparkman (D) R
ARIZ., Hayden (D) R; McFarland (D) W
ARK., McClellan (D) W; Fulbright (D) R
CAL., Knowland (R) W; Nixon (R) W
COLO., Johnson (D) W; Millikin (R) W
CONN., Benton (D) R; McMahon (D) R
DEL., Williams (R) W; Frear (D) W
FLA., Holland (D) W; Smathers (D) A
GA., George (D) W; Russell (D) W
IDAHO, Dworshak (R) W; Welker (R) W
ILL., Dirksen (R) W; Douglas (D) R
IND., Capehart (R) W; Jenner (R) W
IOWA., Hickenlooper (R) W; Gillettee (D) R
KANS., Carlson (R) W; Schoeppel (R) W
KY., Underwood (D) W; Clements (D) W
LA., Ellender (D) W; Long (D) W
ME., Brewster (R) W; Smith (R) R
MD., Butler (R) W; O'Conor (D) R
MASS., Saltonstall (R) R; Lodge (R) A
MICH., Moody (D) R; Ferguson (R) W
MINN., Thye (R) W; Humphrey (D) R
MISS., Eastland (D) W; Stennis (D) W
MO., Hennings (D) R; Kem (R) W
MONT., Murray (D) A; Ecton (R) A
NEB., Butler (R) W; Wherry (R) W
NEV., McCarran (D) W; Malone (R) W
N. H., Bridges (R) W; Tobey (R) A
N. J., Smith (R) W; Hendrickson (R) R
N. M., Anderson (D) R; Chavez (D) R
N. Y., Lehman (D) R; Ives (R) R
N. C., Hoey (D) W; Smith (D) W
N. D., Langer (R) W; Young (R) W
OHIO, Bricker (R) W; Taft (R) W
OKLA., Kerr (D) W; Monroney (D) W
ORE., Gordon (R) W; Morse (R) R
PA., Duff (R) W; Martin (R) A
R. I., Green (D) R; Pastore (D) R
S. C., Johnston (D) A; Maybank (D) W
S. D., Case (R) W; Mundt (R) W
TENN., Kefauver (D) R; McKellar (D) W
TEX., Johnson (D) W; Connally (D) W
UTAH, Bennett (R) W; Watkins (R) A
VT., Aiken (R) W; Flanders (R) W
VA., Byrd (D) W; Robertson (D) W
WASH., Cain (R) W; Magnuson (D) R
W. VA., Kilgore (D) R; Neely (D) R
WISC., Wiley (R) W; McCarthy (R) W
WYO., Hunt (D) A; O'Mahoney (D) W

Gallstones Fell 2 CIO Leaders

Gallstones sent two top CIO leaders to hospitals last week.

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, stricken in New York as he prepared to leave for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' congress in Milan, Italy, entered Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh for observation. He was resting easily at the end of the week.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers prepared to undergo an operation for the stones in a Detroit hospital. He was first stricken a week earlier while attending a White House conference in Washington.

Boost In D. C. Rents Heralds General Raise

A HARBINGER of what the people can expect from Congress on rent controls can be seen in the action already taken by the House and Senate on rents in the District of Columbia.

The House on June 25 approved by a vote of 171 to 120 a Senate bill "continuing" rent control in the Capital until March 31, 1952. The quotation marks are necessary, because the measure lifts the roof on rents in Washington by allowing a 20% increase in the ceiling above 1941 levels.

A similar provision affecting nationwide rent controls has been written into both the House and Senate bills extending the Defense Production Act. Approval by both houses of Congress in this separate bill for the District of Columbia makes it almost certain that the provision also will be upheld at the national level.

After giving in this far to the real estate lobby, however, the Senate on June 28 got so fed up with its pressure tactics that it finally rebelled.

It beat down, 68 to 19, a proposal by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) that would have permitted rent increases up to 37% over 1943 levels. Dirksen, known in Washington as "the errand boy for the real estate interests," was joined by Sen. Bricker (R. O.) in espousing the landlords' move.

Rieve Says:

Inflation Check Barred By Pending Bills

UNLESS THE nation's anti-inflation law is substantially improved, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers said last week he would resign as a labor representative on the Wage Stabilization Board.

Speaking to reporters in Washington, Rieve said:

"I for one will refuse to be a party to a 'stabilization program' which insures nothing except the profits of business and industry.

"Neither would I be a party to such a program if it were 'improved' only to guarantee the purchasing power of industrial workers, without regard for the rest of the population."

Rieve, who is administrative head of the CIO's Committee on Economic Policy, issued the statement after a meeting of the CIO group with the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

"I think it is our duty, as citizens as well as spokesmen for labor, to make it clear to the nation that the proposed law means an end to any hope of checking inflation," Rieve told reporters in a reference to the bills recently approved by the Senate and House Banking Committees.

Rieve said that "we still need controls; we need better controls than those now in effect." He said that such a law as that now being considered would not only be weak but would not permit any kind of stabilization, except perhaps wage stabilization.

"I don't want to kid the American people into thinking that they have something they don't have," Rieve said. "Just to call a law 'controls' is not enough. Titles of bills alone don't mean anything."

The CIO official voiced belief that if the law is not improved, President Truman should veto it and demand a better bill.

The Soviet peace proposal had been deliberately timed to weaken the drive for strong controls legislation, Rieve charged. He warned that peace in Korea would not justify any relaxation of either the defense effort or the stabilization program.

Rieve said that labor would have to "take another look" at its participation in the government's mobilization program, if the anti-inflation law is not strengthened. He added that "labor will not be content with any crumb that Congress may throw us."

Rieve laid particular stress upon the possible effects of the Russian proposal for peace in Korea upon the drive for adequate price and rent controls, and called upon the American people not to be deceived.

The text of this portion of his statement follows:

"Every American—and, for that matter, every human being who is concerned with the fate of the world—is hopeful that the long overdue Russian proposal for peace in Korea is sincere. We all want peace.

"At the same time, we must be careful not to deceive ourselves. Even if the war in Korea can be ended, we must not be lulled into a false sense of security. As President Truman pointed out a settlement in Korea will not, in itself, solve the world-wide struggle between the forces of communism and the forces of freedom.

"In particular, I am concerned about the effect of the Russian proposal on Congress, in its consideration of the extension of the Defense Production Act.

"Even before Mr. Malik's speech, Congress seemed determined to destroy any effective controls over our economy. I am afraid that the latest developments, which have raised the hopes of our people and depressed the stock-market, will strengthen the Congressional enemies of a genuine program to bring down the high cost of living.

"We in the CIO believe that peace in Korea will not justify any relaxation of the defense effort on the stabilization program. The fact that the communists have lost a battle does not mean that democracy has won the war. We still need controls; and we need better controls than those which are now in effect."

Congress Giving Go Signal To Skyrocketing Prices

CONGRESS was playing cat and mouse with the entire administration program of price-wage-rent controls last week-end.

The present law authorizing controls, the Defense Production Act, was due to expire at midnight Saturday.

At press time, it seemed likely that Congressional indifference to run-away inflation would result in failure to pass a law extending the government's control authority beyond this deadline.

That would mean an end to all checks upon inflationary pressures, at least temporarliy.

This was how that prospect was shaping up:

● The Senate remained in continuous session June 28, ending at 4 a.m. on the 29th. After much wrangling, and with the addition of amendments further weakening the "pro-inflation" bill that had been reported out by its Banking Committee, the Senate finally passed a new law "continuing controls" for eight months.

● The House began debate June 29 on a simple resolution to extend the old law for 31 days. A coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, however, was determined to tack a "no rollback" provision onto even this stop-gap measure. There were open threats in the Senate to filibuster the House resolution to death.

The Senate approved its "controls" bill by a vote of 71 to 10 near the end of a 16-hour session, the longest this year. The measure would write into law still further inflation by permitting rent increases in areas now controlled by as much as 20% and by banning price rollbacks on beef and other commodities.

Such provisions, economists have pointed out, would cost consumers next year more than $2½ billion in inflated prices. The cost of living would go up at least 6%.

FIGURES released the day before the Senate's action by the Bureau of Labor Statistics had shown that living costs were already at an all-time high.

Saying that he was "very much worried" by the course of events in Congress, President Truman on June 28 read a prepared statement to his press conference in which he said that unless a good law is passed "our whole stake in the free world's security will be placed in serious jeopardy."

The President referred to the possibility that Congress might not get any bill at all passed as "terribly dangerous."

"I remember vividly," he said, "what happened to prices when we had a gap in our control powers back in the summer of 1946. Food prices alone rose 14% in one month."

The threat of a repetition of this experience came from a group of obstinate members of the Senate. A number of senators, including Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), chairman of the Banking Committee, which drafted the bill crippling the administration's anti-inflation program, seemed determined to force their unpalatable bill down the House's throat.

The House Banking Committee, on the other hand, had decided emphatically that it will not be possible to get a new law through the House before the deadline. House consideration of permanent controls legislation has been scheduled for late this week.

HOWEVER, a heated battle raged over this continuing resolution. The House Rules Committee, in clearing the way for a vote on the resolution, ordered that the House be permitted to consider two amendments, sponsored by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

One would prohibit any price rollbacks at all; the other amendment would impose an absolute ban on new price ceilings on materials or services not now under ceilings.

The crucial test in the Senate came June 27 in a vote on an amendment sponsored by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), which would have knocked out of the bill the ban on rollbacks of the prices of beef and other commodities to levels below those prevailing last January-February.

BY A VOTE of 61 to 26, the Senate beat down the Douglas amendment and upheld the committee proposal rolling prices forward to the period when profiteering was at its peak.

A losing battle against them was waged hard and valiantly by a small number of Democratic Senators, led by Senators Moody (Mich.), Douglas (Ill.), Benton (Conn.), Sparkman (Ala.) and Lehman (N.Y.).

His voice almost choking with emotion, Sen. Lehman made an impassioned plea for a return to sanity and said that he was "stunned by what is going on."

The Senate continued, however, to ride rough-shod over the American people's pocketbooks.

Movies Join War On Inflation

The motion picture industry last week made a voluntary contribution to the drive against inflation with the release of 3200 prints of a two-minute trailer for showing in theatres.

Entitled "Inflation and You," the film was sponsored by the Motion Picture Association of America. It gives a pictorial story of the inflationary spiral beginning with the invasion of Korea and highlights the rising prices for food, clothing and defense weapons.

Robert Montgomery is narrator and the news reel dramatization closes with a statement by Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle.

Living Cost Rises For 17th Month

THE COST of living increased for the 17th consecutive month to the 30-day period ended May 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers Price Index revealed when it was made public June 27.

The table below shows how it has moved in past years, and month-by-month since January, 1950, when the apparently unending upsurge began.

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	183.9	Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4

'Reds . . . Fascists . . . Inflation . . .'

NEVER BEFORE have the people of the United States faced a combination of enemies as vicious and insidious as the three which now confront them, Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers said last week in urging Congress to pass a stronger Defense Production Act.

Wagner said that the three enemies are "communism—both American and Russian types—American fascism, and the evil ogre of inflation."

He added that while any one alone might easily be defeated, "the three together will require the all-out effort of all the people of the nation, not just that part known as the working class."

Organized labor and the people as a whole have shown their ability to cope with the Communist threat both at home and abroad, he said, so that while establishing a beachhead for fascism and inflation, communism can be considered the least of the three enemies.

The union president pointed out that the second foe—fascism—is difficult to fight because it operates more covertly than communism and often wraps itself in the flag.

He identified fascism as the goal of selfish, greedy, unscrupulous special interests in this country which boast of their love of democracy but actually think that democracy "stinks."

The fascist group in this country is represented by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the McCarthys and the MacArthurs, Wagner said.

Emphasizing that organized labor wants no truck with fascism, the UGC&CWA president said the fascists hope to realize their goal as follows:

1. If the fascists get the full support of their No. 1 ally, inflation, that, coupled with the cost of fighting the Communist threat, would "break" the nation both financially and morally.

2. At that stage the fascists would take over and we would have a setup perfected upon the pattern of Mussolini, Franco and Peron.

THAT, Wagner said, indicates the nature of the war on three fronts — two of them of our own making because of the political indifference of the masses of the people in the past five years.

Wagner claimed the situation can be corrected nationwide in the election of 1952.

The immediate job, he said, is to get Congress to revise and strengthen the Defense Production Act in line with proposals of the National CIO.

Crime Against Consumers

The defiant refusal of the Dixiegop coalition in Congress to pass a strong anti-inflation law by June 30 is nothing less than a crime against American consumers.

The majority has heeded the voice of the cattle lobby, of the big farmers, of the big business group—practically everybody except the American public.

In refusing to permit price-rollbacks on beef, the Congressional majority has told the special interests that super-profits should be considered normal. Consumers have been told they have a "perfect right" to pay any extortionate price that the producers of the necessities of life may be able to get away with.

This is a devil of a way to run an anti-inflation program. As it now shapes up, the Defense Production Act looks more like a pro-inflation bill than an anti-inflation bill.

If the same coalition of conservative Congressmen and their business lobby pals believe that labor will permit strict controls to be leveled only against wages, while every other element in the economy gets the green light—then some people in Washington are due for a surprise in the months ahead.

There is still time—though not much time—for the Congressional alliance of southern Democrats and northern Republicans to reverse its action. We doubt that they will do it. And we doubt that the American public will soon forget this crime against consumers.

The Silly Season

Perhaps it's the heat, perhaps it's the humidity, perhaps it's the hangover—but spokesmen for big business seem to be making sillier statements than ever. Three recent samples:

Exhibit A: Mr. Clarence Randall, president of the Inland Steel Co. and a big shot in the National Association of Manufacturers, opines that the women of America "are voting us into socialism." Why? Because, says Mr. Randall, "they don't understand the American profit and loss system." (They do know that prices and profits are going up, however.)

Exhibit B: Mr. Wilford King of the extremist Committee for Constitutional Government—sponsored by many big companies and wealthy individuals—finds that the popular demand for price controls and lower prices is a "sinister scheme to regiment industry—thus cutting down production and helping the enemy?" Who does Mr. King blame for all this? You've probably guessed it: ". . . the CIO bosses . . . the power behind the throne."

Exhibit C: Mr. Carlton W. Smith of the American Envelope Co. writes an impassioned letter to the NAM News suggesting that the NAM "select a name that would get away from the term 'profit.'" Mr. Smith says that corporation reports of "profits before taxes" are misleading—that they're not really profits at all until taxes have been deducted. Mr. Smith doesn't tell us what they are.

On the basis of Exhibits A, B, and C, the CIO News respectfully suggests that the three statements be placed in the Smithsonian Institution as perfectly preserved examples of silly-season talk, 1951 style.

Study The Record

On another page, the CIO News prints the Senate voting record on the beef-price rollback. That vote was a key to the fate of effective price controls.

We suggest you study it, and remember clearly how your Senator voted on this important issue.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

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The Spirit Of '51

A Quiet Campaign Progresses

The following article on the campaign to impoverish the federal government was written by Columnist Lowell Mellett and was printed in newspapers throughout the country. It is particularly timely in view of the slashes made in recent appropriations (see story on Page 9) when bills reached the floors of the House and Senate. The Committee to Limit the Federal Tax Power, another collection of tub-thumpers for great wealth spewed by Edward A. Rumely and the Committee for Constitutional Government, is working toward the same end as the American Taxpayers Association.

By LOWELL MELLETT

WHATEVER HAPPENS to the new tax bill just passed by the House of Representatives, boosting most everybody's taxes—whether the Senate will attempt to reduce the rates or to hike them further to provide the total revenue declared necessary by the President—it will be interesting to see what the effect will be on an extraordinary campaign now under way in behalf of the big taxpayers.

It has been under way for a dozen years, but conducted so quietly as to escape national notice.

This is the campaign for a constitutional amendment that would limit to 25% the amount of a man's income that could be taken by Federal income tax. The same limitation would be put on gifts and inheritances.

The amendment originated with an organization called the American Taxpayers' Association, Inc., a blood brother of Dr. Edward A. Rumely's Committee for Constitutional Government.

Dr. Rumely and his associates have been carrying on their campaign with all the zeal and much of the effectiveness of an army of termites. The work is done in State legislatures.

The legislatures are asked to adopt resolutions calling on Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing the amendment. When two-thirds, or 32, of the States have acted favorably, Congress, in their theory, would be required to follow suit.

This apparently is open to some argument, never having been tried before. At the rate the legislatures are being persuaded, the question may be put to the test within a year or two.

Four State legislatures took the desired action this year, Utah, the latest, very recently. That brings the total to 20, only 12 short of the needed number. In some other States the resolution is still pending after favorable action by one of the two houses.

The new Federal tax bill could give a new impetus to the movement, bring to its support persons who would be required for the first time to pay more than 25%. That would apply to a single person who now pays $2436 on a $10,000 income, but would pay $2741 under the bill passed by the House. It would not apply to the millions whose taxes also are being boosted, but who makes less than $10,000 a year.

The real beneficiaries of the proposed amendment, however, would not be people in the middle-income group, but those in the upper brackets.

If, for instance, you make $1 million a year, the House bill would take $900,000 of that. Or to put it another way, you would have only $100,000 left after paying your tax. The amendment, if adopted, would allow you to keep $750,000 of your hard-earned wages.

THE EFFECT of the amendment on the Government's revenue requirements obviously would be devastating. No studies have been made recently, but in 1944 the Treasury estimated that the 25% limitation, if in operation that year, would have reduced the national revenue by $6 billion.

Continued for a time, this would have smashed the Government's credit to smithereens and brought on a national catastrophe. That is, it would have unless other sources of revenue, disregarding the principle of ability to pay, could have been sufficiently exploited. Which means sales taxes, in various forms.

These things are so well understood in Congress that no such amendment could originate there, as Rumely's busy little band seems to have understood.

Some of the legislatures also have come to understand. Three that adopted the amendment later rescinded their action. But in the case of 20 the action still stands.

FEPC Urged As Weapon Against Freedom Foes

THE U. S. SENATE last week was called upon to enact civil rights legislation and to use it "as a weapon to turn against the enemies of the free world."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) led a group of nine senators in introducing eight civil rights bills comprising a comprehensive legislative program for carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Rights and the Dept. of Justice.

The FEPC measures were introduced on June 25, the first anniversary of the Korean invasion and the 10th anniversary of the late President Roosevelt's executive order creating the first Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Humphrey declared it "altogether fitting and proper that on this day of commemoration, the U. S. Senate make itself again aware of the need to face up to its responsibilities," by enacting civil rights legislation.

While America is winning the global conflict with the forces of communism in military terms, he said, it is in danger of losing the political and ideological fight because of discriminatory policies at home.

"Soviet propagandists point daily to the discrepancies between the American theory of democracy and its practices at home," Humphrey declared. "The lack of equality of rights accorded to our Negro citizens has furnished the Soviet propaganda agents with valuable and effective items.

"Russian propaganda has done an all-out job of putting American democracy on the defensive. It seems to me a sad commentary that Americans have to be apologetic for such a weakness in our great democracy."

Another propaganda weapon used by the Soviets to their advantage, Humphrey said, is the contention that Negro soldiers are being used as "cannon fodder" in the Korean war.

He quoted from an article distributed in Czechoslovakia by the Communists which declared that "even on the battlefields of Korea, Negro soldiers feel that they belong to an oppressed and persecuted race."

The article stated further that "the black skins of the wretched victims who have been ordered into the Army serve as a camouflage for the colonial character of the Korean expedition."

Humphrey said that Soviet propaganda, by playing on the Negro question "in this utterly fallacious manner," is directed toward creating disunity in this country and towards breaking up the unity of the free world, which includes many countries with non-Caucasian populations.

HE CALLED discrimination in America "the skeleton in our closet" and "a stubborn infection which saps our strength." He added:

"People everywhere respect, honor and accept America's great leadership in the fields of science and technology. Here we are strong. We can and do face the world with pride and assurance.

"But democracy is more than an achievement, more than material progress, more than elections and government. Democracy is essentially a faith of freedom, of equality, of human dignity and brotherhood."

Humphrey called attention to the significant strides made in the elimination of segregation in the armed forces. He said the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, established in 1948, recommended last year the complete integration of minority racial groups in the armed forces. Steps in that direction had already been taken, he added.

Humphrey declared that human relations are of the utmost importance to people in foreign lands seeking to establish their independence as free and equal nations. At no time has it been so imperative for America to set the example as a practicing democracy, he asserted.

"Organizations representing more than 65 million citizens have gone on record favoring legislation assuring full civil rights to minorities," he said.

"Churches, veterans groups, labor organizations and civic and community organizations all are in the midst of the effort.

"Today, as a result of Fair Employment Practices legislation passed in our cities and states, more than 50 million Americans live in communities which have proclaimed their opposition to discrimination in employment.

"It remains now for Congress to act in accordance with the vast majority of the people of America. It is only in Congress, particularly in the Senate, that the area of civil rights action is ignored."

The bills designed to carry out the civil rights program would:

- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin.
- Protect persons from lynching.
- Outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting.
- Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government.
- Ban segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel.
- Strengthen existing civil rights statutes.
- Protect the right of political participation by minority groups.
- Strengthen the criminal laws relating to peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

(CIO Pres. Philip Murray was one of 16 national labor, civic, veterans and religious organization leaders who last week urged President Truman to create a federal Fair Employment Commission by executive order.)

For Your Union Hall

This Ad Fooled You Once! Will the Same Trick Work Again?

Remember NAM-GOP Inflation! Don't Let It Happen Again!

POSTERS like the above, measuring 12 x 18 inches, are now being distributed by the Democratic National Committee to warn the public against "NAM-GOP inflation." Write the committee at 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., for copies.

Labor Unions--Society's Bulwark

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ASK THE average businessman if he thinks unions are too strong and ought to be curbed and he'll almost be sure to say yes.

In management circles, hope hangs on stubbornly that the day will come when the labor movement can be broken or at least seriously weakened.

Outstanding current example of this big business dream, of course, is the complicated, confusing and silly system set up by the Taft-Hartley law to drive labor nuts.

Yet this anti-labor dream would actually be a boss' nightmare if it came true, in the opinion of Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, author of the new book, "Philosophy of Labor."

Tannenbaum believes that if industrialists succeeded in destroying unions, they would cut their own throats. For trade unionism, he says, is the main bulwark that stands between the survival of the business enterprise system and some form of state ownership.

FURTHERMORE, the trade union is in fact "the conservative force of our time," according to his analysis. But there is nothing static about it, he says, and to look upon "this profound social drift" as "a problem to be solved" is nonsense. He regards unionism as a force "changing the structure of our economy and redistribution of power in our society"—and he sees it as decidedly for the good.

Something new and startling has been happening almost unnoticed, it has taken place so rapidly. That is, "We have become a nation of employes." Most of us work for others and "have become completely dependent upon wages," says Tannenbaum, continuing:

"Such dependence of the mass of the people upon others for all of their income is something new in the world. For our generation, the substance of life is in another man's hands.

"This dependence upon a job has been a cumulative process and has been growing with increasing speed and intensity."

It is against this background that Tannenbaum studies the role of the labor union. He comes up with some surprising and controversial conclusions.

TRADE UNIONISM is a social and ethical as well as an economic system and is a conservative force because its values are those of an older day, he says.

"It is an unwitting effort to return to values derived from the past: security, justice, freedom and faith," he goes on. "It is in those values, explicit and inherent, that man had found his human dignity."

Tannenbaum reminds those who complain some big national unions are centralized and dictatorial, that "they rose to power in the midst of armed conflict." He points to the findings of the La-Follette Committee that 200 agencies employing over 40,000 operatives engaged in labor spying for various firms at a cost of many millions of dollars.

Unlike most modern writers on labor, Tannenbaum does not give the New Deal and Wagner Act the credit—or blame—for increasin the power of American unions. This would have happened anyway, he believes.

"The New Deal merely hastened the process. It neither initiated it nor could have prevented it." The forces making for the rapid growth of unionism lie much deeper, he says.

"The trade union saved the worker his initiative and gave him an opportunity to act as a moral person," he says. "The 'society' that he needed had returned. He was a man once again, not just a cog in a machine, and not just a 'hand' to be discarded and abandoned."

INTELLECTUAL reformers, Utopians and revolutionaries, Tannenbaum thinks, failed to understand or accept trade unionism as sufficient, but have sought to use it for their own purposes. Indeed, he says, unionism has had few outside friends.

"Everyone seems to know where the trade union ought to go except the trade unionist," he says, and the unionist himself hasn't done much talking about it.

He has "had to live by the light that was in his mind and to resist attempts by outsiders either to disrupt or to capture his organization."

Tannenbaum believes that an outstanding evil of the day lies in the separation of both worker and owner, or stockholder, from moral identity with his source of income.

It is sometimes hard for people to see what is too close to them. Dr. Tannenbaum, as an earnest and intelligent observer studying the struggle between labor and industry from the sidelines, calls attention to important trends leading—nobody knows yet just where.

A Philosophy of Labor. 199 p. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.75.

URW To Open Talks With Two Of 'Big 4'

The CIO Rubber Workers will open contract negotiations with two members of the industry's "Big Four" early this month.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said talks will begin in New York City on July 10 with the Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co., and in Cleveland the next day with the Firestone Tire Co.

Negotiations will be held under wage reopening provisions of contracts signed late in 1950.

ANG Pres. Martin:

'Newspaper Industry Is Committing Suicide'

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE NEWSPAPER industry of the country is committing suicide, Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild told the 18th annual ANG convention in Pittsburgh last week.

In a bitter attack on the policy of the nation's daily papers in curtailing operations "without warning and without rhyme or reason," Martin cited the recent suspension of the St. Louis Star-Times as an example of "wanton, barefaced and selfish slaughter of a free and independent newspaper" by management "in one long, murderous stroke."

He pointed out that as a result of the paper's closing, more than 500 workers, including many ANG members, were thrown out of their jobs. He condemned the action as "cold-blooded, cowardly murder."

"What have we come to when newspaper owners would rather kill great and influential papers than tackle the problem of rising costs with courage?" he asked.

Sam B. Eubanks, retiring ANG executive vice president, declared the publishers have allowed an "international trust" to seize control of newsprint. The trust dictates what publishers shall pay for newsprint "and in some cases determines who gets it," he charged.

THE STEEL industry, for example, could not operate without knowing how much iron ore it will get and how much it will cost, he pointed out.

"Newspaper publishers, however, don't know from one day to the next what price they're going to have to pay for their raw material," he said, "And we the people who work for them must suffer the consequences."

Eubanks outlined for the delegates plans for the establishment of a national labor daily newspaper designed to advance and interpret better the cause of labor.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a good story Pres. Harry Martin (left) of the CIO Newspaper Guild told at the Guild convention in Pittsburgh to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, ANG Executive Vice Pres. Sam B. Eubanks (at the right of Murray), who was not a candidate for re-election, and ANG Secy.-Treas. Ralph Novak (right). Plans were laid for a labor daily.

The ANG executive vice president, who is retiring from office after 10 years' service to promote the undertaking, pictured the new paper as a medium to create new jobs and to pioneer the way to newspaper expansion in the country.

The project is an outgrowth of a highly successful experiment of Pittsburgh newspaper employes in publishing the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter during a 47-day lockout of the city's three dailies last fall.

The Pittsburgh Guild and 11 AFL unions in the newspaper mechanical departments formed a publishing corporation at that time which has never been dissolved. A surplus of $50,000 left in the treasury after the Reporter ceased publication is understood to be available for promotion of the new daily.

Eubanks will start a tour of the country in July to begin a subscription drive among trade unions to determine whether such a paper is needed and if support for it is to be forthcoming.

ANG Secy.-Treas. Ralph Novak called for an intensive organizing drive for new members in cities not covered by Guild contracts. He urged that an end be put to "free riders," those newspaper workers who get the benefits of ANG contract gains without being dues-paying members.

Declaring that the organizing program cannot be successful without help from local or neighboring Guildsmen, Novak called for the establishment of "functioning organizing committees" to assist national representatives.

"There are 5000 potential members who are outside the Taft-Hartley law, who are outside the National Labor Relations Board's delaying action, who are unaffected by the legal objections of publishers' attorneys," he said. "They are under our contracts, yet they are not helping to sustain our union."

Martin, who is serving the Economic Cooperation Administration as director of the Labor Information Division in Europe, said a new international federation of the world's free journalist unions is desperately needed to replace the Intl. Organization of Journalists. The IOJ was captured and destroyed by the Communists.

"Our friends among the European journalists unions, embittered by their unhappy experience in the IOJ, have been reluctant to chance a repetition and consequently have left themselves wide open for a Communist propaganda binge," he told the convention.

Only since the first of the year has genuine support for a new international union been mustered among the journalistic groups of Europe, he explained.

Referring to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' World congress of white collar workers in Brussels in April, Martin declared he had "every confidence" that the new project will make a great contribution toward international understanding among white collar workers in every country outside the Iron Curtain.

Convention speakers included R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization and Tilford Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

THE CONVENTION went on record as favoring establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order; called for support of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; and endorsed the work of CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods in the United Labor Policy Committee.

Delegates also passed a resolution urging the federal government to lend money at low interest to U. S. manufacturers interest to U. S. manufacturers interprovide domestic newsprint at reasonable prices.

Communications Workers Win Pay Boosts For 20,000

THE CIO Communications Workers last week signed a contract with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. that gave a 10% wage increase and other benefits to 20,000 workers.

The agreement covers long-lines employes in 42 states and the District of Columbia, and is the ninth signed by CWA with Bell System companies since June 2. Together the nine contracts cover 151,914 employes.

The settlement follows the 10% wage increase pattern established in earlier agreements. However, a portion of it—1.6%—is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

Basic wage increases range from a low of $3 weekly for starting rates in some smaller towns to a high of $9 a week in larger cities. AT&T employes in 19 communities across the country were reclassified upward by an additional $1 to $3 weekly.

In Maryland, employes of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. voted to strike unless the company moves on the union's wage proposal. CWA has asked a 10% increase and contends that the company offer is less than that amount.

Northwestern Bell recently seized the opportunity afforded by the intervention during negotiations of the AFL Electrical Workers to give a unilateral $3 to $6 weekly increase, which CWA charges is considerably below the 10% pattern established by other Bell companies.

CWA spokesmen pointed out that the long-lines contract covers several hundred workers in Northwestern Bell territory. Their basic increases range up to $8 weekly,

Meanwhile, the strike of Southern California CWA members against the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. continued,

The company has agreed to put a 10% wage increase into effect for its 20,000 workers, but refused to agree to changes in working conditions proposed by the union.

Murray: Inflation Is '5th Column'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, speaking at the Newspaper Guild convention, unleashed a blistering attack on "selfish interests" which, he said, "have been victimizing the American consumer" during the national emergency.

He accused big business of "common everyday theft" in what he termed extortion of exorbitant profits taken from the pockets of wage earners.

The Defense Production Act must be strengthened to provide enforced price controls "with no appeasement to any specific selfish group," he declared.

Calling for a fight against totalitarianism at home as well as abroad, Murray said inflation is just as much a threat to the nation as the aggression of the Communists in Korea.

"Inflation has cost American consumers more than $17 billion since the start of the Korean war," he declared. "It is the fifth column in this country and the most dangerous enemy we have at home.

"Manufacturers have been charging fantastic prices for the articles they manufacture and the consumer has been the victim of their selfishness.

"No American citizen disputes the right of an industry to earn a reasonable return on investment. But no industry should attempt to exploit the people in order to pile up its tremendous profits."

He called the Defense Production Act a "hypocritical piece of legislation" even when it was first passed and said he predicted at the time it would be unworkable because it would spread national discontent.

The record, he said, has borne him out. He appealed to the American people to "rise and protest" against continuation of the Act in its present form.

ON THE ISSUE of communism, Murray said the Guild had done a "tremendous job" in ridding the union of left-wing leaders and had set an example which other CIO unions followed.

"Your union took the initiative against the Communists who had infiltrated with the idea of taking over the Newspaper Guild for their own use," he declared.

"You fought them successfully in your own way and today the Guild can be proud of the part you took in the battle against these disrupters."

Guild collective bargaining contracts have made newspaper writing a career, he said.

$600,000 Needed For Labor Daily

It has been estimated that approximately 30,000 annual subscription at $20 a year will be required to meet operating expenses of the proposed national labor daily newspaper.

This will permit the paper to sustain itself without either advertising revenue or a subsidy.

ROLE OF CIO in international affairs has resulted in representation at many world meetings in Europe this summer. Above, labor spokesmen get together at conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. Left to right, seated, are Hans Gottfurcht, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' chief of education service; Harry Nutt, general secretary of the United Kingdom Workers' Educational Association and secretary of the Intl. Federation of Workers Educational Associations, and Frank L. Fernbach, associate director of CIO Dept. of Education and Research; standing, Pres. John E. Eklund of AFL Teachers Union. UNESCO sponsors cultural exchanges.

ANOTHER meeting that drew a CIO delegation was that of the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland. Seen during a recess are (left to right) U. S. Assistant Secy. of Labor Philip Kaiser (partly shown); Rudolph Faupl of AFL Machinists; Boyd Wilson, field representative of CIO Steelworkers; John T. O'Brien of AFL Teamsters, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

UNESCO'S Progress Is Global

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is operating in high gear, its director-general, Jaimes Torres Bode, reported to its convention at Paris, France.

The UN affiliate has a mission of spreading understanding and cultural exchanges among nations.

During the past year, Bode announced, UNESCO has accomplished:

- The award of 69 international fellowships for students and experts.
- Purchase of books worth $1.2 million, through UNESCO book coupons, for distribution in countries where currency problems prevent import of sufficient numbers of textbooks and other specialized volumes.
- Signing by 22 countries of an agreement permitting free circulation of educational material.
- Convening of four seminars on adult education.
- Progress toward a Universal Copyright Convention.
- Sending of educational missions to Bolivia, Burma and India.
- Establishment of a Fundamental Education Center at Patzcuaro, Mexico.

The Mexican Center was hailed both by Torres Bode and Howard H. Sargeant, head of the U. S. delegation and deputy Assistant Secretary of State of Public Affairs. Sargeant was elected conference president.

"On the day when UNESCO can reckon not a single center but 100 to 200 centers like Patzcuaro," Torres Bode said, "men will have come to recognize in the Blue flag of the United Nations, the guardian symbol of justice and progress."

The conference admitted Japan, Laos, Viet Nam and Western Germany to UNESCO membership.

Frank L. Fernbach of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research is one of the advisers to the U. S. delegation.

Finns Put First Things First; They Withdraw From WFTU

THE TRADE unions of Finland opened their national convention in Helsinki last week with the first item on the program their withdrawal from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Formal withdrawal would only formalize a situation that has existed since 1949. At that time the Social Democrats, who control the Finnish unions, waxed indignant when WFTU officials went to Finland and joined in a fight between the Labor government and the Communists over the large strikes shaking the country.

The Finns immediately stopped paying dues to the WFTU, and have paid none since.

Social Democrat delegates to the convention outnumber their combined opponents by 152 to 65.

WFTU big shots from all over Europe were on hand for the convention, along with a generous representation of observers from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions headed by General Secretary J. M. Oldenbroek. Several Russian union leaders also were in Helsinki.

Franco Takes Revenge For Strike Wave

THE RECENT strikes in several provinces of Spain are serving as a pretex for Dictator Franco to repress all who are considered enemies of his dictatorial Falangist regime, according to word received from the Union General de Trabajadores de Espana in exile.

Pascual Tomas, exiled Spanish labor leader now in France, has informed the CIO that the method being used by Franco in taking vengeance upon the workers consists of banishing them to other provinces.

Tomas reported that on June 11 such deportations occurred at Bilbao, Baracaldo, Portugalete, Ermua and Durango.

Communists Teach Lesson In Pettiness

Communist resentment at the sturdy independence of their next-door neighbors, the Finns, manifests itself in petty fashion on occasion.

The Workers Intl. Athletic Games are being held in connection with the Finnish national trade union convention in Helsinki. When it became apparent nothing would stop the withdrawal of the Finnish workers from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, the Iron Curtain countries suddenly boycotted the sports contests.

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO Aide Hits Effort To Weaken ILO Plan

THE 34TH international conference of the Intl. Labor Organization was heading toward a close last week with delegates representing 64 nations preparing to vote on the proposals they had been discussing for the previous three weeks.

A host of hot issues faced the assemblage. They ranged from minimum wages for farm workers to equal pay for equal work.

An employer attack on a proposed ILO convention covering equal pay for equal work was hit hard by Boyd Wilson, of the CIO Steelworkers, a member of the Equal Remuneration Committee. A Dutch employer had asked that it be watered down by an exemption for women workers "when statistics show they produce less work."

"People can't be reduced to charts and graphs," Wilson exploded. "We are dealing with people, not machines. This suggestion is making a guinea pig out of a basic principle which, it has been proved time and again, will work.

International communism lost its last place on the ILO governing body June 26 when Poland, which had been represented on the body, was replaced by Portugal. The change was voted by government members. It led to speculation as to future ILO activities by other Iron Curtain countries,

Bulgaria tried to vote after a bitterly condemnatory speech against Japan. William Rappard, who was presiding, ruled the nation could not cast a ballot because her dues haven't been paid for two years.

In addition to Wilson, CIO advisers to the American delegates are Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers; Martin Kyne, executive vice president of the Retail & Wholesale Workers, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

Fette Elected By Reich Labor

CHRISTIAN FETTE was elected president of the increasingly powerful German Federation of Labor at its recent convention at Essen, in the British occupation zone.

He succeeds Hans Boeckler, who died in February after leading the successful fight for a labor voice in the direction of the coal, iron and steel industries.

Delegates representing 5,641,000 members attended the convention —the first large-scale congress of free labor in Germany since Hitler assumed power in 1933.

They showed their opposition to communism by voting down, 244 to 7, a Red move to debate armament.

"We are against war and strongly favor peace," George Reuter, deputy chairman of the federation, told the Communists. "But delegates of a power that is armed to the teeth cannot demand that we make ourselves defenseless."

At the same time the delegates warned the government that the unions will "act" unless it does something to curb nazism.

Dollar Drive Of PAC Aided By Inflation

CONGRESSIONAL fiddling while inflation destroys the nation's economic house is spurring political activity all over the country, dollar drive collectors for the CIO Political Action Committee report.

More than ever before, they say, union members are becoming aware of the importance of political activity and recognizing that their voluntary contribution of a buck to PAC is still their best investment.

At the same time, according to PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, there is increasing activity along the all-important line of building block and precinct organizations and registering union members as voters.

"Inflation," said Kroll, "has already cost each union member over $110. We could have saved that in 1950 had we done a better job in the congressional elections of electing to Congress more people aware of their responsibility to their constituents."

"There are indications we will have the funds and the organization to do that better job in 1952."

The key to successful voluntary dollar drives, it was reported, is individual contact between the collector and the donor.

UNIONS are discovering that "dollars don't walk in" but that most union members are willing and anxious to help political action if contacted in person. Shop stewards form the backbone of the voluntary dollar drive organization.

PAC Comptroller George Rettinger reports more PAC dollar activity than ever before and credits the fact to inflation and the realization that the kind of Congress the country has determined the kind of anti-inflation action that will be taken.

"Practically every union is today doing a better job than it ever has before," Rettinger said. "If they keep it up we should be able to make labor's political voice even more powerful."

PLANS FOR ACTION to stop inflation were laid by these Milwaukee CIO local union presidents at a recent conference—and included a lot of letters they and their wives wrote as soon as they returned home. Nat Goldfinger, associate director of the CIO Research & Education Dept., was the principal speaker. CIO action to halt inflation continues at local levels.

Carey Urges More Public Housing

SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey of the CIO last week called for the construction of at least 75,000 public housing units this year and the reinstatement of stricter rent controls in the Defense Production Act.

"By cutting back on our already meager slum clearance program," Carey told the National Housing Conference, in Washington, "we strike at the very ideals of better democratic living which must activate our whole military program."

The House cut the public housing program to 5000 units, but the Senate voted to restore the figure to 50,000 units.

Carey, who is also president of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, put the CIO on record as "bitterly and vehemently" condemning the "butchering job" which the Senate Banking and Currency Committee did on the control sections of the DPA.

The 350 delegates heard Carey put the blame for the defeat of essential legislation on the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"The program of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce," Carey declared, "as we see it expressed before congressional committees, in its lobbying, in its propaganda, can have no other result—if it should be successful—than in the undermining of our economy."

Delegates from cities and states throughout the nation gave "battle reports" in the fight by local communities for slum clearance and low rental housing. Everywhere local housing authority leaders and civic leaders found an almost identical pattern of growing support for slum clearance and low-rent housing led and encouraged by labor.

Other speakers included:

- Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), who warned public housing authorities that high costs would kill the program.
- Sen. Taft (R. O.), who thought that there was justification for more than 50,000 public housing units.

In a letter to the conference, President Truman attacked the "selfish interests" who "have been urging action in the name of defense that would in effect destroy the public housing program."

He said that he "was very glad that the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, could not be misled" by the interests' campaign of misrepresentation and "has strongly backed a substantial public housing program that is so clearly within our present means to perform even though it is less than we should do."

THE PRESIDENT said that he was counting on the conference's membership to help him put across not only the public housing program, but to assist him "on the whole broad front of defending our country, maintaining a sound economy, and assuring fair play under our democracy."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers is a vice president of the conference.

Directors elected or retained include John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, Irving Rosenberg of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union and Newark Housing Authority commissioner; Edward Leonard of the CIO Steelworkers, chairman of the Allegheny County (Pa.) Housing Authority, and Robert Gaitens, Steelworkers' staff representative.

Kamp Guilty In Defiance Of Congress

JOSEPH P. Kamp, the surly fuehrer of the Constitutional Educational League, last week won the unenviable distinction of being the first person ever to be convicted twice for contempt of Congress.

A jury in U. S. Court in Washington found him guilty, after but 15 minutes' deliberation, of wilful defiance last year of the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.).

Specifically, it found he refused to disclose to the committee on June 6, 1950, the names of large contributors who helped his organization carry a goodly share of the anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal, neo-fascist and anti-Semitic propaganda being dumped on Americans by reactionary spokesmen for great wealth.

A few days later, he began serving a four-month term in the District of Columbia jail on another contempt of Congress conviction. tion. This one grew out of his refusal to answer similar questions put to him by House lobby investigators in 1947.

He fought the conviction all the way through the U. S. Supreme Court before it stuck and he served his term.

KAMP is subject to a maximum of one year in jail and a $1000 fine on the new conviction. He continued at liberty in bail and said he will appeal.

The conviction followed a trial of less than four days that included a few hectic moments.

On June 27, Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews warned Benedict F. Fitzgerald, Jr., a government witness who had served as counsel to the Buchanan committee, and John J. Wilson, Kamp's attorney, to keep their politics out of the trial. The two had engaged in a bitter wrangle when Fitzgerald testified that Rep. Brown (R. O.), a committee member, had "played politics" with the investigation and was a "self-appointed counsel" for Kamp.

Wilson accused him of using the trial as a sounding board for his political views before the judge quieted them.

Lausche Does About-Face; Vetoes Bill To Aid Disabled

GOV. LAUSCHE (D.) of Ohio, who has blown hot and blown cold before, did it again less than 24 hours before the Ohio Legislature shut up shop and went home.

He vetoed what had been called the "most human bill of the session," a measure he had supported, and which labor and industry, Democrats and Republicans had backed.

It would have given 3800 permanently and totally disabled industrial accident victims $25 a week to live on instead of amounts as low as the $8 and $9 a week they have been receiving—for as long as 28 years — from workmen's compensation.

Lausche's excuse was the need of balancing the budget. The bill would have cost the Ohio treasury about $3 million. Besides, he said, its enactment would have opened the door to other pensioners.

And the money should have come from the workmen's compensation fund rather than the general fund, he claimed, conveniently ignoring the fact that such action would have violated the Ohio Constitution.

The people who would have benefited from such a law are those who have lost both arms, or both legs, or both eyes in industrial accidents, or who suffered broken backs. Many of them have been confined for years.

The plight of the older cases among them is particularly touching, as they have not received any of the increases in workmen's compensation since they were injured.

The Republican-controlled Legislature, eager to break away for home, reacted characteristically. The GOP decided to make political capital of the veto, and complete with all arms, legs, eyes and strong backs, went home without over-riding the veto.

Orchid Awarded ACW Housing

High praise was bestowed at the National Housing Conference at Washington on the New York City cooperative housing developments of the CIO Clothing Workers.

S. F. Boden, executive director of the United Housing Foundation, Inc., said that, "with one outstanding exception we must look to the European democracies to discover what cooperative housing can mean to the social and economic life of the nation. The only exception is the three projects sponsored by the Clothing Workers."

Rumanian Union Committee Jailed; Tried To Aid Workers

MEMBERS OF Rumania's Danube-Black Sea Canal Trade Union Committee have been fired from their positions and dumped into jail—for trying to improve the inhuman working conditions of the thousands employed in digging the huge ditch.

It took place only little more than a week after Rumania's Communist-controlled newspapers were filled with praise for the progress of work on the canal.

It served as a forceful reminder to all union leaders behind the Iron Curtain that their function is not to improve the lot of their members, but to act as slave drivers.

Coming as it did in the wake of the press campaign lauding of the canal project, it also showed how easily the Communists can label a thing a success or a failure—and then switch labels.

The committee was charged with everything from infringing on the principles of "democracy" to turning the union's premises into a saloon and pleasure resort, according to the New York Times of June 24.

The canal is intended to cut the water distance between Cernavoda, on the Danube, and the Black Sea by 75%. In addition, it will speed the industrialization of Dobruja and open to irrigation and agriculture thousands of barren acres.

Most of those digging it are reported to be slave laborers from Hungary and other Iron Curtain countries, and members of the vanished Rumanian middle class.

'Econo-Misers' In Congress Make With Meat-Ax

DESPITE THE fact that all government agencies are girding themselves to handle the record-breaking workloads caused by the national defense program, Congress seems determined to cripple their efficiency.

Using "economy" as a smokescreen, a coalition of Republican-Dixiecrat reactionaries is re-enacting the same kind of anti-labor, anti-social legislation that typied the ill-famed 80th Congress of 1947-48.

The pattern was established in the case of the first of the current appropriations bills to reach a vote, that providing funds for the Dept. of Labor, Federal Security Agency and related bureaus.

Through floor maneuvers in both House and Senate, anti-labor "hatchet men" combined to push through amendments severely crippling many vital public welfare services.

Chief pressure groups behind such wasteful "economies" are the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Constitutional Government. All have urged the meat-ax technique of making reductions in government expenses without proper consideration of the value os services rendered.

THE "ECONOMY" block is now applying the same method to all other bills appropriating funds to run government agencies in the critical year ahead.

Most damage is being done by amendments that aim at reducing the number of employes in each federal agency. Acting first, the House adopted a rider sponsored by Rep. Jensen (R. Ia.) that would gradually reduce jobs by 20% by allowing agencies to fill only one of every four jobs that become vacant.

After six days of bitter wrangling, the Senate went further and adopted an amendment proposed by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) that cuts payroll funds by 10%. Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) joined in leading the "economy" drive.

NEARLY SIX MILLION AGED now getting checks each month through the Social Security Act provisions for public assistance, old-age and survivors insurance will feel the Congress "economy" block's cut in funds for Labor-FSA personnel. Efficient service may be impossible with a 10% cut in funds for processing their claims.

The "economies" voted by the Senate in the Labor-FSA appropriations mean inevitable cuts in the services of agencies dealing with child health and welfare, vocational rehabilitation, general health activities, social security, industrial safety, conciliation and mediation, and labor and public welfare in general.

In one of the bitterest debates on record over such relatively small sums of money, opponents of the cuts—led by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.)—accused the economy group of being "heartless" and of measuring a few dollars against many lives.

Lehman sought to have the Senate exempt several federal health agencies from Ferguson's proposal.

He pointed out that the relatively small amount of money ($705,563) that the Senate was denying would reduce important research in cancer, heart disease, mental health, drug addiction and tooth decay, and that no one could tell how many lives would be lost because of such false economy.

Bluntly referring to Ferguson as a "hatchet man" and to Douglas as "a great liberal on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, but a great conservative on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays," Neely said the Senate's action in cutting the staffs of the health agencies will be "disastrous to the afflicted, the agonized and the dying."

Despite their valiant battle, 36 Republicans joined 22 Democrats in pushing through Ferguson's rider by a vote of 58 to 24. Seventeen Democratic supporters were from the South.

House and Senate conferees are now working out the final version, but heavy personnel cuts are certain.

Besides the Dept. of Labor and FSA, the National Labor Relations Board, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Railroad Retirement and National Mediation Board will be affected by the cuts in this bill.

If the House concurs with the Ferguson amendment, it will mean:

- **A reduction in the staffs of the Labor-FSA agencies by an estimated 4700 employes.**
- **Not only the forced abandonment of certain emergency services planned, but the discontinuance also of some of regular, peacetime activities.**

ALTHOUGH industrial harmony is essential to full defense production, the Congressional "economies" will make huge cuts in agencies which handle labor disputes.

It is estimated that the number of employes cut in these establishments will be as follows: National Labor Relations Board 150, National Mediation Board 25, and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 70.

At the same time, Congress would also contribute directly to the causes of industrial disputes by critically reducing the staff available for enforcement of federal labor laws, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Law, etc.

The Solicitor's Office in the Dept. of Labor, which carries on this work, took a cut of $100,000 in the House and $75,000 more in the Senate.

The Bureau of Labor Standards, which through its inspection programs insures minimum standards of safe working conditions, also was cut by 25 jobs.

Veterans, including those now fighting in Korea, also will feel the result of the "economy" axe.

The House hacked $839,000 also from the Veterans' Employment Service, which devotes special attention to getting jobs for GI's. The cut would mean a loss of about 144 jobs and a great reduction in service. The Senate put most of this back, however, after the big veterans' groups put on the heat.

NEVERTHELESS, the Ferguson rider also would cut the Dept. of Labor unit on veterans' reemployment rights.

If Congress showed no concern for the sick or wounded veterans, it was at least consistent in also not sparing either the aged or the young.

It hacked an estimated 1500 jobs from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, making the efficient processing of claims from the aged, widows and orphans almost impossible. The Railroad Retirement Board was also hit in similar fashion, taking a reduction of 90 jobs.

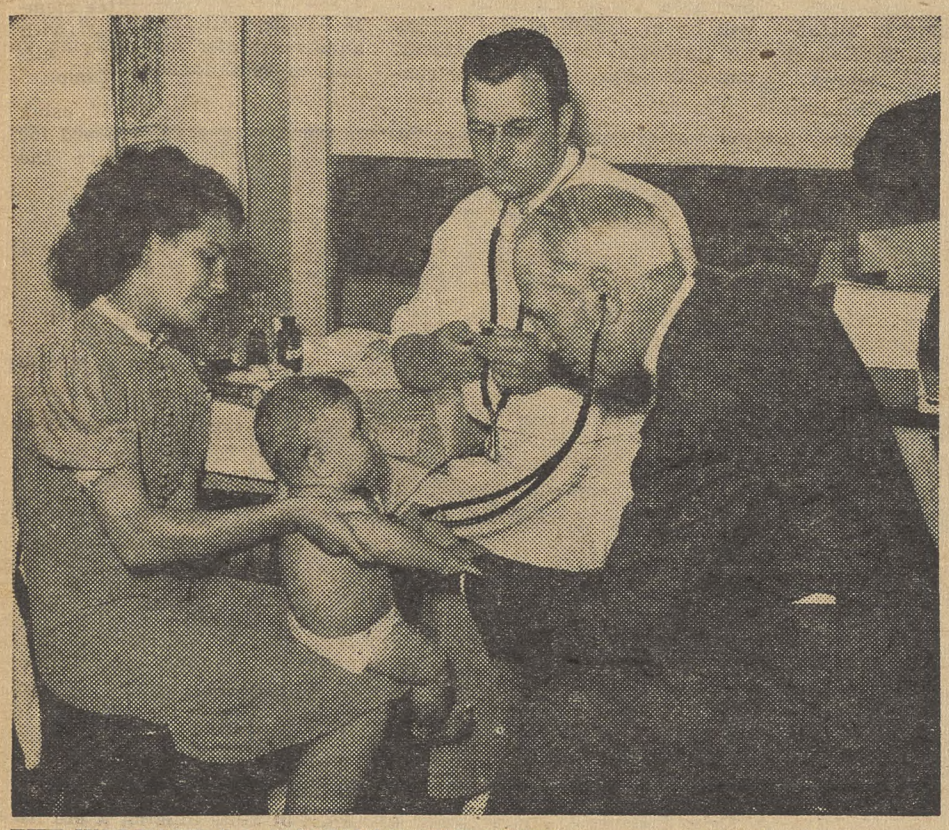
Child Welfare services were also seriously curtailed. The Children's Bureau lost 35 positions and the Office of Education 60.

The curtailment of services of any agency, however, is not reflected fully in the total number of jobs lost in that agency alone.

In the case of child welfare services, for example, the Secretary of Labor is vested by law with responsibility for promoting improved working standards for children. His office was cut 33%, with the loss of about 100 jobs.

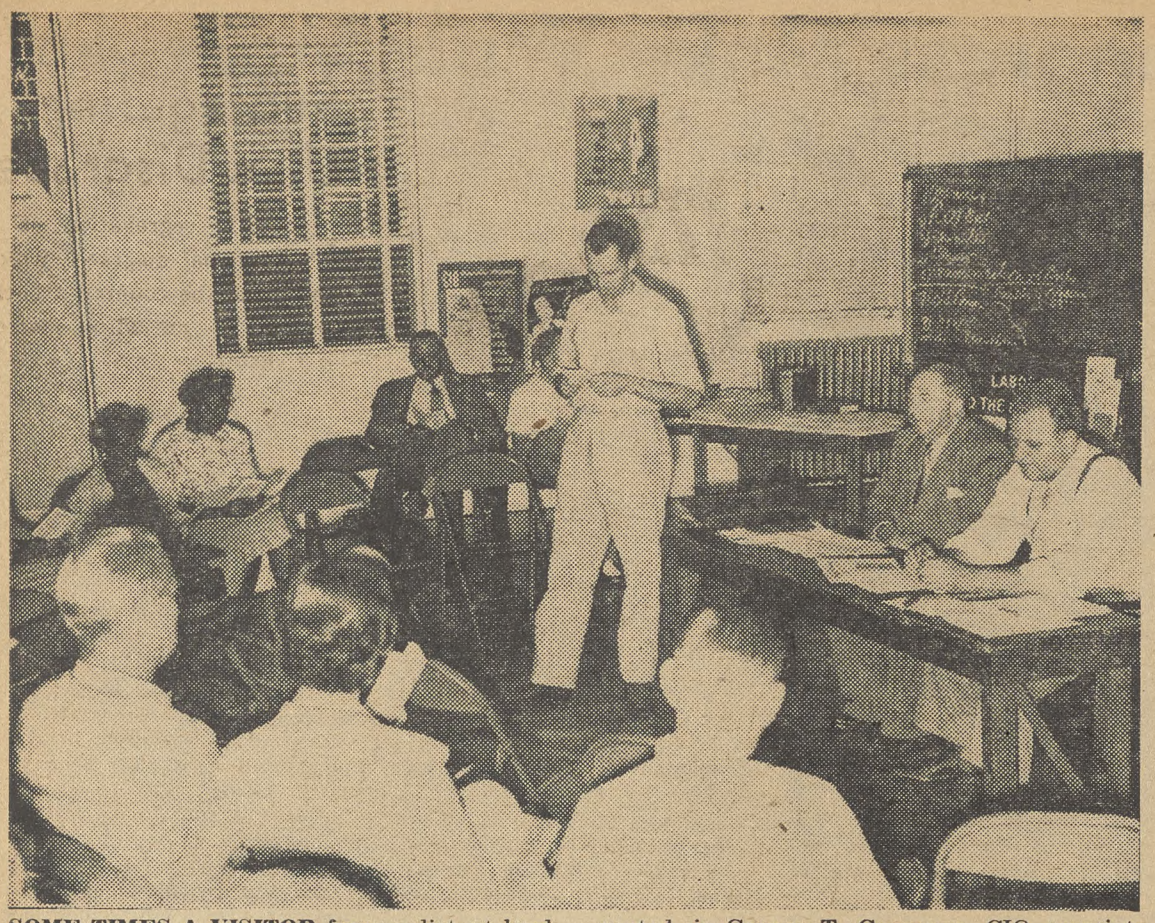
In addition, the lax enforcement of existing laws that will result from the reduction in the department's legal staff makes the work of the Children's Bureau all the more important.

Yet it will have a smaller staff with which to do a much bigger job.



THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN CHILDREN was scorned by the Senate when it upheld the Ferguson Amendment to the Labor-FSA Appropriations Bill curtailing funds for many services to young children. This child health clinic is administered by funds made available through the Children's Bureau.

MAXIMUM PRODUCTION for defense and civilian needs will be hampered severely by the cut in Labor-FSA funds voted by the Senate. The best possible use of available manpower depends upon counseling and placement advice such as that of the U. S. Employment Service pictured here.



SOME TIMES A VISITOR from a distant land pays a visit to a CIO school. Seated second from the right is John F. Kenny, Australian trade union leader and member of the Australian Parliament. At the extreme right, seated, is George T. Guernsey, CIO associate director of education. Philip Weightman of PAC staff is in the center background, and Stuart Brock of the CIO education staff is standing in the center.

TYPICAL of the informality at CIO summer schools is this scene at the Maryland-Virginia School showing the students seated on the steps at the Brethren Service Center, New Windsor, Md., listening to a lecture. Three CIO schools have been held and three are scheduled for July and August.

The Students Make Each CIO School Different

THE CIO Summer School season is well on its way. Three schools have been held. Three more will be held during July and August. Others are planned later.

Each school has an atmosphere all its own—an atmosphere that sends the students away boosting CIO schools. Which is natural, for the students help to create the atmosphere they enjoy.

The Maryland-Virginia School is an example. Wearing identifying labels, the entire student body one night drove from the school which was held at the Brethren Service Center, New Windsor, Md., to Baltimore to attend the founding meeting of the Maryland United Labor Policy Committee.

One of the students helped the others to understand the significance of the meeting. He was Joseph Brennan, a member of Local 33, Shipbuilding Workers, Baltimore, who explained that as a matter of fact labor has been working together in Maryland for over a year through the United Labor Political Action Committee.

ABOUT HALF of the students were Negro members of the CIO. After the entire group had been studying and playing together for five days as a harmonious team, it was one of the Negro students, James E. Lindsey —also a member of Local 33 of the Shipbuilding Union, who uniquely summed it up in a piece he did for the school's paper.

"It's here that I have met and here I have won, not a friend, but many friends."

In addition to the Shipbuilding Workers, five other unions were represented at the school. They were the auto, textile, clothing and telephone unions and the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Murray On Board Of Red Cross

The board of governors of the American Red Cross has elected CIO Pres. Philip Murray a governor at large for a term expiring in 1954, according to an announcement by Pres. E. Roland Harriman.

Schools also have been held for the Iowa-Nebraska area at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, and for the South at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Schools scheduled for July and August are:

Missouri School, YWCA, near Kimmswick, Mo., July 22-28; California School at Camp Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Cal., Aug. 12-18; Rocky Mountain School at Estes Park, Colo.; Association Camp, Aug. 26-Sept. 1.

For the first time the National CIO will conduct the school in cooperation with the California CIO Council the unions and Univ. of Southern California. Each union will be in charge of day classes for its members, but recreational and evening programs will be conducted by the CIO Education and Research Dept.

Speakers scheduled for the evening programs include Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers, and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, leader of the Indian Democratic Socialist Party, who will be in this country under the auspices of the Foundation for World Government.

Applications should be sent to George T. Guernsey, CIO Associate Director of Education, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Other schools planned later are: Oklahoma—Oklahoma Univ., Sept. 9; Pennsylvania — Brydenwood YWCA Camp, Wernersville, Sept. 16; Texas—Palestine, date to be announced later, and Alabama, details to be announced later.

THAT THERE ARE GOOD TIMES at the CIO schools is obvious. Here Joe Brennan (left) and James Lindsey are enjoying a light moment during the course. Both are members of Local 33, Shipbuilding Workers, Baltimore, Md., and attended the Virginia-Maryland School.

STUDENTS at the CIO Missouri School study outdoors. The fifth annual Missouri School, which will be held at the YWCA Camp, near Kimmswick, Mo., will offer a wide range of subjects including mobilization problems, international affairs, building unions, labor history, educational committees, political action training, public speaking, etc. This photo was taken during last year's session of the school. Looks nice and cool.

Wash. Council Backs Fight For Strong DPA

THE Washington State CIO Council, in its first convention since throwing off the Communist yoke 14 months ago, voted solid support for the National CIO in the fight for an effective Defense Production Act.

The convention was held in Seattle.

The 125 delegates called for repeal of the present DPA and for enactment of a legislative program to include:

1. A roll back of prices to pre-Korean War levels.

2. Prohibition of speculation in basic commodities.

3. The right of labor to organize, to obtain wage increases and to improve working conditions.

4. Guaranteed cost of production prices to working farmers, with subsidies if necessary.

The convention showed how it stood on the Korean situation when it voted down a resolution criticizing the United States for supporting all nations which oppose Soviet Russia. Other resolutions urged sweeping liberalization of federal veterans' programs and tightening of the State's safety laws.

Ernest Preston, Seattle Steelworker, was elected president, defeating Arvid Swenson, Seattle, a member of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. Vice Pres. George Bradshaw, Puyallup, Brewery Worker, and Secy.-Treas. Harold Slater of Raymond, Woodworkers, were re-elected without opposition.

Named to the executive board were Marjorie Strand, Seattle; Ed Heber, Bellingham; Julius Wickre, Hoquiam; Jim Yamouchi, Pasco; James Thompson, Spokane, and R. J. Caroni, Tacoma.

U. S. Policy On Leave Lagging

PRIVATE employers' leave policy is more liberal than that of the U. S. government, Richard Shoemaker, legislative representative of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, told the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee last week.

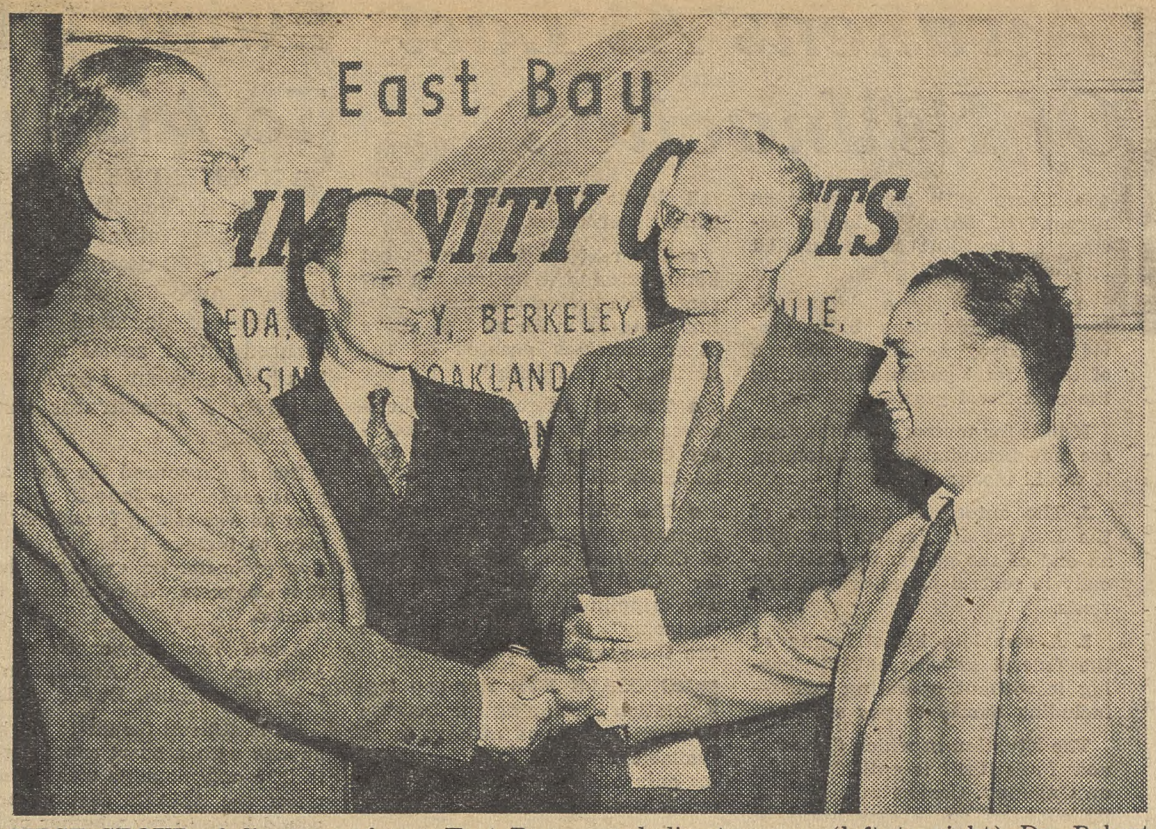
Shoemaker, who argued for more annual leave instead of proposed reductions, said:

"Excused absences in private industry are not charged against vacation time. In Federal service they are."

Conroy To Head CCL Delegates To ICFTU

Four delegates will represent the 360,000 members of the Canadian Congress of Labour at the Milan World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

They are headed by Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy, a member of the ICFTU executive. The others are Fred Dowling, Canadian director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers; James E. McGuire, of the railroad unions, and Silby Barrett, Canadian director of the Mine Workers' Dist. 50. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.



FIRST GROUP of directors of new East Bay Federation of Community Chests, just organized at Berkeley, Cal., includes Pres. Romildo Caruso (right) of Local 76, CIO Auto Workers. Shown with him at reception to new officers and directors are (left to right) Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of Univ. of California and also of the federation; Secy.-Treas. S. M. Pratt of the Greater Alameda County CIO Council and Norris Nash, campaign chairman.

Memo To NLRB: Clean Of WHAT?

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has taken the leadership in a "Keep-the-Plant-Clean" campaign.

There may be plenty of steel shavings on the plant floor for the janitors to worry about but no longer will they have to bother with those filthy pieces of union literature.

The NLRB's unanimous decision on the subject came in a case involving the Portland Cement Co., Monolith, Cal., the AFL Cement Workers and an unaffiliated union.

"An employer," the board ruled, "can lawfully prevent the distribution of literature in the plant proper, even during the employes' non-working time, in the interest of keeping the plant clean and orderly, at least where it is not evident that such activity cannot really be conducted somewhere off the employer's premises."

The trial examiner in the case was not such an eager-beaver clean-upper as the NLRB members. He had held that the company illegally interfered with the employes' right to organize when it removed an election campaign bulletin posted in the plant and prohibited the distribution of union literature in the factory.

The NLRB, in over-ruling him, did not explain how union notices on bulletin boards cluttered up the plant.

Union organizer pointed out that bulletin boards served a very useful purpose of keeping members informed of union activities. Their use is the first step in breaking down employes' fear of company reprisals if they join the union.

Six GOP Congressmen Don't Like Foreigners

Congress has adopted a resolution expressing friendship for all the peoples of the world, including the Russians. The Soviet government was asked to lift the Iron Curtain.

The Senate was the first to pass the resolution. The House last week voted approval, 349-6. The dissenters, all Republicans, were: Reps. Hoffman (Mich.), Werdel (Cal.), Reed (N. Y.), Smith (Kans.), Schwabe (Okla.) and Wood (Idaho).

Organizationally Speaking

This column, during Mr. Haywood's absence, is being prepared by his staff.

ADOLPH GERMER, director of organization for the Intl. Woodworkers, reports a representation victory at the Abrigonie Lumber Co., Longview, Wash., where 25 of 40 eligible voters chose the CIO against 7 for no union.

Allan Haywood

Local 35, United Paperworkers, CIO, won a recent representation election at the Standard Index Card Co., Philadelphia. The vote was 13 for UPA and 4 against. Joe King is to be congratulated for doing a fine job.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci writes in that the Steelworkers emerged victorious in two representation elections in Ohio. At the Aluminum Wall Co., in Grademhutten, with Rep. George Turner handling the election, the Steelworkers tallied 79 votes against 7. In Coshocton, at the General Electric Co., the Steelworkers defeated two AFL unions — the Chemical Workers and the Machinists. The election showed the CIO with more than a 2 to 1 victory over its combined opposition. The results: Steelworkers 339, AFL Chemical workers 73, AFL Machinists 90. Staff Rep. George Turner was in charge.

The CIO Rubber Workers report an overwhelming victory at the Columbus Plastic Co., Columbus, O. With Staff Rep. Harley Brown in charge, the Rubber Workers won by more than 2 to 1, with 166 votes for CIO, 57 for an independent union and 24 for no union.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports two union shop wins for the Auto Workers. Both victories were unanimous and were chalked up by Local 710. In Kansas City, Mo., at the Kansas City Poster Co., the workers voted 17-0 in favor of the union shop. At the Minneapolis Moline Co., in Kansas City, Kan., the results were 14-0 for a union shop. Leland Cox, president of Local 710, is to be congratulated.

REG. DIR. W. B. TAYLOR reports a smashing victory for the CIO Textile Workers in Louisville, Ky. At the Ohio Falls Dye & Finishing Works Co., the Textile Workers received 61 votes against only 2 for the AFL Fireman and Oilers. Intl. Rep. Lillian Yadon handled the election.

Local Industrial Union Local 1064 won an overwhelming victory in a recent election held in Detroit. The LIU Local will now represent the cafeteria employes at the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. cafeteria as the result of a vote which showed 24 of the 27 employes wanted to join the CIO.

Willkie Says Segregation U. S. Disgrace

RACIAL segregation is a "national disgrace" which has given the country a background of prejudice, hatred and shame, an Indiana Republican legislator told the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlanta, Ga., last week.

Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, charged that the issue is marked by "hostility in the South and apathy in the North."

"It has provided a background of bad ethics," he said. "It has led to ugly characteristics that have betrayed our basic principles in government. It offers a hypocrisy that could only result in the general lowering of our moral conduct."

Willkie who is chief counsel for the Senate subcommittee studying morals and ethics in the country, declared that in the struggle against world domination by Russia, we need the support and friendship of 1 billion non-white peoples of the world.

IF WE lose them, he warned, we must live indefinitely in a "garrison state" in which we will be stripped of most of our historical liberties and freedoms.

He urged support for the civil rights measures introduced into the Senate last week and declared that those who oppose the bills will likely base their arguments on the ground that there can be no legislation against intolerance.

"In an atom bomb race there is no time," he warned. "We must push civil rights legislation strictly in the interests of all Americans.

"It means, in fact, the lives of American boys, and no matter how you look at it, it's just that simple."

The NAACP convention adopted a new over-all policy aimed at discriminatory state statutes, local ordinances and public and private regulations which buttress the South's segregation system.

A legal action program calling for an immediate attack on all racial segregation practices was adopted unanimously by 40 lawyers representing the NAACP Legal Strategy Board, led by Thurgood Marshall, chief association counsel.

Marshall said the program would hinge entirely upon NAACP's recently adopted courtroom theme that racial segregation at any level creates "psychological roadblocks" that prevent Negroes from attaining equal status as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

HE SAID the association's legal staff would continue to give "top priority" to its campaign to eliminate segregation in public education. He declared that sufficient precedent had been established in the courts to warrant a broader attack on discrimination supported by local and state laws.

In line with the new policy, the NAACP disclosed an appeal would be made to the Supreme Court from a recent Federal Court of Appeals decision holding that public schools in Clarendon County, S. C., could be maintained on a separate basis if facilities were made equal.

Congress Awakens At Last To Peril Of Its Inaction

By MILTON PLUMB

APPARENTLY recognizing at last that it is apt to go down in history as even worse than the 80th Congress, the 82nd Congress last week decided to try and do something about it.

Confronted with one of the most serious legislative log-jams in years, Democratic leaders began—at the 11th hour—to grope toward at least a minimum objective.

Majority Leader McFarland announced June 26 that he had obtained unanimous agreement of Democrats to keep the Senate in session until Congress finishes a four-point program.

The minimum program involves action on:

- Defense production and price-rent-wage controls legislation.
- Authorization and funds for an estimated $8.5 billion program of military and economic assistance abroad.
- The new tax bill, passed by the House with an increase in revenue of only $7.2 billion instead of the $10 billion requested by the President.
- Approximately a dozen different appropriations bills, providing money for the operations of the federal government during the next fiscal year.

If bills for temporary extensions are not immediately forthcoming it would mean:

1. The automatic expiration of the Defense Production Act and an end of the government's authority to control prices, wages, and rents.

2. A complete hamstringing of the federal government by leaving it without operating funds—including money to pay salaries.

The situation in which Congress now finds itself is entirely of its own making. Concentrating all of its energies on investigations, it has spent the last six months wrangling over such issues as Gen. MacArthur's dismissal and the competency of the Secretary of State.

In such an atmosphere, the influence of lobbyists for big business and other special interest groups has reached an almost unprecedented high.

Last week alone, for example, the lobbies chalked up these victories:

- The farm interests beat down in the House all efforts to require farmers hiring Mexican farm hands to respect the country's immigration laws—by not doing so, they get help at substandard wages.
- The beef interests succeeded in getting the House Banking Committee to kill two scheduled price roll backs on beef—the only roll backs that would directly benefit consumers.
- The real estate interests got both houses to write into the new rent law a provision actually raising rents as much as 20% above other increases granted on the grounds of "hardship."
- The oil interests got themselves voted by the House Judiciary Committee a gift of the rich tidelands oil deposits.
- The National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Constitutional Government won crippling cuts in the name of "economy" in appropriations to run the government next year.

PROPOSALS FOR stop-gap legislation continuing the Defense Production Act and making funds available to run the government, for only 30 days in each instance, ran into sharp opposition.

In one of the few constructive moves Congress has been in many a day, the Democrats, led by Chairman Cannon (D. Mo.) of the Appropriations Committee, promptly fixed things so that the continuing resolution was not subject to amendment.

The House then rejected a motion by Rep. Taber (R. N.Y.) to recommit the bill so that cuts of 10% or more could be made in all items except Dept. of Defense funds. Then it approved the resolution by voice vote.

The temporary extending resolution on controls ran into the possibility of even tougher obstacles. The House was pushing the resolution forward, although even this stop-gap measure was meeting with almost unprecedented amendments weakening the old law before extending it.

Ewing Offers Plan To Aid Ailing Aged

AN AMENDMENT to the Social Security Act providing hospitalization insurance up to 60 days a year for persons over 65, and for dependents of deceased persons insured under social security, has been advocated by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Ewing announced his plan at a press conference June 25 and said that he was asking President Truman to include it in his legislative program. He expressed hope that Congress will consider it this session.

Asked how he expected the American Medical Association to react to his plan, Ewing replied:

"It is difficult for me to see how anyone with a heart could oppose it. The only possible way it could affect the AMA is that a doctor would have to say whether or not a patient should receive hospital care."

However, AMA has already indicated that it will oppose this plan, as it has every other medical plan for individuals in which there is any suggestion of government participation.

Ewing's proposal also got a cool reception on Capitol Hill. Chairman Doughton (D. N.C.) said that he doubted that his House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over matters affecting social security, "would want to wade into that very soon."

Under the plan, straight hospitalization insurance would be provided to those eligible, in addition to present social security benefits.

The program would be financed out of the surplus in present social security funds, without any increase in payments. However, Congress will have to authorize use of the funds for this purpose.

Even if Congress acts favorably and early, the program, which would cover about 7 million people, could probably not become operative until 1953.

The plan is not intended as a means of caring for the chronically ill who require constant hospitalization. Tubercular and mental cases would be specifically excluded from coverage.

THE PROGRAM is designed to provide protection for people who cannot get hospitalization insurance from non-profit or commercial companies, either because of their age or because of prohibitive costs.

"These people," Ewing declared, "as a whole need more than the average amount of hospitalization. They have much less than the average income with which to meet the costs of hospitalization and much less than average opportunity to obtain private insurance.

"It would protect them against having to ask for private charity or public aid with which to pay hospital costs, and would reduce federal, state and local expenditures for public assistance.

"It would also reduce the deficits of hospitals that have to furnish free or part-pay services."

States To Get Tidelands Oil In House Bill

THE HOUSE Judiciary Committee on June 27 voted 18 to 6 to turn over the rich tidelands oil deposits to the states—a move long supported by big oil company interests.

The action was another indication that special interest groups now are in virtual control of Congress. Lobbyists for the oil industry have been actively seeking such a measure for many years.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), would accomplish the oil industry's goal in the name of "states' rights" by taking control of the tidelands away from the federal government and giving them — nominally — to the states concerned. The Supreme Court has held that the lands belong to the nation.

THE COMMITTEE bill would give a three-mile strip of oil-rich submerged land to California and Louisiana, and a 10½ mile strip to Texas. Backers of the bill predicted that the House would pass it in a fresh defiance of President Truman, who vetoed a similar measure in 1946 and has said that he is ready to do so again.

Walter said that he was sure of enough House support to override a veto, but he was not certain of the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Rep. Celler (D. N.Y), committee chairman, bitterly opposed the Walter substitute on the ground that it "fritters away an American heritage." He said that the bill "turns over to huge, vested oil interests most valuable property."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate & House Banking Coms. reported crippling bills. Senate and House are debating further weakening amendments.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984 H.R. 3283	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Senate passed Ellender bill (S. 984). House on June 27 approved unsatisfactory Poage Bill (H.R. 3283).	Urge House and Senate to substitute Ellender Bill for Poage Bill and add strengthening amendments.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	Passed House with cuts. Senate voted further 10% cut in personnel funds.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

House OK's Exploitation Of Wetbacks

DIFFERING sharply with the Senate, the House on June 27 passed the much weaker Poage bill, providing for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers to help meet the farm labor shortage.

The chief difference in the House and Senate measures, which a conference committee late last week was trying to resolve, is whether or not the new law should provide punishment for farmers who hire "wetbacks." That is the name given Mexican farm hands who enter the United States illegally by swimming or wading across the Rio Grande River.

The House passed the Poage bill after overwhelmingly defeating the punishment section. The Senate previously had adopted a bill sponsored by Sen. Ellender (D. La.) which calls for a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a $2000 fine for hiring a Mexican "reasonably" suspected of being in this country illegally.

LED BY Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), and Rep. Polk (D. O.), opponents of the measures were beaten back consistently by the House farm block in all efforts to add strengthening amendments.

The House passed the Poage bill exactly as it came from its Agriculture Committee.

Defeated amendments would have set up reception centers at inland points as well as at the border, and would have increased the amount farmers could have been charged for transportation of the Mexicans.

The Mexican government announced that it would stop American recruiting in Mexico under the old law on June 30.

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Congress Stalls On Price Controls; Administration Warns Of Let-Down

(See Stories On Inside Pages)

President Truman On Controls . . .

President Truman, transmitting to Congress the second quarterly report of Charles E. Wilson, head of the Office of Defense Mobilization, wrote:

"Everything that Mr. Wilson says in this report emphasizes the tremendous importance of obtaining good, strong control legislation to see us through this crucial period, while we are building our defensive strength.

"We need strong production controls, price and wage controls, credit controls and rent controls—we need them all and we must be prepared to use them all if we are to keep our economy on an even keel, protect our living standards and meet the defense goals which this report describes.

"The Congress has now extended until July 31 the Defense Production Act and our present rent control law. Both these laws would otherwise have expired June 30, with nothing on the statute books to keep our program going. The Senate has passed a new bill, to take the place of these present laws and the House is scheduled to debate this new measure shortly.

"It is a matter of great urgency that the Congress complete action on this new bill well before July 31.

"And it is absolutely vital that the new bill be a strong one, which will give this government the powers it must have to do the job . . . "

. . . General Ridgway On Production

Praise for the part played by equipment made by American labor in defeating the Communists in Korea was expressed by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, supreme UN commander in the Far East, in a cable to CIO Pres. Murray.

The message was in reply to a cable sent Gen. Ridgway by Murray on behalf of the CIO Anti-Inflation Conference which met last month in Washington.

"Thank you very much for understanding and support," Gen. Ridgway said. "Weapons and equipment of all kinds being built by American labor are every day proving their superlative quality under the toughest of combat conditions.

"Firepower and mobility and communications are tools of war, which in the hands of our great-hearted men allow us to defeat again and again greatly superior numbers. Keep the tools coming."

Murray's cable pledged continued support of Gen. Ridgway and the United Nations soldiers. It continued:

"Recognizing that steadily rising prices have already cost our defense effort over $7 billion, we are determined to prevent inflation in interests of the national welfare and defense. We solemnly pledge our support to insure most effective continued development of defense mobilization program in support of UN efforts to strengthen free world."

Economic Outlook Warns:

It's No Time To 'Drop Guard' On Prices

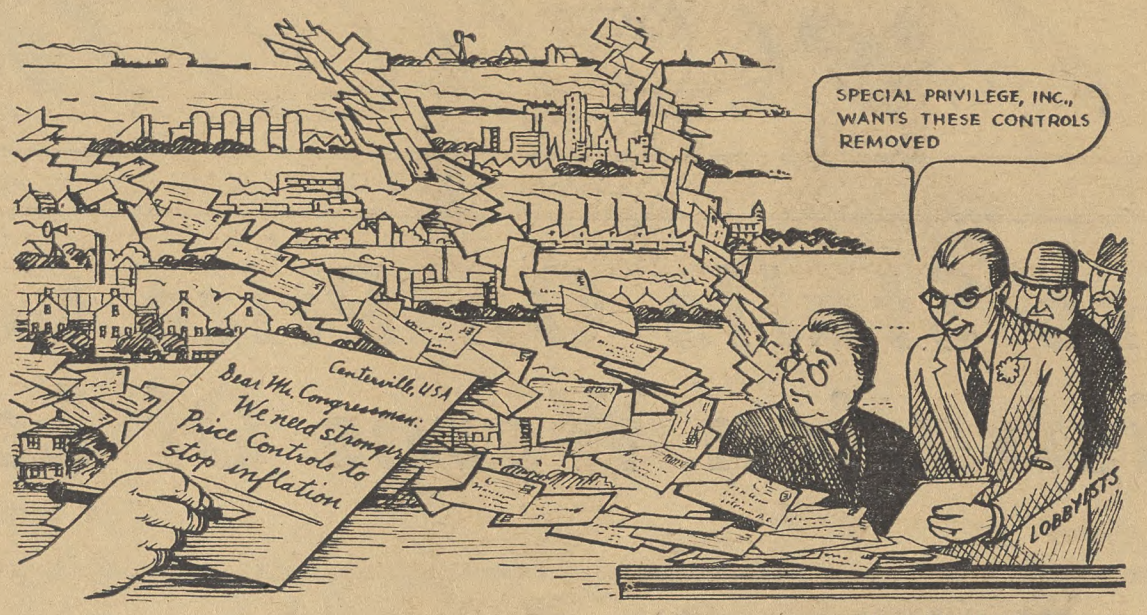
THE COUNTRY cannot afford to let down its guard against inflation with defense needs due to take up 18% to 20% of total output by late in 1952, the CIO Economic Outlook warns in its current issue.

The Economic Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education. It also cautioned that if the international situation were to take a turn for the worse, "we will have to increase those estimates."

"We cannot delay the enactment and enforcement of every measure necessary to combat inflation," it said. "The attempt to evade effective price controls in the months since the start of the Korean war has already caused tremendous damage."

Inflation has already created serious damage to our national economy and to the defense effort, the Outlook declared, adding:

"It is undermining the living standards of the American people —especially those who depend on fixed incomes, wages and salaries . . . It can undermine wage stabilization, for the wage earners of America cannot be expected to accept wage stabilization while prices soar."



—From The Economic Outlook

The Outlook warned that "unless firm and effective controls are imposed without delay, new inflationary pressures, based on material shortages, will shoot prices up even higher than they are at present."

The destruction of Office of Price Stabilization beef price regulations, it added, "will wreck any possibility of the government's attempt to achieve over-all economic stability . . . An equitable wage stabilization program must be premised upon effective control over living costs, including beef prices."

Eight suggested methods of stengthening the Defense Production Act to make it a more workable statute were recommended by the Outlook:

1. Granting of authority to the government to "use subsidies, when needed, to control food prices and, at the same time, assure a fair return to the farmer."

2. "Firm" rent controls over both residential and commercial sites.

3. Removal of the prohibition on the Office of Price Stabilization from requiring grade labelling of price-controlled commodities, and removal of a similar restriction on the use of quality-control measures by OPS.

4. Removal of the prohibition on OPS from limiting the production and sale of high-price lines, through which some manufacturers have by-passed price control regulations.

5. Substitution of general dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the present percentage mark-up order.

6. Granting to OPS the power to license sellers of articles covered by price controls.

7. Authority for the government to establish margin requirements on commodity market purchases.

8. Elimination from the act of the wage-price tie-in provision dealing with selective controls.

Monopoly Gang In Congress Set For Another Raid On The People

CONGRESSIONAL advocates of big business are trying again to legalize price fixing—a device that would enable corporate giants to wipe out small competitors at will.

The Senate will vote Aug. 3 on a bill sponsored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) which would permit manufacturers to charge different customers different prices for the same commodity if they can show that "the price differential had been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor."

The effect would be to allow big corporations like chain stores to return to at least two merchandising practices that made them big:

They could force manufacturers and wholesalers to give them price discounts by threatening to stop buying certain products. This would give them a definite sales advantage over smaller competitors — they would buy for less and could sell for less.

They could match prices in all areas with smaller, more efficient competitors by engaging in price matching.

The bill allows price cutting and price discrimination when it's done in "good faith." To keep the big boys in line, the Federal Trade Commission would have to prove "bad faith." Opponents of the bill point out this would be virtually impossible.

Administration Democrats—and some Republicans—are trying desperately to amend the bill to give the FTC power to clamp down on price cutting and price discrimination where these practices lead to lessened competition. But they fear they will be out-voted when the showdown vote comes.

The McCarran bill grew out of a recent Supreme Court decision upholding the right of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana to give lower prices to four large customers than were given smaller customers in the same area.

Standard Oil argued it had to give preferred treatment to the four big customers in order to keep from losing them to a competitor who was underselling Standard Oil. The Supreme Court ruled Standard acted in "good faith" and that "good faith" was a "complete defense" even though the price discrimination allowed Standard's four big customers to drive hundreds of independent filling station operators out of business.

Opponents of the bill, led by Sens. Long (La.) and Douglas (Ill.) contend the "inevitable result of the proposed legislation would be that the big firm—no matter how inefficient—would destroy either the incentive or the ability of its smaller competitors to reduce prices."

Long demanded full public hearings. He was blocked by McCarran, who argued Congress has enough knowledge of the problem gained through years of study. McCarran said his Judiciary Committee, which aprpoved the bill, had conducted a further study this year.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and several small businessmen and associations wrote McCarran asking for public hearings but he would not consent. **LPA**

California CWA Strike Settled

THE CIO Communications Workers have settled a strike against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., which had idled 20,000 CWA members in Southern California.

The union won most of its proposals, including a 10% pay raise, arbitration of dismissals and demotions, reclassification of certain areas, wage differentials, and promotions on a strict seniority basis. The settlement brought to 10 the number of Bell System contracts signed by CWA during June. The agreements cover an estimated 200,000 workers.

Gold-Lust Twins Howl In Pain Over House Tax Proposals

THE SPECIAL interest groups now making the highest net profits in history as the result of the failure of Congress to enact strong anti-inflation legislation have begun to gang up on the new tax bill.

At hearings last week before the Senate Finance Committee, the House-approved tax measure was sharply criticized by spokesmen for both the National Association of Manufacturers and the Committee for Constitutional Government.

Willford I. King, chairman of the CCG, indulged in a little of the committee's typically nonsensical red-baiting in an effort to discredit the conservative chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Doughton (D. N. Car.), and other members of his group for having dared to write a relatively strong tax measure.

As reporters in the committee room exchanged smiles, King declared that the House tax bill "is based almost entirely upon the Communistic philosophy."

The NAM program was presented by Charles R. Sligh, Jr., chairman of its taxation committee.

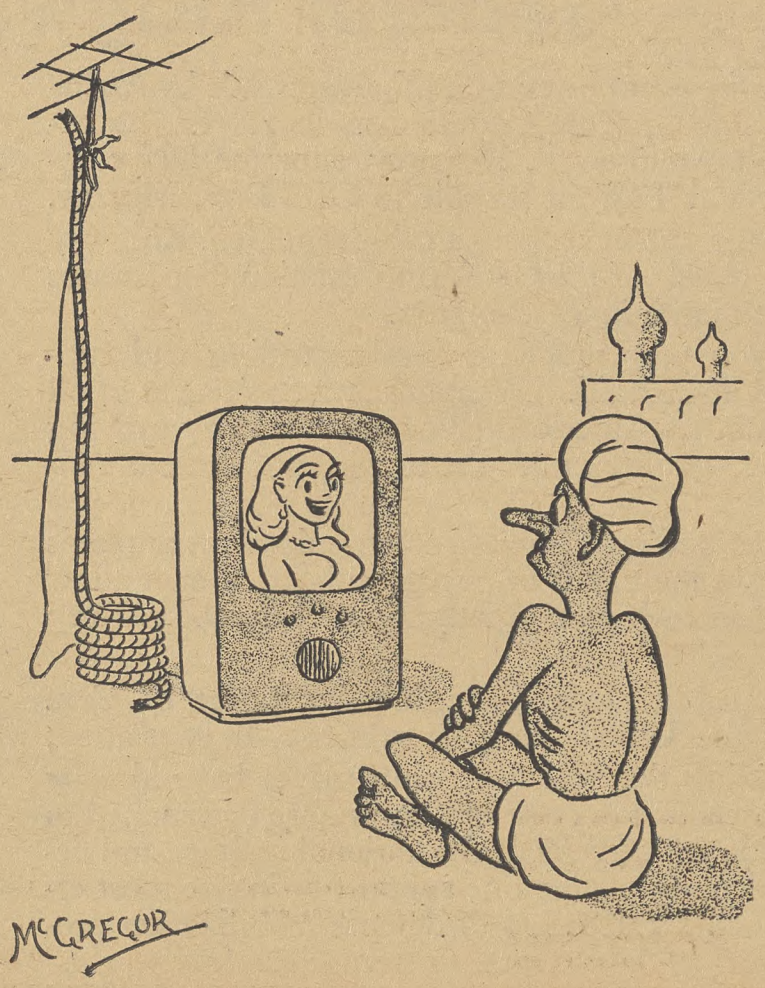
Sligh called for further cuts in Federal appropriations, opposed the House bill's personal income tax increases, and demanded that corporation taxes be held at present levels with any changes in the excess profits tax law in the direction of "relief."

WHY FIRMS making three and four times pre-war profits should need "relief" was not explained.

Sligh also called for the adoption, as an alternative to the House increases, of a "broad consumption tax, levied at the manufacturers' level." He urged that this form of sales tax should produce the bulk of the additional money needed.

Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.) differed sharply with the NAM on this proposal.

He pointed out that retailers would pyramid the regular "mark-ups" on top of the manufacturers' sales levy and pass the extra burden down to the consumer.



Give A Buck To PAC

House Dawdles Toward Vote On New 'Controls' Bill

DESPITE A growing public protest over the highest living costs in history, the House last week continued to reflect the general indifference of Congress to the nation's need for strong anti-inflation legislation.

Having got last-moment Senate agreement to its stop-gap resolution continuing the old Defense Production Act through July, but banning future price rollbacks, the House began debate July 5 on the amendment-riddled price-rent-wage control bill drafted by its Banking Committee.

Almost half of the members of the House were completely apathetic. They simply stayed away.

As debate opened, House leaders had considerable trouble mastering even a quorum. Despite the importance of the legislation, only 231 of the 433 representatives answered a quorum call.

In a desperate effort to make Congress realize that its continued shilly-shallying with anti-inflation legislation is menacing the country's security, President Truman and other administrative leaders issued further warnings that run-away inflation is a grave danger.

In an Independence Day address, the President said that unless strong controls are enacted, the consumers "may be plundered by renewed inflation and our whole mobilization program threatened with disaster."

'Over His Dead Body'

Later, in a letter transmitting to Congress the quarterly report of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, the President asked the legislators to reconsider the crippling changes they contemplate making in the controls law.

"We need strong production controls, price and wage controls, credit controls and rent controls," the President declared.

In his report, Wilson also strongly reiterated the need for strengthened inflation control legislation, including the power to order price rollbacks. Without such authority, he said, it would be possible only to stabilize prices at "horrible levels."

Even higher living costs are in prospect, he emphasized.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston told a news conference July 5 that Congress either must restore the price rollback authority or face an "economic Pearl Harbor" that would add a dollar a day to every household budget in the land.

Johnston said that any bill such as that passed by the Senate —which prohibits price rollbacks and requires all cost rises to be translated into increased prices —could jump living costs 6% to 7%. That would mean $12 to $14 billion added next year to consumer costs, and $3 to $5 billion to the cost of rearmament.

MEANWHILE, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, at a banquet sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers in Toledo, O., accused the special interests which oppose reasonable price ceilings of a "brazen, bold and arrogant disregard of the public welfare and the national security."

He said that the forces shouting the loudest to get rid of controls were "those who made controls necessary in the first place."

Organized labor also was continuing down to the last moment its efforts to secure enactment of a sound price-rent-wage control law.

The CIO Economic Outlook for June, published July 5, summarized the inflationary dangers and set forth a constructive program for meeting the challenge.

At Portland, Ore., the executive board of the CIO Woodworkers demanded that wage controls be eliminated unless effective price controls, rent controls and price rollbacks are provided in the new law. It charged that the consumer is being made the "scapegoat."

Guaranty Trust Favors Controls

Maybe a lot of industrialists and financiers—big and little—are frantically opposed to price controls, but the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, one of the country's largest banks, doesn't agree with them.

"It is more than conceivable," the bank says in the current issue of its publication, Guaranty Survey, "that, without price control, the next two years might bring a sharp advance in prices, followed by a collapse after comparative normality was restored.

"This is precisely the sort of situation in which the temporary and artificial stability produced by price control can be most helpful.

"If the regulatory structure can be held together for two years, it will have done all that can be reasonably expected of it."

Dear Senator:

'Due To The High Cost Of Meat I'm Eating Dandelions'

Union members ARE writing letters to their Congressmen and Senators about the high cost of living —and they tell a story of desperation in the face of sky-rocketing prices for the necessities of life.

Printed here are a few letters penned by members of the Textile Workers Union in the area around Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Republican Senators Duff and Martin. Copies of the letters were made by TWUA staff officials after the members had written them.

Dear Senator,

I've been reading in the papers about this Defense production act and I think it ought to be passed for another year. I have two children to support and I have a hard time supporting them on what I earn at the Mill. I've just been out of work for four weeks in order to get a 5% raise. But prices have gone up a lot more than that. Please let me know what you can do to keep the prices down.

Thank you,
Mrs. Sophie Tane
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* * *

Dear Senator:

I would like to have price control continued for the next year. I went to the market yesterday and the price of beef was enormous—$1.39 a pound, and I got a quarter of a pound of bone. How do you expect a family of three to live on $60 a week. If you ever find out just let me know.

If rent controls get any higher, I guess we'll have to pitch a tent, somewhere.

Personally, I don't see why big businessmen like Eric Johnston and Charles E. Wilson have to be the ones that are running the defense program.

Please let me know if there is something you can do about it.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Mary Beirele
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* * *

Dear Sir:

I am a housewife and due to the high cost of food I will have to go to work which I can't due to a serious operation. I just can't.

In order to help ordinary people like me, price control and defense production act should be continued for 2 years. I think the ceiling prices should be posted in the stores.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Michael Masgay
Larksville, Pa.

Dear Senator,

I'm a housewife and due to the high price of beef it is almost impossible to feed my family a balanced meal. I am working in the mill and work is very irregular. We work a few months and off a few months. In order to help people like me I would like to see price control and rent control stay for a few more years.

Loretta Bragg, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* * *

Dear Senator:

I am writing you this letter to let you know as a tax payer in Penn. how I feel about the price of food. I am employed in the textile industry and have a mother to support, a sister that is working and no men or small children in my home.

Last week I thought I would get a order from a chain store in my neighborhood, because as the head of my home I try to save a penny (pennywise) because we all know pennies make dollars (if we live long enough we might make a dollar). Well I didn't get the thing that I would like to have purchased because they were much out of order, for my pocket book.

I make on the average of ten dollars a day, pay $50 for rent, insurance, light, gas and telephone, necessities in our everyday life. I think living cost is a way out of order. We must eat to be able to do a day's work. Therefore, whatever you do for us, will be greatly appreicated.

Miss Audrey Johnson

* * *

Dear Senator:

I am vice president of our Local Union. We have just had a four-week strike to get a 5 percent wage increase but this is not even close to the rise of the cost of living.

I think we should have a new defense production act to keep down the cost of living. I have a hard time supporting a family of four on what I make in a mill.

I think that food prices are way too high and would like you to do something about it. I think that the Wage Stabilization Board should be able to handle labor disputes.

Earl Worcekorak
Vice President Local 956, TWUA

* * *

My dear Sir:

Prices of food are too high for a single person earning their own living.

Even though I work it is impossible to make the weeks pay stretch to the next week.

Ruth Evans
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dear Senator,

I am a house wife. I was working in a silk mill. Work is very irregular. The prices of goods in the stores as well as the meat in meat markets is beyond my reach. I cannot make ends meet.

I would like to see rent control stay on for 2 more years at least.

Francesann Boyer
East Plymouth, Pa.

* * *

Dear Senator:

Due to the high cost of living it is almost impossible to get along on wages we get in the mill.

Mill work is off and on. I think the Defense Production Act should be passed for a least 2 more years with strict price controls.

Mrs. P. Gardzalla
Plymouth, Pa.

* * *

Dear Senator:

Due to the high cost of meat I'm eating dandelion greens. I made myself a small garden, not even knowing anything about gardening. I had to learn or starve. This is not meant as a joke either. My rent has gone up but my income has not.

Mrs. George Grohol
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

P.S. Why do you think I voted for you?

* * *

Dear Mr. Senator:

Please keep the rent controls and price controls. Visiting people in our neighborhood they complain bitterly. Also complain at local union meetings. Please try to roll back prices.

Peter Sharkus
Vice-Pres. Local 164 TWUA
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* * *

Dear Senator:

We are a family of 5 and our store bill is higher than it has been a year ago, and very little to eat.

A few weeks ago I went to a store in my locality and bought 3 lbs. of rump. It cost me $4.22, after it was roasted there was very little meat for a family of 5.

With small children growing they need a lot of nourishing food but how can we do it with prices going up and up and up and our wages going down.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaugham
Sugar Notch, Pa.

No 'Cease-Fire' On Prices

There's real fear in Washington that a cease-fire in Korea may lead Congress to declare a cease-fire against inflation. Such a decision will leave the country in an unholy mess.

The fear is doubled by the fact that even when the Korean battle was raging at its heaviest, a majority of Congress showed little interest in legislation to keep prices down. So, inflation cost each American family an estimated $300 last year.

If the Soviet-inspired aggression in Korea is halted, there'll be a tendency here at home to "get back to normalcy." There's nothing that would please the Kremlin more.

For even an uneasy peace can be preserved only through the strengthening of the military might of the free world. That means a continued defense production program—with its strain on our economy and its "built-in" inflationary tendencies.

ODM Chief Charles E. Wilson predicts that the "full impact of our program" won't be felt until next year. And, he adds, "if we get a controls law which forbids rollbacks in prices, and allows only for increases, we'll see prices reach horrible levels."

Perhaps the Congressional conservative majority, which has scoffed at the protests of labor and the consumer, will heed the words of Charlie Wilson—who is not known as much of a radical in the trade.

Perhaps the House and Senate will take action, before it is too late, to keep a lid on prices—regardless of what happens in the Korean armistice talks.

If Congress fails to do so, the Republican-Dixiecrat majority certainly can't use the excuse that "nobody told me" about inflation.

The Facts Speak Out

The latest report of the government's Office of Defense Mobilization must be causing at least a wee bit of embarrassment in certain business circles.

The report shows that actual production of defense goods is running 20% behind schedule.

This happened during a period when most of the controlling jobs in the defense production program were in the hands of corporation executives.

These are the same people who shook their heads sadly about the demand of the United Labor Policy Committee for greater participation by labor and the public in the defense program. The corporation people indicated that only they had the know-how and the intelligence to run a program successfully.

The 20% lag in output, however, offers strong if belated endorsement of the correctness of labor's criticisms of the defense program last winter and early spring.

Curious 'Laws'

Pres. Harry Martin of the American Newspaper Guild was speaking for all the American public when he protested to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington against the forced and phony confession wrung from AP Correspondent William Oatis.

An embassy official, speaking indignantly, claimed that Oatis would be assured a fair trial under the laws of Communist Czechoslovakia.

Those are curious laws that interpret honest newspaper reporting as espionage, or that keep a defendant incommunicado for 70 days pending his "trial."

As ANG Pres. Martin noted, they constitute a "savage assault upon . . . freedom of press and freedom of speech."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Flattening Out The Rollback

'If Peace Comes In Korea'

Excerpts from a radio talk by Robert R. Nathan, nationally known economist, who broadcasts under CIO auspices each Saturday at 6:45 P.M. EDT time over the ABC network.

By ROBERT R. NATHAN

THERE IS BOUND to be considerable confusion and concern among workers and businessmen and farmers as to what will happen if the Korean war comes to an immediate end, which is likely and certainly desirable.

From an economic point of view, the most important question is not whether the war in Korea stops, but what we are going to do in terms of our whole mobilization program. If military spending were suddenly to decline precipitously because of peace, then we might well be faced with a difficult problem of adjustment. We won't have the backlog of unsatisfied consumer wants as was true immediately after World War II. As a matter of fact, we have had an unprecedented level of production of civilian goods in the past year.

However, it is not very likely that military spending will be curtailed. Much more likely is a continued increase in defense expenditures. The Administration is determined to go ahead with building up our Armed Forces. It is very doubtful whether Congress will cut military appropriations.

The end of the war in Korea is no guarantee that communist aggression may not start elsewhere. The collective action of the United Nations against the North Koreans and the Chinese Communists has been a most important victory, but continued alertness and increased strength may well be the key to continued peace.

If we go ahead with the mobilization program as planned, then peace in Korea should have a rather limited effect on the business situation in the United States.

More dollars will be spent by the Government in the coming months than in recent months. More plants will be cutting down on the production of civilian goods and will be increasing the output of materiel. Raw materials will be scarce. This means that the dangers of inflation will continue.

Probably there will be a temporary, and possibly pronounced, period of deflation before the upward pressure of prices begins to assert itself again.

It is doubtful whether such deflation would last very long.

In the first place, there still is quite a bit of buying power around the country and at reasonable prices consumers would probably be inclined to buy rather heavily. Second, the increase in Government spending will mean increased buying power for businesses and individuals. Third, as more critical materials are chewed up in the mobilization program, less will be available for civilian goods and that will help shorten any downward drop in general business activity.

In essence, what we may be in for is an economic "shake-down" for two or three months, during which time the consumers may get a good break because of lower prices. Some unemployment may occur, but it will probably be spotty and not of major proportions. Business profits may shrink a little, but they have been so fantastically large that they will probably continue far above World War II and most postwar levels.

OVER THE NEXT six to 12 months it is much more likely that we will be faced with inflation rather than deflation—even with peace in Korea.

If the mobilization program goes ahead as planned, shortages will appear in most lines of activity by the end of the year and will become intensified as we move into 1952. This doesn't mean that sizable supplies of civilian goods will not be available; it does mean that there will be less than we have had in the past year.

There is serious danger that Congress may get the idea that peace in Korea will eliminate all need for controls and that additional taxes will not be necessary. Such an attitude is very dangerous. We can readily find ourselves by the end of this year in pretty much the same situation as we experienced last fall and winter with serious inflation. If peace comes in Korea, the temporary let-down will provide a very good excuse for those who are against higher taxes and for those who don't want controls to scuttle the whole necessary anti-inflation program. It is going to be a difficult period because good judgment and farsightedness may give way to a shortsighted anti-control hysteria.

We need to keep our balance and look ahead. Let us not lose sight of our role in world peace and world security and throw away the opportunity for the United States to play the part which it must play in this important international emergency by inviting inflation and economic chaos.

Lehman Made 'Sick At Heart' By Senate Antics

One of the most moving speeches ever made in Congress was delivered by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) in the early hours of June 28. The Senate throughout the day before and far into the night had hacked away at the price and rent controls provisions of the Defense Production Act.

As it became obvious that the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition was in control, and that it was bent on serving big business and other special interests at the expense of the American people, Lehman, his voice tinged with sincere emotion, said:

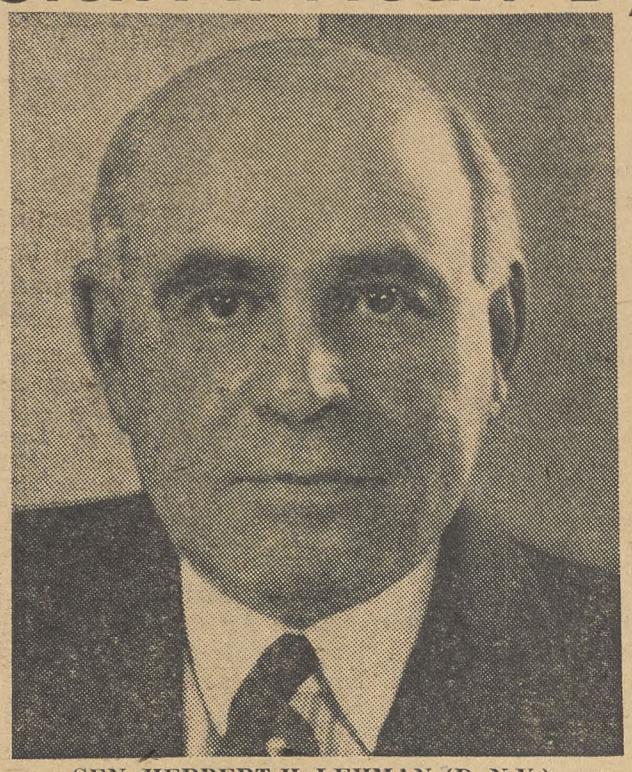
MR. PRESIDENT, I have had a long public life. I was president of the Senate of my State for four years. I was Governor for 10 years. I have been in the United States Senate going on two years. What I am about to say is not going to please my colleagues in the Senate. Yet I must say it.

I came to the Senate in the belief, which I had always held, that it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. I still want to believe that.

But certainly what has occurred here in the last few moments and in the last few days makes me doubt it altogether. Here we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, a struggle for survival against the most ruthless enemy in history, fighting on two fronts, on the military and on the economic.

We ought to be engaged exclusively in considering legislation to benefit all the people of this country, legislation to keep our country on a sound economic basis.

Yet, here I see and hear Senator after Senator rise, not to concern himself with the issues before us, but to play politics, to blast the Administration, to attack those who have given up the comfort of their home towns and circles of friends and the profits of their businesses to come to Washington to serve their fellow Americans.



SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.)
" . . . it is about time that we stopped . . . "

I tell you, Mr. President, it has made me heart sick to hear all this.

It makes me feel that we are betraying the people who sent us down here, that we are not concerning ourselves with protecting the great masses of our people, but are moving to pass legislation which, far from reducing the cost of living, will inevitably increase and advance the cost of living.

I say to Senators that it is about time that we stopped that.

It is about time that we stopped it because if we do not, the people of the United States will feel that we are serving in a discredited body, a body which is not concerned with the interests of the people, not concerned with the protection of our Nation, but which is merely interested in politics, in political attacks, in seeing heads roll, no matter at what cost to the Nation.

Mr. President, we are about to pass a bill which is a bad bill, a bill which is not in the interest of the people of our country and designed to protect the economy of our country.

I know there is nothing I can say which is going to reverse the trend and bring about the ends I and many of my associates—and the people—seek.

DEEP DOWN in our hearts, we all know that these ends are necessary. Yet some are acting without regard to what is right. But I hope that we are not going to be supine or satisfied with what we have done.

I do not believe the American people are going to permit us to be supine or satisfied. They are not going to feel that we have properly represented their interests; they are going to rise, I believe, with such a chorus of criticism of what we have done that it will force the Congress to take note of it.

I am not going to offer another amendment. I end on the note with which I began. I assume that what I have said will not set well with some of my colleagues.

Yet I am glad I said it. I think it is something which had to be said on the floor of the Senate.

Report On Five States:

Taft-Hartley, Lack Of New Ideas Hurt New England Industry

By FRED ROSS

BACK IN the spring of 1950 there was widespread unemployment throughout the country, particularly in New England.

Many New England textile centers were threatened with becoming ghost towns. The outbreak of the Korean war in June, 1950, remedied that situation—at least temporarily.

Last week the White House issued a report on New England industry made by a committee of New England economists for President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

Their goal: To help New England improve its economic health.

Many recommendations are included in the 205-page report, but the committee is particularly hard on the lack of foresight of management of New England industries:

"NEW ENGLAND needs more enterprising management. The committee has been told time and again that some firms, especially in the older, declining industries, have often missed the opportunity to extend or even maintain their market position because of the failure to follow realistic policies in the scrapping and replacing of obsolete plants and equipment.

"We have likewise been told that even in the expanding industries, some firms have been unwilling to modernize and expand their plants and equipment to take advantage of the opportunities presented.

"Both labor and management have commented on the imperviousness to new ideas of many New England executives.

"Management responsibility in the hands of third and fourth generations, who often do not show the ability of the original owners, partially explains management deficiencies.

"In some cases, absentee ownership also contributes to management weakness because of an unawareness of technical problems and plant requirements. On the other hand, in some cases outside management has been the source of renewed vigor and improved management techniques."

THE ECONOMISTS, who were headed by Charles I. Gragg of the Harvard School of Business Administration, also took a crack at the Taft-Hartley Act for its harmful effect on New England industry.

"The Taft-Hartley Act," they reported, "has had the effect of freezing New England and the South in the comparative unionization which they had reached prior to its passage.

"The changes favorable to the employers in the Act, such as the so-called 'free-speech amendment,' and the encouragement the Act gave to anti-union employers have retarded the growth of trade unionism in the South.

For example, the Textile Workers Union of America lost southern elections involving 64% of the employes included before the Taft-Hartley Act and 87% in the two years after the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Since the South was already less unionized, the Taft-Hartley Act helped them maintain the region's competitive advantage. It affected adversely the labor-cost position of New England manufacturers in their competition with the South by retarding the equalization of labor conditions...

"There can be little doubt, however, that longer hours, fewer holidays, anti-union legislation, lower minimum wage legislation—these and other factors put the South at an advantage in comparison with the North and particularly New England, which lost to the South in part because of these differentials . . ."

"There are several alternative solutions for this problem. The most obvious is the slowing up of social legislation in New England . . . But this is not the most desirable long-run attack on the problem.

"Although many New England manufacturers, especially in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, recognize the desirability of social programs, they are urging a reconsideration of administrative regulations and an improvement in plant working conditions because of the pressure of competition.

"A SECOND way out is for federal legislation which sets higher minimum standards applicable to all regions and which thus reduces differences in competitive costs . . .

"A third way is legislation concerning hours, wages, and working conditions by the states with low standards . . .

"Finally, if labor and management wish to be self-reliant and aggressive, they will not depend on others for a solution to the problem of how to increase productivity.

"They will gain from social benefits which improve the quality of the labor force and will cooperate to lower unit costs of production in individual New England plants."

Three Firms Fined $42,000

U. S. Anti-Trust Suits Hit Monopoly Actions

THE DEPT. of Justice has cracked down on a number of companies and individuals charged with violation of the anti-trust laws.

At Tulsa, Okla., three corporations were charged in a civil complaint with conspiracy to suppress and restrain competition in the interstate transportation of passengers by motor carriers in Oklahoma and surrounding states.

The complaint contends that the defendants operate the Tulsa union bus terminal as a means of stifling competition by channeling passengers through the city to their bus lines.

The three defendants were: Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Dallas, Tex.; Transcontinental Bus Systems, Inc., Dallas; and Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Coach Lines, Tulsa.

Three manufacturers of wire garment hangers were fined $42,000 in Detroit Federal Court after being indicted for conspiring to monopolize and restrain the wire hanger manufacturing industry.

The L. A. Young Spring and Wire Corp., Detroit, Mich.; Cleaners Hanger Co., Detroit, and the W. A. Laidlaw Wire Co., Peoria, Ill., were charged with eliminating competition by buying up competitors or driving them out of business by lowering prices.

Also in Federal Court in Detroit, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and 11 other corporations were defendants in a civil complaint, charged with conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition in the sale and distribution of dried beet pulp produced and sold east of the Rocky Mountains in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

At Asheville, N. C., a Federal grand jury returned an indictment charging the Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., with conspiring to fix prices and allocate territories for shuttle blocks in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Shuttle blocks are wooden blocks which are shaped and converted into shuttles for textile looms. The defendant, as a leading loom manufacturer, is the largest purchaser and consumer of shuttle blocks in the country.

THE INDICTMENT charges the defendant fixed prices paid for shuttle blocks to mills, and thereafter adhered to and policed such prices.

In Federal Court, in Pittsburgh, a civil anti-trust suit was filed against the Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, charging that the firm had participated in unlawful cartel arrangements which restrain interstate and foreign trade in cast metal rolls in violation of the Sherman Act.

The cast metal rolls are essential in rolling mills which process metals and alloys from ingots to finished products such as metal plates, strips, tubes, bars and rods. The defendant's annual sales of cast metal rolls was listed as $9 million.

The complaint charges that the defendant and three British firms have combined their technology to the exclusion of third parties and have used trade-marks to further their illegal objectives.

Gets Advisory Post

Edward G. Wilms, a representative of the CIO Auto Workers in New Jersey, was appointed to the advisory council of the Rutgers Institute of Labor and Management Relations on July 1.

MORE THAN A TABLE separates Jan Vinar (left), charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovakian Embassy at Washington, and Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild. Vinar rejected a resolution adopted by the Guild convention and brought to the Embassy by Martin, that the Czechs had extorted from AP Correspondent William Oatis a "phony" confession of espionage after "brutal "imprisonment and persecution."

Czechs Reject Guild Resolution Attacking Oatis 'Confession'

PRES. HARRY MARTIN of the CIO Newspaper Guild and Jan Vinar, charge d'affaires (or acting ambassador) at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, exchanged hot words last week.

Martin went to the embassy on July 3 to deliver a resolution, passed at the annual Guild convention in Pittsburgh the previous week, protesting the espionage trial in Czechoslovakia of William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent in that country.

Oatis was found "guilty" after an alleged "confession" which had been tortured out of him was read in the Czech court. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison, half of which may be remitted for good behavior.

The Guild resolution accused the Czech government of extorting a "phony confession from Oatis, and condemned his "brutal imprisonment and persecution."

Vinar refused to accept the letter containing the resolution, which was intended for transmittal to his government.

He and Martin had a sharp verbal exchange in the embassy before Vinar ended it by stalking from the room. Martin left the letter on a table in their meeting room and quietly departed. Vinar said he would mail it back.

Before he left, Vinar told Martin—and other reporters and photographers who were present—that American reporters were "lying" about what he described as his country's efforts to improve living conditions. He denied that his government was "pre-judging" Oatis, who had not been convicted at the time.

"I can assure you," he proclaimed, "that if anybody tries to throw monkey wrenches into our machinery we shall know how to deal with him, even if he is an American newspaperman."

MARTIN ANSWERED that the Czechs will "have to answer to humanity" for the conduct of the trial, and bluntly told Vinar that his government was "reverting to the dark ages" in the way it was treating Oatis.

The charge d'affaires said later that "no diplomat in the world would accept a letter containing such insulting language to transmit to his government."

President Truman and the State Dept. used language as strong as the Guild's in condemning the conviction.

"I hope and trust," said Press Officer Lincoln White of the State Dept., "the American people will understand the absolute worthlessness of any alleged 'confession' or 'revelation' beaten out of or otherwise obtained from anyone who is held incommunicado for 70 days or more."

The department in a statement described the "mock trial" as a "ludicrous travesty of justice" and "an attempted hoax on the intelligence of world opinion" intended to "intimidate" the United States and the free press of the world.

The President said the statement was submitted to him in advance for his approval and that he is in complete agreement with it.

Martin Re-Elected Guild President

Harry Martin was re-elected to his third consecutive term as president of the CIO Newspaper Guild at the closing session of the union's eighteenth annual convention in Pittsburgh.

Former Secy.-Treas. Ralph B. Novak was named executive vice-president, succeeding Sam B. Eubanks who retired to direct establishment of a national daily newspaper.

William J. Farson, former director of organization, was elected secretary-treasurer. Charles E. Crissey was appointed editor of the union's official organ, The Guild Reporter, replacing Wilbur E. Bade, who will become executive officer of the St. Paul-Minneapolis Guild, his home local.

UNESCO To Open Training Centers

The general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris celebrated the Fourth of July by voting unanimous approval of a 12-year, $20 million international education program.

The plan calls for six regional training centers where specially selected teachers will learn the latest techniques in education, health, economics and social service. They in turn will instruct other teachers in their own regions as part of the international drive to raise standards of living.

One center already is in operation at Patzuaro, Mexico. Others will be set up soon in Latin America, the Far East, Equatorial Africa, the Near East and Southeast Asia.

Hollander Charges:

M'Arthur Talks Show 'Lack of Understanding'

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council has reaffirmed its support of President Truman's action in removing Gen. MacArthur from his post as Far East commander.

Speaking before the Democratic State Committee's "Fight for Freedom" conference in New York, Pres. Louis Hollander of the council charged that MacArthur, during his recent tour of Texas, revealed a "terrible lack of knowledge and a complete lack of understanding" of what has been happening in the country during the 15 years he was away.

Hollander predicted that "in the final analysis," the President will be upheld in his decision to remove MacArthur. The General, he said, "has put aside the uniform of the U. S. Army and has come out in the uniform of big business." He has no solution to offer for the problems which beset the country, Hollander said, adding:

"He only echoes the sentiment of Taft, Hoover and the National Association of Manufacturers in an impassioned plea for the return to the America of the depression days."

"Gen. MacArthur's discussion of domestic issues was an empty attempt to play on the emotions of his audience," said Hollander. "People in many countries, driven by hunger and fear, have been seeking some strong man into whose hands they could put their problems. The symbol of strength to which they seem to turn most readily is the military uniform and the military title."

Citing the "unfortunate" experience of Argentina under the rule of a military figure, Dictator Peron, Hollander called that country's present status "a paternalistic state based on totalitarian principles."

"As under Communist rule, there is no free press, no free assembly and no free trade unions," he declared. "The government decides what is good or bad for the people and treats them like children, to be seen and not heard."

He said he was reminded of these things as he read that MacArthur had "taken the American people to task" for the gains they had made during his absence.

Hollander charged that MacArthur had become the "rallying point" for all the reactionary forces in the country.

"Not because they support his foreign policy—they don't give a damn about that," he said. "They were isolationists before and they are isolationists today.

"THEY WANT to weaken America's position of leadership in the world and erect an armored curtain around our borders. They feel that such a nation, cut off from the world, will provide better ground for the cultivation of their kind of reactionary government.

"They are using Gen. MacArthur as a glamorous mouthpiece for the expression and extension of their ideas."

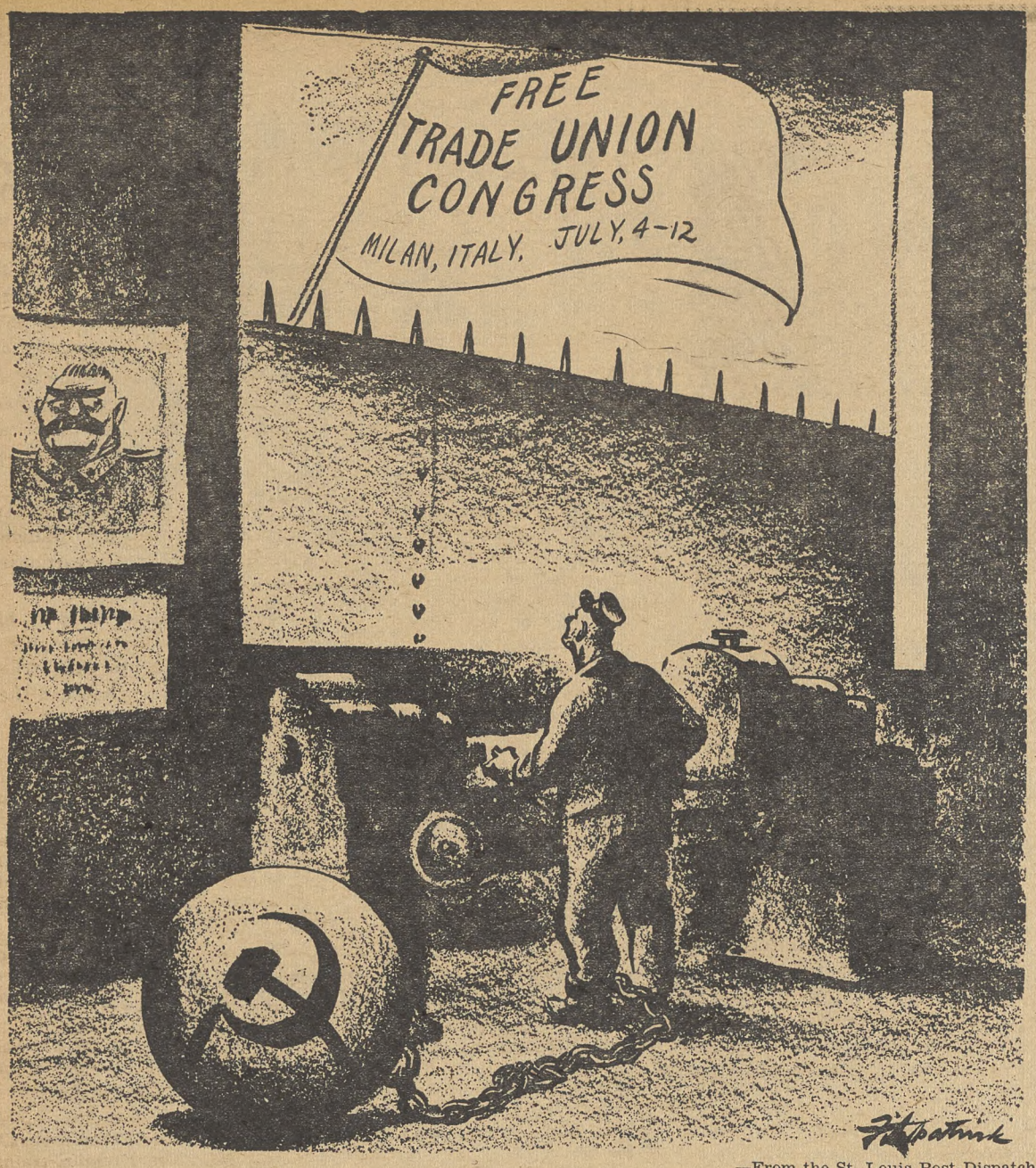
Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) was named by Hollander as one of the men advocating such a policy.

"McCarthy's tactics are copied directly out of the Kremlin book," he charged. "The Kremlin trains its apprentices in character assassination and distortion and teaches them to ignore any consideration of morals, truth or common sense.

"In their aim to confuse the American people, the Communists could ask for no better accomplice than McCarthy.

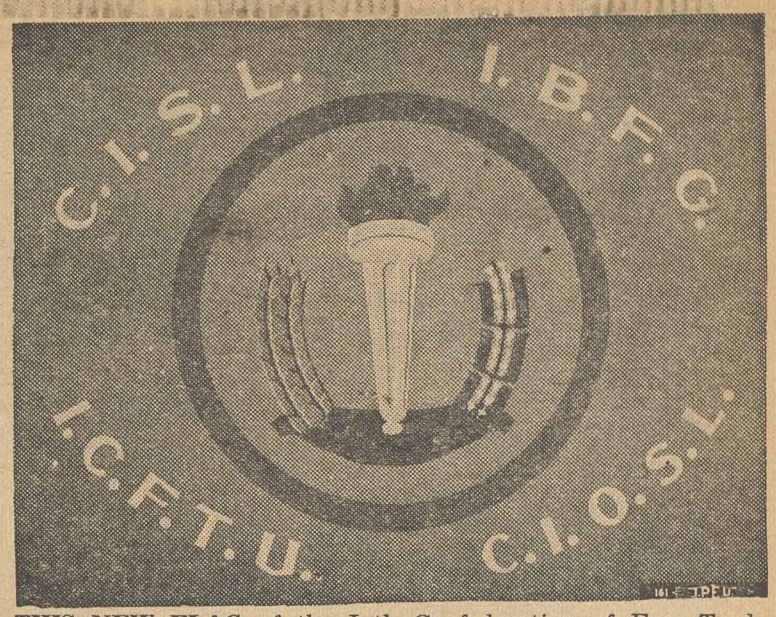
"He is doing the job with greater zeal than their fanatics ever could."

EVERYBODY is having a good time at this party which members of Local 630, CIO Textile Workers, gave for GI's at Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, N. J. The affair originated when the local's financial secretary, Mary Grasso, heard at a meeting of the Middlesex County, N. J., CIO Council that the men at Kilmer needed entertainment.



—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

View From The Workers' Paradise



THIS NEW FLAG of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was placed on public display at ICFTU's second World Congress which opened July 4, at Milan, Italy. Designed by the Flemish artist Rene Boschmans, the flag symbolizes the ICFTU slogan "Bread, Peace and Freedom"—an ear of corn, olive branch and torch of liberty.

Victor Reuther To German Labor:

Watch Out For 'Strange Experts'

THE FORMAL greetings of the CIO and its members were given to the recent convention of the German Federation of Labor, at Essen, by Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative.

Reuther also paid tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Hans Boeckler, who died in February after leading the successful fight for co-determination in the iron, steel and coal industries.

Christian Fette was elected to succeed him at the convention—the first large-scale gathering held by free German labor since Hitler assumed power in 1933.

"No single man in the free labor world," said Reuther, "has stood with greater dignity and steadfastness for democratic values or acted with more courage and tenacity for their realization than your departed union leader, and in no sphere of trade union activity did Hans Boeckler demonstrate these qualities to greater advantage than in his leadership of your recent and successful campaign for co-determination. [Co-determination is the system through which German unions get a voice in the direction of big corporations.]

"The CIO appreciates the fact that your struggle for co-determination has really just begun.

"We know there will be long months ahead in which you will seek to realize the fruits of the new legislation in the daily work of the enterprise.

"As the months go by, we can all expect that voices will be raised again, as they have already been raised from within and without Germany, predicting disaster if co-determination becomes a living reality within German industry.

"Some of our own American industrialists, who never really appreciated the virtues of unionism until the American labor movement demonstrated those virtues to them on the picket line, may seek to advise you again on the merits of another kind of 'more reasonable unionism.'

"We recommend that you regard these strange new union experts as unrepresentative of the American people, and that you regard their advice as one of the expressions of American freedom of speech rather than as a guide for your future.

"The Russians of the East may expect the Germans to act like Russians. But we Americans of the West, that is, the great majority, do not expect you to act like Americans.

"We shall be happy enough if you pursue your own road toward economic democracy."

Murray, CIO Send Greetings To Irish Union Conclave

VICTOR G. REUTHER, CIO representative in Europe, was unable to accept a recent invitation to the convention of the Irish Trade Unions Congress because of previous commitments.

However, he sent the convention and its delegates fraternal greetings in the names of Pres. Philip Murray and the members of CIO.

"We Americans, who are a nation of immigrants," he added, "have good reason to know of the high qualities of the Irish character, for those qualities have not been the least of the ingredients that have gone into the mainstream of American life and into the building of our labor movement.

"As Americans and as members of CIO, we are happy over the contribution that the European Recovery Program has been able to make toward the strengthening of the Irish economy, and toward the reinforcement of the already close ties that unite our two countries.

"In the name of CIO, I take pleasure in wishing you a most successful convention. And permit me the concluding hope that the day is not too distant when the Irish labor movement will participate with us in the international councils of the free world labor movement."

ICFTU Told:

Reds Hypocritcal As Peace Apostles

SOME 300 delegates, representing 53 million workers from one end of the world to the other, opened the Second Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on July 4 in the Ice Palace at Milan, Italy.

The flags of the 63 countries from which they came hung from the walls and fluttered gaily as Guilio Pastore, general secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions, opened the meeting with an address of welcome.

Pastore called for a renewal of the ICFTU dedication to the goals of higher standards of living, social reform and a just and lasting peace, and accused "Stalinist aggressors" of "sheer hypocricy" in posing as defenders of peace.

He stressed the significance to Italian workers of the fact the congress is being held in their country. Italy, still beset by the aftermath of fascism and war, wants neither another war nor Stalinism, he said.

EVIDENCES of international worker solidarity were many. Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan are members of the ICFTU in good standing and were represented by delegates.

Twelve young German workers, who had bicycled to Milan from the Ruhr, presented a bouquet of roses to Pres. Paul Finet as a sign of the solidarity of West German workers with free labor everywhere. They were introduced by Christian Fette, new president of the German Federation of Labor.

Secy. Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek reported that the ICFTU now speaks for 84 national labor organizations—including the CIO—instead of the 67 groups it represented when it was organized in December, 1949.

The gains have been won at the expense of the Communists.

In illustration of this, an observer from the Finnish labor movement was present in the auditorium. The Finns had just voted, 143 to 63, at their national convention to withdraw from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and to affiliate with the ICFTU.

In his inaugural address, Finet, a Belgian, described the ICFTU's goals as social justice with abundance, individual and collective freedom, and security—all threatened by Stalinist aggression.

The Communists, he maintained, seek permanent unrest and the diversion of wealth from humanitarian ends to rearmament. By this means they seek to block social progress and prevent aid for underdeveloped countries, he added.

THE ICFTU's main task at present, said Finet, is to support the Western rearmament program in defense of democratic freedoms.

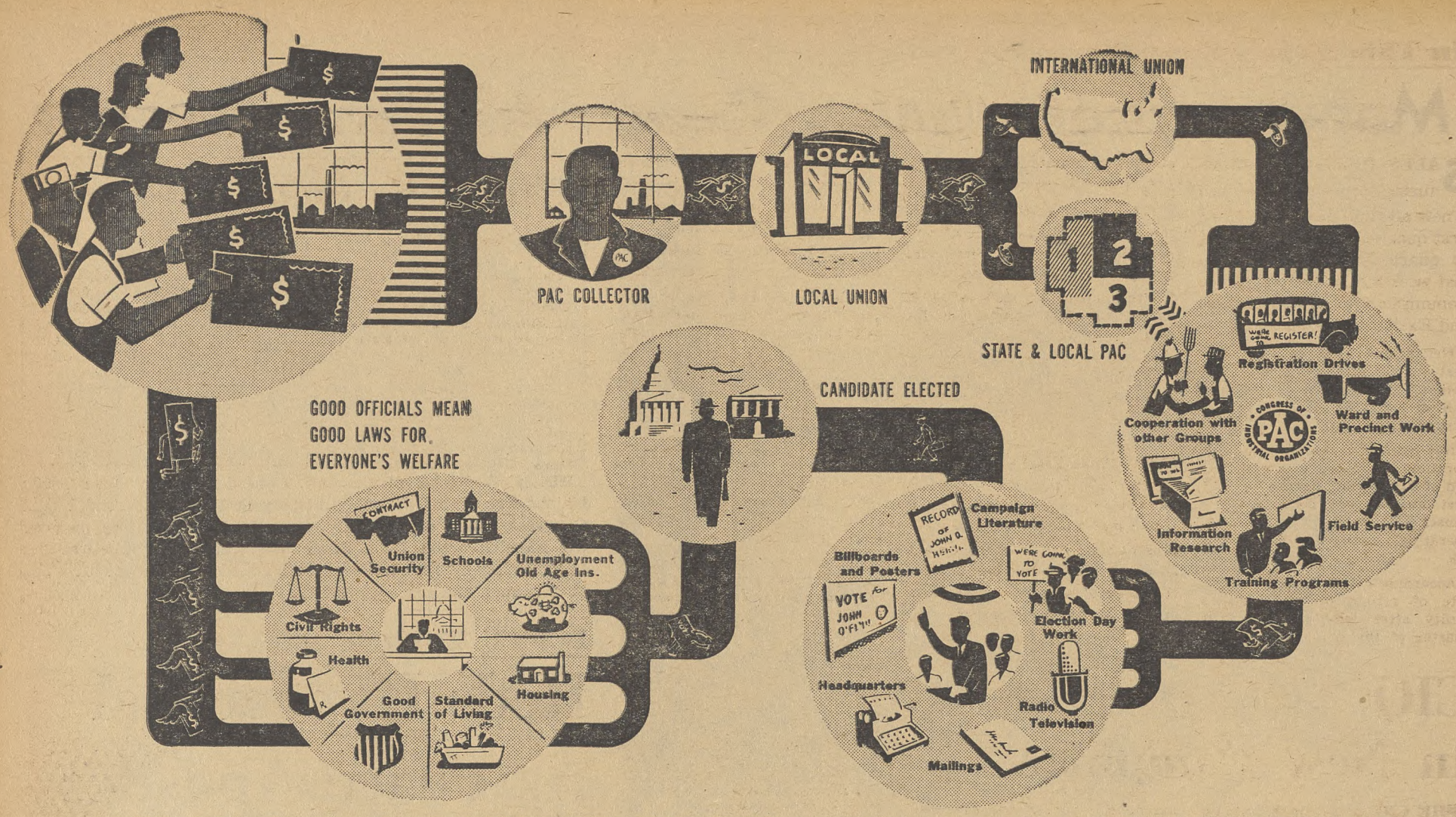
"However," he said, "we must see to it that the defense effort is not used as a pretext for social reaction, and that the present situation does not afford an opportunity for a re-birth of the worst sort of imperialism, which insures its supremacy by abusing the weakness of others."

The AFL and the Mine Workers are represented at the congress, along with the CIO and the Canadian Congress of Labour.

The CIO delegation is headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers.

Others are Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Reg. Dir. Sol Stettin of the Textile Workers, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, Vice Pres. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Intl. Rep. Boyd Wilson of the Steelworkers.

The group is accompanied by John Brophy, ICFTU representative at the United Nations and former CIO director of industrial union councils.



YOUR P·A·C DOLLAR WORKS FOR YOU! CONTRIBUTE!

THE INSIDE STORY OF YOUR PAC DOLLAR. This leaflet is available from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., for 1c each.

Work Injuries Increase By 42% Over First Quarter Of 1950

WORK INJURIES in manufacturing rose both in actual number and in relation to man-hours worked during the first quarter of 1951, the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week.

An estimated 110,000 employes in manufacturing suffered disabling work injuries during the quarter, according to preliminary reports. This is an increase of about 5% over the estimate for the preceding quarter, and 42% over that for the first quarter of 1950.

The estimated volume of work injuries has now shown an increase in each of the last five quarters.

The bureau said that greater employment and longer hours of work have contributed, but that higher injury rates have been the principal factor. Over 400 workers died as a result of injuries during the first quarter of 1951, and 5600 others were known to have suffered some permanent body impairment.

More than 2.2 million man-days were lost during the quarter by these injured workers. The value of wage losses amounted to approximately $22 million.

This estimate, however, makes no allowance for continuing economic losses arising from deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical and other costs incidental to treatment.

The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing establishments was about 4% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1950, and was 16% above the rate for the first quarter of 1950. The short-term trend within the quarter was downward, following the usual seasonal pattern, but at a considerably higher level than in 1950.

AMONG individual industry groups, the principal increase in injury rates were found in the office, store, and restaurant fixtures industry, with a jump from 13.4 injuries per million man-hours in the fourth quarter of 1950 to 25.5 in the first quarter of 1951; miscellaneous leather products, from 7.9 to 15.8; logging, from 94.6 to 102.2; general machine shops, from 21.5 to 29.0; structural clay products, from 29.7 to 37.1; metal furniture, from 18.8 to 24.6; miscellaneous iron and steel products, from 17.6 to 23.3; veneer mills, from 34.2 to 39.5; and plate fabrication and boiler-shop products, from 15.9 to 21.0

The principal decreases were reported by sawmills, from 74.7 to 63.5; planing mills, from 44.2 to 34.7; aluminum and magnesium products, from 26.7 to 18.0; bottling of soft drinks, from 27.3 to 21.7; shipbuilding and repairing, from 22.3 to 17.0.

Outstanding low rates were reported by synthetic textile fibers —1.4; synthetic rubber—2.1; electric lamps (bulbs)—2.9; communication and signaling equipment other than radio—3.4; explosives —4.0; optical and ophthalmic goods—4.2; soap and glycerin—4.7.

Young GOP In Home District Wants McCarthy Booted

They may love him in the Senate—at least on the GOP side—but the Young Republicans of his home district can't stomach Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

At their annual picnic at Green Bay, they passed a resolution urging Wisconsin voters not to send him back to the Senate when he comes up for re-election next year. The resolution was passed after heated debate during which three members walked out when passage seemed assured. It read:

"We, the Young Republicans of the 8th District, hereby recommend that members of the Republican Party and citizens of the State of Wisconsin do not return Sen. Joseph McCarthy to office next spring for the following reasons:

"He has accomplished nothing of importance during his five years in office.

"He has engaged in character assassination and mud-slinging tactics, thus discouraging good men from holding public office."

Third CIO Maritime Union Settles, Shipping Resumed

ATLANTIC and Gulf Coast shipping has returned to normal as the CIO Marine Engineers, last of three striking CIO maritime unions, resumed work after an 11-day walkout.

The three separate agreements, signed by MEBA, the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association, represented complete victory for all three unions. The contracts followed a similar pattern, except in the matter of money.

The American Merchant Marine Institute, the employer group with which negotiations were carried on and which finally agreed to the unions' proposals, complained that the terms of the settlement "would be very costly for the industry."

The MEBA contract contains the following provisions:

An 8% raise in basic wages and a 44-hour work week at sea to be reduced Dec. 15 to 40 hours for the duration of the pact; three weeks vacation for each engineer employed by the same company continuously for a 12 month period; all engineers up to and including second engineers to be hired through the union hiring hall, and payment of overtime for all men on watch between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. when a cargo is being worked.

The companies also agreed to employ a relief engineer on every ship engaged in foreign trade while docked or anchored at a continental U. S. port.

The NMU contract raises able-bodied seamen from $248.41 to $267.09 monthly. Radio operators get an increase in base pay from $352.13 monthly to $417.61, and a chief engineer's pay is hiked from $696.95 to $788.54 monthly.

Heart Unit Board Picks McDonald

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers has been named to the board of directors of the American Heart Association.

Announcing the appointment of McDonald and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists, Dr. Louis N. Katz, AHA president, declared that "organized labor has displayed an increasing interest in the American Heart Association and its affiliates."

"This has been due to the growing realization that heart disease is as important and as challenging a problem to the working man as it is to the farmer and other large segments of the population," he said.

Heckler Of Pickets Draws $15 Fine

Pickets have been charged with many crimes and misdemeanors, including disturbing the peace, but a man in Detroit was fined—for disturbing pickets.

CIO Clothing Workers were picketing the Richman Brothers store as part of the union label drive.

Thomas Jerome started needling the pickets in raucous tones, wanting to know why the union was "letting Niggers picket."

Judge Joseph Gillis found Jerome guilty of disturbing the pickets. The sentence: $15 fine or 15 days in jail.

In This Year's First Quarter

Manufacturers' Sales Reach All-Time Record

SALES OF U. S. manufacturing corporations reached a new all-time peak during the first quarter of 1951, according to quarterly estimates issued last week by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Net profits after taxes in the first quarter amounted to $3.3 billion—a trifle below the second half of 1950, but 36% above the first quarter of 1950.

Net sales of manufacturing corporations increased to a new record of $53.1 billion during the 1951 first quarter but costs and expenses also went up so that net operating profit declined about 1%.

According to the report, the rate of return on stockholder's equity after taxes in the first quarter of this year is estimated at 14.8% on an annual basis, down 1.6% from the preceding quarter.

The annual rate of profit for the smallest sized group of corporations, those with assets under $250,000, increased from 8% in the fourth quarter of 1950 to 14.4% during the first quarter of this year.

Of the 22 different manufacturing industries classified in the report, five showed an increase of profits during the first quarter of 1951, compared with the fourth quarter of 1950. Industries showing increases were printing and publishing, motor vehicles and parts, chemicals, fabricated metals, and non-electrical machinery.

Related to sales, profits after taxes in the first quarter of this year ranged from 10.2c per dollar for the petroleum group to 2.6c for the food group. In the preceding quarter, the range of profits to sales was 13% to 3% for the same industries.

Total assets at the end of March, 1951, were estimated in the report at $131.2 billion. Current assets came to $77.8 billion and current liabilities were estimated at $31.4 billion.

Net working capital of manufacturing corporations at the end of the first quarter of 1951 amounted to $46.4 billion, or about $1.4 billion more than at the end of 1950.

Anti-Red Bill Vetoed

Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has vetoed the Broyles-Young bill to outlaw communism. He said present state and federal laws are adequate. Under the bill persons convicted of subversive acts faced up to 20 years in prison and $20,000 fine.

Profits By Industry Groups

Industry Group	Profits after Taxes—First Quarter 1951
Food	$ 220,000,000
Tobacco	32,000,000
Textile mill products	181,000,000
Apparel and finished textiles	33,000,000
Lumber and wood products	79,000,000
Furniture and fixtures	30,000,000
Paper and allied products	172,000,000
Printing and publishing	36,000,000
Chemicals	352,000,000
Petroleum and coal	496,000,000
Rubber	73,000,000
Leather	20,000,000
Stone, clay and glass	113,000,000
Primary non-ferrous metal	139,000,000
Primary iron and steel	253,000,000
Fabricated metal	174,000,000
Machinery (extending electrical & transportation)	291,000,000
Electrical machinery	164,000,000
Transportation equipment (excluding automobiles)	42,000,000
Motor vehicles and parts	265,000,000
Instruments, etc.	44,000,000
Miscellaneous	53,000,000
All Manufacturing	$3,261,000,000

CIO Tells Its Story In New Pamphlet

THE CIO is telling all about itself in a new pamphlet, "This Is the CIO," which has just been completed by the CIO Publicity Dept.

In a few pages, it tells the story of the 35 national unions, nearly 400 state and local councils, and six million workers who make up the CIO—the aims and hopes of the CIO, its history in brief, how it operates, and its role in politics and international affairs.

The aims and aspirations it tells in two brief paragraphs from the preamble to the CIO Constitution.

The booklet describes how the CIO was born in 1935 "out of the misery of wage cuts, unemployment and bread lines of the 1930 depression." Its first great job was to tackle the organization of the country's great mass production industries. How well it has done is part of the American story.

"In the 15 years of its history," the booklet says, "the CIO has gone far to achieve its goal of industrial democracy.

"Wages have been greatly increased. Workers won security, and they could no longer be fired from their jobs without cause; and their unions gained security through recognition by management and the signing of collective bargaining agreements. Welfare plans and pension programs have been instituted in wide segments of America's basic industry.

"**THESE** advances have not come easily. They have not been handed CIO on a 'silver platter'.

"The gains were wrested through militant union activity, through patient collective bargaining, and, where necessary, through strikes."

The booklet shows how CIO national unions operate independently in their own fields, and join forces in a confederation to form the CIO itself and to set general policy at the annual conventions and more frequent executive board meetings.

It also shows how the CIO acts as the joint voice of its national unions in dealings with the government, through special committees, and in the state and city councils.

Described separately is the work of the Political Action Committee, the arm of the CIO that seeks "to help win the nomination and election of the best possible candidates," and also tries "to assure that every union member is registered to vote."

LIKEWISE, THE increasingly important role of the CIO in international affairs is touched upon, with emphasis upon the CIO dedication "to developing the strength of free democratic trade unions and of combatting the attack on free trade unions by totalitarian governments."

The booklet also lists CIO unions and organizing committees and is illustrated by photographs. Order Publication No. 193 from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, 100 copies $6; 1000 copies $50.

Holderman Hits TV Channel Ban

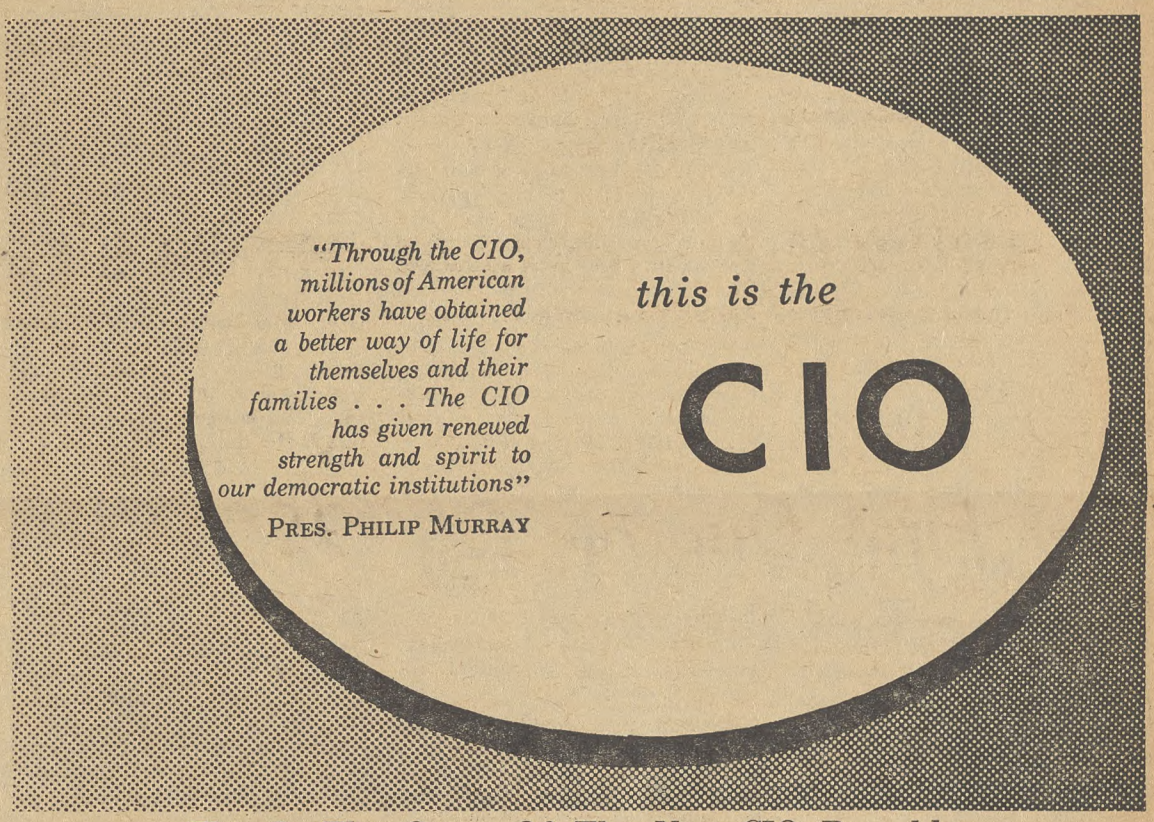
Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council has denounced the Federal Communications Commission's decision to deny the state any television channels for educational purposes.

Terming the action "doubly discriminatory," Holderman in letters to the FCC and State Education Commissioner John H. Bosshart said it "puts New Jersey in a class apart from the other 47 states, all of which have received allocations for educational television." He added:

"It also discriminates against non-profit education in favor of commercial profit television, since nine channels in the State have been allotted to commercial TV and none to education."

He pointed out that the CIO with 250,000 members in New Jersey "is largely composed of parents who have a vital concern with the educational progress of our state."

"We cannot permit our progressive educational system and the future sound education of our children to be endangered by this grossly discriminatory action," he declared.



This Is The Cover Of The New CIO Pamphlet

FTC's 'Independent Experts' 'Go Unlucky' For Luckies

COMES now the Federal Trade Commission to make official what a lot of citizens have strongly suspected for some time.

Namely: The claims of various cigarette manufacturers — that their product is "superior" to other leading brands because it allegedly contains less nicotine, acid, tar and throat irritants—is just so much stuff.

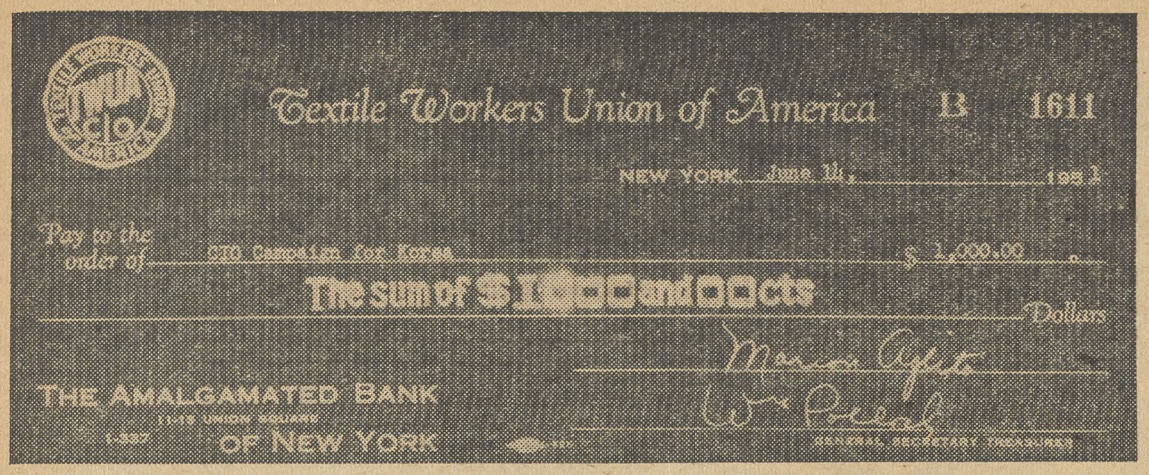
In cracking down on the American Tobacco Co., after eight years of effort, FTC declared in effect, that there is no scientific basis for the company's claim that a smoker will be rendered "Happy" if he or she "Goes Lucky."

The firm was ordered to stop claiming that Lucky Strikes are "less irritating to the throat, easy on the throat or provide protection against coughing."

FTC also called a halt to American Tobacco's practice of saying that Luckies are preferred "2 to 1 by independent tobacco experts."

Of the "independent experts" listed by the company, FTC agents found that some had no connection at all with the tobacco business; some had never smoked a cigarette; others who the firm has claimed said they smoke Luckies exclusively also smoke other brands, and some had yet to try a Lucky.

The findings in the Lucky Strike case parallel earlier reports about Camels and Old Golds.



THIS $1000 CHECK from the CIO Textile Workers was among the sizable checks received recently by the National CIO Community Services Committee for the CIO Campaign for Korea. The CIO Communications Workers and Local 271 of the CIO Electrical Workers, Cambridge, Mass., gave $500 and 22 cartons of food and clothing, respectively. The CIO fund provides packages for UN servicemen in Korea and aids in building democratic unions there.

'Walking Blood Bank' Pride Of USA Local

THE PRESIDENT of the CIO Steelworkers Local 1680 is called "The Blood Bank" around Erie, Pa.

He is Jack Kaiser, a 45-year-old plant guard at the Erie Enameling Co. Recently he was "tapped" for the 34th pint of blood he has given in a few short years.

When Jack walks into Hamot Hospital to make a contribution, they jot down his case history from memory. And there is never any discussion as to which arm the precious fluid will be taken from. He has only one.

He gave his first pint in Kane, Pa., during World War II. Since then he has maintained a regular schedule of donating once about every eight weeks.

Jack lost his left hand and part of his arm when he was 10 years old as the result of picking up a dynamite cap while on his way to school. The injury, however, was not permitted to restrict his activities.

When he left high school, he went to work in a lumber yard, unloading brick, cement, sand and lumber from box cars. Then he worked in a coal mine at Kramer, Pa., keeping pace with two-handed fellow workers for nine years.

He moved to Erie in 1945 and went to work for the enameling firm. He served as a grievance committeeman during the first year. In 1947 he was elected vice president of the local and since 1949 has been president.

Reuther Offers Plan To End Machine Tool Bottleneck

WALTER P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, has presented the government with an extensive program for producing critically-needed machine tools on an assembly line basis to eliminate "the most critical bottleneck in our defense program."

In a detailed letter to President Truman and Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, Reuther asked the government to investigate the feasibility of his plan which, he said, would reduce the time lag in machine tool deliveries by 50 to 75%.

Reuther called his plan "unorthodox," but he said something had to be done to get machine tools. The entire defense program is being held up by a two and three year backlog of orders in the industry, he claimed. He recommended:

1. All-out utilization of machine tool and tool and die industries.

2. Governmental establishment of central machine tool assembly plants.

3. Large-scale farming out of contracts for component parts of machine tools to mass production industries.

4. A general tightening up of machine tool priorities to make sure that companies needing the complex machines most get them first.

Reuther said that while most plants would be unable to make whole machine tools, they could make parts which could be assembled quickly in central assembly plants.

He said this would speed up conversion to defense production and eliminate much unemployment caused by long shutdowns in cases where conversion lags because machine tools are lacking.

Two CIO Men On Panel

Martin J. Walsh, Boston, New England director of the CIO Steelworkers, and Daniel Gallagher, of Hartford, former Connecticut State director of the CIO Textile Workers, have been named to a new Panel on Human Resources of the Committee for New England. Gallagher is a TWUA international representative.

"What's the difference between 'Capitol' and 'Capital'?... Apparently none at this session, my boy!"

Lewis Charged With Planning UAW Raids

THE CIO Auto Workers' executive board has charged that the recent visit of United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis to UAW Local 600's tenth anniversary of the Ford first contract was part of a program to raid the UAW membership.

Pointing out that representatives of UMW's Dist. 50 have lately approached former officials of the Auto Workers "with offers of highly remunerative posts with District 50," the UAW board said "the desire and intention to raid were there."

The board warned that if there is any further attempt on Lewis' part "to raid our union," it will be fought "with all the strength of our organization."

ATTENTION was called by the board to the fact that Lewis' salary of $50,000 yearly, "not counting his unlimited expense account, his custom-built Cadillac and his liveried chauffeur," is more than the combined salaries of all four UAW international officers. The statement said

"While Lewis blasts the Taft-Hartley Act, he continues to play politics with the very reactionary politicians who were the authors and sponsors of that Act, such as Sen. Bridges (R. Vt.).

"He has joined hands with the National Association of Manufacturers," the statement added, "in that organization's fight to destroy price control so that profiteers can pick the pockets of American consumers."

THE UAW statement further charged that while the union was attempting to organize the workers of a "runaway shop," Lewis' Dist. 50 "signed a back-door agreement" with the company, providing wage rates as much as 90c an hour less than those in UAW plants.

Ore. Woodsmen's Job Injuries Up

Job injuries are on the increase in the Columbia River area logging industry, Vice Pres. Jim McKay, of the Columbia River District Council of the CIO Woodworkers, said in a report last week.

McKay listed five incidents in which workmen received severe injuries at sawmill and logging operations. Regular reports on job accidents are made at each council meeting, he said.

Security vs. Freedom Views Collected

HOW SHALL we safeguard both the national security and the rights of free citizens living in a democracy?

This vital and pressing question is considered in the latest issue of the Library of Congress "Public Affairs Abstracts," entitled "Loyalty, Security and Freedom."

Twenty-nine recent books and articles dealing with aspects of the problem are summarized in this set. It also includes a short history of the control of subversive activities in this country and a selective bibliography of official government publications about the subject.

One of the featured articles is "Communist Tactics in American Unions," written by Nat Goldfinger, CIO Associate Director of Research, in collaboration with Albert Epstein.

Another summarizes the House Labor Committee's Report on Communist infiltration in the Fishermen's, Longshoremen's and Marine Cooks & Stewards Unions. All three unions were expelled from the CIO, although the abstract nowhere makes this fact known.

In an introductory statement, the publication notes that "the American people have been, from the earliest times, devoted to the concept of freedom as a vital principle dominating the lives of men."

Pointing out that the problem assumed serious proportions "since World War II as the true character of the international Communist movement has been revealed," the introduction warns:

"THE CONFLICT between security and freedom is serious and fundamental: without freedom, the America that we have known and cherished cannot exist, for freedom is an absolute essential to the 'American way of life'; but without security, there can be no freedom. If security is given preference, freedom may suffer; if freedom is given priority, it may be short-lived."

According to Eilene Galloway, editor, the material was chosen to point out, rather than to develop completely, the different aspects of the problem.

"Loyalty, Security and Freedom" may be obtained for 30c from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

McGrath Seeks To Tighten T-H Red Oath Wording

ATTY. GEN. J. Howard McGrath has proposed that Congress tighten up the Taft-Hartley Act's non-communist affidavit section.

A union official, in addition to swearing he is not a communist, would be required to state that he had not been one for the 12 months previous, under McGrath's proposal.

McGrath made the proposal in letters to Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.), of the House and Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The present section reads that the union officer must make an affidavit that "he is not a member of the Communist Party, and that he does not believe in and is not a member of, and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the U. S. government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional method."

The phrase "and that for the preceeding 12-month period he has not been a member of the Communist Party," would be added to the above by McGrath's proposal.

The Justice Dept. has experienced difficulty in prosecutions under the section in its present form, McGrath said, because of the necessity of proving the union official making the affidavit was at that moment a member of the Communist Party.

He pointed out that since the required affidavit was couched in the present tense, no criminal prosecution was possible "unless it can be shown that the subject officers in fact continued their affiliation with the Communist Party."

Ever Try Renting Trolley Tracks?

The flimsiest evidence on which realty interests ask for removal of rent control has been uncovered by the United Labor Policy Committee of Shreveport, La.

In a brief filed with the Shreveport City Council, which is considering whether rent controls should be continued, the committee attacked the reliability of a survey made by Centenary College. The committee said that where the report listed a rental vacancy a check showed that "one corner is a vacant lot, another corner is an office building, another corner is a trolley run-around, and the other corner is a church, there being no housing units here at all, either vacant or occupied."

Pres. Robert L. Travis of Local 3411 of the CIO Communications Workers is the committee's secretary-treasurer.

CIO, AFL Finger Red 'Labor' Front

The "United Labor Action Committee" of New York city has been repudiated by CIO and AFL groups there as "Communist front" that has nothing to do with organized labor.

In a joint statement, both labor organizations declared that organized labor in the city had no part in a picket line sponsored by ULAC at the U. S. Wage and Hour Division office in New York. (This agency is headquarters for the Wage Stabilization Board in N. Y. C.)

"The ULAC in New York City is composed entirely of organizations and individuals long since repudiated by organized labor for being Communist and for slavishly following the Communist line," the statement said. "It is significant that the Communist party stooges have joined the National Association of Manufacturers in fighting the Defense Production Act and the necessary controls which are vital at this time."

In Auto Industry:

Faulty Reconversion Makes Thousands Idle

THOUSANDS of members of the CIO Auto Workers were idle last week because of sloppy government defense planning.

They had to be laid off, their employers said, because of restrictions on the use of critical materials that forced cutbacks in production, and to a certain extent by credit restrictions which have prevented the sale of cars already produced.

The UAW has maintained that proper planning would have channelled a flow of defense orders into the plants to take up the slack in employment.

The Chrysler Corp. cut its work force 15,000 under the June 1 level. As 2500 workers had already been laid off, the figure stood at 17,500 by the end of the week.

The Briggs Manufacturing Co. furloughed 6800 employes in the Detroit area and 1200 at Evansville, Ill.

At the Ford Motor Co. Lincoln plant in Detroit, 3000 employes worked only Thursday and Friday of last week. Some 13,000 others in this country worked a four-day week, while more than 10,000 in Windsor, Ont., have been jobless while the company plans cutbacks.

General Motors is shutting down for a week beginning July 28, in an effort to avoid mass layoffs.

UAW Asks Election At Stove Plant

THE CIO Auto Workers—which in May filed unfair labor practice charges against the anti-union Detroit-Michigan Stove Co. of Detroit—has now filed a petition for a National Labor Relations Board election at the firm's two plants in Detroit.

The first charge grew out of revelations of anti-union gangster activities at the plants, which were aired before the Senate's Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee.

The petition for the election was filed because "the stove workers flocked to the union . . . for union protection" during an organizing campaign that started May 23, according to Michael F. Lacey, the union's regional co-director.

During the UAW organizing campaign, said Lacey, workers were called into the office and told to sign "what amounts to a yellow dog contract" stating they did not want a union in the plant. Some who refused were laid off, he added, but "at the proper time, the union will take action against the company on the basis of its conduct" during the drive.

"Although John Fry, company president, stated last month that Detroit-Michigan Stove workers were 'free to join' any union they chose," Lacey commented, "it is now quite clear that Mr. Fry's statement had no more truth in it than the testimony he gave to the Kefauver Committee."

Major Gain Won By IWA In Texas

A four-year drive of the CIO Woodworkers in the east Texas lumber industry has paid off with the signing of a contract with the Kirby Lumber Co., Silsbee.

The new contract covers some 1600 employes and grants four paid holidays, vacations with pay, the check-off and union security. It establishes an 85c starting rate with wage increases ranging from 4 to 16c per hour.

"The establishment of paid holidays in the Kirby contract is a major gain for this area," IWA Rep. Bruce Brown said, "as it is something entirely new in the sawmills here."

Golden Is Named To ESA Salary Board

Clinton S. Golden, former vice-president of the CIO United Steelworkers, was named by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnson to a five-member Salary Stabilization Board.

The group will develop and administer stabilization policy effecting salaries of executive, administrative, professional, and some sales and supervisory employes.

Golden is now consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration and a Harvard University lecturer.

"I know we're members of the same union, but can't you stop calling me 'Brother'?"

Boiler-Plate Firm Called Monopoly

The Dept. of Justice has asked the Federal Court at Jacksonville, Fla., to declare the Western Newspaper Union guilty of trying to monopolize the sale and distribution of printing equipment and supplies to rural newspapers.

Besides selling supplies, the firm—it bears no resemblance to a labor union—does a large business selling "boiler-plate" to small weeklies and dailies. This consists of "canned" editorials, cartoons, columns and "filler."

The court also was asked to order cancellation of what the Dept. of Justice said are unlawful contracts between the company and certain publishing firms. Named with the WNU were two subsidiaries, E. C. Palmer & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., and the Harry W. Brintnall Co., San Francisco.

WSB OK's Two Hikes Above 10% Formula

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has approved pay increases of 9c hourly for 45,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

The pay raise was effective July 2.

The increase matches that won by the union at General Electric under terms of the escalator clause in the GE contract.

Westinghouse had made no objection to approval of the raise but the company has asked for price relief, despite the fact that sales are 506% of those of 1939, profits before taxes are 912% of the 1939 figure and earnings per share of common stock are 409% of that year.

The WSB approved the increase even though it exceeds the 10% limit, on the grounds that it was justified by rising living costs.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey wired company officials urging that they put the increase into effect immediately even in the absence of assurance of price relief "so there will be no uncertainties which may cause interference with production."

WSB also has approved a full 11c hourly raise for members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The board several weeks ago approved a 9c hourly increase for the UPW but delayed action on the additional 2c because it would exceed the ceiling. And again the increased cost of living was the main factor in the board's action.

Floor And Demands Both Concrete

"Concrete" demands were presented by CIO Auto Workers employed at the Wright Aeronautical Corp.'s plant at Caldwell. N. J.

The 500 workers staged a one-day walkout in protest against having to stand on hard concrete flooring. They contended their feet, and defense production, suffer because of the footing; engineers demurred on the grounds the plywood mats they demanded might prove a safety hazard.

Transit Pact Averts Strike In New York

THREAT OF a strike in New York's vast subway and bus lines was averted by a last minute agreement granting demands of CIO Transport Workers for a 40-hour week at the same wages now paid for 48 hours.

The shorter week, to be put in effect in four steps, amounts to a 30c hourly increase for top bus drivers and subway motormen, with the over-all average 23c for the 36,000 employes of the municipal lines.

Beginning Oct. 1, as many employes as possible — most shop workers and non-operating employes numbering about 17,000— will start the 40-hour week.

All others who continue to work 48 hours will receive a monthly bonus of 10c an hour until Jan. 1, 1952, or until they go on the shorter week if that is sooner.

After Jan. 1 employes working more than 40 hours will receive time and half for all extra hours. On July 1, 1952, the five-day, 40-hour becomes effective throughout the system.

Complicated rescheduling made it necessary to put the shorter week into effect gradually.

White Urges South To Awaken

Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has appealed to the South to ditch its present "demagogic political leadership" and join the forces of freedom.

White, speaking at the closing session of the NAACP 42nd annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., cited a recent conference of the governors of three Southern states to devise plans for circumventing any U. S. Supreme Court decision invalidating segregation in public education.

He said the governors of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi attended the conference. White asked, "When will the intelligent South awaken to the insult to its intelligence such men represent?"

The conference, he suggested, "constituted a conspiracy to overthrow democracy through defiance of the government and threats to deprive all citizens, white as well as Negro, of education."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

(This column, during Mr. Haywood's absence, is being prepared by his staff.)

PRES. MORRIS PIZER, of the United Furniture Workers, reports that since May his union has won five representation elections and 12 union shop decisions. The representation election were: Oxford Cabinet Co., Oxford, Pa., UFWA 122, no union 37; Ware Mattress Manufacturing Co., Tampa, Fla., UFWA 42, no union 37; O'Hearn Manufacturing Co. Gardner, Mass., UFWA 37, no union 16; Elkins Furniture Co., Elkins, N. C., UFWA 105, no union 27, and Avalon Products Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 30 recognized without election.

Allan Haywood

The union shop elections were: Melodigrand Corp., Long Island City, N. Y., 21 for, 2 against; Kranich & Bach, Long Island City, unanimous; Weser Piano Corp., Long Island City, unanimous; Hardman-Peck Co., Long Island City, 73 for, 1 against; Krakauer Bros., Long Island City, 19 for, 3 against; Sohmer & Co., Long Island City, 39 for, 6 against; National Piano Co., Long Island City, 38 for, 2 against; Winter & Co., Long Island City, 247 for, 23 against; Steinway & Sons, Long Island City, 344 for, 17 against; L. Kaufman Co., Los Angeles, unanimous; Arrom Mill Co., Los Angeles, 148 for, 14 against; Knott Manufacturing Co., Tell City, Ind., 44 for, 16 against.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the Lithographers—CIO won a representation victory at Gamse Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Of 37 eligible voters, 23 ballots were cast for the Amalgamated and 6 against.

The IUE lists seven representation election victories at the following plants, according to Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett. The wins were: Ex-Ray Manufacturing Co., New York, IUE 16. no union 3; Erie Resistor, Erie, Pa., IUE 485, IAM 431, 6 challenged. 10 void; Micamold, Brooklyn, IUE 516, no union 25, void 21, challenged 11; Dumont Electric Co., New York, IUE 166, UE 120, no union 5, void 1; Champion Corp., Long Island City, IUE 69, no union 2; Hellige Corp., Long Island City, IUE 106, no union 5, and G & G Precision Co., Long Island City, IUE 29, no union 0.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports a representation election and 10 union shop victories in Ohio. At the Ohio Power Co., Prospect, the CIO Utility Workers defeated the AFL by more than 7 to 1 in the representation win. Staff Rep. Ed Ward handled the situation. The union shop elections were held in Lima by the Brewery Workers. The distributing houses which won security victories were: G & K, Fair, Thompson, Buckeye, Shawnee, Bonamo, Klepper, Burkhardt, C & G, and Ringer. The Brewery Workers were represented by Joe Emmons.

The Steelworkers report two NLRB representation wins. De Nucci reports an 18 to 14 victory at the Meridian Plastic Co., Byesville, O. At the Volco Brass Copper Co., Kenilworth, N. J., the Steelworkers won a smashing victory over the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the former bargaining agent. The vote was Steelworkers 212, Mine, Mill 135.

REG. DIR. MICHAEL LIVODA reports two representation wins for the Brewery Workers in Trinidad, Col., on the same day. At the Crystal Bottling Co., the Brewery Workers won a unanimous vote and at the Colorado Brewing Corp. there was only one vote against the CIO union.

Pres. Martin Wagner of the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers reports a 4 to 1 victory in a representation election at the plant of the Blue Ridge Stone Corp. Blue Ridge, Virginia. The CIO union polled 47 votes against 12 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports an NLRB representation victory for LIU 1756 in the Pacific American Fisheries Canning plant, Bellingham, Wash. The vote 48 to 8 in favor of the CIO, with 4 challenged ballots. In the June 18 issue of the CIO NEWS, a representation victory by LIU local 1754 at the Paragon Fish Co. was erroneously placed at Bellingham, Wash. The plant is located at Aberdeen, Wash.

Absentees Many As Work Piles Up In Congress

By MILTON PLUMB

THE 82ND Congress continued to coast along at a snail's pace last week, despite the fact that its inactivity has brought on one of the worst legislative log-jams in history.

Absenteeism ran rampant as many Congressmen took advantage of the Fourth of July holiday for vacation jaunts lasting over the weekend. The Senate did not meet July 4 and the House held a mere "token" session to mark the 175th anniversary of American independence.

The vacant seats in both chambers, however, were not unusual. The 82nd Congress, excepting only its zeal for mud-slinging and usually useless investigations, has acted as though it were vacationing ever since it came into existence.

Senate Majority Leader McFarland, apparently irked by his colleagues' failure to press forward even the minimum program they had reluctantly agreed upon the previous week, took the floor July 2 and bellowed:

"This is becoming known as the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Congress. You can't keep them on the floor on Friday, and you can't get them back here on Monday."

He spoke to many empty seats. As usual, the habitual long weekends away from Washington were being observed.

ON THE same day, the bipartisan Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report underscored his remarks by announcing the results of its study of the present Congressional inaction.

It compared the legislative and reorganization records of the 81st Congress with those of the 82nd so far this year and came up with the following totals of the laws of all sorts each had enacted to June 20 in the corresponding years:

81st Congress:	
First session, 1949	114
Second session, 1950	126
82nd Congress:	
First session, 1951	51

During the 81st Congress, 50% of the bipartisan Hoover Commission's recommendations for reorganization of the federal government along more efficient lines were adopted. Twenty public laws on reorganization were enacted and 26 reorganization plans submitted by President Truman were accepted by Congress.

The savings resulting from these 46 measures approved by the 81st Congress are estimated by the Citizens' Committee at $2 billion a year.

The committee noted a "striking contrast" between this record and the fact that the 82nd Congress has not yet favorably reported out even a single one of 20 additional reorganization proposals now before it.

As a matter of fact, the House has held hearings on only one minor measure, while the Senate has held hearings on only four minor proposals.

"These are the facts and the facts speak for themselves," commented Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University and national chairman of the Citizens Committee.

The committee estimates that an additional $3.4 billion a year would be saved the government through full enactment of the Commission's report.

INSTEAD OF following a more constructive approach to government economy, however, the 82nd Congress, dominated by the misnamed "economy" bloc of Republicans and Southern Democrats, has used the meat-ax technique to cut funds for essential services from pending bills appropriating funds to run the government during the coming fiscal year.

The so-called Ferguson amendment, adopted by the Senate, for example, means a straight down-the-line 10% cut in personnel funds and a crippling of many necessary government activities.

Federal personnel men have pointed out that this kind of false "economy," advocated by the big business pressure groups, is actually wasteful and means added costs to the government in the long run.

It is this kind of hatchetman approach, however, that Rep. Brownson (R. Ind.) had in mind when he boasted July 5 that the House "economy" bloc has cut a little more than $1 billion from the eight appropriations bills passed. He said that about $123½ million more would have been cut if the Republican-sponsored amendments had been accepted.

He didn't say that much of the $1 billion thus "saved" would deny the American people many essential government services.

Nor did he point out that, if Congress hadn't been completely inactive on the Hoover Commission proposals, as much as an estimated $3.4 billions could have been saved through increased government efficiency.

6-L

Eleven Senators Have Solution:

Use Tidelands' Oil Royalties For Education

ELEVEN MEMBERS of the Senate last week fought back against the House Judiciary Committee's attempt to turn over to vested interests as an outright gift oil estimated to be worth more than $40½ billion dollars — the property of the American people.

Led by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), the group joined in sponsoring a bill designed to resolve the long-standing dispute over the tidelands in the public interest.

Under their proposal, which is now before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the royalties from tidelands oil would be used to raise educational standards in all 48 states and—during the national emergency only—to help pay for defense undertakings.

The House bill, which the House Judiciary Committee approved 18 to 6, would give the states full control over the marginal sealands for a distance of three miles from their coasts. Texas, especially favored, would get such control for 10½ miles.

This move has long been supported by the big oil interests, which have always found it easier to have their way with state officials than with those of the federal government.

FORMER SECY. of the Interior Harold Ickes waged a successful fight against the oil interests by claiming the rights to the tidelands for the federal government.

He was upheld in a series of Supreme Court decisions, beginning in 1947 and continuing until just a few months ago, which made it clear that the lands in the marginal seas belong to the nation as a whole.

Even before the Supreme Court had ruled, however, stooges for the oil interests in Congress were plotting to give their masters the nation's heritage. Four years ago, President Truman vetoed a measure similar to the present House bill.

He has told Congress that he will again veto such legislation.

The new Senate bill would place all tidelands oil royalties in a special account in the U. S. Treasury where they would be available for defense and for grants to aid primary, secondary and higher education. It provides that a National Advisory Council on Grants-in-Aid to Education would be created to administer the program.

Other sponsors of the measure besides Hill include Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Morse (R. Ore.), Benton (D. Conn.), Tobey (R. N.H.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Neely (D. W.Va.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), Hennings (D. Mo.) and Chavez (D. N. Mex.).

Sens. Douglas and Hill last week took their campaign to the people over a radio network.

Douglas declared that "The American people have much at stake in the drive to save the offshore oil for all the people."

He referred to the financial crisis now confronting American education and added, "if the American people know that a large part of their huge educational bill can be financed without any cost to them, out of money which rightfully belongs to them, I know they will support our amendment."

In a separate statement, Humphrey said:

"This proposal offers the greatest opportunity to American education since the dedication of a large portion of our public lands to educational purposes through the land-grant colleges.

"WITH THE funds thus available through the tidelands oil royalties, we would build schools, train teachers, raise teachers' salaries, provide scholarships, improve and extend medical assistance and research, and help build a more wholesome America without any cost to the taxpayer."

Murray Asks TrumanToVeto Wetback Bill

VETO OF THE bill covering the importation of Mexican labor, which Congress passed June 30, was asked last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a letter to President Truman.

Murray said the bill would "intensify the evils" deplored by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, and that it ignored the commission's "constructive program for providing an adequate supply of agricultural labor under decent living and working conditions."

He charged that the bill, in legalizing government contracting of illegal entrants, is "in effect sanctioning violations of the immigration laws and encouraging further illegal entries." His letter also said:

"The bill, by holding out the possibility for a large supply of cheap labor in processing factories and on the farms, will encourage backward-looking employers to continue sub-standard wages and other conditions which are far below the American standard of living. Hundreds of thousands of Americans who could be attracted by decent employment conditions will be driven to seek jobs elsewhere, or to remain idle or on uneconomic farms of their own. The normal improvement of employment conditions on agricultural and processing jobs that would otherwise occur will be retarded.

"The family-type farmers, who comprise the backbone of American agriculture, will likewise suffer.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate passed crippling bill banning price rollbacks. House debating its weak version, also preventing price rollbacks on beef.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
Importation of Mexican Farm Labor S. 984	Provides for importation of cheap foreign labor; encourages extension of substandard conditions for both domestic and imported farm workers.	Congress passed bill June 30 that intensifies these evils.	Urge President Truman to veto the bill.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	Passed House with cuts. Senate voted further 10% cut in personnel funds.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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Dixiegop 'Wreckers' Peril Hope Of Holding Down Zooming Prices

(See Page 3)

ICFTU'S SECOND CONGRESS: (Top) General view of the meeting in Milan, Italy. (Bottom) CIO delegates and aides, left to right, front row, Frank Bellanca of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, CIO delegation leader; CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe; second row, Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale Union; Boyd Wilson of the Steelworkers, and Michael Ross, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. director. John Brophy, ICFTU representative at UN is at the extreme left in the third row. Sol Stettin of the Textile Workers, one of the delegation, does not appear in this picture. (Story on Pages 6 and 7.)

WSB Okays CWA Raises In Two Areas

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has approved a wage increase for 45,000 CIO Communications Workers and set a pattern for contracts involving 140,000 more members.

The board told the Southern Bell Co., Atlanta, Ga., to pay its 45,000 workers a 10% wage increase. It also approved other features such as shorter schedules, equivalent to 2%, making the total increase 12%.

The company had withheld payment of the 2% on the grounds that it exceeded WSB's 10% formula. In making its decision, however, the board ruled that the 2% did not come within the 10% wage formula because it did not change maximum or minimum wages.

The same increase will go to employes of half a dozen other Bell System companies.

Nine thousand operators in 31 CWA locals in northern California and Nevada were voting on a strike last week after six weeks of negotiations with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. failed to produce results.

The workers have not had a wage increase since 1948.

Price Fix Bill Monopoly Aid House Told

A HOUSE bill to legalize price-fixing would lead to greater monopolies and would ruin small business, Stephen J. Spingarn declared last week.

A member of the Federal Trade Commission, Spingarn testified before the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating monopoly, on a bill introduced by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.).

A similar measure introduced by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) has been okayed by the Senate's Judiciary Committee. The Senate will vote on final passage Aug. 3.

Spingarn testified the bill would weaken the commission's ability to stop "monopolistic and oppressive practices" in business.

Both the House and Senate proposals would permit manufacturers to charge different customers different prices for the same commodity if they can show the price differential was made in "good faith" to meet competition.

The effect would be to permit big corporations, like chain stores, to return to at least two of the practices that made them big:

1. Giant retailers could force manufacturers and wholesalers to give them price discounts by threatening to stop buying certain products. This would give the chains a definite sales advantage over smaller competitors —they would buy for less and thus could sell for less.

2. The big retailers could match prices in all areas with smaller, more efficient competitors by engaging in price matching.

This would destroy competition, since there would be no advantage in a small businessman reducing his prices—the big businessman would be allowed to match any price he set.

A NEW USE has been found for the old gray mare. The idea is set forth in this sign in a window of a restaurant on fashionable Connecticut Ave., Washington. Horse meat is not on the menu. The manager said that if controls are removed, high prices would force him out of business and would cause people to eat horse meat.

Grocery List Memo:

Get Horse Meat For Congressmen

THE 82nd Congress "stands at the threshold of immortality" and may go down in history as "the Horse Meat Congress—the Congress that put the old grey mare on the family dinner table," Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) said last week during debate on Defense Production Act amendments.

Rabaut declared that because of high prices "already large numbers of the American people are being reduced to a diet of horse meat."

He quoted from the July 9 issue of Time magazine a report that Portland (Ore.) Journal's cooking expert is dispensing recipes on the preparation of horse meat for human consumption.

"This report says that the number of horse butchers has trebled, and sales of horse meat have increased three-fold because that's all the people can afford," Rabaut told the House. He noted that Time pointed out that horse meat had been "hitherto eaten as a stunt or only as a last resort."

RABAUT suggested that the song "The Old Grey Mare" might well be a fitting theme song "for a Horse Meat Congress."

"Many prices are out of line and need to be rolled back," he said. "And any amendment to deny roll-back authority can properly be called a Horse Meat Amendment."

Rabaut ended by saying that "when the old grey mare became the main course on the family dinner table because of the failure of Congress to support adequate price controls, I can only say that America isn't what it used to be."

As the week ended, reports circulated Congressional mail boxes began to contain packages of horse meat.

However, no Congressman who had eaten any of it could be found.

John Meskimen Named To OPS Labor Post

JOHN K. Meskimen, a member of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks who began his career as a messenger boy in the general office of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe, last week became labor assistant to Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle.

He was nominated for the post by the United Labor Policy Committee.

Before being inducted into the Army in 1943, Meskimen held various positions in the Arizona Division of the Santa Fe and for six years was general chairman of his union's system committee.

More than five years' service abroad in the U. S. manpower and labor-relations program in Germany followed his discharge from the Army. Since last February Meskimen has been a consultant to the Labor Dept. Defense Manpower Administration.

He is 42 years old and is a native of Lawrenceville, Ill.

"We have been working on the problem of setting up machinery for a labor liaison program for OPS for some time," DiSalle said.

"We have set up an industry advisory committee . . . and the appointment of Mr. Meskimen is another step toward assuring a role for every citizen in the battle against inflation."

JOHN K. MESKIMEN (left), labor adviser to Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, is congratulated by DiSalle after the latter gives him the oath of office. Meskimen is a member of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

NLRB Knifes Union Shops Won In '47-9

THE National Labor Relations Board last week threatened the status of several thousand CIO union-shop contracts signed during the period between the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in mid-1947 and the end of 1949.

The NLRB, in a case involving the Auto Workers at the Ford Forge Div. at Canton, O., held that union shop provisions based on elections before national CIO's officers signed T-H non-Communist affidavits in December, 1949, are no longer valid.

Then, going a step further, the board ruled that all contracts with union security provisions won after elections during that same 2½ year period, are no longer a bar to elections sought by competing unions.

Thus, hundreds of CIO industrial unions face danger of possible craft unit raids until the situation can be corrected. The case at Canton involved the effort of an AFL craft union to seek a special election. It claimed the UAW union shop contract could not stand in the way of a board election. The NLRB agreed.

The NLRB ruling—made without any full hearing on the issues —was in theory based on a Supreme Court decision, which had held that national officers of CIO and AFL must sign T-H non-Communist affidavits in order to make any affiliated union eligible to use NLRB's facilities.

The CIO—which had challenged the constitutionality of the affidavit provision of the anti-labor law—did not instruct its officers to sign the affidavits until December, 1949.

In a number of court cases, the need for CIO officers to sign the Taft-Hartley oath forms was an issue. The Supreme Court finally ruled that such signatures were necessary if affiliated unions were to use the NLRB.

That decision over-ruled the previous orders of the board itself, which had maintained that affidavits by officers of the parent federation were not necessary.

On the basis of the NLRB's earlier interpretation, unions went ahead with the special union security elections required by Taft-Hartley

But now the NLRB has ruled that though the unions were acting in "good faith" when they sought the elections and the subsequent security contract provisions, new elections may be necessary not only to save the union security clauses but the contracts themselves.

A sharp wave of protest against this needless action by the NLRB is almost certain to come from CIO unions around the country.

First reaction came from Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, who immediately branded the ruling as the "worst example yet of the board's inability to administer the Taft-Hartley Act."

He called the decision "exceedingly unjust and unnecessary," and accused the board of deciding too many big issues without full argument by the parties concerned.

Harris contended that the decision went farther than required by the Supreme Court's ruling.

Price Control Periled By Dixiegops

Action Taken Despite ULPC Warning

FRIDAY, July 13, 1951, the day a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives brought to a peak their drive to kill price controls, will go down in history as "Black Friday the 13th" for consumers.

That was the pessimistic prediction of Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee and floor manager of the administration's fight for stronger anti-inflation controls.

His reference to Black Friday recalled one of the greatest financial crises in the nation's history, on another eventful Friday in 1869.

Abandon Hope

All through last week as the House considered amendments to the Defense Production Act, the Dixiegop combination which has done so much to discredit the 82nd Congress rode rough-shod over outnumbered administration forces. As the week closed, all hope of keeping any authority for future rollbacks on the prices of food and other farm products had been abandoned.

On July 12, by an overwhelming voice vote, the GOP-Southern Democrat "wrecking crew" threw out a proposal to permit food subsidies. And by a 159 to 139 margin it refused to permit the government to acquire and operate necessary defense plants.

The two votes followed warnings by representatives of the United Labor Policy Committee that labor will not submit to a wage stabilization program if Congress insists upon killing price controls.

While a final vote on the House bill is not expected until late this week, the trend has become clear enough to make it practically certain that sound price controls are doomed.

Two Objectives

At press time, administration forces had decided to concentrate on two objectives:

1. Stopping a farm bloc drive to repeal last month's 10% rollback on cattle prices, which would immediately result in a hike in beef price ceilings.

2. Stop a Republican drive to prevent further rollbacks on manufacturing prices. Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle has said this would also force the lifting of ceilings on new automobiles immediately in order not to discriminate against the industry.

Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.), Democratic whip, said that he thought these objectives might be realized, since the Dixiegop coalition was likely to split.

Many Republicans from urban areas were expected to break with the Dixiecrats in their drive to kill the 10% beef price rollback already in effect. They do not want to be in a position where they would be responsible for driving the already scandalous prices of beef still higher.

The Southerners, on the other hand, were expected to break with the GOP on the question of banning further rollbacks of manufacturing prices. Most Dixiegops have rural constituents. The present temporary suspension of price rollback authority has prevented the Office of Price Stabilization from rolling back prices of farm machinery.

Lobbyists Active

Why the American people were taking such a beating was made clear by Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.), when he took the floor to answer an attack by Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.). Pointing to the corridor outside the House floor, McCormack said that "representatives of pressure groups" are "handing out amendments to Congressmen" to be offered during debate.

"I have seen members of the House called off the floor by lobbyists and being handed amendments by the lobbyists," he charged

Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) saw in what was going on the reason why the consuming public had not answered the President's plea for a flood of letters supporting price controls.

"The people," he said, "apparently believe the cards are stacked against them and there is no use writing about it. They seem to be discouraged."

Elections Awaited

Other observers, however, saw it this way: The people, seeing that the 82nd Congress had already sold out their hopes for sound price control legislation to the big business and special interest groups, were merely waiting for next September's elections.

The Republicans will have a hard time explaining the additional $7 weekly in living expenses that each American family will then be paying because of the GOP action in killing price controls.

'No Friend Of High Prices Can Be A Friend Of Labor,' Says ULPC

The following statement was issued last week by the United Labor Policy Committee:

THIS IS A WARNING and an appeal to the American people from representatives of 15,000,000 American workers.

Congress is letting down our country's defenses.

Congress is now voting to weaken the Defense Production Act. We cannot have an effective defense production program without an effective stabilization program.

We believe that the American people agree that so long as the policies of the Soviet Union and its satellites continue to threaten free people anywhere, America and other free nations must continue to build their military power. A cease-fire order in Korea does not justify a cease-fire in our defense production or in the campaign against inflation.

In the Senate a combination of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans already has forced through a bill that will increase the cost of living a dollar a day for each and every American family. A similar coalition in the House of Representatives is now following suit. There is no justification whatsoever for higher prices now. Yet, lobbyists for the profiteers are exploiting the possibility of truce in Korea to further weaken price controls. Congress is succumbing to pressure from special interest lobbies with the excuse that the American people "just don't care."

Time is running out, but there are a few days left in which any American family can write, phone or wire their Congressman asking his vote for an effective stabilization program.

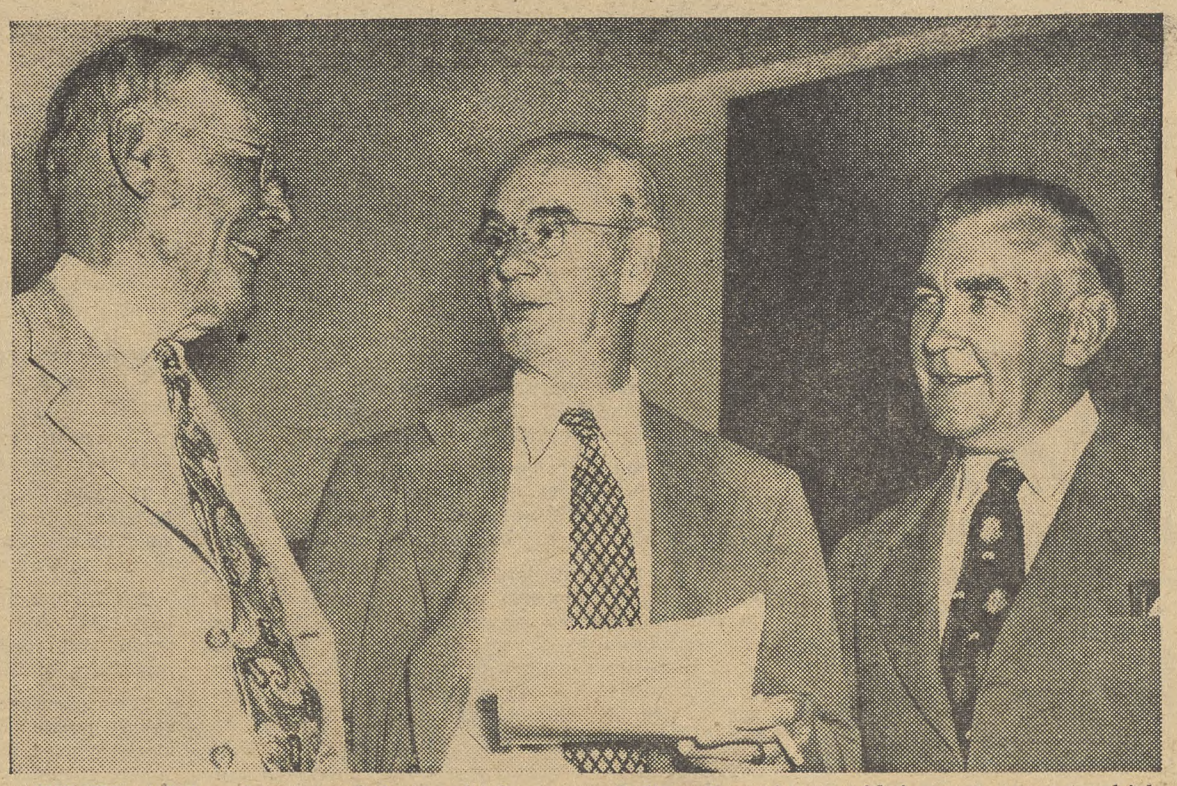
Members of Congress are answerable to the American people, not to any group of big business lobbyists. We ask now that the Representatives stand up and be counted and let the people judge at the next election.

The labor organizations represented on this United Labor Policy Committee pledge themselves to conduct a widespread educational campaign on the basis of the votes in the Senate and House on the Defense Production Act. American workers, looking at the voting record, will know that no friend of high prices can be a friend of labor.

Few Strikes In May

Just 400 new strikes started during May, the U. S. Dept. of Labor reported last week.

A total of 150,000 workers was involved. Total strikes in effect during the month numbered 580, including those in progress at the beginning. It was estimated that 250,000 workers participated.



"THERE ARE a few days left in which any American family can write, phone or wire their Congressmen asking his vote for an effective stabilization program," the United Labor Policy Committee said in a statement which CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) is holding. Others are AFL Pres. William Green (left) and Machinists' Pres. Al Hayes.

Carey Warns Congress Of 'Disaster'

CONTINUING its fight for a sound price-rent-wage control program down to the last possible moment, organized labor held an extraordinary closed-door meeting on Capitol Hill with nearly 175 Congressmen.

The meeting, attended by both Democratic and Republican members, was arranged by Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.) and Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.).

It was held in the House Ways and Means Committee room, just one hour before the House resumed voting on amendments to the Defense Production Act.

Besides three representatives from the United Labor Policy Committee, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson also addressed the gathering.

Sabath later told reporters that he had asked Wilson to appear because "the main object of the meeting was to bring home to Congressmen that business as well as labor wants an effective controls program."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the group that Congress is "trifling with disaster" in its actions on the new controls law.

AFL Pres. William Green said that Congress doesn't seem to sense the fact that labor "won't submit to wage controls" unless effective price controls are established. He said the Senate-passed bill is "inadequate."

Also speaking for the ULPC was C. T. Anderson, chairman of Railway Labor's Political League.

A Republican representative asked Carey if it wasn't President Truman who had abandoned price controls.

In reply, Carey read from a letter sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers in 1946 making it clear that "the NAM, not the President, dug the grave for controls." His response was warmly applauded. Even a substantial number of Republicans seemed impressed.

Pointing out that the bill now being considered by the House would guarantee high prices and increased rents and allow profiteering and speculation "to not only continue but to now get the blessing of Congress," Carey said that, if it approves such a law, Congress would be telling the American people:

"You who are worst off—you of fixed incomes and low incomes, you who are disabled servicemen or families of servicemen, you who are on pensions or are poorly paid white collar workers—to you we promise higher and higher prices and rents, no matter how little you are able to bear it."

Carey told the Congressmen that organized labor "cannot and will not support an economic stabilization program that is a fraud on the American people.

Give A Buck To PAC

There's Still Time

"We cannot have an effective defense production program without an effective stabilization program."

That statement, made by the United Labor Policy Committee, is a simple expression of fact. It has been said, in just about the same language, by President Truman, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston and a host of responsible American citizens.

(For warning that price controls are a necessity, Wilson and Johnston—both of them businessmen—have been savagely attacked by the National Association of Manufacturers.)

It is clear from the record that the members of Congress who have been engaged in trying to scuttle, or to weaken, anti-inflation controls, don't care very much whether the defense production program moves ahead successfully, or whether it is wrecked on the rock of inflated costs.

Organized labor—CIO and AFL alike—have pleaded for a workable anti-inflation law, that will keep living costs down and keep production figures up.

But organized labor is not going to accept a "false-bottom" package which is labeled as a controls bill but actually encourages profiteers to make still greater super-profits.

Nor is organized labor going to accept a lop-sided bill that provides next to nothing in price controls while offering workers a tight control over their wages.

There is still time for the public to wire or write to Congressmen and Senators their demands for a bill that will actually control prices and bring down the cost of living.

And there is even more time for a majority of Congress to get out of the hypnosis induced by the special profit interests—and to pass an anti-inflation bill that will help our defenses and help our people to achieve equality of sacrifice.

Heard Round The World

The second convention of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—which ended July 12 in Milan—struck a blow for freedom that will be felt in every part of the world.

The ICFTU meeting was anti-Communist. It condemned communist dictatorship as well as fascist repression. It scornfully turned aside a Trojan-horse proposal of "cooperation" from the Cominform's labor organization—which just a week before had been calling the ICFTU a "scab" organization.

But the value of the ICFTU is not limited to being **against** communism. The free unions of the world are **for** freedom and higher living standards and the abolition of poverty and insecurity wherever they exist.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who headed the CIO's delegation to the Milan meeting, truly challenged the Communists at a key point. For, Potofsky reminded the ICFTU conference, "the concept of freedom is, and always will be, a world revolutionary idea," since it "rejects the inevitability of poverty and injustice, and eternally seeks human betterment."

In its brief two years of life, the ICFTU has shown guts and a real determination to strengthen the democratic forces of the world. At Milan, it paved the way for greater activity on a world scale.

The CIO is proud of the International Conferedation of Free Trade Unions, and proud of American labor's help to the workers of every country who aspire to a better, more democratic way of life.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Josph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

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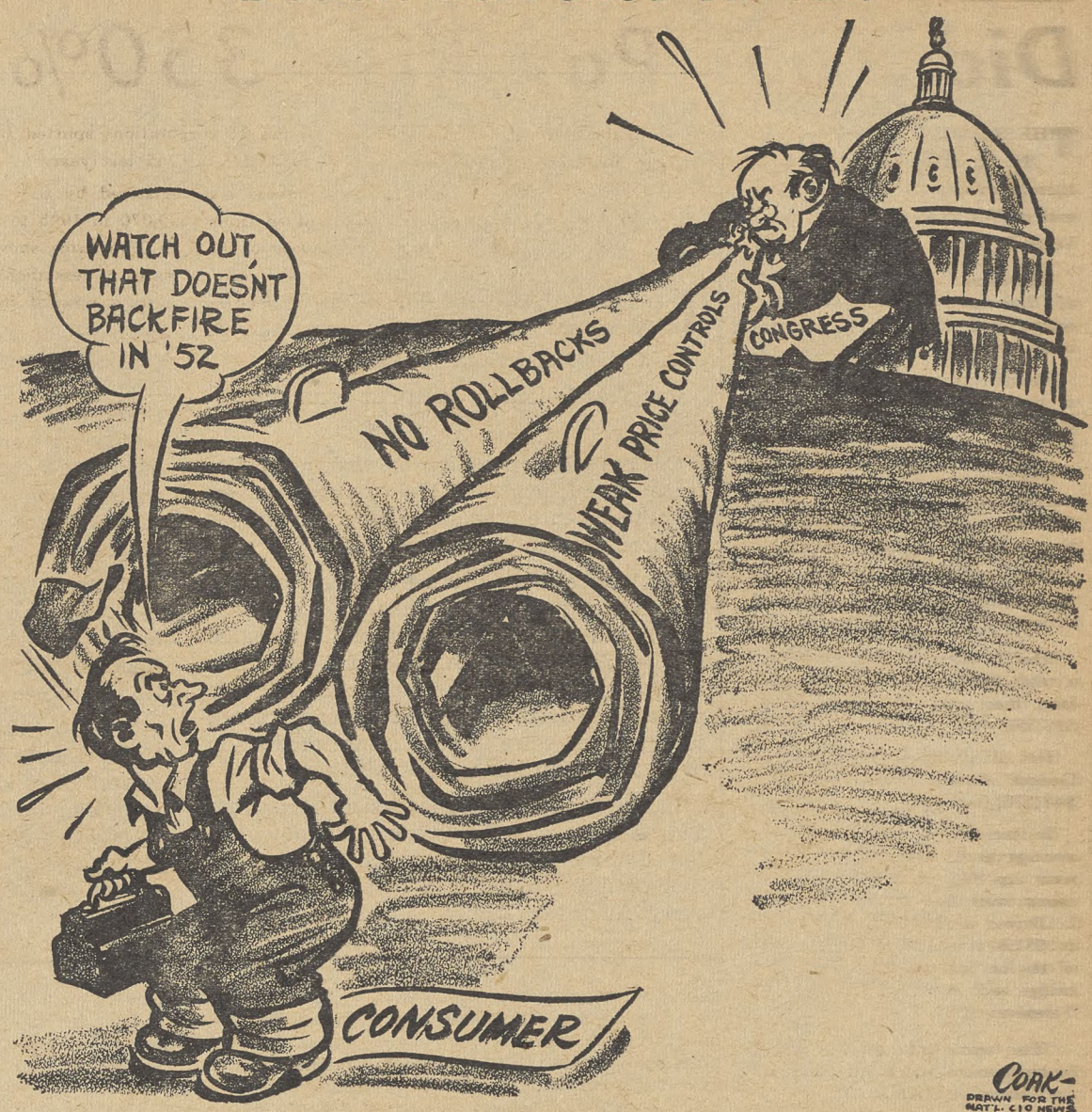
Double-Barrelled Threat!



Why Public Housing?

On June 18, Rep. Phillips (R. Cal.) questioned the right of the Los Angeles CIO Council to speak for its members. Rep. Phillips challenged statements in a wire from the Council, which had protested a severe cut in appropriations for building new public housing units.

On July 9, Rep. Yorty (D. Cal.) inserted into the Congressional Record a letter from Secy. Treas. Albert Lunceford of the Los Angeles CIO Council. In the letter, Lunceford explains why the members of the CIO are angry about the housing situation. Excerpts of his letter follow:

UNDER THE Constitution of the United States, the people of this country are guaranteed the right of petition to the Congress. Our organization believes in exercising that right through the representative government of the structure of our union.

We believe in and support the declaration of policy enacted by the Congress of the United States that "the elimination of substandard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, thus contributing to the development and redevelopment of communities and to the advancement of the growth, wealth, and security of the United States."

In the exercise of our democratic rights under the Constitution, we appealed from the tentative decision of the House restricting public housing starts to 5000 for the entire United States.

Here in Los Angeles, according to the Bureau of the Census housing survey just released, we have 59,000 substandard units of which 38.2 percent are considered to be so "run-down or neglected or of inadequate original construction, so that they do not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements, or endangers the safety of the occupants."

The families who occupy these units on the whole make more effort to secure adequate housing than any other segment of our population.

One out of three of them pays 20 percent or more of the family income for shelter, and one out of seven goes to the extreme length of paying 35 percent or more of their family income for rent, and while the BLS shows an increase for April 1950 of 30 percent, the Census Bureau shows an increase of 54 percent over 1940.

Since that time rents have increased very substantially here in Los Angeles, with some families receiving increases as high as 100 percent.

Those who benefit most from our housing activities have been and continue to be those who are veterans of World War II. We supported the provisions for preference in any housing program to any of these veterans.

Those who say that public housing is not of prime interest to the veteran, his organization and the families of his deceased buddies would find difficulty in explaining the ardent support for this program by the entire list of recognized veterans organizations.

Our organization has worked with the representatives of these organizations in support of public housing, even though we recognize that the overwhelming majority of members of CIO, through the success of collective bargaining, are ineligible to secure the benefits of the public housing program.

NOR CAN WE ACCEPT the argument that the United States is about ready to go into bankruptcy.

We are the richest country in the world. The only thing we cannot afford is slums.

The public-housing program, as I understand, it is based upon Government guaranty of bonds issued by local housing authorities, which are sold in the investment market.

The high value of these bonds is shown by the low rate of interest which is charged for the money secured therefrom. This low rate contributes materially to the benefits of the program.

The real-estate industry and many of those who oppose public housing, support the use of Government insured credit for high-interest-rate-bearing bonds, such as the FHA and the VA.

These bonds, through the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, create a more serious drain on the United States Treasury than the contingent liability of the guarantee of public-housing bonds.

Business Executives Doing Fine, Thank You

Did Your Pay Rise 350% In Five Years?

THE SALARIES of corporation executives in the Newark, N. J., area have outstripped the wage increases of their production workers by an average of 350% since the end of World War II, according to a study by the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

The council study listed the earnings for 1945 and 1950 of 75 executives employed by 25 area corporations with which CIO unions have contracts, and found they had increased 137%.

Then it struck an average wage for a production worker in these same plants for the same years and found it has increased but 40%—from $47.50 weekly in 1945 to $66.58 last year.

The executives' salaries were taken from the reports submitted by each corporation to the Securities & Exchange Commission. The production workers' earnings came from the records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study also disclosed that the profits of the same 25 corporations in the vicinity gained 212% in the five-year period.

The 75 executives whose earnings were studied collected a total of $3,635,739 in 1945, the study shows. Five years later their pay envelopes had fattened to a total of $8,629,759.

Not all of them did as well as Frederic G. Donner, of General Motors, whose pay was upped 687% to a tidy $441,070 last year.

In fact, 16 of the executives didn't do as well as the average production worker; their take over the five years went up 8% to 39%. That, however, is no reason to mourn over their plight. The man who got only 8%, Frank L. Driver, of Driver-Harris, had a raise of $2668 a year—or $51.30 a week—to $37,108 in 1950. And the lowest-paid of the lot last year had earnings of $20,000—P. N. Trowbridge and Walter F. Gray, both of New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

"The term 'salaries' includes all remuneration received by the executives for work performed during the year listed," the council explained.

"It does not, however, include retirement and pension benefits. Almost every listed corporation has such retirement benefits for its executives. In many instances, these retirement benefits for executives equal and in some cases even exceed the annual stipend received by the executives at the end of the war."

The earnings of the 25 corporations spurted from $554,068,904 in 1945 to $1,728,129,765 last year.

The greatest increase was registered by the Lionel Co., where the net jumped from $199,070 in 1945 to $2,263,534 in 1950—an increase of 1037%. Two firms showed losses, one a deficit, and four had increases of less than 40%. But 17 of them showed increases ranging upward from 103%.

"ON THE basis of facts contained in this report," the study concludes, "it is important to point out that any solution to inflation must contain, at least, the following:

"A stiff excess profits tax on all corporations.

"A sharp rise in income taxes for all high-income corporation executives.

"A rigid freeze on corporation executives' earnings—such as has been imposed upon production workers."

"Standings" in the Council's League of Heavy Earners are:

NAME AND FIRM	1950	1945	% Increase
F. G. Donner, GM	441,070	55,922	687
H. H. Curtice, GM	526,100	91,200	478
A. Bradley, GM	541,425	101,000	436
M. E. Coyle, GM	526,100	100,000	422
A. M. Raphael, Lionel	95,731	19,200	405
L. Cowen, Lionel	96,655	20,439	385
L. A. Wilson, AT&T	178,000	36,666	381
T. C. Fogarty, Con. Can	68,100	15,350	344
C. E. Wilson, GM	626,100	151,000	315
J. J. Schumann, GM	271,200	66,400	308
H. Blancke, Celanese	229,177	63,382	263
G. H. Richards, Celanese	79,543	22,537	247
P. H. Marfuggi, Lionel	31,652	9,620	244
K. Meinken, Natl. Union	61,303	18,000	241
G. A. Price, Westinghouse	205,239	61,232	236
R. Tucker, P'burgh Plate Glass	138,515	52,810	165
C. V. Giaimo, Lionel	39,980	15,886	150
N. R. Abrams, Congoleum-Nairn	42,933	17,550	144
H. A. Eggerss, Con. Can	96,405	40,100	140
J. L. Bonanno, Lionel	37,603	15,553	137
J. L. Cowen, Lionel	88,440	37,680	135
G. Schneider, Celanese	108,788	49,211	120
P. D. Cooper, Celanese	58,340	26,871	117
H. Higgins, P'burgh Plate Glass	175,733	81,350	116
C. Brown, P'burgh Plate Glass	136,955	65,680	108
S. Behn, IT&T	127,295	62,020	105
B. Somervell, Koppers	102,733	50,750	102
E. Asplundh, P'burgh Plate Glass	128,515	64,150	101
E. Griffin, P'burgh Plate Glass	128,515	64,150	101
T. E. Wilson, Wilson	151,200	75,550	100
P. N. Trowbridge, N.J. Bell	20,000	10,000	100
C. Jarchow, Amer. Steel Found.	72,000	36,000	100
A. W. Hawkes, Congoleum-Nairn	41,340	21,340	95
A. Aronson, Ronson	77,900	41,070	90
A. Harris, Ronson	79,900	42,240	89
E. F. Wilson, Wilson	76,200	40,599	88
C. F. Beran, Celanese	104,726	56,167	86
W. McC. Cameron, Celanese	145,503	79,057	84
F. F. Addicks, N.J. Bell	33,000	18,000	83
F. T. Small, Celanese	73,160	40,287	82
J. B. McCullen, N.J. Bell	26,000	15,000	73
G. W. Douglass, N.J. Bell	20,500	12,000	70
C. F. Craig, AT&T	192,860	60,958	69
P. W. Eberhardt, Walter Kidde	26,533	16,131	64
J. W. Breathed, Cudahy	30,250	18,547	63
E. M. Voorhees, U.S. Steel	167,166	105,500	58
I. S. Olds, U.S. Steel	166,766	106,300	57
W. F. Gray, N.J. Bell	20,000	13,000	53
F. T. Caldwell, IT&T	53,672	35,000	53
C. Heater, Amer. Steel Found.	54,000	36,000	50
F. W. Hoffman, Cudahy	60,220	40,370	49
T. L. Shaffer, Congoleum-Nairn	43,969	30,750	43
H. C. Ramsey, Worthington	80,000	56,000	43
W. J. Wardell, Amer. Can	63,800	44,650	43
C. H. Black, Amer. Can	128,700	89,700	43
J. D. Cooney, Wilson	50,000	35,000	43
R. C, Taylor, Amer. Can	71,200	50,100	42
H. T. Sweeney, N.J. Bell	24,000	17,000	41
K. J. Ralph, N.J. Bell	24,000	17,000	41
H. C. Roemer, IT&T	44,130	31,820	39
J. E. Sandford, Armour	84,913	61,300	39
B. F. Fairless, U.S. Steel	213,966	154,600	38
G. C. Willard, Congoleum-Nairn	28,906	21,000	38
W. H. Pitkin, IT&T	53,370	39,540	35
E. Schwanhausser, Worth. Pump	53,500	40,000	34
T. G. Walker, N.J. Bell	32,000	24,000	33
N. L. Miller, U.S. Steel	111,400	85,200	31
A. P. Monroe, N.J. Bell	26,000	20,000	30
M. A. Sunstrom, IT&T	43,235	34,700	25
R. E. Christie, Crucible Steel	46,951	37,500	25
J. H. Ray, AT&T	90,200	73,700	22
B. Steinetz, Congoleum-Nairn	60,504	50,000	21
D. W. Figgis, Amer. Can	154,200	129,000	19
W. Colvin, Jr., Crucible Steel	72,666	63,214	13
F. L. Driver, Driver-Harris	37,108	34,440	8
TOTAL	$8,629,759	3,635,739	137

Some Bosses Even Play Their Executives For Suckers

ANY TOP corporation executive who has had only a miserable 100% or 200% pay raise since the end of World War II (see article at top of page) is just being played for a sucker by his bosses.

That, at any rate, is the logical conclusion to be drawn from a story in the July 9 issue of the Wall Street Journal. The story says that a lot of corporations have found ways other than the pay envelope to help their big brass keep the wolf from the door.

"In the past few years," it says, "there's been a steady stream of plans approved by stockholders which increase executive pay by means other than hiking salaries.

"Since Jan. 1, this year, the stream's become a flood. More than 100 major concerns have boosted compensation of key men in one of three ways:

"By granting them options to buy common stock at fixed prices, regardless of how high the market price may have gone when the options are exercised.

"By increasing payments under retirement programs.

"By adopting more generous profit-sharing plans."

THE FINANCIAL newspaper says that the right to purchase stock at a discount is the most popular of these plans, and has been put into effect by a least 75 additional firms since the first of the year.

The executive who benefits doesn't have to put up the cash immediately; he can make his purchase on the checkoff, if he wishes—the same technique that many companies are reluctant to apply to the union dues of their production and maintenance employes.

Most firms using this stunt limit the number of shares any one person can obtain, and usually limit the number of persons who can participate. The participants most often are exclusively top executives, but a few permit stock purchases by any employe after he has established a reasonable amount of seniority.

Among the firms offering stock to top executives on an installment-plan basis this year is U. S. Steel, which is putting up 1.3 million shares for 300 to 500 executives to scramble for, with a 30,000-share limit.

The price is the market quotation at the time the option is granted—no bargain except that they don't have to go out and buy it on the stock market and, perhaps, bid up the price. But the lucky purchasers have 10 years to pay for it.

Other large offerings include Standard Oil of New Jersey, 600,000 shares; Sinclair Oil, 598,700 shares; Sears Roebuck, 500,000 shares; Gulf Oil, 400,000 shares, and May Department Stores, 400,000 shares.

Sinclair and May executives get their securities at the full market price at the time of option, the Standard of New Jersey people at 95% and the Gulf and Sears Roebuck bosses at 85%. The Gulf and May people have 10 years to pay, the Sears Roebuck and Sinclair brass five years. Details of the Standard of New Jersey down payment contract were not fully disclosed.

THE RUSH of stock options was touched off when Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1950, according to the Journal.

"Before that act was passed," says the story, "an executive who exercised an option to buy stock in his company at a price below the market had to report the difference as additional income. He had to pay taxes on it at ordinary income rates. It didn't matter when he sold the stock or if he ever sold it; his 'paper profit' was considered to be additional income.

"Under present law, if the stock option and its use conform to certain restrictions laid down by Congress, this rule is changed and an executive buying stock under an option receives two tax benefits:

"He is not considered to have received any income when he buys the stock; and his profit may be treated as a long-term capital gain. Since only half of this gain is taxable, this provision offers an important tax advantage."

Minority stockholders have often fought losing battles against bargain sales of securities to executives. The greater the number of shares outstanding, the less each share earns in profits. In addition, the proportion of ownership held by those who bought their shares on the open market is smaller and their control of the enterprises, if any, is watered down.

Many companies have long cut their executives in on the profits. The trend now—less widely used than stock options—is to increase the pool in one way or another. The reason: higher taxes have cut down on the amount available for distribution.

Thus, recounts the Journal, Philip Morris stockholders are voting soon on a proposal to increase payments into the profit-sharing fund by setting aside a proportion of them before taxes, instead of after taxes as in the past.

Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Van Raalte Co., Inc., and Gabriel Co., among others, have already approved similar changes, the Journal says.

The third method of making the job more attractive to the key executive does it by making his future more alluring, rather than by giving him more money now.

A NUMBER of companies have increased the amounts their executives will draw when they go into retirement. Some have abolished maximums, others have raised them, according to the Journal.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet recently boosted the top retirement payment from $1666.67 to $2500 monthly. The National Biscuit Co. eliminated its top limit of $1500 a month, and the Air Reduction Co., the Journal said, raised its maximum from $15,000 a year to $25,000, or "40% of the employe's five highest annual salaries, whichever is greater."

Most CIO members whose contracts provide for pensions are assured of a minimum of $100 a month, including social security, when they retire. The maximum, usually depending on length of service and earnings, runs a comparatively small amount more.

Steelworkers Attend Labor Institute

Sixty-two members of the CIO Steelworkers attended the first week's session of their fifth annual Labor Institute last week on the campus of the Univ. of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

This week about 75 additional members are attending classes in labor activities, public speaking, community relations and motion and time study. The institute is conducted by the university's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations and the Div. of University Extension.

ICFTU Acts To Aid Unions Thro

The articles on this page are based on air mail and cable dispatches and newspaper reports from Milan and are necessarily incomplete. A round-up story will be carried in a later edition of the CIO News.

MORE THAN 300 men and women of all colors, creeds and nationalities marched out of the huge Ice Palace at Milan, Italy, July 12, determined to carry on the global struggle for democracy.

As spokesmen for 53 million workers, they had just concluded the Second World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the worldwide organization of free laboring men and women who hate totalitarianism.

They were tired because they had just finished eight days of intensive activity—the same kind of committee meetings, drafting sessions, formal and informal discussions and official debates that leave many an American limp and spent after he serves as a delegate to his own union convention.

Reason To Be Happy

They were happy because they had given new strength to the apparently unending fight against tyranny—the tyranny of communism, of fascism, of every other kind of totalitarianism. They had forged new weapons for this fight against terror and repression, because they had planned new blows not only against the communists, but also against the international reactionaries who block the road to social and economic justice and to the ICFTU goals of bread, freedom and peace.

Most of them were having a quiet laugh to themselves, too. For they had ended their session by throwing one of the Comintern's little tricks right back in the faces of the Soviet Union's stooges.

On July 6, two days after the Congress got under way, it received a proposal from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to join in a "united front."

The proposal suggested that the two groups "act together on questions concerning the improvement of living and working conditions of the workers—whatever the differences in our political or religious convictions."

The delegates quickly recognized the invitation as a propaganda weapon the WFTU was confident would be turned down. What the WFTU didn't know, however, was the way it would be turned down. The reply approved at the final session read:

"We are ready to talk about a common front when you abolish all concentration camps and all practices of slave work—when you permit your unions to exist as organizations separate from the Communist Party and from the government—and finally, when you show yourself to be a real trade union body and not a ghost organization."

The North American delegation was composed of representative of the CIO, AFL, Mine Workers, Canadian Congress of Labour and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress. It operated as an amicable unit during the sessions.

On motion of Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, Vice Pres. Matthew Woll of the AFL was named chairman unanimously. On Woll's motion, Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO delegation and chairman of the CIO International Committee, was picked as secretary without opposition.

At a press conference later, Woll emphasized that "the AFL and CIO will work together to see what can be done to raise the standards of living of all workers," and that "on all international questions we will act together because we are taking common lines of action." Potofsky, at his side, nodded agreement.

Reject WFTU Proposal

In one of its most important actions, the congress voted to assume the responsibility of helping the struggling unions of Asia and the Middle East by helping to educate potential union leaders and by setting up regional offices, particularly in underdeveloped areas, to recruit union leaders and to organize the workers.

This involved an accompanying increase in dues to offset the heavy increase in the cost of operating the ICFTU.

Dues of the CIO and other national organizations with five million or more members were raised from $5.60 to $7 per thousand members.

The assistance program brought warnings from delegates in the areas to be affected that the labor movements of their countries would welcome assistance. But they said they would reject it if it meant domination by the ICFTU or the labor movement of any of the larger countries. Spokesmen for the ICFTU and the larger national affiliates reassured them that nobody had domination in mind.

At a preliminary session on former colonial areas, the warning had been sounded by Aftab Ali, of the All-Pakistan Labor Federation, who stressed that his country would never tolerate foreign dominance in any form.

Pres. William L. Doherty of the AFL Letter Carriers, speaking for the North Americans, recounted that even before the ICFTU was formed, U. S. unions had aided workers in many other lands.

"American labor never forced help on anyone," he said, "and never attached any political strings, or sought to impose any ideology except democracy. Through ICFTU, American labor will continue to the limit of its resources to support free labor internationally."

Goldberg Reports

Goldberg reported to the congress for its Economic, Social and Political Committee on July 11. He stressed the necessity of rearming the free world and simultaneously taking effective measures to protect the interests and rights of workers.

The resolution called for immediate peace treaties with Germany, Japan and Austria, and revision of the treaty with Italy.

It condemned dictatorships everywhere, including those of Russia, Spain, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru, and it called for the solidarity of free labor with the workers of those countries.

In addition, it urged all governments to implement agreements adopted at the recent conference of the Intl. Labor Organization, especially that on full employment; called for more adequate financing of technical aid to underdeveloped areas; and it urged the economic unity of Europe as essential to defense and to prosperity.

A resolution on peace welcomed the cease fire talks under way in Korea when it was introduced. Chun Chin Han, of the Korean Federation of Labor, expressed the "deepest gratitude of the Korean masses for the efforts of the free world to rescue our country from Communist imperialism."

The American delegation joined in publicly expressing its support of the CIO Newspaper Guild protest against the persecution by the Czechoslovakian Communists of William Oatis, Associated Press correspondent recently "convicted" of "espionage" and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

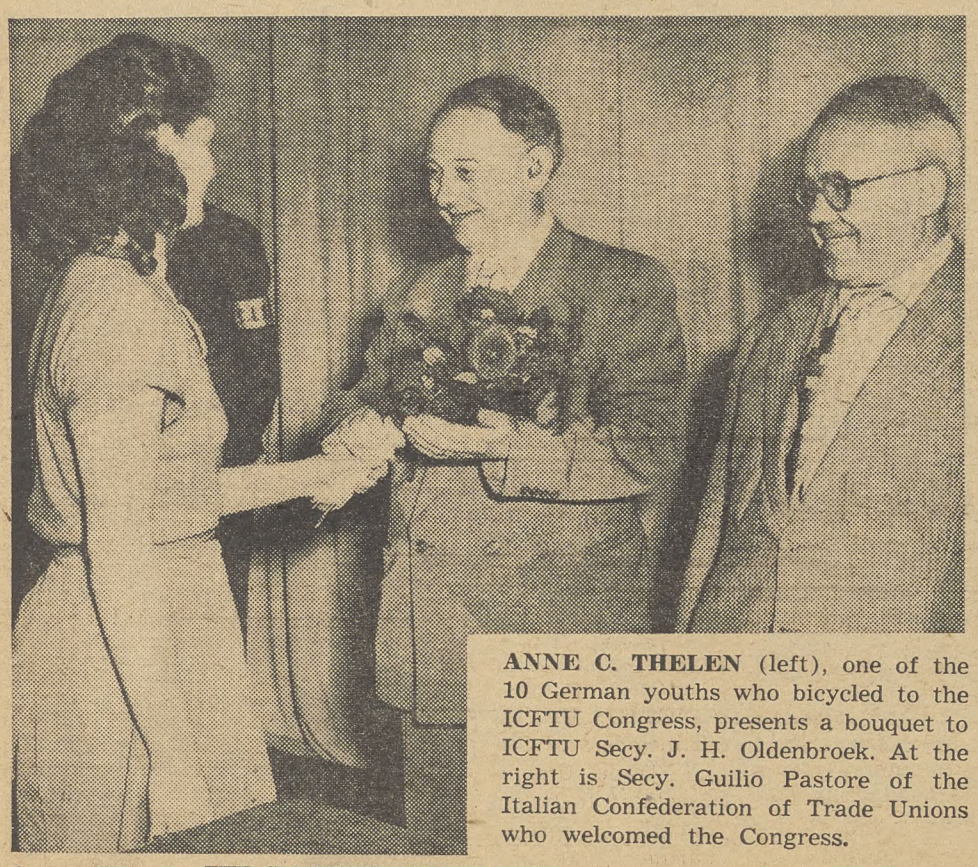
Secy.-Gen. J. H. Oldenbrock was re-elected without opposition. CIO Pres. Philip Murray was renamed to the executive board.

Italian Workers Honor Delegates

More than 80,000 members of free trade unions from all parts of Italy went to Milan on July 8 for a monster demonstration in honor of delegates to the ICFTU congress.

They arrived aboard 35 special trains and some 700 buses, and participated in a program in the city's central Piazza Duomo. ICFTU Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek and delegates from many countries addressed them. All voiced the solidarity of free labor with workers enslaved behind

SOME U. S. DELEGATES: L. to r., CIO General Counsel Goldberg, ILGW AFL Pres. Dubinsky, CIO Delegation Leader Potofsky, CIO Delegate Quill.



ANNE C. THELEN (left), one of the 10 German youths who bicycled to the ICFTU Congress, presents a bouquet to ICFTU Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek. At the right is Secy. Guilio Pastore of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions who welcomed the Congress.

'ICFTU Is Best H Democracy, Secu

THE FRATERNAL greetings of Pr Philip Murray and the six milli members of the CIO were conveyed the Milan congress of the Intl. Conf eration of Free Trade Unions by Jac S. Potofsky, head of the CIO delegati and chairman of the CIO Internatio Committee.

"We of the CIO," he said, "regard t ICFTU as the best hope for peace, democ cy and security the world over."

Potofsky, who also is president of the C Clothing Workers, bitterly assailed dictat ships of both left and right, and urged t Congress to keep up its fight for a f measure of social justice for all peoples the world.

"Our aim must be continuously strengthen human freedom and to preser the inherent dignity of man," he told t delegates.

"The concept of freedom is and always w be a liberating one, a world revolutiona idea that rejects the inevitably of pove and injustice, and eternally seeks hum betterment.

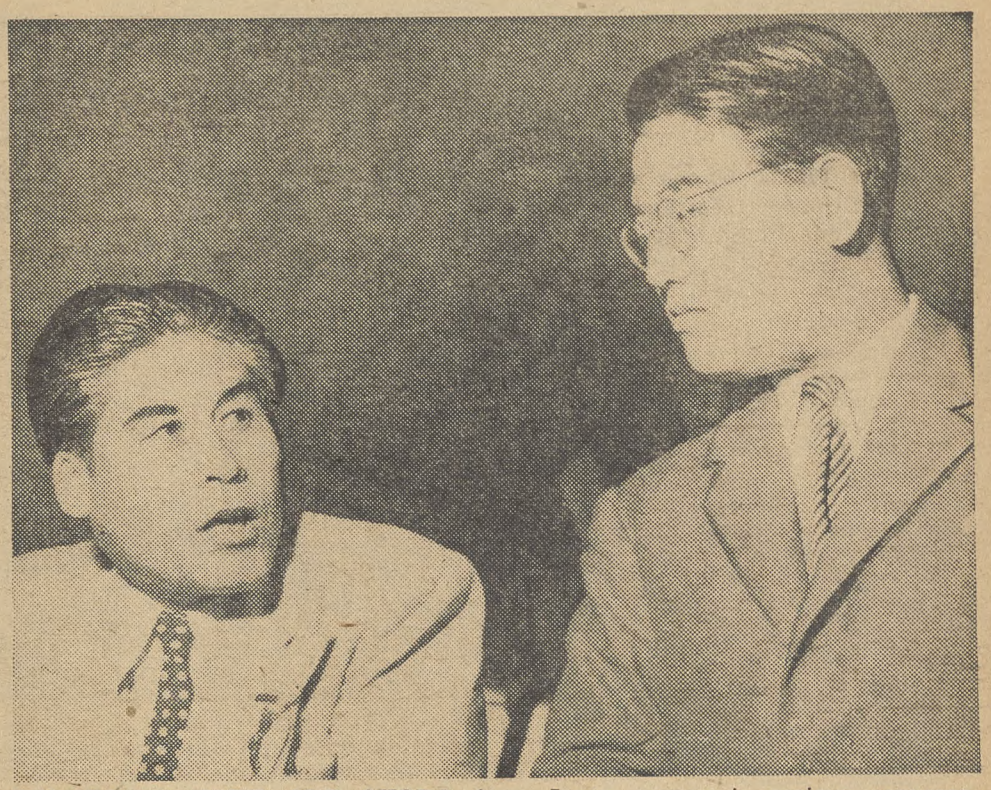
"Improving the standard of living is t only sure weapon for fighting off comm nist and fascist aggression. An improvi standard of living is the strongest ally of d mocracy and peace.

"Our concept of economic developme

PAUL FINET, first president of ICFTU was succeeded by Sir Vincent Tewso general secretary fo the British Trad Union Congress.

ghout World Improve Democracy

LISTENING INTENTLY to the discussions are the Haitian delegates, Gerard Bastian (left) and Kesler Clermont.



DELEGATES HORII AND SHODA from Japan engage in serious conversation at the ICFTU Congress at Milan.

e For Peace, y,' Says Potofsky

arries with it land and other reforms, a liv- ng wage, fair and rising labor standards, ull participation in the benefits arising rom increased wealth or income, the remov- l of discrimination based on race, color, na- ionality, religious belief, cast or sex.

A Broad Concept

"It includes freedom of the intellect, free- om of speech, freedom from want, the right f trial by jury, the right to vote, the right f self-organization, the right to work, the ight to strike. It also includes training in emocracy to enable all the people to take n active part in public affairs.

"Freedom can be achieved only through conomic and political democracy. We must chieve a world in which people are free rom the tyranny of Communist, fascist, fa- ngist and any other form of totalitarian- sm, as well as from the domination and ex- oitation of concentrated economic power n the hands of cartels and democracies.

"We reject the false theory that workers ust sacrifice political and spiritual freedom o obtain economic security and social ustice.

"In the worldwide struggle over conflict- ng ideologies, we must remember there ust be economic security and social justice or all.

"The task before us is to mobilize the tools f abundance possessed by the industrially dvanced nations of the world, assure full mployment, security against want, old-age nd sickness, and to provide ever-rising tandards of living and a richer and fuller fe for peoples everywhere."

Potofsky summarily rejected suggestions hat free labor ally itself with "little Fas- ists" to fight communism. Dictators, "how- ver violent their anti-communism, are not ssets" in such a struggle, he maintained.

Peron, Franco Hit

To illustrate his point he cited the recent losing of the newspaper La Prensa by the ightist Peron dictatorship in Argentina, nd the recent strikes against the Franco ictatorship in Spain by workers "demand- ng a government responsive to their needs nd representative of their hopes and aspi- ations."

He sharply criticized the United States for ans to Argentina and Spain which he said ere being expended to strengthen the re- ective dictatorships.

Tale Of Red Terror Told By Chinese Delegate

THE SPEAKER was a thin, tired-looking machinist. He didn't look like anyone of particular importance, yet the top labor leaders of the free world sat on the edges of their seats and listened in hushed silence when he spoke.

His name was Wang Chun. The fact that he didn't look particularly important had probably saved his life many times. For he served the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for two years as its field agent in China.

His very inconspicuousness helped him escape to the safety of Milan, Italy, half a world away—there to tell the ICFTU how the Communists are murdering and enslaving millions of his compatriots.

"I have just escaped from Red terrorism in China," he said. "I disguised myself as a peddler, doing business from town to town.

"I made secret contacts with workers' resistance hideouts from Hankow right down to the Hongkong border. For 20 days I lived in the dark shadow of imminent death.

Face To Face With NVD

"Many a time I found myself face to face with members of the NVD. I slept by day and travelled by night. After five nights of forced travel, I boarded a train and reached the lower end of the Iron Curtain by the last week of June.

"I crawled under the bristling barbed wires at night amid heavy gunfire of Communist border police. I was a physical wreck, but it was a small price to pay for my freedom.

"It is my mission today to bring first-hand reports on conditions prevailing under the heinous Soviet Chinese regime.

"Before the usurpers came, we worked eight hours. Now we work 12, and, since the Korean intervention, even 16 hours without overtime pay. There is a boom in war industries, but production of consumer goods has been cut. Indoctrination meetings after work has been compulsory for months.

"I started work while my wife and children were in bed. When I returned home at midnight, they were asleep again.

"In 1947 my pay was the equivalent of 600 pounds of rice monthly. When I fled, it was 200 pounds, and it was further reduced to 150 pounds by nominally voluntary contributions which were actually compulsory. There was barely enough for six bowls of soup daily for each of the five members of my family.

"A thousand slave labor camps besmear my dear country. For 16 hours of work, the slaves get two bowls of soup daily. Malnutrition and fatigue increase accidents, which take a heavy toll of the slaves who are supposed to be free workers.

"The Reds suspended genuine trade union activities until they gained control. Then they made unions agencies of a regime that blacklisted all 'unreliables.' Workers were kept in suspense, fearing their names might appear in the list for the mass trials at which no one dared oppose conviction.

"Later, as resistance grew, the secret police executed at will without the mockery of a trial—innocent workers as well as convicted opponents of the regime.

"I trembled as the police vans came at dawn and police knocked on the doors of my neighbors.

"The Soviet system is a speedup worship of labor heroes who exceed production norms. But these worker heroes soon fade away from exhaustion, like lemons squeezed dry and thrown into the gutter.

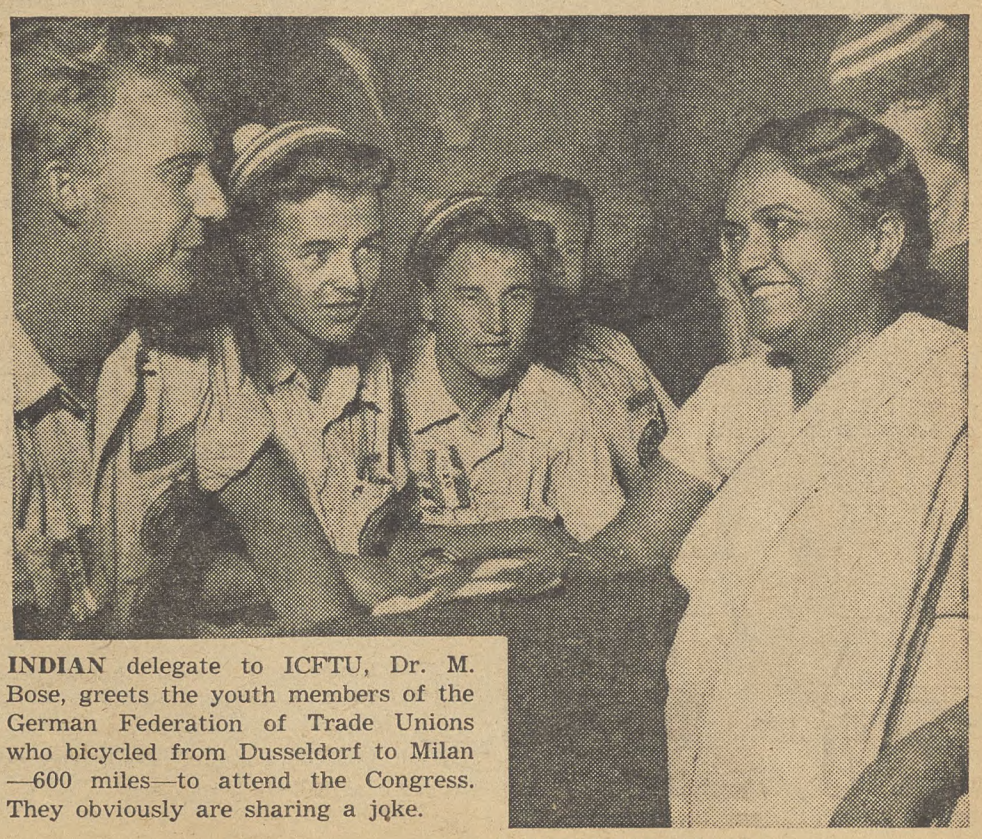
"The Chinese intervention in Korea caused great discontent in China. So the regime played safe and executed everyone who grumbled, including thousands of innocent persons whose deaths I witnessed.

China Disillusioned

"I have seen workers flayed to death for refusing to confess. According to Chou-en Lai, one and a half million anti-Communists were shot. Actually the number killed was far greater, indicating mass opposition.

"After two years of ruthless exploitation, oppression and massacre, my countrymen are disillusioned and almost unanimously opposed to Soviet tyranny.

"Millions have become guerillas in hills, forests, and village hideouts. Countless thousands are unemployed in every city. Peasants disappointed in the so-called land reform are in the resistance movement and in cooperation with free China Labor League fighting for liberation."



INDIAN delegate to ICFTU, Dr. M. Bose, greets the youth members of the German Federation of Trade Unions who bicycled from Dusseldorf to Milan —600 miles—to attend the Congress. They obviously are sharing a joke.

Reserve Board Walks Out On The People

By MILTON PLUMB

ARE YOU HAVING difficulty getting better housing, or a new car, washing machine, television set or other household goods?

If you are, it is because an unpublicized "strike" against the public is being waged by America's 12 most influential financiers, according to Rep. Patman (D. Tex.).

A member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Patman is widely recognized as one of the country's foremost financial experts, and as a champion of small business and the consuming public.

Last week he charged that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee have joined money lenders in a strike against lower interest rates fostered by the New and Fair Deals.

He submitted an amendment to the Defense Production Act which would require the two financial groups to end "discriminatory" credit and financial regulations.

No other government agency with such far-reaching powers over the nation's economy operates with as much authority and independence as the Federal Reserve Board. Created in 1913 by an act of Congress, it exercises virtual dictatorial control over the country's financial structure.

FEDERAL RESERVE Board Building, like board members themselves, seems to be entirely independent of government control. Whether it belongs to the government or the board is an "interesting question," according to Rep. Patman, who promised to find out. U. S. Public Buildings Service told the CIO News it has no authority over the building.

No Control

Despite this, the board is not accountable to any branch of the government. Neither the President, nor the cabinet, nor Congress is represented in its membership.

"The 12 biggest men in the United States today," Patman declared, "as far as finances are concerned, are the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and the five members of the Open Market Committee. They are away from the government, not under any branch of government at all.

"And they are encouraging an increase in interest rates at a time when they should be going down."

The Open Market Committee is a regulatory body composed of five bankers and the seven board members. It also was created by Congress, in the Banking Act of 1933.

The banks themselves select their representatives and despite their life and death power over the nation's economy, they are not subject to either congressional or administration approval.

The operations of the committee in regulating credit are part of a highly complex economic picture. As a result, the spotlight of public scrutiny is rarely, if ever, turned upon its activities in a way that makes them understandable to the average citizen.

Yet the average citizen is vitally affected by almost every action that the committee takes.

"Open market operations" is the bankers' term covering the banks' activities in buying and selling government obligations and certain other securities. No federal reserve bank may engage, or decline to engage, in open market operations except as directed by the committee.

Last Mar. 4, the Federal Reserve System decreased the price it pays for government securities. In the last few weeks it has bought several hundred million Treasury bonds at prices below par—at about 97%. That meant an immediate tightening of money available for credit, because previously government obligations could readily be converted at 100% of par value.

Barron's, a leading business and financial weekly, on July 2 reported this result:

"Rates on business loans have advanced steadily. Bank credit spigots have been twisted tight. By no coincidence the number of commercial and industrial failures recently started to run ahead of year-ago figures."

Credit Scarce

All this is happening, Patman points out, at a time when there is a plentiful supply of money. Savings banks report that deposits are at an all-time high.

Credit, a much more important medium of exchange, is what has become scarce.

"Many veterans, as well as thousands who are not veterans, who would like to build small, modest homes," said Patman, "are unable to get the money because the insurance companies would have to sell their bonds below par in order to let them have money, and they are not going to do it.

"Therefore, we will have less housing in this country as long as that rule prevails."

Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.) said that he was "very glad" Patman had brought the matter to congressional attention. He reminded Congress that after World War I, when government bonds fell to 82% of par, the moneyed interests bought them up and later sold them at as high as 110%.

"Millions of people who owned the bonds in World War I and sold them were the ones who suffered," McCormack said.

Patman recalled that in 1948 and 1949 the lenders had gone on strike by refusing to advance money for 4% GI housing loans in the hope that the government would be persuaded to increase the rates. A similar strike was waged even earlier in connection with the 4½% FHA program.

"They are on a strike now," Patman said. "But unfortunately they have the support of the Federal Reserve Board in this strike."

The previous strikes were broken when the government held firm to its low-interest policies. The present action is succeeding.

Reports from coast to coast reveal that the interest rate on home mortgages in many instances has gone back to 6%, the historical rate prior to government entrance into the home mortgage field during the depression.

Moreover, while the government is still willing to approve GI and FHA loans, lenders are unwilling to finance them. On top of this, the Federal Reserve Board's so-called Regulation X prevents more than 90% of would-be home owners from obtaining loans by requiring high down payments.

No Lenders

One builder in Dayton, O., an important defense center, recently told the National Association of Home Builders that for the first time in 16 years he has been unable to find a lending institution willing to make FHA loans.

He reported a backlog of 400 customers who need homes. Of this number, only 7% could provide the Regulation X down payment, but mortgages could not be found for even this 7%, he said.

In recent testimony before the House Banking Committee in support of a stronger Defense Production Act, the CIO called for a relaxation of Regulation X and Regulation W, both of which, it pointed out, benefit the wealthy at the expense of the poorer purchaser.

Inventories of automobiles, furniture, television sets and other consumer products have been piling up in dealers' storerooms because Regulation W requires high down payments and short-term financing. Unemployment in these industries—a major portion of the economy—is increasing as a result.

On July 10, the Dept. of Commerce reported that business inventories had reached an all-time high of $69 billion by the end of May. It estimated that the increase has continued since that time, and pointed out that the figure was more than $16 billion above the total a year ago.

Patman believes that this situation, which means idle men in certain basic industries, is due to the reserve board's failure to make its regulations elastic enough to take care of a temporary situation. The high down payments required by Regulation W obviously aren't necessary in cases of goods which are overproduced.

Chairman Maybank (D. S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee became so concerned over the effect of Regulation W that some time ago he asked the board to relax its application.

On July 10, Board Chairman William McC. Martin, Jr., informed Maybank that the group must decline to relax its restrictions on installment buying credit. Both committees of Congress, however, have recommended that the board be prevented by law from requiring down payments of more than one-third or less than 18 months to pay.

The battle between the board and Congress had not been resolved as this issue of The CIO News went to press.

But one thing was certain.

The higher cost of money was being felt in every segment of the economy. Millions of home owners, farmers, every businessman, and every city, state and county, as well as the federal government, are paying more for what they buy.

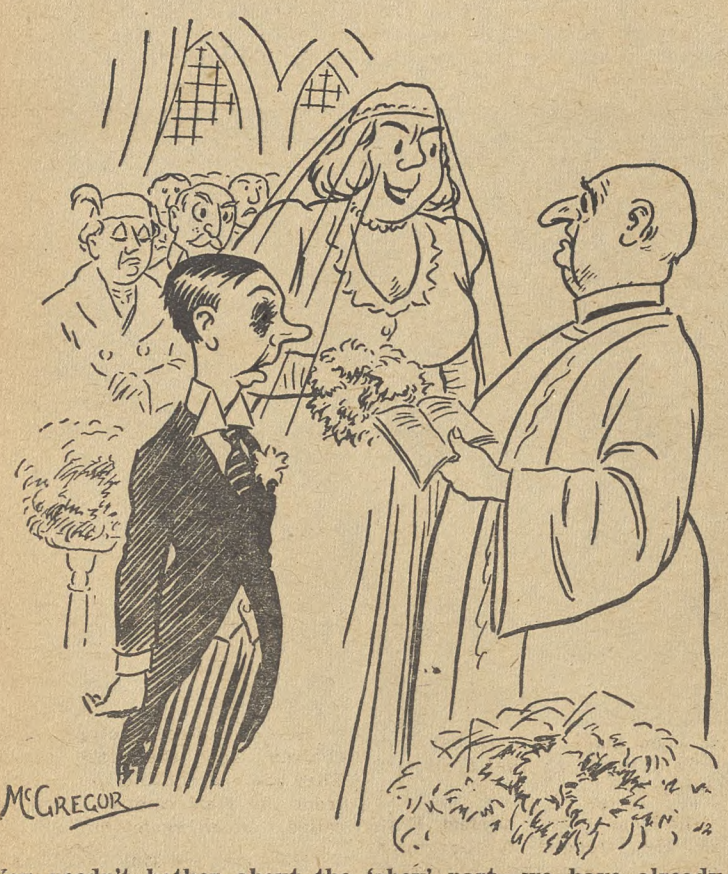
For interest rates contribute in a very substantial way to the total cost of any product, whether it be a home, an automobile, or a new building or equipment needed by a government agency.

Some PROFITS Without Honor

Big business is freezing out new enterprise through "costless profits" and high interest rates, Rep. Patman believes.

Patman referred to testimony by a corporation head before the Economic Committee on the Economic Report, in which he called the capital acquired by raising prices—"costless capital."

"What chance would I have," Patman asked, "starting out by borrowing money to go into business, on which I would have to pay interest, when across the street one of these huge concerns making huge profits through costless capital, puts in a store just like mine? Their investment is absolutely nil. There is no cost at all to it. I just don't have a chance."



"You needn't bother about the 'obey' part—we have already reached an agreement on that."

Cornell Offers International Course

Establishment of a new Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations within the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., has been announced by Acting Pres. Theodore P. Wright.

Prof. Leonard P. Adams, head of the school's research program, has been named acting director of the institute under the general leadership of Prof. M. P. Catherwood, dean of the school. Several years will be required for its full-scale development.

"The need for an educational program in this field," said Dr. Wright, "has developed because of:

1. "The importance of the worldwide ideological struggle and the crucial importance of the United States in that struggle of developing and preserving capacities for cooperative relationships between management and labor at home and abroad."

2. "The fact that such relationships can best be developed by educational processes."

3. "The absense at present of adequate research and instructional programs in this field."

—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Trial Behind The Iron Curtain

ILO Parley OK's New Wage Bases

THE 34TH conference of the Intl. Labor Organization, held at Geneva, Switzerland, ended with approval of new international minimum standards on phases of wages and industrial relations.

Four international conventions, each supported by a recommendation, were approved. They must be further approved by the proper legislative body in each country before becoming effective.

One convention called for equal pay for men and women for work of equal value; it was passed by a vote of 105 to 33, with 40 abstentions. Another called for the setting up of minimum wage-setting machinery for agricultural workers and was approved by a 116 to 31 vote, with 27 abstentions.

Others called for creation of machinery to aid in collective bargaining and to assist in the voluntary conciliation of industrial disputes.

The attitude displayed by U. S. employers at the conference was sharply criticized by the conservative New York Times. The U. S. employers opposed international standards for wages and social security, and campaigned for "realism" in agreements on labor standards.

"THEY are out of tune with the dominant political and psychological forces in most of the rest of the world," said the Times in an editorial

"The only visible results have been to arouse vehement opposition and caustic criticisms from the labor and government representatives of other countries and to cause a certain amount of embarrassment to the U. S. government and labor spokesmen in their dealings with labor groups from the under-developed and Communist-threatened lands."

Wanna Take Trip To Russia? Become Prominent In UE

It's easy enough to stroll right through the Iron Curtain right into Moscow—if you amount to something in the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

William Wallace and Mrs. Laura Dennis, both of Cleveland, O., found it a cinch. Wallace is secretary of UE Dist. 4.

Mrs. Dennis is a steward in a Cleveland UE local and the wife of Ray Dennis. Dennis, a business agent for the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, formerly was secretary of the Ohio Communist Party. Both the UE and MM&S were expelled from the CIO because of their Communist domination.

Wallace on his passport application said he was going to England and France "for pleasure"; Mrs. Dennis said she was going to France for "health and vacation."

Both turned up in Russia, where the Moscow radio said they visited "at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions."

They spoke over the same radio, telling the Russians how "democratic" their trade unions are and how they protect the interests of the workers. (Ed. note—Like the UE, no doubt?)

Iceland Union Leaders Study Labor In U. S.

FIVE leaders of the Federation of Icelandic Labor Unions are in the United States to study American labor organizations and working conditions under the technical assistance program of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Their visit offers American labor its first opportunity to establish relations with the Icelandic group.

Members of the delegation are Helgi Hannesson, president of the federation and mayor of Hafnarfjordur; Saemunder E. Olafsson, vice president of the federation and chairman of the Reykjavik Joint Council of Labor Unions; Halfdan Sveinsson, chairman of the Akranes Labor Union; Ingimundur Gestsson, federation secretary and also secretary of the Reykjavik Drivers' Union, and Gudmundur Sigtryggsson, a member of the federation's central committee.

THEY ARE being piloted by Finnur Jonsson, a Social Democratic member of the Iceland Parliament, head of the government's Purchasing Dept., and a former member of the federation executive committee. He also is acting as interpreter.

The federation threw off its Communist domination in 1948. The general convention last November affirmed the executive board's action in bolting the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

It then voted to join the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and was represented at the ICFTU world congress meeting in Milan, Italy.

Labor is highly organized in Iceland and the unions have considerable political power. The Communists in them, though a minority, are higly organized, vocal and often effective.

Leave Monument Unspoiled—CIO

The CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation has asked all CIO councils and regional directors to join in the fight to have Dinosaur National Monument, in Northwestern Colorado, set aside as a national park and left unspoiled by the construction of dams.

In a letter to all councils and regional directors, Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the committee, asked them to request Secy. of the Interior Oscar Chapman to recommend that Congress appropriate money to develop the monument for recreational use.

Smith also urged that Cross Mountain, Gray Canyon and Desolation Dams be substituted for Echo Park and Split Mountain Dams, which would "destroy all possibility of establishing a park in this area and would seriously impair recreational value."

Smith asked that Chapman be requested to recommend that the monument be considered a national park.

The CIO position was determined by the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation and representatives of the Utah and Colorado CIO Councils.

African Labor Leader Visiting U. S. Unions

FROM Nigeria, on the west central coast of Africa, Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses, secretary and organizer of his country's Amalgamated Union of Clerical and Allied Workers, came to Washington last week to start a tour of the country.

Dressed in the loosely-hanging, colorful woven cotton attire he wears at home, he found the nation's capital no cooler than his native Lagos, on the Atlantic Ocean only a few hundred miles north of the equator. But he said he was at least comfortable, which was more than the permanent residents of the city could say.

Adio-Moses is in the United States on a four-month tour as a guest of the Labor and State Depts. under the labor leaders' program of the Office of Intl. Labor.

But for a delay in securing his passport, he might never have arrived at all. It made him miss the weekly plane out of Lagos on which he had intended to start for this country—the transport plane that crashed last month in the jungle of Liberia, killing all aboard.

ADIO-MOSES set up his union in 1947. It has 3000 members out of a potential 30,000, he said in an interview at CIO headquarters. It is affiliated with the Nigerian Labor Congress, which was organized last year.

Organized labor in Nigeria is weak, he conceded. Only about 50,000 of the 300,000 to 400,000 workers are union members, but they constitute a nucleus which is determined to grow and to fight for better living and working conditions.

"The clerical workers in my union," he said, "are employed by private firms. They work six days a week for wages of four British pounds a month (a pound is worth about $2.80 in U. S. money).

"Laborers earn about three shillings a day in the cities (1 shilling equals 14c)—and a shilling, 11 pence (about 25c) in the provinces.

"The standard of living is low because it takes about 12 pounds a month to support an average family of four persons decently, and eight or nine pounds for a single man."

The labor movement in Nigeria got off to a start in 1938 with passage of the Trade Union Ordinance, giving unions the right to organize, by the Nigerian Legislature. Adio-Moses himself got a start in 1940 with the African Workers Union while he was employed by the United Africa Co., Lagos.

As an organizer, his first job was to lead a drive for cost of living wage allowances when prices soared during the war.

MOST of the workers are engaged in agriculture, with cocoa the most important crop. There also are rubber works, coal and tin mines, and considerable lumbering, and recently a start has been made in food canning, he said. Most of the firms are British.

Adio-Moss speaks perfect English. He attended St. Gregory's College in Lagos, and in 1947-48 was a student at Ruskin College, the trade union school at Oxford Univ. in England.

He was secretary of the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria for seven years before its dissolution in 1948.

He brought greetings to the CIO from the workers of Nigeria, who, he said, "recognize the brotherhood of our movement and the identity of our struggles."

"Whatever can be done on either side to improve the lot of labor should be done," he declared, "especially in the free countries of the world."

DRESSED FOR CAPITAL

Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses, Nigerian labor leader, found his native costume comfortable while in Washington during a hot spell last week.

Dane Charges 14 Million In Soviet Camps

Slave laborers in the Soviet Union's teeming camps outnumber the combined populations of the Scandinavian countries, Pres. Eiler Jensen of the Danish Federation of Labor said in a recent radio speech.

"I have some documents in front of me," he said, "from which it appears that there are 14 million slave workers in the Gulag (the Central Administration for labor camps is abbreviated into 'Gulag').

"I have a map of the enormous Soviet country with camps from Kamchatka (peninsula projecting from the mainland of Asia toward the Aleutian Islands) all over the country, right to the Western European border. There are 175 camps.

"Here are three photographs of chidren from the slave camps. They are exactly like the pictures from the Nazi camps of the so-called 'human skeletons.'

"They are like tiny skeletons.

"It is horrible . . . "

Chrysler Delegation Protests Layoffs

A DELEGATION of CIO Auto Workers from the union's Chrysler Dept. last week lodged a vigorous protest in Washington with the heads of the Defense Production Authority over announced material cutbacks drastically affecting employment.

Led by Norman Matthews, director of the Chrysler Dept., the delegates loosed a barrage of questions of Manley Fleischmann, director of the National Production Authority; Courtney Johnson, chief of NPA's Automotive Branch, and Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

The group also appeared before the Senate Small Business Committee in regard to the employment problems of Chrysler's supplier plants, and discussed the matter with members of Congress from areas where Chrysler plants are located.

Matthews pointed out to both agency heads and lawmakers that curtailment of car and truck production is due chiefly to shortages of steel, copper and aluminum "resulting from the need to channel these materials to defense contracts and to 'so-called' defense-supporting industries."

The UAW spokesman declared that if a solution is to be found for the serious unemployment already forced on the auto workers and the still greater unemployment ahead of them, answers must be found to two questions:

1. Where is the steel going?

2. Where are the defense contracts?

THE UNION is also interested, he said, in knowing if the mobilization agencies are fully aware of how much unemployment exists in the industry at present.

"Since the end of World War II, the UAW has repeatedly warned against the effects of the failure of the steel industry to expand its capacity," Matthews declared.

"Since the beginning of the Korean situation and acceleration of the mobilization program, the UAW has again been in the forefront demanding an expansion of capacity to produce scarce materials and a coordination between increasing defense production and declining civilian production that would minimize the dislocation of workers and shorten the period of unemployment during the transition from civilian to defense work.

"Although some of our suggestions have been heeded by government agencies, the drastic mass unemployment which is now beginning at Chrysler and other plants is the result of the failure of the defense mobilization agencies to adopt completely the proposals we have been urging over this long period of time."

MATTHEWS predicted that early relief is not likely to provided through employment on defense contracts. He listed three reasons why:

1. Auto companies will not be tooled up and getting into production on defense contracts until the middle of 1952.

2. Auto companies are building new plants for their defense work instead of using closed or idle sites which could re-employ existing manpower.

3. The buildup of defense contracts is not rapid and may never fully offset the reduction in car and truck output.

Matthews charged that mobilization agency officials have been misled by the over-optimistic employment forecasts. He said he understood they have been told that layoffs will be comparatively few "and will last for only brief periods."

The next day Wilson admitted a "mistake" had been made in permitting unemployment to mount, particularly in Detroit, and said he would "do all I can to correct it."

Fleischmann told the delegation that auto production, cut back to 65% of normal, will not be reduced further this year. He said he will make sure enough material goes to the industry to turn out passenger cars and trucks to that figure.

Matthews said Wilson and Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg agreed to:

1. Make a survey of jobs and unemployment in Detroit "in a matter of days."

2. Obtain a report from the Munitions Board telling how much defense work has been allocated Detroit firms and how much they have farmed out.

3. Get a report from defense agencies on how many defense contracts not yet let can be given to Detroit plants.

LEADERS of CIO Auto Workers locals in Chrysler plants come to Washington to protest to Defense Mobilization officials announced material cutbacks which have drastically cut employment. Seated at the table fifth from the left is Courtney Johnson, director of the Motor Vehicles Division of the National Production Authority. At his right is Norman Matthews, director of the UAW's Chrysler Dept., and at his left is Tom Burge, NPA labor specialist and former UAW local president. Don Montgomery, UAW's Washington director, is second form the right. Union group also met with Senators.

Union Fights Big Rent Hike At Oak Ridge

THE proposed 28% rent increase for all residential units at the atomic energy plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., is being opposed by Local 288 of the CIO Chemical Workers.

A delegation from the local, together with GC&C Pres. Martin Wagner, last week discussed the proposed increase with Tennessee congressmen in Washington, and also with members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The increase was approved by a special panel of the Atomic Energy Commission, and on July 1, Oak Ridge renters were asked to sign new leases containing the rent boosts.

As a result of the delegation's Washington visit, Sen. Kefauver wrote Chairman Gordon Dean, of the Atomic Energy Commission, asking that "favorable consideration" be given to deferring action "until some effective rent control legislation is enacted for Oak Ridge."

Rep. Gore told the GC&C members that he would introduce an amendment to the Defense Production Act that would freeze the rents in Oak Ridge until the rent control law goes into effect there.

CIO CHEMICAL WORKERS protesting to Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) the 28% rent increase proposed by the Atomic Energy Commission for tenants in government-owned houses at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Left to right: Pres. Martin Wagner of the Chemical Workers; GC&C Local 288 Pres. Jerry A. George, Oak Ridge; Sen. Kefauver; CIO National Housing Committee Dir. Leo Goodman; Clyde Terry, local 288, and Benjamin C. Sigal, union counsel.

Unemployment Hits Philadelphia Workers

THE Philadelphia CIO Council last week took steps to halt the unemployment crisis resulting from mass layoffs in a number of the city's key industries.

Some 100 delegates at a special conference heard officials of the Textile Workers declare that of the 11,000 workers normally employed in textile plants in the area, more than 3000 have been furloughed. Most of the mills were reported to be working part time.

Few of the plants have government orders but Council officers said the textile companies themselves were the cause of the current situation, since they are pricing their products out of the market or holding down production to keep prices high.

Representatives of the CIO Electrical Workers from radio, television and refrigeration locals reported more than 6000 workers have been laid off out of a total work force of 10,000 during the last two months.

Skilled electronic workers are leaving the industry, they said, because of slack work. This fact will cause serious trouble when contracts due later in the year get into actual production.

The council voted to send delegations to the city and State authorities to ask aid and this week a group will visit Washington.

Miss Lenroot Retires As Head Of U. S. Children's Bureau

PRESIDENT Truman last week expressed "real regret" at the resignation of Katharine F. Lenroot as head of the U. S. Children's Bureau in Washington.

Miss Lenroot will leave the bureau Aug. 31 after almost 37 years' service, during the last 17 of which she has been director. Appointed to the latter post in 1934 by the late President Roosevelt, she became known as "the foster mother to millions.'

Truman, in a letter accepting her resignation, paid tribute to her long service as a "tough and persistent champion of America's children."

He said her long tenure of office was especially significant because she "has been one of that small and select group of women who have risen to high public office through merit and determination.

"I hope that from time to time I shall have the chance to look to you for advice and help in matters affecting the children of our country," he said.

Miss Lenroot said she has reached the age when she "must have more leisure."

The President nominated Dr. Martha M. Eliot, assistant director general of the World Health Organization for the past two years, and former associate director of the Bureau, as Miss Lenroot's successor.

Miss Lenroot joined the Bureau in 1915 as a special investigator in the Social Service Division. In 1921, she was made director of the Editorial Division and the following year became assistant chief of the bureau from which post she was advanced to chief 12 years later.

Dr. Elliot will return to the Bureau where she served 25 years prior to a two-year absence in Geneva, Switzerland, working in the UN's health agency.

Katharine F. Lenroot

CIO Members To Serve On Manpower Units

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin has appointed a number of CIO representatives to serve on regional labor-management committees being established throughout the nation in the mobilization of civilian manpower for defense.

The committees are composed of representatives of labor and management from industry, agriculture, transportation and retail trade.

Tobin said that area labor-management groups also will be set up in all labor markets which have — or anticipate — manpower problems resulting from the defense effort.

The CIO members and the regions they represent:

Region 1 (Conn., Mass., Maine, Vt., N. H. and R. I.): Joseph Salerno, Clothing Workers; John O'Connell, Auto Workers, and Kenneth Glynn, Steelworkers, all of Boston.

Region 3 (Penna. and Del.): Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers legislative director, Pittsburgh; David Monas, Clothing Workers, Pottsville, Pa., and Frank Blechinger, Electrical Workers, Philadelphia.

Region 4 (Va., Md., N. C., W. Va. and D. C.): Boyd E. Payton, Textile Workers, Lynchburg, Va.; James A. Pendleton, Auto Workers, Norfolk, Va., and Harley Richards, Steelworkers, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Region 6 (Ohio, Ky. and Mich.): August Scholle, CIO regional director, Detroit; F. M. Hannley, Rubber Workers, Akron, O., and B. W. Ohler, Steelworkers, Cleveland.

Region 7 (Ill., Ind. and Wisc.): Samuel C. Evett, Steelworkers, Chicago; Dallas Smith, Electrical Workers, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Reuben Block, Clothing Workers, Chicago.

Region 8 (Minn., Mont., N. D. and S. D.): Andrew Jones, Electrical Workers, Minneapolis; Glenn Chinander, Packinghouse Workers, St. Paul, Minn., and Floyd J. Hill, Steelworkers, St. Paul.

Region 12 (Cal., Ariz. and N. M.): David D. Brymer, Oil Workers, Los Angeles; Tim Flynn, CIO regional director, San Francisco, and Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO regional director, Arizona.

Region 13 (Wash., Ida. and Ore.): John Hawkins, Woodworkers, Portland, Ore.; Marjorie Strand, Communications Workers, Seattle, Wash., and Otto Orr, Steelworkers, Spokane, Wash.

Five additional regional committees will be established in the near future.

Legislature Leaves Mich. Minus Funds

THE MICHIGAN Legislature saved the corporations from all but a token tax increase—but it adjourned without giving the State enough money to carry on its business.

It adopted a budget that will yield a deficit estimated at $80 million — with Michigan corporations still not having to carry their just share of the tax load.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams had proposed that the general fund be balanced by a percentage tax on the profits of Michigan corporations as a substitute for the unfair franchise tax. The Republicans wouldn't go along. Instead they lifted the $50,000 ceiling on the franchise fee and raised the tax slightly.

Williams called the bill a "mouse-like achievement" for so much effort, but signed it for lack of anything better. He said it wouldn't meet the State's needs, but was "a step in the direction of a more equitable tax structure and toward a corporation profits tax."

The change in the franchise fee eliminated the advantage which the 27 largest corporations in Michigan had enjoyed.

Under the old ceiling, an industrial giant like General Motors paid only 5c or 6c per $1000. Other firms paid the full $2.50 per $1000, which the new law raised to $3.50.

TWU Gets Highest City Transit Pay

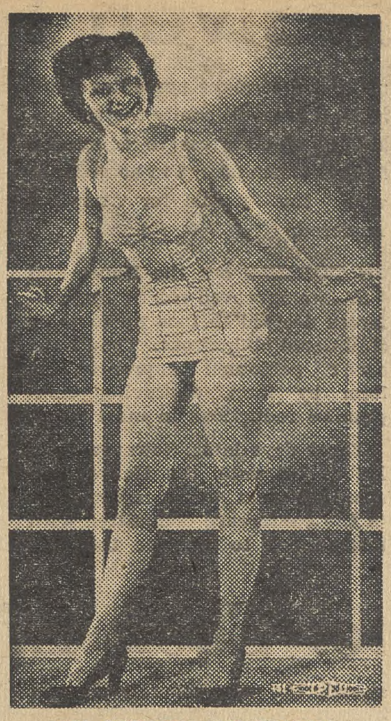
CIO Transport Workers in New York City will have the highest hourly income in the municipal transport industry, as a result of the new agreement covering 36,000 employes of city-owned lines.

Under the agreement, all employes of the city's bus and subway systems will be working 40 hours a week with the present 48 hours' pay by next July 1.

Starting Oct. 1, 1951, a large proportion of the employes will work a 44-hour week, with 48 pay, and by next January 1, all employes will be working on that basis. Six months later the 40-hour week will go into effect.

Guildsmen Give Play

Newspaper Guild members on the Daily News, New York City, staff presented a play written by a fellow Guildsman. Production aides also were Guild members.



TV QUEEN OF WEEK

Named TV Queen of the Week in a Chicago contest, Jean Juranek, a member of Steelworkers Local 3614 in the Windy City, will compete in the fall for $10,000 in prizes and the title of Television Queen of the Year.

Ruttenberg Dissents On P.R. Minimum Rate

A new minimum wage of 58c an hour—an increase of 18c—for the banking, insurance and finance industries of Puerto Rico was announced last week by Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb.

The new rate was recommended by a special industry committee on which Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, was an employe member. He filed a vigorous dissent in which he maintained there was no good reason why the industries should not pay at least 75c minimum.

The 58c rate will go into effect this week unless formal opposition is registered. Rates below the statutory minimum of 75c are permitted in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Coast CIO Learns PAC Better Than Lobbying

By BILL MILLIS

"ELECTING good legislators is more effective than lobbying for good bills."

That's the big lesson for workers from the recently-adjourned session of the California Legislature, as summarized in a review by the California CIO Council.

With CIO and other labor representatives forced into a defensive fight throughout the session at Sacramento, the CIO Council warned:

"We must renew our efforts to keep in Sacramento those lawmakers who are working for the general welfare and to increase their number.

"The present drive for dollars for PAC gives every union member an opportunity to put his effort where it counts: in political action to elect legislators who are responsible not to special limited interests—but to the needs and wishes of the people."

Specific gains for labor included a $5 increase in workmen's compensation benefits to $35 weekly, a $5 increase in disability insurance benefits to $30 and some widening of its coverage, extension of child care centers and defeat of a long series of "hot cargo" and "right to work" bills designed to curb union organizing.

"All in all," the State CIO reported, "it was a session in which labor was forced to fight a defensive battle and had won defensive victories. A few benefits were pushed through but only because employers did not choose to bring their full opposition to bear on these measures.

"Improved election laws and welfare measures were given rough treatment and major improvements were killed.

"A reapportionment bill was passed which will make election of liberal, pro-labor legislators even more difficult than it has been in the past.

"FEPC laws were defeated and the California Senate in repeated debates and votes displayed its deep prejudice in matters relating to members of minority groups.

"The power of pressure groups and lobbyists representing business interests, including the private utilities, was repeatedly displayed."

Warren Vetoes Ban On Time Off To Vote

After strong protests led by CIO California Industrial Union Council and affiliated local unions, Gov. Earl Warren has vetoed a GOP-fathered bill which would greatly restrict the right to vote of California workers.

The Governor vetoed a bill which would virtually wipe out provisions of the state's 60-year-old "time off for voting law."

In his veto message, Warren said:

"It is not too much to ask of an employer to encourage widespread voting by releasing his employes for a period on election. day. Exercise of the right of franchise should be encouraged rather than discouraged."

The "time off for voting" law has been challenged by employers in several court cases, most recently and unsuccessfully by the Tidewater Associated Oil Co., in a case involving 64 members of CIO Oil Workers Local 445 at Martinez, Calif.

Ordained As Priest

A former member of the Ford Auto Workers local at Detroit, Francis J. Assenmacher, has been ordained as a Catholic priest. His father has worked for Ford more than 34 years and also is a member of the Auto Workers.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Note: During Mr. Haywood's absence this column is being prepared by his staff.

ADOLPH GERMER, director of organization of the CIO Woodworkers, reports that the IWA won the following representation elections: Coleman Lumber Co., Dublin, Ga., IWA 26, no union 8, challenged 5; Mercury Lumber Co., Oroville, Cal., IWA 7, no union 1; Mercury Lumber Co., Forrest Ranch, Cal., unanimous vote for IWA-CIO; P. & S. Planer, Lincoln, Mont., organized and recognized without an election; Canyon Lumber Co., Inc., Lincoln, Mont., organized and recognized without an election; Hansen Brothers Lumber Co., Roseburg, Ore., IWA 11, no union 1. A union shop election was held at Hansen Brothers on the same day, the result being 10 for and 2 against.

Allan Haywood

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a representation election at the American Body & Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers favored the Auto Workers by a vote of UAW 16, no union 5. The organizational work was done by Leland Cox, president of Local 710, UAW-CIO.

A. T. Stephens, vice president of the Packinghouse Workers, reports the following representation election victories. Swift & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., UPWA 70, Independent 62, challenged 1, neither 1; Kingan Co., (cafeteria workers), Indianapolis, Ind., UPWA 26, no union 0.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the Auto Workers won a representation election at the Little Rock Road Machinery Co., Little Rock, Ark., by a vote of UAW-16, no union 9, challenged 3. The campaign was conducted by William Kimberling and Jack Crump, UAW representatives.

Martin Grayson, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Lithographers, reports that in a representation election at the Advance Decal Co., Cincinnati, O. the Lithographers were victorious by a vote of 11 to 3. A contract was also secured with the L. C. Young Co. (HRD Co.), New York, N. Y., following a strike. Fifteen members were involved in the strike. The local had filed for a NLRB election and subsequently the shop delegate was fired. Due to this action of the company the strike was voted, and after one week a contract was signed granting the union full recognition, reinstatement of the shop delegate, and provisions for raising the plant to area standards.

Reg. Dir. Leary reports that Local 710 UAW-CIO won a union shop election at the Dart Truck Co., Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of 74 for and 3 against. The organization work was handled by Loyal Pilan, financial secretary of Local 710.

Labor Laws Strengthened In Illinois

ILLINOIS labor legislation was strengthened and extended before the State Legislature adjourned at Springfield. In sharp contrast to many states, not one piece of anti-labor legislation was put on the books.

Unemployment, occupational disease and industrial injury benefits were increased along with blind and old age assistance payments.

Another law requires employers to issue pay checks within 13 days after the end of each earning period. This measure was fought by the rail companies, some of whom have allowed such periods to extend as long as 18 days.

Employers were also prohibited from requiring a job applicant to pay for a medical examination as a condition of employment.

A provision was approved which makes it possible for workers to maintain group insurance by cash payments during layoff or illness when no paycheck deduction can be made. LPA

Congress 'Wreckers' Given Temporary Set-Back

THERE WERE a few heartening signs last week that the growing public indignation at the antics of the 82nd Congress was finally beginning to spur more members of that body into passing a workable price control law.

The coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats which has so successfully hacked away at the administration's program was still in control.

However, there were enough disaffections of Congressmen concerned about their political futures in 1952 to check, at least temporarily, the coalition's drive to hamper the government's defense program.

On July 9, a group of Southern Democrats brazenly self-styled themselves the "wrecking crew" and boasted that they would do a "thorough pruning job" on all bills appropriating funds to run the government during the coming year.

The United Press reported that all Southern states were represented in the group, and that it had a close alliance with the Republican "economy" bloc.

By the end of the week, however, the group had been made to eat its words—at least partially.

The chief—if temporary—victory for the administration came July 11 when House-Senate conferees tossed out of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriations Bill both the Jensen and Ferguson amendments.

Under Jensen's proposal, federal agencies would be prevented from filling more than 25% of the jobs that became vacant, while the Ferguson rider would reduce personnel funds by a straight 10%.

President Truman has indicated that he will veto any measure making a straight percentage cut, since it is traditionally the responsibility of Congress to determine federal expenditures in accordance with the need for services rendered.

IN TOSSING out the House and Senate approved riders, the conferees decided to face up to their traditional obligations. They went over personnel appropriations item by item, approving compromise reductions in most cases.

Three days later, however, by a 222 to 169 vote, the House irresponsibly sent the measure back to the conference committee with instructions to approve the Jensen plan. The bill was still in conference at press time.

The conferees eliminated from the bill the Jenner amendment, which would have turned the spotlight on misery by permitting states to open their relief rolls to public inspection without losing federal welfare funds. The Indiana Legislature has passed a law requiring publication of the names of beneficiaries, although the federal law prohibits such publication.

Republican efforts to force Secy. of State Dean Acheson's ouster proved unsuccessful July 10 when the House Appropriations Committee completed work on the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations Bill. However, a renewal of the drive when the measure came to the House floor was in prospect.

Also last week, the House Public Works Committee, which has been sitting on legislation creating the St. Lawrence Seaway Project for some time, finally got around to a meeting to consider the measure. Southern Democrats' efforts to kill the defense-important undertaking received a set-back when Chairman Buckley (D. N.Y.) reportedly blocked a vote when the Dixiecrats could have killed the measure by a one-vote margin due to the absence of some supporters.

Big Biz Line: Sock Little Man With Taxes

WITH irresponsible disregard for both the national interest and sound economic facts, big business spokesmen last week descended on the Senate Finance Committee. The purpose: to shift most of the new tax burden upon the low and middle-income groups.

Using the same techniques of high-pressure lobbying — including outright lies and misrepresentations—which they had applied so successfully in their drive to kill sound price and rent controls, a steady stream of hawkers took the witness stand to cry the special interest line.

This is the pattern of the business tax philosophy that emerged:

1. No increase in corporate income or excess profits taxes, despite the fact that profits, after taxes, are now twice the previously record profits of World War II years.

2. A sales tax, either directly on consumers or at the manufacturers' level. This would place most of the cost of the defense production program upon the low and middle-income groups already the most severely pinched by run-away inflation.

3. No increase in income taxes, or if one is necessary, a flat percentage increase in the rates in all brackets, despite the fact that low-income groups are already bearing a disproportionate share of the tax burden.

(Union economists, doing some quick and informal figuring on the big business tax plan, estimate that the tax burden on some high income families would be cut to about 4% of income. Lower income groups would have to pay for the tax burden thus passed off by the wealthy.)

Roswell Magill, representing the Committee on Federal Tax Policy, tried to persuade the committee that the new tax bill passed by the House, in conjunction with state tax laws, would take 100% of the top bracket income of taxpayers in six states.

A staff expert for the Congressional tax committees immediately refuted his statement.

He pointed out that state income taxes are deductible in computing the Federal tax. After this has been done, he said, the maximum combined rate in any state would be 94.89% for income over $80,000 for single taxpayers and over $160,000 for those filing joint returns.

Among the business organizations which called for a sales tax were the New York Commerce and Industry Association, the Investors League, Inc., and the Committee for Economic Development.

SECY. OF the Treasury John W. Snyder hit back at their proposals. He pointed out that it is "generally recognized that a sales tax would impose regressive burdens and apply with special severity to low-income families." He said that it would not fit into a price stabilization program, since it would tend to drive up wages and farm prices.

Snyder also pointed out that the proposal would be costly in that it would require new tax collection forces.

However, one sensible note did come out of the business groups' caterwauling.

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent business, had taken the trouble to check his facts. He informed the committee that a poll of the membership of his organization had shown 20% in favor of such a levy, while 78% were opposed.

The small entrepreneur knows where the excess profits have been going, and that, certainly, hasn't been to him.

Testimony of the CIO is scheduled to be presented July 16.

Javits Offers Elders' FEPC Bill In House

A BILL setting up a fair employment practices code to protect older workers from discrimination by employers because of their age was introduced in Congress last week by Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N. Y.).

Entitled the National Act against Age Discrimination in Employment, the bill would make discrimination in hiring against workers over 45 an unfair employment practice which could be redressed with recovery of back wages. Although the bill emphasizes conciliation and investigation, it would provide an opportunity for review by the courts.

"If we do not see to keeping our workers over 45 employed during the next 25 years, they are likely in increasing numbers to become public charges," Javits said.

He cited the experience of New York City as typical of the mounting demands on federal, state and city budgets for old-age assistance. There, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy reported that in the nine months between July 1, 1950, and March 31, 1951, the number of employables over 40 on the relief rolls rose from one-half the total to two-thirds.

"Older workers represent the most fruitful source of employment with the least economic and social dislocation," he claimed. "Those who employed older workers in World War II found them steady and reliable with a minimum of absenteeism due to illness or other causes."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate passed crippling bill banning price rollbacks. House debating its weak version, also preventing price rollbacks on beef.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

GOP Kills Bill For FEPC In Pennsylvania

RACIAL discrimination in the highly industrialized state of Pennsylvania was given a green light last week when a Senate committee killed a Fair Employment Practices bill in secret session.

The measure was designed to end discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. It had been passed by the House before being given the hatchet treatment by the Senate Judiciary General Committee on a 14 to 9 vote.

The 14 members voting to let the bill die in committee were all Republicans, the party which has claimed to be champion of the Negro race.

Although the vote killing the bill was secret, the identity of those supporting the move to scrap the measure became known when supporters disclosed their position as the ballots were collected.

LISTED among the ax-wielders was Sen. T. Newell Wood, Luzerne County political lieutenant of Republican Gov. John S. Fine. Fine had supported the bill.

The action of the 14 Republican Senators was contrary to a 1950 party pledge made by Fine and other members of the statewide ticket to support FEP legislation.

The measure called for creation of a three man commission to halt discrimination in employment. It carried a $350,000 appropriation to finance its operation.

Commenting editorially, the Philadelphia Inquirer termed the killing of the bill by the committee "one of the most disgraceful and dishonorable acts of this or any other session of the Pennsylvania Assembly."

The editorial said that if the administration is sincerely in favor of FEPC legislation, "it should not accept this committee's action as final."

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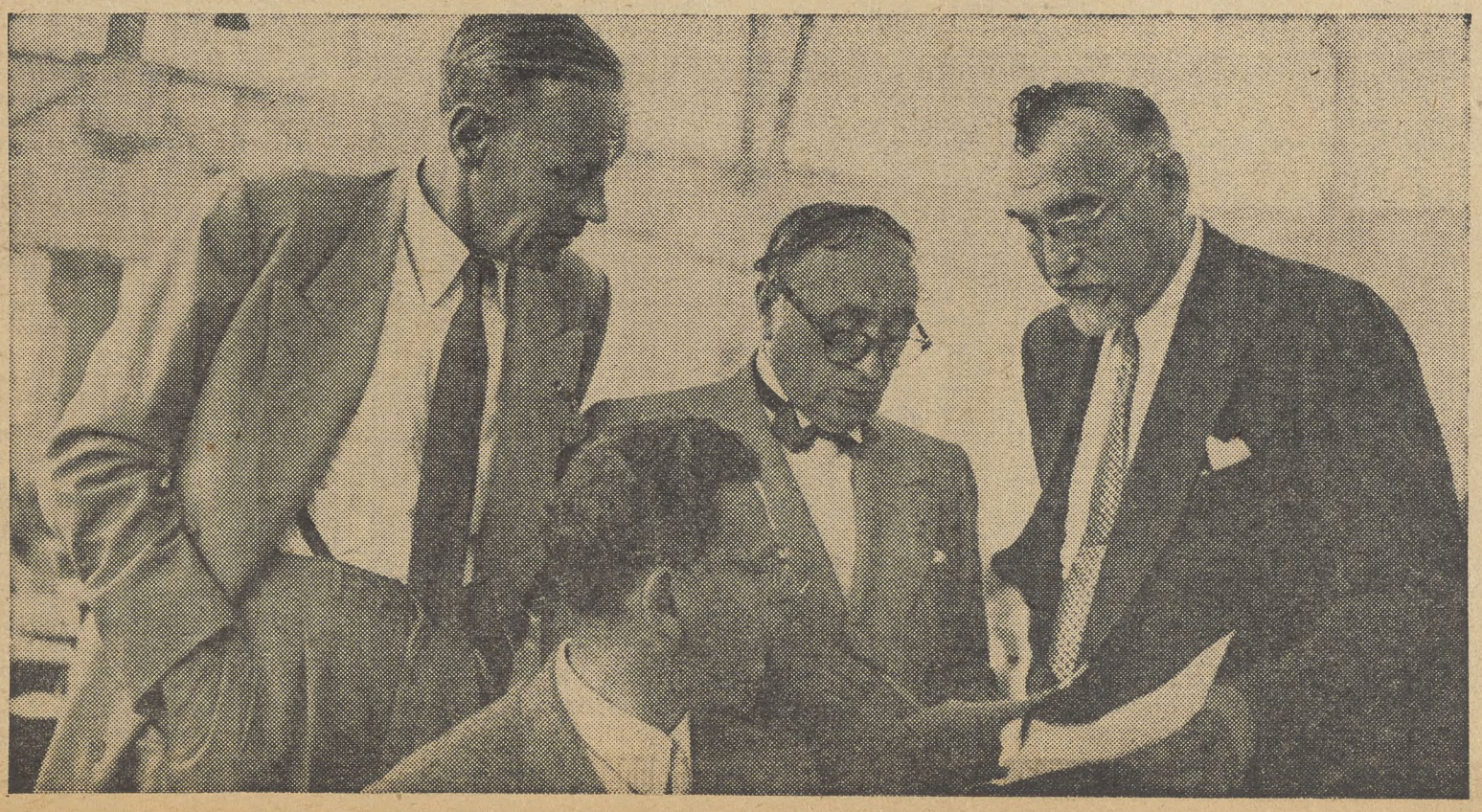
House Kills Lucas Anti-Labor Bill; Price Controls Get 'Knife' Treatment

(See Stories, Page 3)

CIO DIRECTORS ON JOB: CIO regional directors and field staff men leave headquarters in Washington after discussing anti-inflation legislation. Many of them reported "back home" sentiments to their Congressmen during course of the visit to capital. (See Page 3 for stories on the control bill and on the defeat of the Lucas amendment.)



ON JOB ABROAD . . . Members of the CIO delegation at the ICFTU congress at Milan conferring with AFL Vice-Pres. Matthew Woll. Left to right, Dir. Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Woll and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. (See Pages 6 and 7.)

←

CIO Testimony In Senate:

Equality Of Sacrifice Tax Would Raise $10 Billion

THE CIO last week called upon Congress to enact a new tax law "based upon the principles of ability to pay and equality of sacrifice."

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Director of Research and Education presented a four-fold program for improvements in the new tax bill approved by the House:

1. Exempting from tax increases any individual whose total taxable income does not exceed $1000.

2. Increasing excess profits tax rate on corporations to 85%, and closing major loopholes in the present excess profits law.

3. Eliminating the increase in excise taxes, as called for in the House bill, and refusing to consider the demands of big business for a Federal Sales Tax.

4. Closing loopholes in present tax law to raise at least 25% of the total increase in taxes.

Ruttenberg said that the CIO believes strongly in the principle of pay-as-you-go "within the concepts of present contemplated government expenditures."

The budget indicated, he added, that the additional $10 billion in taxes requested by President Truman would be necessary to cover defense expenditures.

Spare Low Incomes

"We can still raise this amount of taxes without increasing the tax burden on any individual whose total amount of taxable income does not now exceed $1000," Ruttenberg said.

"For all practical purposes, this means that a married couple with two children with a gross income between $3000 and $4000 would not be subject to additional taxation."

The CIO recommendations called for raising the additional $10 billion in the following way:

- From corporations — at least $5 billion.
- From individuals — $2½ billion.
- From plugging tax loopholes —$2½ billion.

Ruttenberg attacked particularly the proposal of the National Association of Manufacturers and other representatives of big business before the committee that most of the increased tax income be raised through a sales tax.

Points To Fallacy

He pointed out that these same groups, in opposing price controls, had testified before other committees that the economy should be stabilized through the use of indirect controls with the main emphasis on credit and taxation.

"These same employer groups, after testifying on the stabilization program," Ruttenberg declared, "come before this Finance Committee of the Senate, when it is considering tax legislation and reveal a tax program designed to relieve themselves of tax increases and impose the burden upon those least able to afford an increase.

"Their program is to tax the poor, tax the low-income individual, give relief and incentive to the wealthy."

Actually, even with the 12½% individual income tax increase proposed by the House, individuals earning $50,000 a year will still be left with $28,000 after taxes, while those earning $3000 will be left with only $2600, Ruttenberg said.

Only 3 Senators Hear CIO Plea

Absenteeism at committee hearings, as well as on the floor during votes and debates, has been a serious shortcoming of the 82nd Congress.

The Senate Finance Committee has been listening to a preponderance of spokesmen for big business—but when someone presenting the case for the people testifies, most of the members of the committee don't even bother to put in an appearance.

On July 16, for example, the CIO began presenting its testimony with only two members of the 13-man committee present. They were Sen. George (D. Ga.), the chairman, and Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.). Later, Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) put in an appearance.

The following Senators simply stayed away: Connally (D. Tex.), Byrd (D. Va.), Johnson (D. Colo.), Hoey (D. N. Car.), Frear (D. Del.), Taft (R. O.), Butler (R. Nebr.), Brewster (R. Me.), Martin (R. Pa.), Williams (R. Del.).

"For millions of American families there is hardly enough to support minimum standards of decent family life," the CIO spokesman declared. "To further increase taxes upon these individuals simply will deprive them of the ability to buy goods that are essential to a healthy and decent existence."

Proposes Increases

On the other hand, tax rates on middle and high-income individuals can be substantially increased and existing loopholes closed without curtailing their ability to buy the necessities of daily life, he said.

Citing government figures, Ruttenberg showed that in 1948 the top 10% of families by income—with earnings above $6000 a year—purchased almost the same amount of consumer goods as the bottom 50% — who earned less than $2840, although there were five times as many families in the lower group.

"Here is a large area for taxing, if 'ability to pay' and 'equality of sacrifice' are to be given real meanings, before we seriously consider reducing still further the standards of the low-income families of America," Ruttenberg said.

Sound Features

Ruttenberg declared that the House bill provision for increasing individual income tax by 12½% is "based on a sound and fundamental principle of developing and maintaining a progressive tax structure, one which is based upon the ability to pay, which places the tax burden upon those individuals most able to afford the tax increase."

He also endorsed the corporation tax increase proposed in the House bill, but said that it should be strengthened to produce $5 billion additional instead of only $2.855 billion as contemplated.

He pointed out that the House Ways and Means Committee had reported that, even after the tax increase voted, corporation profits are expected to be about $20 billion, or about 180% to 230% of corporate profits after taxes during the last war.

As much as $4½ billion to $5 billion might be raised in additional revenue by merely closing loopholes in the tax structure, the CIO official predicted.

He listed a number of major loopholes, such as (1) the split income provision, (2) estate and gift taxes, (3) capital gains, (4) interest from tax exempt securities, depletion allowances, (6) stock options, and (7) taxes upon life insurance companies.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman George (D. Ga.) has indicated that he does not think there is any likelihood of Congress accepting the big business proposal for a sales tax.

—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"We've fixed up a socko for Truman!"

U.S. Asks Consumers To Report Price Fixing

MANUFACTURERS, distributors and retailers who have persisted in certain price-fixing practices despite last May's Supreme Court decision on "fair trade" laws face "prompt and vigorous action" by the Dept. of Justice, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath promised last week.

The court has held that attempts to force dealers who have not entered into "fair-trade" contracts to adhere to minimum resale prices were contrary to the Sherman Antitrust Act.

McGrath said that "the Department of Justice is seriously concerned" over reported violations of Federal antitrust laws "by concerted efforts on the part of manufacturers and of distributors of commodities."

He said that firms engaging in programs or schemes of any of the following types, involving commodities in interstate commerce, may be subject to criminal prosecution:

1. Agreements among competing retailers to maintain and adhere to specified minimum prices.

2. Agreements to coerce and induce wholesalers or manufacturers, through threat of boycott or other reprisals, to refrain from selling to price-cutting retailers.

3. Agreements to coerce or induce manufacturers or wholesalers to enter into so-called "fair trade contracts."

4. Agreements to coerce or induce retailers to sign such contracts.

5. Agreements on the prices or margins of profits which should be set forth in such contracts and on methods to require producers or wholesalers to specify certain prices or markups in such contracts.

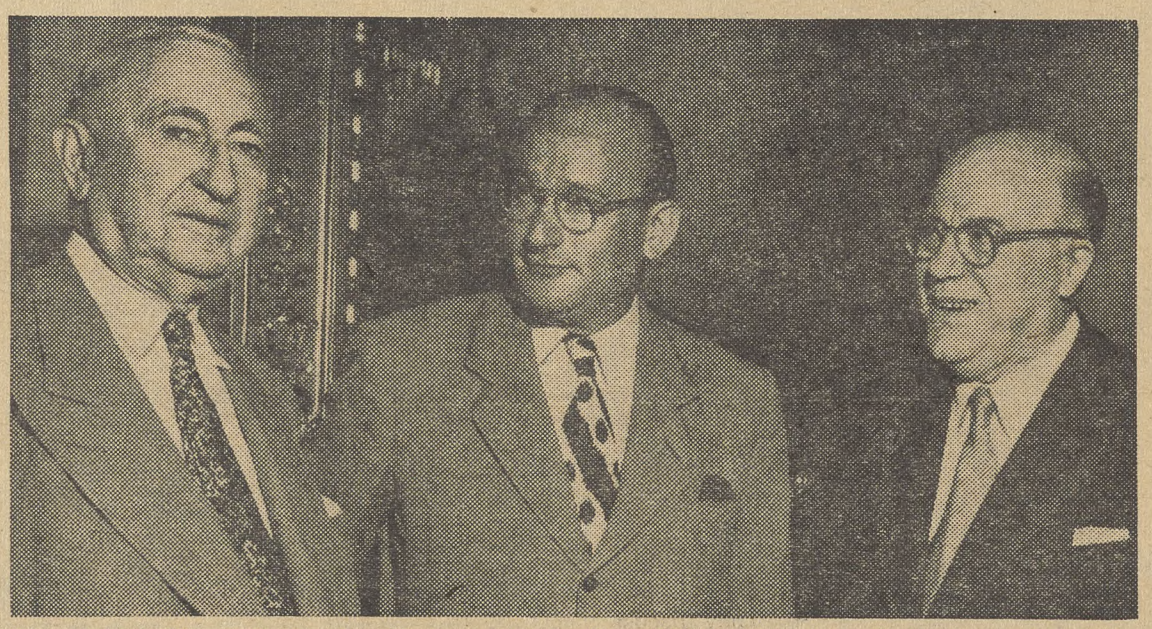
Assistant Atty. Gen. H. G. Morrison, in charge of the anti-trust Division, promptly followed up McGrath's statement, calling upon the consuming public to aid the Justice Dept.'s effort to prevent illegal price-fixing.

"Anyone having knowledge of any combination, conspiracy or agreement among competitors to fix or maintain prices, including the prices at which wholesalers and retailers sell goods, owes it to himself and to his country to bring such information to the attention of the Dept. of Justice," Morrison said.

He added that public support of the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust activities was especially important during these times of high prices and inflationary pressures.

Seek Funds For Camp

A joint CIO-AFL committee in Muskegan, Mich., is conducting a drive for $10,000 to finance the summer day camp for children. It's the fifth year unions have sponsored the camp.



CIO RESEARCH DIR. Stanley H. Ruttenberg stands between a Southern Democrat, Sen. George (Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee (left), and a northern Republican, Sen. Milliken (Colo.). Ruttenberg asked the committee to apply equality of sacrifice to the bill. Neither George nor Millikin seemed enthusiastic about the proposal.

Lucas Bill Killed; Control Wrecking Still On

GOP Shouts 'Devotion' To Price Curbs

By MILTON PLUMB

LAST WEEK was Say-one-thing-do-the-opposite Week for the Republicans in the House of Representatives.

Minority Leader Martin (R., Mass.) and Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), leader of the GOP strategy to wreck the government's anti-inflation program, both complained of the "campaign of untruth and calumny" which they said "falsely" represents the Republicans as "sabotaging price, wage and credit controls." The Republicans aren't opposed to controls, at all, they contended.

During the entire week, the Republicans in the House lined up almost solidly with Southern Democrats in sponsoring and voting for increased prices and all but one of the Dixiegop amendments designed to wreck new legislation regulating the national economy.

Surprise Move

On July 19, a surprise move by the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition resulted in the adoption of an amendment which would freeze wages and prices for 120 days at July 7 levels but leave most farm and food prices free to rise.

The Republicans joined with the Southern farm bloc in beating down efforts to include farm prices in the freeze and another proposal by Rep. Fogarty (D., R. I.) that would have rolled wages and prices back to Sept. 8, 1950.

Democratic leaders charged the coalition with "pulling a rabbit out of the hat" at the last moment to make controls unworkable.

But the efforts of most Republicans to pose as supporters of strong price controls weren't getting very far. It was too easy to check the record.

And while the public's memory may be short, it was not short enough to have forgotten that Rep. Wolcott on July 9 had offered an amendment declaring Congress' intent was that no wage-price-credit controls "shall be used unless" other indirect means of stabilizing the economy are tried.

House Banking Committee Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) immediately pointed out that Wolcott's amendment, which the House defeated, would have "scuttled" the price control program and "nullified every provision" the bill contains.

Spence said Wolcott's amendment would have required price controls to be suspended, placing the economy in the hands of a group of "non-elected officials," the Federal Reserve Board.

There was also the record of how the Republicans had voted after their leaders had protested that they really, actually, honestly were for controls, after all.

One Day's Event

Take, for example, one day, July 18.

One that day, the House handed the administration four serious setbacks in its program to hold the line on food prices. With the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition solidly in the saddle again, the House adopted amendments to its controls bill which would:

1. Force price ceilings to be set so that processors and manufacturers of all items would be allowed a profit equal to the average of the **three best years** of the four-year period, 1946-49.

2. Provide special profit protection for food processors. Price stabilization officials said this would force boosts in ceiling prices on many foods.

3. Set ceilings which would guarantee packers and slaughterers a "reasonable profit" on each kind of meat animal they handle, figured separately.

4. Deny the administration's request for authority to tighten up farm price ceilings through a so-called "parity freeze."

The House shouted approval of an amendment by Rep. Gamble (R., N.Y.) which would exempt fees for professional services from price control.

The House also approved an amendment by Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) designed to benefit the retailers of Indiana. The amendment would require that ceiling prices fixed by the OPS take into account gross receipts or gross income taxes.

Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle termed the first action—the cost-plus, guaranteed profit amendment—"the most damaging blow to price controls that has so far been approved by either branch of Congress."

Old Gray Mare Scares Packers

The "old gray mare," now being found on many dinner tables, will become "rarer," if the meat industry has its way.

As reported in last week's issue of The CIO News, higher prices resulting from the drive by the cattle industry to kill price controls on beef and other meats have forced an increasing number of American families to eat horse meat.

Last week Joseph B. Danzansky, attorney for the National Association of Meat Processors and Wholesalers, asked city commissioners in Washington, D. C., to prohibit the sale of horse meat where "regular meat and meat products are sold."

He asserted that his clients "do not want to compete for the consumers' dollar with horse meat sold at the same counter."

Wants Happy Home, Votes For Controls

One Republican in Congress, at least, has made it clear that he is not going to go along with the GOP-Dixiecrat drive to kill all price rollbacks.

His reason: If he did, "I won't dare go home."

Rep. Canfield (R. N.J.) said last week that he has "five hungry children" to feed on a 1946 salary and that he is "having difficulty" at today's prices.

On the issue of price rollbacks, he said, "I've been pursued day and night by a charming and persistent lobbyist—my wife."

Two Moves To Curb WSB Defeated

IN THE ONE bright action taken during last week's continued Congressional massacre of price-rent-wage controls, the House turned thumbs down on two big business proposals to wreck the Wage Stabilization Board.

By a vote of 217 to 113, it defeated a viciously anti-labor amendment to the Defense Production Act introduced by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.).

The amendment would have reconstituted the board's membership by requiring a majority of public members over representatives of labor and industry, and would have ended its powers to act in non-wage disputes.

Earlier, by a 190-to-152 vote the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Kersten (R. Wis.) to limit the board's authority exactly as proposed by Lucas but to leave its membership unaltered.

Both actions were by "teller" votes. Names are not recorded in this kind of voting.

"A united front on the part of organized labor" was credited by the New York Times and other observers with helping "materially" to bring about defeat of these amendments.

In turning down the proposals, the House gave the National Association of Manufacturers and other special interest groups one of the few setbacks in their drive to sabotage the pending anti-inflation legislation that they have received from the lobby-dominated 82nd Congress.

The Lucas proposal had been strongly endorsed, if not written, by the NAM. It followed exactly the proposals which the NAM had made to the Labor Subcommittee, of which Lucas is chairman.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) also had called for a similar measure in a minority report objecting to the recommendation of a Senate Labor subcommittee that the wage stabilization program be unaltered at this time.

WSB Chairman George W. Taylor had warned that the Lucas amendment would cripple the wage stabilization program and lead to more strikes. Members of the board also united in opposing the provision which would have destroyed equal representation of labor, industry and the public.

JUST PRIOR to the vote, Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) told the House that the Kersten and Lucas proposals would leave the board "powerless to do a fair and effective job." Rep. Fulton (R. Pa.) pleaded with the members not to "monkey with a program that is working well."

Rep. Green (D. Pa.) charged that the group in the House seeking to destroy labor in a time of national emergency was "either blind or don't give a damn." Green withdrew the remark later, on a ruling of the chair, after exception had been taken to it.

Although 65 Republicans reportedly joined 152 Democrats in opposition to the Lucas amendment, a House GOP leader Halleck (R. Ind.) made clear his party's policy. He supported the move to take away the board's powers to settle non-wage disputes.

The defection of Republicans, which offset the Southern Democrats' support of the amendments, was due at least in part to the active work against the Lucas proposal carried on last week in Washington by a large group of CIO regional and council officers.

Better Late Than Never: Senate May Create Consumer Unit

THE "forgotten" man" in Congress—the American consumer—soon may have a special Senate committee to consider his interests.

A resolution (S. Res. 169) calling for the creation of a 13-member Senate Committee on Consumer Interests has been introduced by Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.), acting for himself and 23 other Senators. Last week the proposal was awaiting consideration by a Senate Rules subcommittee.

The committee would be denied legislative jurisdiction, but it would have broad powers "to study and survey by means of research and investigation problems affecting consumer interests in the present national emergency."

It would "give special attention to prices charged the consumer for food, fuel, clothing and costs and methods of producing, processing and distributing these and other consumer goods."

In sponsoring the resolution, Gillette said, "The battle over economic controls has highlighted once again a major defect in our legislative structure: there does not exist any effective agency in the Congress through which the consumer's voice can be specifically heard."

He pointed out that in addition to housewives, millions of older citizens and veterans dependent on pensions and small fixed incomes, and a great mass of unorganized workers and lower-bracket salaried employes, "are being squeezed between low incomes and high prices."

"AS CONSUMERS," he said, "these millions of people—as well as everybody else—are entitled to adequate protection by the Congress."

There was strong bi-partisan support for the measure.

Co-sponsors, in addition to Gillette, included Sens. Hunt (D. Wyo.), Lehman (D. N.Y.), Flanders (R. Vt.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Langer (R. N. Dak.), Lodge (R. Mass.), Smith (R. N.J.), Murray (D. Mont.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Moody (D. Mich.), Ives (R. N.Y.), Duff (R. Pa.), Clements (D. Ky.), Douglas (D. Ill.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Young (R. N. Dak.), Green (D. R.I.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), Pastore (D. R.I.), Henrickson (R. N.J.), Hill (D. Ala.), Morse (R. Ore.) and Neely (D. W. Va.).

Three CIO Aides On Institute Program

Three CIO leaders will be among those participating in an institute on "Teamwork in Industry" at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., July 26-28.

Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council will be one of the principal speakers. Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, and John Slocum, CIO Clothing Workers.

MEMBERS of the Philadelphia CIO Council were in Washington last week protesting mass layoffs of workers in that city's key industries. They discuss them with Rep. Barrett (D. Pa.), who is seated. Standing, left to right: Walter Mieloch, Electrical Workers; Lewis Tidley, Textile Workers; Robert Cox, IUE; Ellis Millard, TWUA; John Edelman, TWUA's Washington representative; Phillip Cooper, TWUA; Joseph Harkins, IUE; Fred Lauterwasser, TWUA; James McCaffrey, Auto Workers; William F. Miller, Philadelphia TWUA Joint Board, and George F. Kane, sub-regional director, UAW. The group also saw state officials.

Gone But Not Forgotten

The Lucas Amendment, which would have ruined the effectiveness of any Wage Stabilization Board, has been consigned to the legislative junk-yard. It should have been put there weeks ago.

The amendment had no real justification. Pure and simple, it was designed to "hit labor." It would have ended any responsible role for union representatives in the development of a fair stabilization program during the national emergency. It would also have kept the government from seeking fair settlements of disputes—in the hope that strikes would feel the full brunt of the unfair Taft-Hartley Act.

So the liberal Democrats and the many Republicans who voted—in the preliminary balloting in the House—to kill the Lucas Amendment to the Defense Production Act, showed considerable understanding of the dangers involved in such foolhardy legislation.

It is too bad that the conservative majority on the House Labor Committee—which should know better—fell for this big-business-sponsored piece of nonsense in the first place.

Grab, Grab, Grab

Rumors that southern Democrats and northern Republicans in the House might be in favor of bringing prices down, or of even holding them to present levels, were strictly inaccurate.

The coalition in the House has gone even beyond its opposite number in the Senate to appease the profiteers. It has given its tentative o.k. to a "cost-plus" profit amendment, which is described as "more damaging to price controls" than anything the Senate coalition had thought up.

If the "cost-plus" amendment is finally enacted into law, price controls—and equality of sacrifice—will be a phrase for the history books.

And the conservative coalition in Congress will once again be shown up for what it is—a craven group of servants for the special profit interests of America, even in time of national emergency and world crisis.

Reversible Error

Ever since it was handed the job of administering the Taft-Hartley law, the National Labor Relations Board has managed to produce some queer decisions.

None of them has been more queer, however, than the recent NLRB decision—in the case of the Ford-UAW contract at Canton, Ohio.

Without hearing, and without much thought, the NLRB undermined hundreds of union security contracts signed by CIO unions during the period of 1947-49—the period between passage of Taft-Hartley and the decision of CIO leaders to sign non-Communist affidavits. The Board now claims that these contracts have little status because the CIO technically "was not in compliance" with the T-H at that time—although the NLRB itself had ruled then that CIO unions were indeed in compliance.

Nobody benefits from the latest silly ruling of the NLRB except a few craft unions which maintain permanent fishing expeditions for the purpose of nibbling into the effective industrial-union contracts of CIO uninos.

This invitation to disruption of normal union-management relations comes at a time when the Administration—of which the NLRB is a part—is calling for stabilization. The Labor Board should admit its error in trying to out-do the Taft-Hartley law, and quickly reverse this whopping error of judgment.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Double Wringer Ceremony

U. S. Bases In Spain

Democracy And Dictator Franco

Last week, the U. S. State Department announced that talks had begun with Dictator Franco of Spain for a bargain over the leasing of Spanish ports and airbases to the U. S. armed forces. Such a deal raises many questions for the free nations of the world. Here are some comments on that subject made by the head of the CIO delegation at the recent convention of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Milan, Italy:

By JACOB S. POTOFSKY
Chairman, CIO International Committee
President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers

THE FOUNDING conference of the ICFTU in the winter of 1949 adopted a resolution on Spain which included the following statement: I quote:—

"The Congress goes on record as opposing the granting of any assistance to Spain until such time as democracy and full trade union rights have been restored and the workers are once more able to make their contribution to the country's recovery."

We of the CIO can see no reason why we should depart today from the position taken in these resolutions. On the contrary, we insist with renewed vigor on a policy of no economic assistance to and no political appeasement of the dictator Franco.

The strikers of Barcelona, and Pamplona, and Bilboa and Madrid were not striking for a loan to Franco from the democratic countries. They were not begging for handouts.

They were demanding a government responsive to their needs and representative of their hopes and aspirations. They were calling for a government that could solve the great economic and social problems of Spain in a democratic fashion.

FRANCO HAS TRIED to explain away these strikes with the lie that they were provoked by Communists. In fact Communists of Spain sought and failed to assume the initiative in the Spanish strikes.

Unfortunately for Franco, it is the Spanish people who are against the Spanish regime, and not the minority of Communist agitators.

The democratic countries, and in particular, America, face a choice.

We can put Franco on a perpetual dole. We can sign treaties with his unrepresentative government. And we can look the other way when the Spanish people stand in the squares and ask for a share in the benefits of democracy promised by our short-wave transmittors and beamed to the rest of the world.

This choice we must reject.

Or we can give and should give Franco the final shove into oblivion, and give Spain back to the Spanish people.

This we can and we must do by denying him aid, by refusing him recognition, and by outlawing him from the family of nations. We should put a padlock on the Import-Export Bank loans given his government in Madrid until democracy is restored to Spain.

The Spanish strikes have made it clear for all to see that Spain is ripe for a change of regime.

Franco's economic difficulties brought on by his corrupt administration are insurmountable without substantial and prompt outside help. This help must and should be denied.

The strikes also proved for all to see that the old free organizations of the Spanish workers continue to live underground.

THE MILITARY MEN may see in Franco Spain a military base. We of the free labor movement see in the Franco dictatorship a prison camp for our fellow workers, and a social and economic liability of the democratic world.

Without claiming to be military experts, we must point out to the generals and statesmen that there is no strong point and no security for the democracies in Franco-Spain, but merely a cancer that must be removed from the democratic community of Western Europe.

The struggle for liberty and justice requires the highest degree of moral leadership. It cannot be led by men who do not believe, and in fact oppose, these high ideals.

Message For White Collar Workers:

'Join A Union And Cast Off A Yoke'

(Excerpts from a speech by the Secretary of Labor at the convention of the AFL retail clerks union in Washington)

By SECY. OF LABOR MAURICE TOBIN

THE NUMBER OF WHITE collar workers is growing; and American labor has got to keep up with it.

I've said that these workers need organized labor. Let me explain what I mean.

The average weekly earnings of production workers in industry have gone up 170% since 1939. The average weekly earnings of clerical and professional workers have gone up only 92%.

The average factory worker, in March of this year, was making $64.33 a week, or $1.57 an hour. The average worker in retail trade, was making $48.95 or $1.24 an hour.

A part of the superior wage position of the factory worker, I am convinced, is due to the strength of his labor unions.

But unionism for white collar workers isn't only important because it brings higher wages and better working conditions. It's important also because it gives the worker an opportunity to participate in deciding what those wages and working conditions should be.

A Democratic Right

It makes him a citizen of his firm or factory with a democratic right to a voice in its affairs. He isn't just a number on a time card. He's a man who has his say, through his elected representatives, in the way things are run. . . .

There are a lot of white collar workers who still turn up their noses at the benefits of trade unionism. They do it out of a kind of snobbishness; a feeling that unions are for factory workers, and that factory workers are beneath them. They don't want to "degrade" the white collar by belonging to the same labor movement with workers who wear overalls.

The factory workers earn more money. They can buy their families better food and clothing and housing. They can send their children to better schools. But some white collar workers still think it's a disgrace to be in the same labor movement with them. For any man who thinks like that, the white collar isn't a badge of distinction. It's a yoke.

SECY. OF LABOR MAURICE TOBIN

You would have thought that kind of thinking went out with the horse and buggy. You would have thought that kind of snobbishness was reserved for people who had something to be snobbish about. And the unorganized white collar workers haven't. Not a thing.

I want to tell you that the trade union movement has been one of the most constructive forces in the history of the United States. If there's any man too good to be associated with it, I'd like to know who he is.

It's a privilege to belong to an American trade union. It's an honor to belong to one. And any worker, no matter what color his collar is, can join one with pride.

The trade union is one of the noblest institutions this democracy of ours has been able to produce. It's the logical extension of democratic principles into the business and industrial life of America.

Democracy means having a voice. It means participating in making decisions that affect your welfare. And that's what trade unionism means: a voice in the factory, a voice in the store, a voice wherever workers are employed. It means the right to participate in the government of industrial and business life.

And who is the real citizen of the business and industrial community? Who is the good American? The factory worker who has a voice and uses it; or the white collar worker who sits back and obeys rules he had no part in making?

Union Security, Too

I have said that organized labor needs white collar workers, just as white collar workers need organized labor. Many of these workers, particularly in the technical and professional groups, have background and experience and training that can prove tremendously valuable to the labor movement. Their academic training and their intellectual approach can supplement the experience and practical wisdom of the seasoned trade unionists. . . .

I want to talk for a moment about one problem of organization in your own retail field. That's the problem of turnover. You know what a tremendous problem that is.

By the time you get a group of clerks organized, a large number of them have left their jobs and you have to start all over again with the newcomers. The organizers have got to work day and night to keep up with the turnover. One of them has said it's like pouring water into a sieve.

No union can continue to organize at that rate for very long. And, of course, no store wants to be the arena for a constant, never-ending organizing campaign. So the stores and the unions, through collective bargaining, have worked out an answer. And the answer is the union shop.

I don't mean to imply that the union shop has been granted by retail stores without a struggle; but, in general, retail employers have shown far less opposition to it than employers in manufacturing. Retailers have granted the union shop extensively in stores throughout the United States.

The union shop fits a particular problem of retail trade establishments; and, in my opinion, it belongs in union contracts in that field.

West Coast Hello Girls Vote Walkout 25 to 1

ARMED WITH a 25-to-1 strike vote, negotiators for the CIO Communications Workers last week were in eleventh-hour wage negotiations with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. for a new contract covering 9000 phone operators in Northern California and Nevada.

More than 20,000 phone workers including PT&T, American Telephone & Telegraph and Western Electric employes—will be affected if the operators go out at the 6 a.m. July 20 strike deadline.

CWA local union and area strike committees were at work on all phases of strike preparations, announced Joseph Deardoff, CWA western regional director of San Francisco. Mannie Silva, Oakland local president, was named strike director.

"Some slight progress" in negotiations was reported by Deardoff after Federal Conciliator Omar Hoskins was called in by CWA and the union allowed a four-day extension of the contract.

Major present union issues are a 10% wage increase, upgrading in all cities and towns under the area wage differentials, reduction in the experience rating scale from a 7½-year to 5-year top, and other working condition improvements.

Under CWA's new industrial union organization, all telephone crafts are represented in the bargaining committee on the traffic contract.

Three More CSC Representatives To Aid Community Agencies

Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, has announced the appointment of three additional full time CSC representatives to serve with community agencies.

The three are: Charles Bowers, former president of the Port Cities CIO Council and March Haas, president of CIO Steelworkers Local 216 and the Kalamazoo County CIO Council, both assigned to the Michigan Welfare League, and Frank W. Kleva, CIO Steelworkers, assigned to the Council of Community Services of the United Fund of South Bend, Ind.

Perlis said the number of CSC representatives in the field now totals 46.

Misleading Figures Used In Fight To Weaken Rent Control Lid

COMPLETELY misleading statistics are being used by Congress as its basis for wrecking rent control, the CIO National Housing Committee charged last week.

The Banking and Currency Committees of both the House and Senate drafted legislation permitting 20% rent increases in areas now under control—on the basis of "information" that rent expenditures now amount to about 11% of workers' income.

That is the amount indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

In sharp contrast to this testimony are figures released by the Bureau of the Census, which reveal that for families with an income between $1000 and $10,000 annually, the average family spends 18% on rent. The bureau also reported that the following percentages of income are being paid for rent by these lower-income groups:

- 59% is being paid by those earning between $100 and $1000.
- 26% is being paid by those earning between $1000 and $2000.
- 19% is being paid by those earning between $2000 and $3000.
- 16% is being paid by those earning between $3000 and $4000.

"These figures are substantially above the 11% basis upon which the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees voted a 20% increase on all tenants now under rent control," the CIO committee's statement said.

The committee pointed out that the BLS Index has been under criticism by CIO officials since 1945 as not accurately reflecting real living costs.

"All of the members of Congress have been deluged with misinformation based upon this index," the committee said. "It is therefore important to see that those who have been making the index have been following the real estate lobby's line that the portion of income going for rent has continuously dropped since 1940."

The committee recalled that the BLS index had claimed that rents increased between 1940 and April, 1950, by only 25.2%. In sharp contrast, 1950 census figures show an increase of 67%.

Only the Federal Reserve Board produces figures comparable with those of the BLS, the committee said, adding that every effort to check the basis upon which the BLS reduced the percentage of income going for rent to 11% "has been in vain."

IT POINTED out that the board "is controlled by the bankers who operate in favor of the mortgage banking and real estate industries."

The Federal Reserve Board's 1949 Survey of Consumers Finance showed a 13% rate of family expenditure for rent and housing, but for families whose incomes were under $2000 annually it reported that the amount was 21%.

Even the board's survey said:

"The portion of income devoted to maintaining living quarters is smaller among higher income families than it is among lower income families."

The CIO committee statement pointed out that more than 2.5 million substandard and dilapidated dwelling units located in major cities are the main concern of those opposing rent control.

IUE Greets GI Members Abroad

All locals of the CIO Electrical Workers have been notified that messages from home may now be sent free of charge from Tokyo to servicemen in Korea.

The messages will be put on the air in Japan by the Armed Services Radio and will serve to remind IUE members that the folks back home are thinking of them. The IUE is the first union in the country to take advantage of the offer.

ICFTU Meet A Milestone To Peace, Progress, Liberty

DELEGATES to the second convention of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions last week were plodding their weary way home—to union headquarters in some 47 nations throughout the democratic world.

They had made a major contribution to the struggle for peace, economic progress and liberty.

The eight-day session at Milan, Italy, brought together some 154 delegates from 56 union centers throughout the world. More than 90% of the ICFTU's 53 million members were represented at the sessions.

CIO's 10-man delegation played an important role in the convention, reports from Milan clearly showed.

CIO representatives headed the convention's resolutions and regional organization committees; served as secretary of the economic-political-social group; and served on several other committees.

In its closing session, the ICFTU lodged a strong complaint with the UN's Intl. Labor Organization that Peron's Argentina is violating basic trade union rights, and has practically abolished the right to strike.

Before winding up its business, the ICFTU re-elected CIO Pres. Murray to the Executive Board, and named Jacob S. Potofsky and Victor Reuther as his substitutes. Murray was also elected an ICFTU vice-president and a member of its emergency committee.

In closing the convention, the ICFTU repeated its basic platform calling for "peace, bread and freedom" for the working peoples of the world.

As an immediate step, the ICFTU decided to raise $700,000 for trade union organizing activities in areas where unions are weak. The money will go to pay organizers, rent office space and print educational material.

Delegates noted that the economic difficulties facing workers in Italy, where the conference was held, are mirrored in Asia, Africa and South America. Delegates from India, Sierra Leone, Greece and Venezuela all told the same story of low wages, oppressive employers, and the constant menace of reactionary dictatorships taking over the government.

Boyd Wilson, delegate from the CIO Steelworkers, moved the delegates with a frank attack on racial discrimination, which he says "causes 150 million Americans to hang their heads in shame." He added that "American trade unions have been in the forefront of the righteous campaign" to wipe out discrimination.

In one of the convention's major speeches, CIO Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg denied that an "economic interpretation of history" can explain the present state of cold and hot war between the Soviet world and the non-Communist nations.

"The men of the Kremlin cannot complain of a lack of raw materials, of space, of manpower or natural resources, or any of the other "economic reasons which have in the past moved empires to reach out toward their own destruction," Goldberg said.

"The aim of the American trade union movement," he said, "as indeed the aim of every free trade union movement, is the achievement of peace. There is no victory in war. But we have come to realize that peace cannot be achieved by wishing for it.

"WITH THE spirit of agression that emanates from the Kremlin these days, peace does not descend like rain from heaven upon the weak who merely sit and hope."

Goldberg said that the "spirit of equality of sacrifice" is not only a domestic issue for Americans, but is at the root of the North Atlantic Treaty and other international efforts to resist Soviet-inspired aggression.

"We deny the criticism of those who engage in the indiscriminate anti-Americanism of our enemies in discussing subjects of common concern," he added, "We seek peace—peace achieved through strength and firmly based on social and economic justice."

ECA Advisers Report Urges New Goals

THE PUBLIC Advisory Board of the Economic Cooperation Administration has issued a public report listing gains under the Marshall Plan and suggesting a six-point program for ECA.

The Board was set up under the original Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and its members appointed by the President. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member of the Board.

Reviewing the activities of ECA during the past three years, the report noted that most of the basic work of reactivating the economic life of the war-damaged free nations of Western Europe has been done.

"Of lasting significance," the report stated, "is the emphasis that has been placed on inducing Europe to develop free intra-European trade and thus create her own vast continental market by acquiring the machines and know-how to produce goods on a mass scale at competitive world prices.

Strong Europe Is Goal

"These steps have been designed to bring about Europe's economic integration and to make her economically self-sustaining and a stronger ally."

The report called the work ECA has done in Europe "a tremendous job" and recalled that Defense Secy. George Marshall had termed it a "near miracle."

"The 275 million people of Europe are now producing as much on their farms as in prewar days, and industrial prduction is now running about 40% above the prewar level," the report said.

"As a result, Europe's income reached $160 billion last year. By European standards, this is fair; by American standards, it is low.

"ECA must, despite its near miracle, continue to try to get Europe to develop a mass market . . . to learn mass production techniques . . . and to increase its productivity much further in both agriculture and industry."

The report pointed out that in addition to its outstanding European job, ECA has been given additional responsibilities in some of the countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

"As Communists fomented violence and terrorism in these areas, it became evident that an orderly society could be maintained there only through the extension of economic and technical assistance.

"The Asiatic work, aimed chiefly at strengthening institutions, facilitating production and providing assistance in economic development, is being energetically prosecuted as a means of increasing internal stability and security."

Six-Point Program

The board recommended a six-point program for future ECA activities:

1. Do everything possible to further strengthen the civilian economies of our allies consistent with maximum defense production.

2. Administer U. S. financial assistance to obtain defense security objectives as established through the Committee on Intl. Security Affairs.

3. Promote appropriate control measures in allied and friendly nations to conserve their resources.

4. Continue to develop old and new sources of critical and strategic materials among free nations of the world.

5. Carry out whatever foreign economic activities are undertaken by this government to strengthen the free world in relation to those who oppose it.

6. Continue ECA information activities in support of the defense economic program.

The report declared that through ECA's "energetic efforts," the spread of communism in Europe "has been contained and a good start made in assisting countries in Southeast Asia to increase their economic strength and internal stability.

"There is reason to believe that ECA's work actually stopped Soviet Russia from swallowing up western Europe. A better, healthier Europe and stronger members of the free world elsewhere are emerging.

"In the present world crisis, it is vital that ECA be directed to carry on the economic defense job on the international level."

Scotland Steel Union Leader Visits Scottish-Born Murray

TWO MEN born a half-mile apart in Scotland, both destined to become leaders of big unions in the steel industry—one in Great Britain, the other in the United States—met for the first time last week.

John Campbell Lang, secretary of the Scotland branch of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation of Great Britain visited CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the Pittsburgh headquarters of the CIO Steelworkers. Murray has been head of the steel union since it was organized in 1936.

In this country on a nine-weeks tour arranged under a government-sponsored educational exchange program, Lang arrived in New York by plane in May. He will return to Britain late in July.

Murray and Lang were born in the Glasgow area, but some years apart. Lang, the younger of the two, is in his fifties. Relatives of the two steel labor leaders know each other in Scotland.

Murray came to America with his family when still a boy, while Lang has remained in the region of his birth.

Lang also visited CIO headquarters in Washington and conferred with USA Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald and other CIO officials.

One of the highlights of his CIO contacts, Lang said, was the four days he spent at the CIO summer school at Grinnell College, Ia., directed by George Guernsey of the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research. He sat in on classes, sang Scottish labor songs at social gatherings, and told the students about British trade unions and the Labor Party, of which he is an ardent supporter.

Lang was particularly impressed with the rich farm lands he saw in the midwest as well as with America's big industrial plants.

Students at the CIO school were so delighted with Lang that they bought gifts for him and for his wife in Scotland to show their appreciation.

Lang said the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, which has headquarters in London, has some 120,000 members. Of these, 14,000 belong to the Scottish branch, which has offices at Glasgow.

JOHN LANG, secretary of the Scotland branch of Great Britain's steel workers union, in this country on a U. S. government-sponsored educational exchange program, talks with some CIO aides at Washington. Seated are Lang (left) and Assistant Organization Director R. J. Thomas. Standing, l to r: George Guernsey, Anthony Federoff, Joseph Walsh, Paul Christopher and George Craig. Of the latter, all but Guernsey are on the Organization Dept. Staff.

Red Workers Blamed For Low Production

The Russians are having trouble with production—again.

Soviet union newspapers this time are blaming the workers for alleged failure to increase production the way the Kremlin's heavy thinkers calculate it ought to be done.

Criticism has been levelled at those employed in the oil, metallurgical, machine construction, lumber, building, railroad, textile and shoe industries, as well as those in some other consumer industries, according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The Red labor press has been telling the unions to pay more attention to reaching 1951 production goals, and to broaden mass education activities which are aimed at increased production by all workers.

Cameraman's Record Of Second ICFTU Congress

DEMONSTRATION: By special trains and buses these members of free trade unions came to Milan from all parts of Italy to stage a monster demonstration in honor of the delegates to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Congress. Union members took part in the event. About 90% of ICFTU's 53 million members were represented at the sessions. Delegates came from more than 47 nations throughout the democratic world.

THE UMBRELLA held by Pres. Leon Jouhaux of the French Force Ouvriere affords some protection for him, Secy. Guilio Pastore of the Italian Confederation of Free Labor and two unidentified men behind them, as they watch the demonstration. At the right is Secy. Andre' La Fond of the FO railroad workers.

CIO AT ICFTU: Members of the CIO group at the ICFTU congress at Milan, Italy. Left to right: Michael Quill, transport workers; ICFTU Secy. Oldenbroek; Jacob Potofsky, clothing workers; retiring ICFTU Pres. Finet; Victor Reuther, CIO European representative; John Brophy, ICFTU New York staff; Frank Bellanca, clothing workers. Second row: Michael Ross, CIO international director; Boyd Wilson, steelworkers; Martin Kyne, retail union; Arthur Goldberg, CIO counsel; Sol Stettin, textile union; Joseph Curran, maritime union; Meyer Bernstein, on leave from steel union, now on government job abroad.

GIVING the low-down on the terroristic tactics employed by the Communists in China is Wang Chung, delegate from the Free China Labor League.

HARD AT WORK: Like many other conventions much of the work of the ICFTU Congress was done by committees. Here members of the economic, social and political committee are working on their report. Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and a member of the CIO delegation, is fourth from the right. Meyer Bernstein, formerly on the United Steelworkers staff is seventh from the right. Note the flags of some of the nations represented by the delegates.

Reconversion Safeguard

IUE Asks GE For Unemployment Fund

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week proposed that General Electric give its employes a "shock absorber" against temporary layoffs caused by material shortages or retooling for defense production.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, heading the union's negotiating committee, requested the company to establish an unemployment security fund, out of which workers would be assured of full pay for the first two weeks of idleness and half pay for the next 12 weeks.

He called for GE to supply the difference between the total sum and the amount received by the workers in state unemployment insurance.

Carey stressed the need for a "productivity" wage increase of 5c hourly for the union's 70,000 members in 41 GE plants throughout the country.

In addition, IUE asked stepped-up payments under the present cost-of-living escalator clause and assumption by the company of the full cost of employes' pensions. A union shop was included among the IUE demands.

Company spokesmen were said to have indicated that GE favored renewal of the old contract, which expires Sept. 15, with only minor changes.

Lemuel R. Boulware, vice president in charge of employe relations, said the company was willing to extend the present agreement for five years, providing that "workers would be free to choose other union representation in a National Labor Relations Board election if they desired to do so."

Negotiations are expected to continue throughout the summer.

Cal. CIO Acts To Aid Private Education

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council has taken the lead in supporting the bill exempting private, non-profit schools from taxation.

Council Secy.-Treas. John Despol said a resolution supporting the tax exemption bill and opposing the current referendum will be introduced at the State IUC convention in San Francisco July 26-29.

"The California CIO representatives whole-heartedly endorsed the recent action by the State Legislature in passing almost unanimously, the tax exemption bill for non-profit, private elementary and high schools," Despol said.

"We are definitely opposed to the abuses of the current referendum petition which seeks to invalidate this tax exemption bill.

"Private colleges in California have been tax exempt since 1914.

"We believe it is only just that tax exemption should also be granted to private, non-profit elementary and high schools, which are privately supported by thousands of parents-taxpayers who wish to send their children to such schools."

George Weaver Gets RFC Post

George L-P Weaver on leave of absence from the National CIO staff, has been appointed special assistant to W. Stuart Symington, administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Weaver previously had been special assistant to Symington at the National Security Resources Board.

A native of Pittsburgh and a former red cap in the Chicago Northwestern Railroad station in Chicago, Weaver has served as director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and as assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey. He attended YMCA college in Chicago and Columbia University in New York.

He has been assigned to the joint State Department-RFC mission now in Bolivia studying production costs of tin.

TWUA Wins 22c At Bauer & Black

A package agreement estimated to be worth 22c an hour last week ended a ten-week strike of the CIO Textile Workers at two plants of the Bauer & Black division of the Kendall Company.

The union won complete settlement of all issues in all disputes after a back-to-work movement instigated by the company at its Chicago plant two weeks ago failed. The firm manufactures surgical supplies.

Under terms of the settlement, workers at Chicago and South Bend, Ind., receive a general wage increase of 15c an hour—with 5c to be given immediately and the balance subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

Night shift bonuses were raised, a pension plan was put into effect and a cost-of-living clause was included in the contract.

GETS HUSBAND'S SEAT
Mrs. Maude Elizabeth Kee is shown leaving a voting booth at Bluefield, W. Va. A PAC-backed Democratic candidate for Congress, Mrs. Kee was chosen in a special election by the voters of the State's fifth congressional district to succeed her late husband, Rep. John Kee.

Marine Engineers Strike Isthmian

Strike action was taken last week by the CIO Marine Engineers against the Isthmian Steamship Co. of New York City when negotiations for a new contract broke down.

MEBA Pres. H. L. Daggert said the company had failed to accept a similar agreement to the one negotiated recently with all the dry-cargo steamship companies on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts.

Georgia Wants To Sell Pro-UN Schoolbooks

Wanna buy 30,000 schoolbooks cheap? Georgia's Board of Education has voted to sell them, but outside the State.

They are copies of "American Government" by Historian Frank Abbott MacArthur, and the board thinks the book is "un-American."

For one thing, it advocates strengthening the United Nations Charter.

AT&T Reasoning:

Record Income—But Higher Phone Rates

PRIVATE enterprise — it's wonderful! It's particularly wonderful and extremely profitable if the private enterprise referred to happens to be the world's biggest monopoly, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Gross operating revenues announced by the corporation and its principal operating subsidiaries last week set a new record high of $3,442,080,892 in the 12-month period to May 31. This compares to $3,028,550,011 in the preceding 12 months—a gain of more than $313 million.

The Bell Telephone System, which is an AT&T subsidiary, showed a consolidated net income of $371,977,300 after all operating expenses, taxes and other charges were deducted. This was equal to $13 a share on the average number of AT&T capital stock outstanding during the past 12 months.

This was more than $87 million more than the profits of $284,775,030, or $11.22 a share, reported for the preceding 12-month period. For the latest period they represent a rate of return of 6.17% on invested capital.

Figures begin to get astronomical in the net profit picture of AT&T itself for the past 12 months.

Net profits for the parent concern amounted to $311,300,000—up almost $57 million over the previously reported yearly period.

AT&T Pres. Cleo F. Craig, in his first report to the stockholders since replacing the late Leroy A. Wilson June 28, surprised no one by warning that new increases in telephone rates are in the books for subscribers.

"Telephone rate increases have been far less than the increases in costs already insurred in the last 10 years," he ventured.

"With costs continuing to go up, additional increases in rates will be needed. Accordingly, the Bell System companies are applying and must continue to apply to the regulatory authorities for higher rates as the need requires."

INK WAS HARDLY dry on a new agreement which one Bell company, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland, signed with the CIO Communications Workers before the firm's Vice President, W. Griffin Morrell, declared: "We will need more income to meet record high labor costs and other rising prices."

The employes had to strike a week to win increases ranging to $30 to $10 weekly.

Segregation Ends On Balto. Links

Baltimore, the eighth largest city in the nation, has lowered the bars of segregation on its four municipal golf courses.

Last week the courses were ordered opened to all players, regardless of race, coror or creed.

The board had set aside one day a week for Negroes at three 18-hole courses and had limited a nine-hole links to Negroes only.

Among other facilities opened to inter-racial groups were seven tennis court, five baseball diamonds, six softball diamonds and six playgrounds.

Rent Boosts Postponed At A-Plants

PROPOSED rent increase, ranging up to 28% for residential units at the atomic energy plants, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Richland, Wash.; and Los Alamos, N. Mex., have been postponed and will not go into effect until Oct. 1, 1951. The Atomic Energy Commission had proposed the rent boosts last February to be effective Aug. 1.

M. W. Boyer, general manager of AEC said in Washington last week that the increases were deferred "in order to make sure that before new rent schedules are put into effect, they are consistent with Federal policy relative to rents for quarters supplied employes of the Government and its contractors, and with the provisions of new Federal legislation, including that now under consideration on extension of rent controls."

Two weeks ago a delegation of CIO Chemical Workers from Local 288 at Oak Ringe protested the proposed increase to Tennessee congressmen and members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Banking and Currency Committee.

As a result of the delegation's visit, Sen. Kefauver wrote Chairman Gordon Dean of the AEC asking that "favorable consideration" be given to deferring action "until some effective rent control legislation is enacted for atomic energy plant tenants."

Tenn. Rep. Gore told the GC&C members then that he would introduce an amendment to the Defense Production Act which would freeze rents in the projects until the rent control law goes into effect.

Hate-Mongers Fight Buchanan's Widow

THE WIDOW of a fighting liberal Congressman who battled with some of the most reactionary pressure groups in America, is seeking to take his place in the House of Representatives.

She is Mrs. Vera Buchanan, running on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania's 33rd district. The election is on July 24.

Her husband, who died suddenly a few months ago, was chairman of the special House committee on lobbying activities.

The district is composed of one ward of Pittsburgh and industrial communities like Clairton, Duquesne and McKeesport in Allegheny County. Mrs. Buchanan has the strong support of unions in the area.

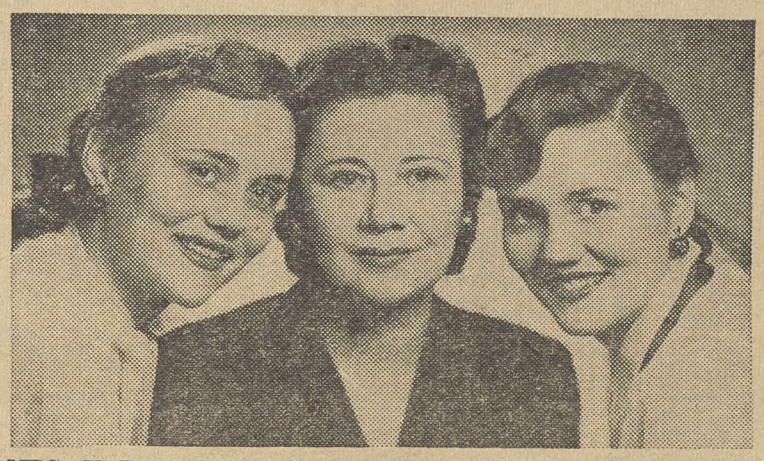
Rep. Buchanan's probe of lobbying activities brought him into sharp conflict with the Committee for Constitutional Government, one of the biggest of the ultra-conservative lobbying groups in the country.

Edward Rumeley, an official of that outfit, was found guilty of contempt of Congress after he refused to answer committee questions about the source of its finances.

Joseph Kamp, of the equally reactionary Constitutional Educational League, was also convicted of contempt after a similar refusal to answer questions by the late Congressman.

And it was Rep. Buchanan's committee which uncovered a famous quotation in a letter written by Herbert Nelson, a key official of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Nelson had written to an associate:

". . . I do not believe in democracy. It stinks."



MRS. VERA BUCHANAN of McKeesport, Pa., widow of the late Rep. Buchanan, is the labor-backed Democratic candidate to fill the 33rd District Congressional seat left empty by the death of her husband, who headed the House probe of lobbies. She is shown above with her twin daughters, Jane (left) and Mrs. Joan Cavalcante. Vote is July 24.

Chicago CIO Warned State Of Cicero Riots

THE SHOCKING riot which took place in Cicero, Ill., suburb of Chicago, when a Negro family attempted to move into a rented apartment, could perhaps have been prevented if a warning of the Chicago CIO Council had been heeded sooner.

Cicero, notorious as a center for gangsters, racketeers and hoodlums, was once the headquarters of Al Capone and his gang.

Michael Mann, CIO director in Illinois, said last week that the Chicago Council through its Human Relations Committee had called the attention of local and state authorities to the seriousness of the Cicero situation.

The warning was issued several days before the anti-Negro mob wrecked and tried to burn down the apartment building into which the family of Harvey E. Clark, Negro bus driver, was moving.

MANN SAID that observers for the CIO committee had been watching events closely, as it does in all cases of threatened anti-racial outbreaks, and reported that violence was building up in Cicero.

Three days before the actual riot occurred, Mann sent a letter to Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson and to Cook County Sheriff John Babb, asking that the National Guard be sent in at once.

"The principles upon which the CIO is founded causes us to have a direct interest in the efforts of the Harvey Clark family to enjoy the peaceful possession and occupancy of its residence in Cicero, Ill.," Mann said in a letter sent to the Governor before the riot took place.

Speaking in the name of the Chicago CIO Council, of which he is executive secretary, Mann asked the Governor to send in troops because the local police authorities had made no effort to preserve law and order by curbing the rising terrorism. He also requested Sheriff Babb to ask Gov. Stevenson for troops.

Mann said that the Cicero police chief could not even be located and that other police authorities were doing nothing to prevent an outbreak.

Meanwhile, mob violence continued to increase until it reached a level of maniacal destruction and terrorism. Thousands of rioters milled around the apartment building, and roamed the streets of Cicero armed with stones, iron pipes, and bricks and other weapons.

They threw firebrands on the roof of the apartment house from which the occupants had already fled in terror. They tramped through the building, ripping out plumbing fixtures, plaster, and chopping up the woodwork until the place was shambles.

THE TROOPS advanced upon the mob slowly, swinging bayonets. Late that night they cleared the yelling hoodlums off the streets, but not before 16 injured persons had been taken to the hospital.

More than a hundred rioters were arrested; later they were released and their cases continued until Aug. 6.

Pres. Albert Thomas of the Chicago CIO Council commended the Governor's action in sending in the National Guard, and urged that steps be taken to prevent "these terroristic activities" in the future.

Pat Greathouse, the CIO Auto Workers regional director, also commended Gov. Stevenson for sending the troops and asked him to launch an investigation of the breakdown of law enforcement agencies in Cicero and Cook County.

Packinghouse Workers To Seek $3000 Guaranteed Wage

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers served notice last week that it will press for a $3000 minimum yearly wage guarantee from the leading meat packers.

UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein, in an opening bargaining session with Swift & Co.—one of the industry's "Big Four"—said the union "is determined to secure for the packinghouse workers a steady income throughout the year and wipe out forever the hardships of layoffs and unemployment." The other big packers are Armour, Wilson and Cudahy.

At the UPW convention in Chicago last May, Helstein said the annual wage would be given "prime consideration" in negotiations this year but gave no dollars and cents figure.

"The $3000 minimum is for workers in the common labor grade, covering about one-third of our membership," Helstein said. Graduated increases above that amount will be sought for workers in more skilled classifications."

He said the 11c an hour increase recently approved for packinghouse workers by the Wage Stabilization Board will bring the earnings of common laborers to only $2443 yearly.

"Even with the increases approved by WSB, earnings are still far below the minimum required for adequate living," he said.

Contracts with the major packers are scheduled to expire Aug. 11, 1952, and contain three reopening dates on wages.

On the first reopener last February, the union threatened a nation wide strike over the industry's refusal to grant a 11c an hour increase. WSB subsequently approved the boost.

The next reopening date is August 11, and the third February, 1952.

Helstein said the annual wage would be based on a maximum eight-hour day and a 40-hour week with overtime pay, night differentials and other premiums paid above the annual scale.

Other proposals to be presented by the union will include company financed social service clinics providing free medical, dental, legal and family aid, in addition to cost of living monthly bonuses for inflationary rises. A union shop will also be asked.

Murray Issues Urgent Appeal For Funds For Flood-Stricken CIO Members

THE CIO joined with government officials and Congress last week in rushing relief aid to the flood-stricken areas of the Middle West.

The CIO and the United Steelworkers each dispatched $10,000 checks to the CIO Emergency Relief Committee in Kansas City, Mo., and the CIO Communications Workers donated $2000.

Pres. Philip Murray "urged very strongly" that CIO affiliates "make as large a contribution as possible to this very crucial relief program."

President Truman signed a bill July 18 providing $25 million for direct relief—less than 12 hours after he had toured the ravaged areas by airplane. The following day, Federal Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley flew to the stricken section after Washington conferences with the President and Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson.

MEANWHILE the Reconstruction Finance Corp. announced that 64 extra men would be dispatched to the scene of the disaster as soon as the flood waters recede. They were instructed to speed loans for restoration of damaged property.

The American Red Cross assigned one of its top disaster experts to fly to Kansas City to confer with heads of Federal and State agencies "to be sure all immediate steps are taken to distribute the available funds."

The contribution of the CIO was sent by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In his letter to the CIO relief committee, Carey said the donation "is to be devoted to your committee's work in assisting CIO members who have been left homeless or have suffered economic loss as a result of the disastrous floods."

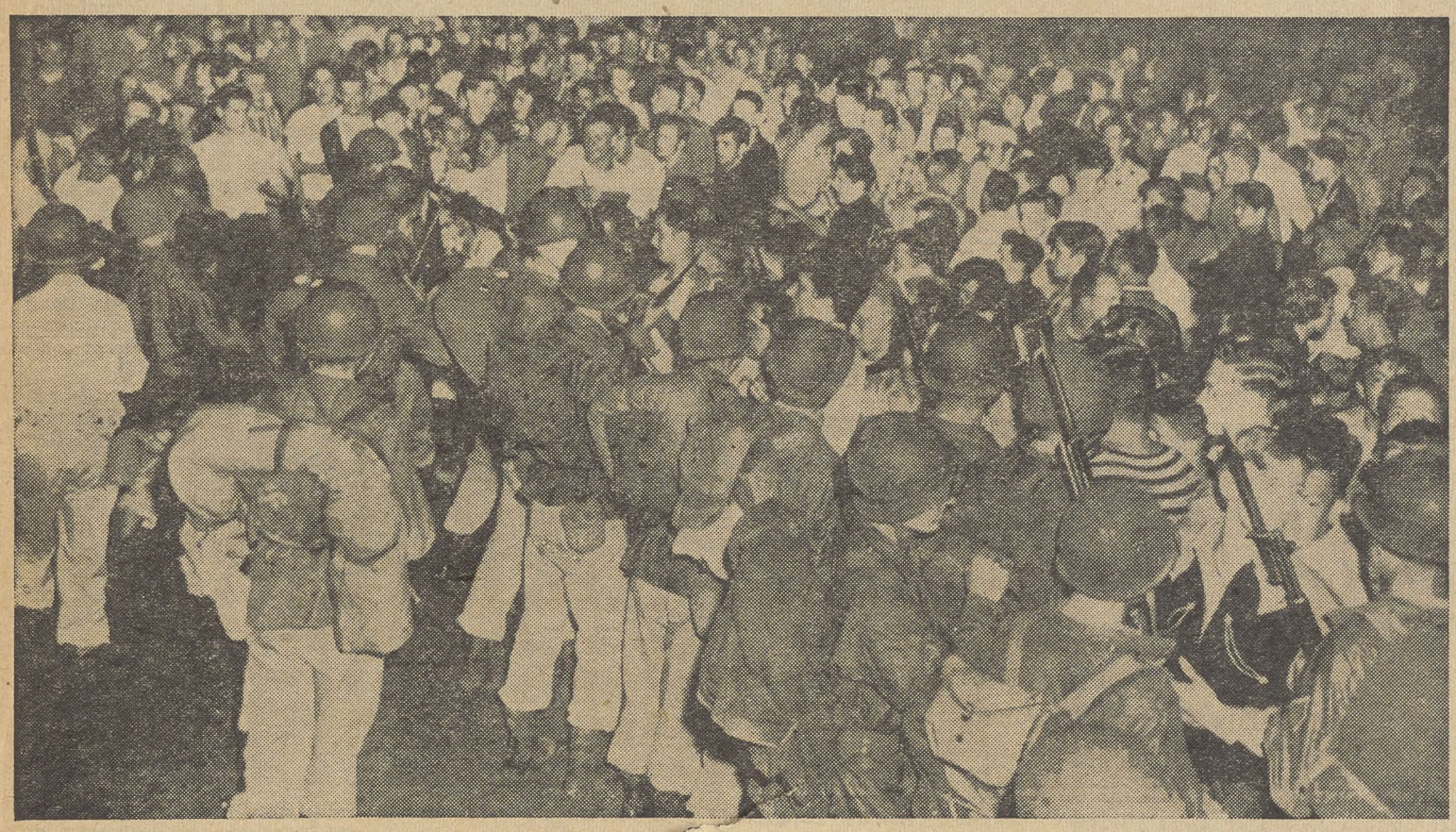
He added that the program and the efforts of the CIO committee "are further proof of the CIO's primary concern with the welfare of all Americans in time of distress and need."

Pres. Murray's letter to the CIO's affiliates said that "thousands of CIO members and their families in Missouri and Kansas have been left homeless because of the floods. Their suffering and their needs are acute."

He said the CIO was proud to "further the splendid humanitarian work" of the CIO relief committee.

"I wish therefore to urge very strongly that your International Union make as large a contribution as possible to this crucial relief program. It is a fraternal duty and privilege to be able to assist the thousands of our brothers and sisters in this time of their distress."

Checks and contributions should be sent to: CIO Emergency Relief Committee, 501 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.



ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDSMEN restore order at an apartment building in Cicero, near Chicago. Note the young hoodlums in the background. Irate because a Negro family had rented the apartment, the youths were not dispelled until 16 persons were hospitalized. The Chicago CIO warned authorities that violence was building up several days before the mob went berserk.

ACW Asks Repeal Of McCarran Act

Loyalty to the Constitution requires immediate repeal of the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act, Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, of the CIO Clothing Workers, has told all locals of his union.

He urged support of a bill (H.R. 3118) introduced by Chairman Sabath (D. Ill.) of the House Rules Committee providing for repeal of the McCarran Act. "We must do our part now to bring about the removal of this iniquitous piece of legislation from the statute books," he said.

The act, providing for the registration of all persons who have belonged to totalitarian, fascist or communist organizations, was denounced by President Truman as a threat to civil rights. It was passed over his veto.

All branches of organized labor opposed its passage.

Hollywood Makes Pro-Union Film

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SUPPOSE the widow of a small town factory owner decided to turn over the management of the plant to the president of the local union after her husband's death in an airplane accident.

And suppose that just before his death, the plant owner had told the union he was being driven to the wall by the mass production methods and cheaper prices, of his competitor, and would have to install new machines that would mean heavy layoffs—temporarily.

Should the union president accept the job and the responsibility of trying to keep the mill a going concern?

This fanciful, although not entirely improbable situation—stranger things have happened now and then in small industry—is the theme of a new movie, "The Whistle at Eaton Falls," soon to be released by Columbia Pictures. It is said to be the first full-length pro-union story with labor-management problems ever produced by Hollywood.

Every union member who can should see it. You may not agree with its point of view, or you may like some things in it and get mad at other spots in the story, but it's interesting.

It has possibilities for provoking long and heated arguments and discussions among union members who see it, on a very important problem—how can the union best protect the interests of its members when new machines are introduced that can be run with fewer workers? And can a union official keep his integrity and loyalty to the union if he gets involved in affairs of management?

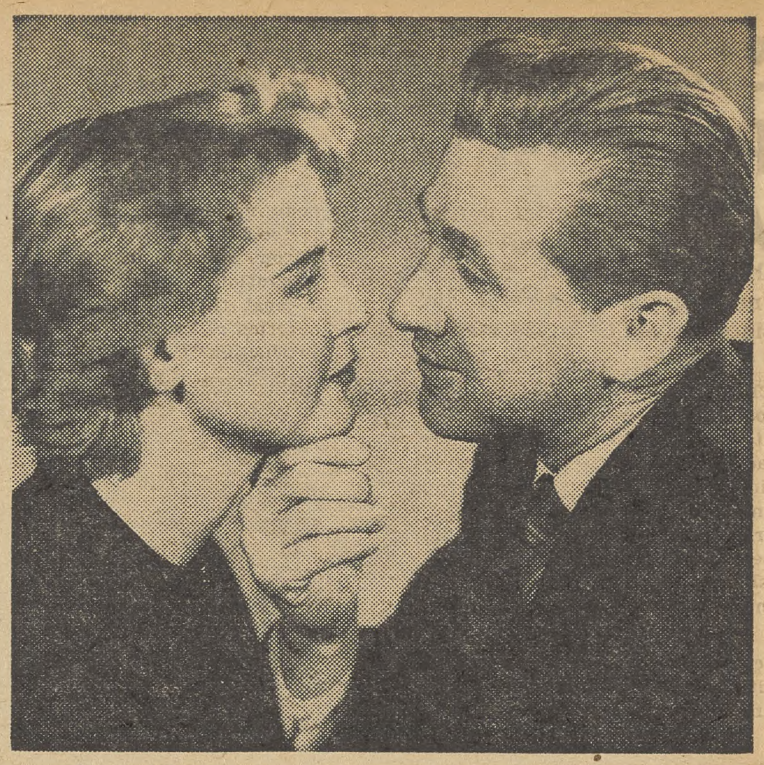
FROM A union point of view, the strongest criticism of the way "Eaton Falls" solves these problems lies in the danger of applying what possibly might happen under rare and unusual circumstances in a small plant to the whole of industry. Certainly what occurred in the Eaton Falls story does not fit the labor-management problems of big industry.

If the picture is intended to be or is used as propaganda to hoodwing unions into failng to press for labor's share in the increased production resulting from improved machinery and technical advances, it is muddled in concept and can do little damage. Union people know better.

If, as seems likely, its basic intent is to treat unionism in a friendly way as a gesture of better labor-management relations, it may do something to change the attitude of anti-labor Americans who know little or nothing about unions. Plenty of people who fear and hate unions may see the picture.

As for union members, themselves, they will enjoy arguing about it. In addition it is an entertaining picture—made with Hollywood's stock formula, with something in it for everybody: Love interest, laid on a bit thick; cheese cake—the girl friend of the company's industrial designer models for him in a provocative bathing suit; suspense, well maintained, and some good comedy lines. Union members will be able to pick out types of workers they recognize, though they may catch flaws in union procedure.

Don't miss it.



1. BRAD ADAMS, local union president in the new Columbia movie, "The Whistle at Eaton Falls," gets some encouragement from his wife. He needs it—as the union faces layoffs when company sales drop down. The workers are fighting mad and want Brad to do something to save their jobs.

2. THE UNION "grouser" (center) tries to stir up the members against their union president. The grouser's got a good gift of gab, and many of the things he says make sense. But in the story, he turns stooge for a double-cross planned later by Hawkins. "You're chicken!" he yells at a worker who tries to argue against his fiery demands for action.

3. TWO "VILLAINS"—a company bookkeeper (the gal) and Hawkins (right), a bitter union-hater—make life difficult for Adams when he's appointed president of the plastic factory at Eaton Falls, N. H. He's resigned his union presidency.

4. ADAMS MEETS with his old buddies from the union to tell them bad news—the company is going on the rocks. To meet competition, he says, new machinery will have to be introduced—and jobs will be lost. Meanwhile, the plant will have to be shut down. The union committee is crushed and bewildered.

5. THE SHUTDOWN brings hardship. Workers line up for meager unemployment insurance, and they're bitter. They cuss out Brad Adams, their former union president who now is boss of the factory. Some think he sold them out, others think he has bungled his job. They recall good old days when the former boss was alive. True, he'd warned them before his death of drastic lay offs, but Brad had shut down the whole plant.

6. BRAD ADAMS gets an order for millions of plastic gadgets, using new machinery and a process designed by some of the workers. The workers are called back to their jobs. The union votes to go to work with the new machines—and they knock down barricades set up by stooges sent there by Hawkins, and triumphantly return to their jobs.

7. ALL'S WELL that ends well—in the movie, at least. The plant runs on three shifts, there's work for all old hands and new ones, too. Adams gets congratulations from the owner and the sales manager on the difficult job he has done.

Steel Shortage Diet Perils Nation: Reuther

A SENATE subcommittee was told last week that the country has been on a "needless" steel shortage diet since the end of World War II.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, testifying before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Small Business last week charged that the nation's security has been weakened, and that thousands of workers are threatened by unemployment, because of a policy of "blind selfishness" on the part of the steel industry.

"It has been wedded to the economics of monopoly and scarcity, of high prices, high profits, and low output," he said.

Reuther reminded the committee that his union has been working on the practical job of getting the steel productive capacity of the country expanded to meet the nation's needs.

Earlier Complaints

He documented the efforts to increase the country's steel producing capacity of CIO unions since 1947.

The CIO Steelworkers have also frequently criticized the industry for its unwillingness to meet the nation's need for steel.

Reuther recalled that immediately following the outbreak of fighting in Korea, UAW officers warned both government and industry that steel shortages would create unemployment unless production was expanded and curtailment of civilian production was coordinated with increases in defense production.

When the UAW last year proposed a joint conference of representatives of labor and management in the automotive industry to discuss the impending steel shortage, Reuther said the major auto manufacturers refused to participate.

"In their letter of refusal, several companies stated that they anticipated no steel shortage whatever, and indicated that the defense production program in no way would affect automobile production schedules or employment levels," Reuther declared.

Ten Recommendations

The UAW president made the following recommendations to expedite defense production and to minimize dislocation and unemployment:

1. Break the serious bottleneck in machine tool production by all-out mobilization of that industry and of other industries capable of contributing to the machine tool program.

2. Establishment and rigid enforcement of a system of priorities for scheduling delivery dates of machine tools.

3. Vigorous steps to insure adequate expansion of steel production to meet the nation's needs both in terms of military and civilian production.

4. Establishment of more rigid and frequent inventory control to insure that defense contractors do not receive steel and other materials in short supply in amounts greater than they actually need.

5. Take immediate steps to provide federal funds to supplement unemployment compensation to guarantee workers 40 hours pay per week when laid off due to defense mobilization policies.

6. Place defense contracts in areas where curtailment of civilian production schedules will make manpower available for defense production and maintain civilian production schedules at the highest possible levels consistent with actual current defense production needs for scarce materials.

7. Stop the construction of non-essential plants which are using scarce material.

8. Initiate a nation-wide civilian scrap metal campaign to increase the scrap available for the steel industry.

9. Take steps to improve and accelerate the government's collection of information of the impact of the materials allocation program and other mobilization policies on employment.

10. Assure full consideration of manpower factors in the mobilization program, by giving labor an effective voice in the procurement centers where defense contracts are placed.

CIO Issues Record On N. J. Legislature

The New Jersey CIO Council has issued a voting record of the State Legislature.

Votes of the Assembly were listed on 22 measures "of prime public importance" and of the Senate on 13 issues.

The smaller number of Senate issues, the Council said, was "due to the Senate Republican caucus rule, which keeps bills bottled up and prevents roll call votes on the Senate floor."

NMU Acts Quickly

Blacklist Of Anti-CP Stewards Delays Hawaiian-Bound Liner

SUPPORTERS of the CIO National Maritime Union among West Coast cooks and stewards and NMU members last week blocked sailing of the S.S. Lurline from San Francisco as a protest against the blacklisting of anti-Communist trade unionists.

Two days of picketing forced Matson Navigation Co. to call off the scheduled voyage of its big luxury liner to Hawaii.

The NMU protested "kangaroo court" oustings of four pro-CIO cooks and stewards aboard the Lurline by the Commie-line administration of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, expelled a year ago from CIO. NMU now is seeking a coastwise election among cooks and stewards.

Matson got an anti-picketing injunction, but still couldn't sail the Lurline.

NMU called off its pickets, but members of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific—who respected the line along with members of the CIO American Radio Association — weren't "available" to man the ship.

The tieup of the Lurline on July 14-15 came after a long-developing "purge" by MCS against cooks and stewards who support NMU. Late in June, the Lurline was tied up for a short period, with Matson agreeing to pay lost wages and promising reinstatement to the four stewards.

On the eve of last week's voyage, MCS staged "disciplinary" proceedings against the four Lurline workers, which brought the picket line.

At the same time, when MCS attempted to replace a pro-CIO Stewards Dept. crew aboard the Matson freighter Hawaiian Logger, that crew sat down aboard the ship at the Crockett sugar refinery in the East Bay.

H. B. Warner, NMU vice president, who is directing the West Coast cooks and stewards organizing campaign, said after the Lurline tieup:

"THIS successful action has made the people of the San Francisco Bay area aware of the extent of Communist activity in certain maritime unions.

"This represents the beginning of an action which will break the Commie control through MCS over cooks and stewards and in all other maritime unions.

"Similar action will be taken to protect the rights of all Matson employes, and employes of other Pacific Maritime Association companies, to speak out and oppose the Commie officials of MCS without victimization.

"We'll tie them all up if Matson doesn't cease and desist from supporting this Commie-dominated union which was expelled from CIO."

Warner previously has charged PMA shipping employers with a "lobbying expedition" to Washington in which, along side MCS, they turned on the heat on the National Labor Relations Board, which dismissed NMU's first petition for an election.

NMU since has filed a second election petition, and the regional NLRB has found it demonstrated a 30% interest. Hearings on the election were under way last week in San Francisco.

When Matson's anti-picketing injuction forced NMU to withdraw its picket line, the four victimized Lurline workers — Harry Whitelaw, Jack Tiernan, Leonard Kralka and Robert Steward—took over. They were arrested under the court order.

During the picketing, MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson added to his "militant record" by suggesting to Matson that they proceed legally against the ARA and SUP because they respected the NMU picket line.

Rent Control Asked By CIO For S. F. Area

BECAUSE THE July 31 expiration of Federal rent controls is coming up fast—and Congress is delaying effective anti-inflation legislation—the San Francisco CIO Council has proposed enactment of a standby municipal rent control ordinance.

Draft of the emergency measure was introduced last week by Supervisor Dewey Mead, and the CIO Council was pressing for early hearings and final action by the board.

The proposed ordinance would be effective if federal rent ceilings were to lapse because of action or inaction in Washington, and would continue the existing Housing Expediter's ceilings and regulations in San Francisco.

In presenting the ordinance, CIO Council Pres. Arthur Hellender pointed out "the Board of Supervisors last fall recognized their local responsibility for rent controls by voting to extend them for six months.

"San Francisco was the only major city in the Far West where such action was taken. Now that the deadline for rent ceilings is again approaching, the responsibility again falls upon the Supervisors to act in the interests of tenants, workers and small income groups who can't take wide-open rent increases."

In Oakland, meantime, the Greater Alameda County CIO Council, and CIO and other local unions are organizing to block a move for rent decontrol, which will be heard next month before the city council.

Give A Buck

To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

During Mr. Haywood's absence this column is prepared by members of his staff.

DURING THE past week a number of our Regional Directors and Field Representatives were in Washington to talk with their Representatives about the proposed Lucas Amendment to the Defense Production Act and other legislation.

We have pointed out to Congressmen that this amendment, which would prevent the Wage Stabilization Board from even mediating Defense Production disputes between labor and management, and which would provide for a clear majority of "public" members on the Wage Stabilization Board, would seriously weaken the effectiveness of the WSB program. This amendment, directly or indirectly, was inspired by the same big business groups which have always tried to use Taft-Hartley against our unions.

Allan Haywood

Fortunately a large number of Congressmen seem to realize that Taft-Hartley is a punitive law, and that whatever else it may be, it is not the way to win workers support for the defense effort.

The Convention of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Milan, Italy, has turned down an offer of "united action" from the Commies' World Federation of Trade Unions. We want nothing to do with Communist union leadership, which has shown that it is always the pawn of the Communist Party and does not truly serve the interests of union members. It is clear from the decision of the ICFTU that workers in other countries know this as well as we do.

The National Labor Relations Board has gone out of its way to unstabilize relationships between labor and management. The NLRB has threatened the sanctity of hundreds of collective bargaining agreements containing union security clauses which were signed before 1949. That was the year when the officers of the CIO signed the ridiculous and ineffective non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Assistant Director of Organization R. J. Thomas spent several hours with the members of the NLRB pointing out the damage that this decision will do to peaceful labor relations in many companies. It's about time that members of the NLRB stopped trying to out-Taft the Taft-Hartley Act. Any more decisions like this will have a disruptive effect on the entire labor movement.

The CIO Communications Workers won an overwhelming three to one victory over the AFL's IBEW in a representation election held at the Associated Telephone Co., Southern California. This company is the largest independent company in the country. The vote was as follows: 4729 eligible, 3265 actually voted, 2280 CWA, 769 IBEW-AFL, 102 no, 91 void, 23 challenged.

REG. DIR. GEORGE DE NUCCI reports that in a representation election held at the Borden Milk Products Co., Mansfield, O., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Dairy Workers by a vote of 17 to 12 against. Rep. Gerald Hughes handled the election.

In a representation election held at the Columbus Bag & Burlap Co., Columbus, O., the workers voted in favor of the Plaything & Novelty Workers CIO by a vote of 9 to 7 against. Intl. Rep. Edward Rosenhahn was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election held at the Kingan Packing Plant, Indianapolis, Ind. for the cafeteria workers that of 29 eligible, 26 voted for the Packinghouse Workers, CIO. The drive was carried on by Burton LaRue, director, and the officers of UPWA Local 117 in Indianapolis.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers won a representation election at the shed of J. Budd Vukasozich in Yuma, Ariz., by a vote of 34 to 0.

Senate Unit Says 'Probes' Waste Time, Money

TOO MUCH time and money are being spent on overlapping, duplicating and wasteful "investigations" by the 82nd Congress, the Senate Expenditures Committee said last week in a special report.

Congressmen and Senators who like to argue against government extravagance don't seem to object at all to funds for almost any sort of "probe"—the better if it will get headlines or hurt the Truman Administration.

(A sample, last week, was a Republican call for an "investigation" of "direct Soviet influence in present and past Democratic administrations." Such a probe would obviously be something short of completely non-political.)

The report said that from January 1947, to date, special investigations in the House and Senate have cost more than $8¼ million, besides taking members away from their regular legislative duties. In the first five months of this year, the Senate alone "investigated" $1,167,720 "worth."

The totals do not include the additional funds of $10,000 for investigations which are automatically allocated to each standing committee in every Congress.

Meanwhile, Republican members of the House Un-American Activities Committee got caught out on a limb when they charged that Chairman Wood (D. Ga.) is keeping them in the dark about what the committee is doing.

Reps. Velde (R. Ill.) and Kearney (R. N.Y.) complained that they hadn't heard about testimony that Wood had released to the press.

Then it developed that the whole thing was due to a chronic ailment of the 82nd Congress—absenteeism. Wood said that only Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) had been available when the staff was ready to hold the hearing that the Republicans had missed.

OTHER Republicans were planning a meeting early this week to work out strategy to prevent the payment of salary to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Minority Leader Martin said that a meeting of the key GOP policy committee would be held just before the State Department appropriations bill reaches the floor.

Although the Supreme Court has ruled that Congress cannot deny pay to government officials it doesn't like, Rep. Phillips (R. Cal.) has proposed an amendment hitting at Acheson by denying pay to persons who formerly were associated with firms representing foreign governments.

The State Dept. pointed out that the proposal would hit at least 37 other officials besides Acheson, including Republican adviser John Foster Dulles and other GOP consultants in top policy posts. The Department also said that the provision would have affected such past secretaries of state as Charles Evans Hughes, Frank Kellogg and Thomas Jefferson.

Rep. Miller (R. Nebr.), however, termed the Phillips amendment "schoolboy stuff." He called for "impeachment proceedings."

As the lawmakers continued to waste time in fruitless investigations, bickering and "wrecking crew" tactics, however, they faced a legislative crisis.

IN A few days the "stop-gap" resolutions they had found necessary to continue the Defense Production Act and provide funds for government operations through July will expire.

With the House still debating the anti-inflation measure and with not one appropriations bill yet passed, it was beginning to look like the "investigating" 82nd Congress was not going to make even the month's tardy deadline it voted itself after failing to meet its responsibilities during the first six months.

7-23

'Wetback' Law Snags Talks With Mexico

NEGOTIATIONS on a new treaty to permit 200,000 Mexican farm hands to work in the United States in 1951 got under way in Mexico City July 14.

But on the same day Mexico halted the movement of its workers across the border.

The reason: Delay by the U. S. Congress in writing a new law had resulted in the expiration at midnight July 15 of the 1949 treaty before new arrangements between the two governments had been worked out.

The negotiators were seeking to find a quick formula to enable employers in the southwestern states to resume hiring Mexican migrant workers for jobs on U. S. farms "as soon as possible."

The basis of their discussions was the Ellender-Poage "wetback" bill, which President Truman had "reluctantly" signed into law, despite strong protests from all branches of organized labor.

The new law permits the Secretary of Labor to import thousands of poverty stricken Mexicans for exploitation in industrial agriculture in the southwest. The CIO, AFL and the railway brotherhoods had all asked the President to veto the measure.

Mexican officials, however, indicated that they might not go along with the U. S. Congress in sponsoring substandard working conditions.

They said that there are "many details to be ironed out," and indicated that they would demand added protection and advantages for farm laborers.

After signing the new law, President Truman on July 13 sent a special message to Congress asking for further legislation to better control imported Mexican labor and improve the lot of migratory farm workers. He said that he would not have approved the bill if Congressional leaders had not assured him that the follow-up legislation would get immediate consideration.

The President called for a law to punish those who may harbor or conceal "wetbacks." (Mexican farm laborers who enter this country illegally by swimming the Rio Grande).

He also asked for additional appropriations and enforcement authority for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) immediately announced that he would offer a bill to implement the President's proposals.

His measure would impose a fine of $1000 or a year in jail or both for transporting aliens into this country illegally, for concealing them, or for knowingly offering them employment. Sen. Ellender's (D. La.) bill contained a similar provision, but the Southern farm bloc in the House succeeded in killing it.

The President also asked for repeal of the provision in the new law permitting Mexicans to be employed in U. S. food processing plants. But he emphasized that the "crucial point" is the growing stream of "wetbacks," whose illegal entry has been encouraged by the farm operators as a cheap source of labor.

The President's message pointed out that the presence of these illegal workers had depressed seriously wages and working conditions in the Southwest. Use of "wetbacks" has affected the conditions imposed on legal contract workers from Mexico, as well as American farm workers, the President said.

Enactment of the additional laws he requested would satisfy most of organized labor's objections to the Ellender-Poage bill.

Oil 'Grab' Bill Debate Cut To Four Hours

THE HOUSE Rules Committee last week cleared the way for House action on a bill to deny the American people their right to a share in the rich tidelands oil deposits.

The committee voted to allow four hours of debate on a bill sponsored by the big oil interests that would turn over control of the oil rich under-water coastal lands to the states. Such action would reverse a series of Supreme Court decisions which have held that the off-shore lands belong to the United States.

Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), who waged a losing fight against the proposal in the committee, announced that he will seek to substitute his bill retaining federal control for five years.

He warned that President Truman probably will veto a "states rights" bill, as he did once before. If Congress could not override the veto, that would leave the tidelands oil operations in their present state of paralysis, at a time when that oil might be vitally needed if the Iranian oil supply is cut off, Celler pointed out.

Meanwhile, the Senate had before it a proposal, sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) and ten others, which would permit the federal government to use the royalties from tidelands oil—estimated to be worth more than $40½ billion—to raise educational standards in all 48 states.

Give A Buck To PAC

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1397 H.R. 3871	Extends and strengthens Defense Production Act to help fight inflation.	Senate passed crippling bill banning price rollbacks. House debating its weak version, also preventing price rollbacks on beef.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Now before Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Protests Get Arizona Better Farm Camps

WHILE Congressional passage of the Ellender-Poage "wetback" bill was encouraging substandard working conditions among migrant farm workers in the Southwest, Arizona has been quietly taking steps to improve conditions in migrant farm labor camps.

Farmers and state health officers have agreed on a new code establishing better housing and sanitation facilities.

Credit for the new code is due to an aroused state citizenry, which became indignant at the farmers' heartlessness after a serious epidemic of typhoid and spinal meningitis broke out last fall and winter at camps in the cotton-growing area.

The Arizona labor camps, typical of others throughout the Southwest agricultural region, up to now have consisted of mere shanties, without sanitary facilities of any kind.

State health officers investigating the Arizona epidemic found filthy living quarters and contamination of water supplies in the disease area. Some camps, according to Dr. Clarence G. Salsbury, State health commissioner, were "unfit for cattle."

When State health officers this spring promulgated a sanitation code to correct this evil, some farm organizations immediately rejected it on the ground that it was "impractical" and that it would bankrupt farmers.

Their attitude, however, evoked a storm of protest.

One Phoenix newspaper, noting that the farmers were enjoying an unprecedented agricultural prosperity, warned that "the time is past when American agricultural workers can be treated like Russian serfs of the last century."

In the face of such pressure, a farmers' committee met with the health officers and together they have worked out a new code which Dr. Salsbury says embraces all of the essentials of the original proposal.

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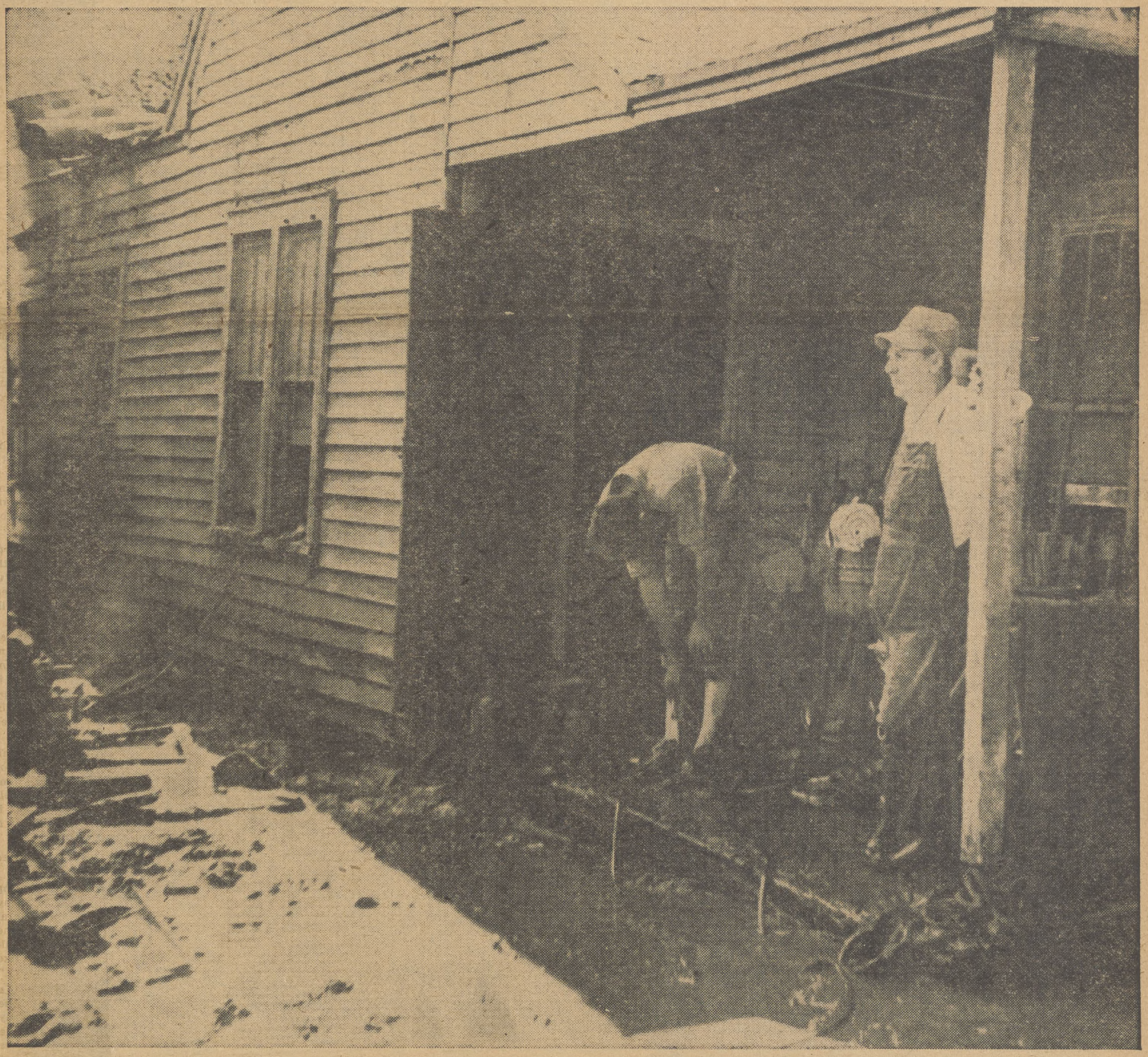
'Anti-Inflation' Bill Due This Week; Small Chance Of Firm Price Controls

(See Story, Page 3)



IN NEED OF HELP: Scenes like this were common after the flood waters receded at Kansas City. A CIO member, George Homes (left), pauses for a rest while cleaning mud from his home. (See pages 6 and 7 for stories and other pictures.)

Some Benefits Exempt From WSB's 10% Formula

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has exempted, under certain conditions, fringe benefits—such as paid vacations and holidays—from the 10% wage formula.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston approved the WSB action. In its first recorded "split" vote, the WSB members voted 9-3 for the fringe exemptions.

All labor and public members approved the order in addition to one industry member. The three dissenting votes came from industry members.

The new regulation—Number 13—will allow paid vacations and holidays, shift differentials, premium pay, call-in pay and other similar benefits regardless of previous wage increases, if such benefits are normal in the particular industry.

In effect, it permits an employer to "catch up" with practices in his industry, but restricts any such increases to the prevailing rates.

It is required that requests for such fringe benefits must be submitted to the nearest Wage-Hour field office, which will forward the requests to WSB for approval. Any employer may grant a wage increase provided under the 10% formula without board approval.

HEALTH, welfare and pension benefits were not affected by the order, but the Board is considering a new policy on such fringe issues. These benefits now come under the 10% formula but Johnston has indicated they may be exempted if shown to be non-inflationary.

In another WSB action, a National Enforcement Commission was set up last week to deal with violations of Board regulations.

Miss Helen Humphrey, a law officer with National Labor Relations Board experience in St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, was appointed chairman of the three-member commission. Other members will be appointed later.

Pointing out that "thousands of complaints of violations have been received," WSB Chairman Dr. George W. Taylor said a "vigorous enforcement campaign" would be launched with spot checks made on one out of every ten employers.

The board has already begun nationwide investigations of reported violations in the construction, shipbuilding and tool and die industries—all of which face serious manpower shortages.

MOST complaints, Taylor said, resulted from employers "overpaying" in order to fight manpower pinches. The complaints have been filed by competing firms, although some have come from "disgruntled employes" annoyed at pay increases given other workers.

All the investigation work being done by agents of the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor will be under the supervision of the Board's enforcement and litigation division, headed by Arnold A. Rosen.

"As far as we are concerned," Taylor declared, "we are most interested in flagrant cases—those which would wilfully upset the stabilization program."

The WSB, meanwhile, was reported to be considering a broad wage boost policy for the duration of the emergency period.

The flexible new program which the Board may finish in two weeks would revise the present 10% "catchup" formula on straight wage hikes and provide general rules covering pay increases not covered by the old formula. Under the present formula wage increases up to 10% over the rate paid on Jan. 15, 1950, are permitted.

TAYLOR told a news conference July 24, that progress has been made in ironing out many of the complex wage problems which will be covered in the new formula.

These include "installment" pay raises, merit and length of service increases, employe bonuses, "inter-plant inequities" and exemptions for workers in industries where prices are exempt from controls.

Lower Taxes Urged For Disabled Workers

A bill granting additional income tax exemptions to permanently disabled workers or taxpayers supporting permanently disabled persons has been introduced in the House by Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.)

House Vote On Two Crucial Price Control Provisions

Here are the House votes on two crucial amendments to the Defense Production Act. Column 1 is the vote on the Fugate Amendment to knock out two scheduled rollbacks on beef prices. The rollbacks would have saved the consumer about 10c a pound on beef. The amendment was passed by a vote of 234 to 183.

The other amendment—the vote on which is given in Column 2—would have provided cost-plus pricing on every product at every stage of production and distribution. Companies processing agricultural and food commodities would have made a real "killing" on this amendment. It was defeated 233-181. The votes took place on July 20.

In both tabulations R is a vote against the amendment, W is a vote for the amendment, PR is a vote paired against the amendment, PW is a vote paired for the amendment, and A is absent or not voting.

	No. 1	No. 2
ALA., Andrews (D)	W	W
Battle (D)	R	W
Boykin (D)	W	W
deGraffenried (D)	W	W
Elliott (D)	W	W
Grant (D)	W	W
Jones (D)	W	W
Rains (D)	W	W
Roberts (D)	W	W
ARIZ., Murdock (D)	W	R
Patten (D)	W	R
ARK., Gathings (D)	W	W
Harris (D)	W	W
Hays (D)	W	W
Mills (D)	W	R
Norrell (D)	W	W
Tackett (D)	W	R
Trimble (D)	W	R
CAL., Allen Jr. (R)	W	W
Anderson (R)	W	W
Bramblett (R)	R	W
Doyle (D)	R	R
Engle (D)	R	R
Havenner (D)	R	R
Hillings (R)	R	R
Hinshaw (R)	R	R
Holifield (D)	PR	PR
Hunter (R)	W	W
Jackson (R)	R	R
Johnson (R)	W	W
King (D)	R	R
McDonough (R)	R	R
McKinnon (D)	R	R
Miller (D)	R	R
Phillips (R)	W	W
Poulson (R)	R	A
Scudder (R)	W	W
Shelley (D)	R	R
Sheppard (D)	R	R
Werdel (R)	W	W
Yorty (D)	R	R
COLO., Aspinall (D)	W	R
Chenoweth (R)	W	W
Hill (R)	W	W
Rogers (D)	R	R
CONN., McGuire (D)	R	R
Morano (R)	R	R
Patterson (R)	R	R
Ribicoff (D)	R	R
Seely-Brown (R)	R	R
Sadlak (R)	R	R
DEL., Boggs (R)	W	W
FLA., Bennett (D)	R	R
Herlong (D)	W	W
Lantaff (D)	R	R
McMullen (D)	W	R
Rogers (D)	W	R
Sikes (D)	W	R
GA., Brown (D)	W	W
Camp (D)	W	W
Cox (D)	W	W
Davis (D)	W	W
Forrester (D)	W	W
Lanham (D)	R	W
Preston (D)	W	W
Vinson (D)	W	W
Wheeler (D)	W	W
Wood (D)	W	W
IDA., Budge (R)	W	R
Wood (R)	W	W
ILL., Allen (R)	W	W
Arends (R)	W	W
Bishop (R)	W	W
Busbey (R)	PW	PW
Chiperfield (R)	W	W
Church (R)	W	W
Dawson (D)	R	R
Gordon (D)	R	R
Hoffman (R)	W	W
Jenison (R)	W	W
Jonas (R)	W	W
Kluczynski (D)	R	R
McVey (R)	W	W
Mack (D)	R	R
Mason (R)	W	W
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Price (D)	R	R
Reed (R)	W	W
Sabath (D)	R	R
Sheehan (R)	R	W
Simpson (R)	W	W
Springer (R)	W	R
Vail (R)	W	W
Velde (R)	W	W
Vursell (R)	W	A
Yates (D)	R	R
IND., Adair (R)	W	R
Beamer (R)	W	R
Bray (R)	W	R
Brownson (R)	R	R
Crumpacker (R)	R	R
Denton (D)	R	R
Halleck (R)	W	W
Harden (R)	W	R
Harvey (R)	W	R
Madden (D)	R	R
Wilson (R)	W	W
IA., Cunningham (R)	W	W
Dolliver (R)	W	W
Gross (R)	W	W
Hoeven (R)	W	W
Jenson (R)	W	W
LeCompte (R)	W	W
Martin (R)	W	W
Talle (R)	W	W
KANS., Cole (R)	W	W
George (R)	W	W
Hope (R)	W	W
Rees (R)	W	W
Scrivner (R)	W	W
Smith (R)	W	W
KY., Bates (D)	R	R
Chelf (D)	W	R
Gregory (D)	W	R
Golden (R)	W	W
Morton (R)	R	R
Perkins (D)	R	R
Spence (D)	R	R
Watts (D)	W	R
Whitaker (D)	W	R
LA., Allen (D)	W	R
Boggs (D)	A	A
Brooks (D)	W	R
Hebert (D)	W	R
Larcade (D)	W	R
Morrison (D)	W	R
Passman (D)	PW	A
Willis (D)	W	R
ME., Fellows (R)	W	W
Hale (R)	R	W
Nelson (R)	R	R
MD., Beall (R)	R	R
Devereux (R)	W	W
Fallon (D)	R	R
Garmatz (D)	R	R
Miller (R)	W	W
Sasscer (D)	R	R
MASS., Bates (D)	R	R
Donohue (D)	R	R
Furcolo (D)	R	R
Goodwin (R)	W	W
Herter (R)	A	PR
Heselton (R)	R	R
Kennedy (D)	R	R
Lane (R)	R	R
McCormack (D)	R	R
Martin (R)	W	W
Nicholson (R)	W	W
Philbin (D)	R	R
Rogers (R)	R	W
Wigglesworth (R)	R	R
MICH., Bennett (R)	R	R
Blackney (R)	W	W
Crawford (R)	W	W
Dingell (D)	R	R
Dondero (R)	R	W
Ford, Jr. (R)	R	R
Hoffman (R)	W	W
Lesinski, Jr. (D)	R	R
Machrowicz (D)	R	R
Meader (R)	R	R
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Potter (R)	W	W
Raubaut (D)	R	R
Shafer (R)	W	W
Thompson (R)	W	W
Wolcott (R)	W	W
Woodruff (R)	A	PW
MINN., Andersen (R)	W	R
Andresen (R)	W	W
Blatnik (D)	R	R
Judd (R)	W	R
Hagen (R)	W	R
McCarthy (D)	W	R
Marshall (D)	W	R
O'Hara (R)	W	W
Wier (D)	R	R
MISS., Abernethy (D)	W	W
Colmer (D)	W	W
Rankin (D)	W	R
Smith (D)	W	W
Whitten (D)	W	W
Williams (D)	W	W
Winstead (D)	W	W
MO., Armstrong (R)	W	W
Bolling (D)	R	R
Cannon (D)	W	W
Carnahan (D)	R	R
Curtis (R)	R	R
Irving (D)	R	R
Jones (D)	W	W
Karsten (D)	R	R
Magee (D)	W	R
Moulder (D)	W	R
Short (R)	W	W
Claude Bakewell ( )	R	R
Welch (D)	R	R
MONT., D'Ewart (R)	W	W
Mansfield (D)	R	R
NEBR., Buffett (R)	W	W
Curtis (R)	W	W
Miller (R)	W	W
Stefan (R)	W	W
NEV., Baring (D)	R	R
N. H., Cotton (R)	R	R
Merrow (R)	R	R
N. J., Addonizio (D)	R	R
Auchincloss (R)	R	R
Canfield (R)	R	R
Case (R)	R	R
Eaton (R)	W	W
Hand (R)	R	W
Hart (D)	R	R
Howell (D)	R	R
Kean (R)	R	R
Rodino (D)	R	R
Sieminski (D)	R	R
Towe (R)	W	W
Widnall (R)	W	R
Wolverton (R)	R	R
N. M., Dempsey (D)	W	R
Fernandez (D)	W	W
N. Y., Anfuso (D)	R	R
Buckley (D)	R	R
Butler (R)	W	W
Byrne (D)	R	R
Celler (D)	R	R
Clemente (D)	R	R
Cole (R)	W	W
Coudert (R)	R	R
Delaney (D)	R	R
Dollinger (D)	R	R
Donovan (D)	R	R
Fine (D)	R	R
Gamble (R)	R	R
Greenwood (D)	R	R
Gwinn (R)	W	W
Hall, L. W. (R)	R	R
Hall, E. A. (R)	R	W
Heffernan (D)	R	R
Heller (R)	R	R
Gavits (R)	R	R
Kearney (R)	R	R
Keating (R)	R	R
Kelly (D)	R	R
Keogh (D)	R	R
Kilburn (R)	W	W
Klein (D)	R	R
Latham (R)	R	R
McGrath (R)	R	R
Miller (R)	R	R
Multer (D)	R	R
Murphy (D)	R	R
Ostertag (R)	R	R
O'Toole (D)	R	R
Powell (D)	R	R
Quinn (D)	R	R
Radwan (R)	PR	A
Reed (R)	W	W
Reihlman (R)	R	R
Rooney (D)	R	R
Roosevelt (D)	R	R
St. George (R)	W	W
Taber (R)	W	W
Taylor (R)	R	R
Williams (R)	W	W
Wharton (R)	W	W
N. C., Barden (D)	W	W
Bonner (D)	W	R
Carlyle (D)	W	W
Chatham (D)	A	A
Cooley (D)	W	W
Deane (D)	W	R
Doughton (D)	W	W
Durham (D)	PW	A
Jones, H. C. (D)	W	W
Jones, W. W. (D)	W	W
Kerr (D)	R	W
Redden (D)	W	W
N. D., Aandahl (R)	W	W
Burdick (R)	W	R
OHIO, Ayres (R)	R	R
Bender (R)	R	R
Betts (R)	W	W
Bolton (R)	R	R
Bow (R)	W	W
Breen (D)	PR	A
Brehm (R)	W	W
Brown (R)	W	W
Clevenger (R)	W	W
Crosser (D)	R	R
Elston (R)	W	W
Feighan (D)	R	R
Hays (D)	W	R
Hess (R)	R	R
Jenkins (R)	W	W
Kirwan (D)	R	R
McCulloch (R)	W	W
McGregor (R)	W	W
Polk (D)	R	R
Reams (IND.)	R	R
Secrest (D)	R	R
Vorys (R)	W	W
Weichel (R)	W	W
OKLA., Albert (D)	W	R
Belcher (R)	W	W
Jarman (D)	W	R
Morris (D)	W	R
Schwabe (R)	W	W
Steed (D)	W	R
Stigler (D)	W	R
Wichersham (D)	W	R
ORE., Angell (R)	R	R
Ellsworth (R)	W	W
Norblad (R)	A	A
Stockman (R)	W	R
PA., Barrett (D)	R	R
Bush (R)	W	W
Chudoff (D)	R	R
Corbett (R)	R	R
Dague (R)	W	W
Denny (R)	W	R
Eberharter (D)	R	R
Fenton (R)	R	R
Flood (D)	R	R
Fulton (R)	R	R
Gavin (R)	W	W
Gillette (R)	A	PR
Graham (R)	W	W
Granahan (D)	R	R
Green (D)	R	R
James (R)	R	R
Kearns (R)	R	R
Kelley (D)	PR	A
Lind (D)	R	R
McConnell (R)	R	R
Morgan (D)	R	R
Mumma (R)	W	W
O'Neill (D)	R	R
Rhodes (D)	R	R
Saylor (R)	R	R
Scott, Hardie (R)	R	R
Scott, Hugh (R)	R	R
Simpson (R)	W	W
Sittler (R)	R	R
Van Zandt (R)	R	R
Vaughn (R)	R	R
Walter (D)	R	R
R. I., Fogarty (D)	R	R
Forand (D)	R	R
S. C., Bryson (D)	W	W
Dorn (D)	W	W
McMillan (D)	W	W
Richards (D)	W	W
Riley (D)	W	W
Rivers (D)	W	W
S. D., Berry (R)	W	W
Lovre (R)	W	W
TENN., Baker (R)	W	W
Cooper (D)	W	W
Davis (D)	W	W
Evins (D)	W	W
Frazier (D)	W	R
Gore (D)	W	W
Murray (D)	W	W
Priest (D)	R	R
Reece (R)	W	W
Sutton (D)	PW	A
WYO., Harrison (R)	W	W
TEX., Beckworth (D)	W	R
Bentsen (D)	W	W
Burleson (D)	W	W
Combs (D)	W	R
Fisher (D)	W	W
Gossett (D)	W	W
Kilday (D)	W	W
Lucas (D)	W	W
Lyle (D)	W	PW
Mahon (D)	W	W
Patman (D)	R	R
Pickett (D)	W	W
Poage (D)	W	W
Rayburn (D)	Speaker	
Egan (D)	W	W
Rogers (D)	W	W
Teague (D)	W	W
Thomas (D)	R	R
Thompson (D)	W	W
Thornberry (D)	W	W
Wilson (D)	W	W
UTAH, Bosone (D)	R	R
Granger (D)	R	R
VT., Prouty (R)	W	R
VA., Abbitt (D)	W	R
Burton (D)	W	R
Fugate (D)	W	R
Gary (D)	R	R
Hardy (D)	W	R
Harrison (D)	W	W
Robeson (D)	W	R
Smith (D)	W	R
Stanley (D)	W	R
WASH., Holmes (R)	W	R
Horan (R)	W	W
Jackson (D)	R	R
Mack (R)	R	R
Mitchell (D)	R	R
Tollefson (R)	R	R
W. VA., Bailey (D)	R	R
Burnside (D)	R	R
Hedrick (D)	R	R
Kee (D)	Not Sworn In	
Ramsay (D)	R	R
Staggers (D)	R	R
WIS., Byrnes (R)	W	W
Davis (R)	W	R
Hull (R)	R	R
Kersten (R)	R	W
O'Konski (R)	W	R
Murray (R)	A	A
Smith (R)	W	W
Van Pelt (R)	W	W
Withrow (R)	R	R
Zablocki (D)	R	R

Strong Price Control Bill Appears Doomed

Weakening Proposals Considered

BY MILTON PLUMB

THE FATE of the Defense Production Act — and the economic stability of the country dependent upon it — was still being determined by a House-Senate Conference Committee as The CIO News went to press.

The committee began its deliberations July 25. It worked all through Wednesday and continued on Thursday in an all-night session ending at 5:15 a.m. Friday. Completion of its work was expected late Friday afternoon.

Congress has only until Tuesday midnight to reach a decision on a compromise bill. A 31-day extension of the controls act expires at that time.

As the conferees from the House and Senate sought to adjust the differences between the two bills, Administration spokesmen were hopeful that the compromise measure they were working out might prove better than either of the crippling versions with which they started.

House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) and Senate Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.) told President Truman that they believe a "workable" controls bill would emerge.

Progress reports of the conferees' actions seemed to lend some support to this view. But it seems unlikely, in the face of the strong lobbying pressure against them, that effective price controls can be saved.

Nevertheless, the conferees on Friday had reportedly reached at least tentative agreement to permit price roll-backs on non-agricultural items to pre-Korean levels. However, the government's authority would be restricted, since the Office of Price Stabilization would have to make allowance for any increase in the seller's costs.

The committee still had before it two proposals further weakening this authority, both sponsored by Rep. Herlong (D. Fla.),

One would guarantee wholesalers and retailers their customary percentage margins over costs based on the—inflated—period from Dec. 19, 1950 to Jan. 25, 1951.

The second would prohibit the OPS from rolling back a price, or refusing a price increase, simply because a seller's profit was above the figure of a specified base period.

In the case of agricultural roll-backs, the committee had tentatively adopted the House version. This would permit such "roll-backs" only to the near-peak inflation prices of May 19, 1951. Although this base date would protect the 10% beef price roll-back already in effect, it would ban the two scheduled rollbacks which would have directly benefitted consumers.

The conferees also were reported to have accepted the provision in both bills for 20% rent increases over June 1947 levels in areas now under federal rent ceilings. However, the committee dropped a House provision which would have allowed local governments to veto rent ceilings imposed in critical defense areas.

It also provided for relaxation of real estate credit curbs in areas brought back under federal rent controls.

In another important decision, the conferees took a slap at the Federal Reserve Board by voting to relax credit requirements on new and used automobiles and household appliances.

The committee accepted the Senate provision that the board may not require a downpayment of more than one-third on automobiles, or fix a maximum period to pay the balance of less than 18 months.

The Federal Reserve Board recently turned down a request of Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) that credit restrictions on automobiles and certain household goods be relaxed. The CIO had requested this step in testimony before both Houses of Congress.

The United Labor Policy Committee has scheduled a meeting for Monday afternoon to consider organized labor's action in regard to the final version of the bill as reported by the conferees.

Whether or not the ULPC would urge a veto of the measure was still undetermined.

However, it is believed that the joint labor policy group may be reluctant to ask President Truman to take this step, since it would leave the nation without adequate authority for many activities essential to defense.

—From The Washington Post

'Any Quota On Slaughtering Consumers?'

Control Bill's Status Likened To 'Pauline's'

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) has likened the present status of the new Defense Production Act to that of the heroine of a famous silent movie serial, "The Perils of Pauline." Pauline got rescued at the last moment.

The Illnois Senator said that he was mildly hopeful that the measure may come out all right.

"It all depends on the Conference Committee," he said. "If it chooses, it can still save Pauline, the consumer, by permitting a roll-back on manufactured goods."

The reason for his hope?

"Men frequently get religion when they go into conference," Douglas explained.

Slaughtering Control May Be Restored

MEAT WAS the big "beef" in Washington last week, as a House-Senate Conference Committee worked out final provisions of the new Defense Production Act.

But the American people were eating less of it, particularly beef, to the detriment of their health.

Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, saying he "won't give up until I'm buried," continued his fight for a better price controls law than is provided in either the House or Senate bills.

His main objectives were to persuade the conferees to restore power to control slaughtering and to roll-back beef prices.

Both the House and Senate voted to deny his present slaughtering control powers and tossed out two future beef price roll-backs which would have reduced the retail price of beef about 9c a pound by fall.

THE conferees, however, agreed unanimously to authorize slaughtering permits in the compromise bill. Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), chairman of the conference committee, predicted that Congress would reverse itself on this issue.

Maybank said that slaughtering "quotas" are needed "to break up black markets and put war profiteers in jail."

The new plan would permit regular processors to slaughter 100% of the animals being shipped to the stockyards, but would require them to obtain a permit to do business legitimately. Fly-by-night operators, who have begun to mushroom as black market operations grew, won't be able to get such permits.

DiSalle has contended that without such authority effective price controls on beef would be impossible. He was backed up by a number of independent meat packers, who said that the turn-down of slaughter quotas would mean the "complete collapse" of meat price ceilings.

Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) had already pointed out that high prices were forcing many American families to eat horse meat,

Lack Of Meat Hurting Health

The harmful effects of the meat packers' and cattle industry's greed for higher prices upon the nation's health are beginning to show.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) read a letter from a Connecticut woman who had been turned down as a blood donor because lack of meat had made her blood too poor.

And the American Red Cross blamed the high cost of meat for a shortage of blood for the wounded in Korea. The proportion of rejects due to a lack of iron in their blood has gone up sharply at Westfield, Mass.

Red Cross officials said that the iron was lacking because the people willing to give their blood couldn't afford to eat enough meat.

and called the 82nd "the Horse Meat Congress."

Last week Rep. Bosone (D. Utah) came up with another title. She named it "the Dog Food Congress' after a constituent in Salt Lake City sent her a can of dog food with this note:

"If we don't get a good controls law, we'll all be eating this stuff."

There was evidence, however, that "the No Meat Congress" might be a nickname closer to the facts.

The Dept. of Agriculture reported that consumers ate less meat during the first half of this year than in the same period in 1950.

As July drew to a close, it was apparent that even the "solution" to the meat situation proposed by the cattle industry was no longer an "answer."

In testimony before the House Finance Committee May 22, H. M. Conway, of the National Live Stock Producers Association, told Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), who had expressed concern for low-income families:

"If they can't afford beef, let them buy pork. Pork is cheap."

LAST WEEK DiSalle announced that the price of hogs has been rising steadily and is now at 99% of parity. The law prevents him setting ceilings until parity is reached.

The price of pork has increased, despite the fact that most of the additional meat produced this year has been this kind.

But inflation had also produced other hogs besides pigs.

E. Floyd Parks, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association, protested a U. S. Army plan to buy 50 million pounds of beef from Argentina. He said it would be "disastrous" to American producers.

Argentine meat packers immediately pointed out that the amount to be purchased is little more than a day's consumption of beef in the U. S.

The meat situation was "whole hog or none," however, for many American families as well as the packing industry.

Junior's piggy bank had disappeared.

Godfrey Upholds Price Control; Draws GOP Congressman's Ire

SOME Republican Congressmen don't like to get letters urging price controls and are inclined to label anyone asking citizens to write such letters a "Truman Administration lobbyist."

Arthur Godfrey, radio and television star of the Columbia Broadcasting System, had this tag pinned on him recently when he interrupted his morning program to remind his listeners, mostly housewives, that price controls are necessary to keep the cost of living from getting out of hand.

He told his audience to "get on the ball" and write letters to Representatives and Senators, demanding "price controls now."

Republican congressional reaction was immediate. Rep. Shafer (R. Mich) demanded that the Federal Communications Commission investigate "this misuse of radio and television time" and called attention to the laws governing political broadcasts.

SHAFER complained that the "invasion of political propaganda" into the entertainment field set "an ominous precedent with a Presidential campaign year impending."

The Republican congressman also criticized Godfrey for telling his program listeners to write their Senators and Representatives asking support for General Eisenhower and his North Atlantic pact army.

Godfrey held a roundtable discussion on CBS July 25 on the subject of price control. Guests were Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.).

Waste? Extravagance?

At various times in the past few years, the CIO and other organizations have suggested the wisdom of creating a Missouri Valley Authority, along TVA lines.

Proposals for an MVA have received the strictly cold-shoulder treatment in Congress. MVA bills have been variously described as "socialism," "waste," "extravagance"—and they have been confined to the pigeonholes.

But the record shows—particularly in the light of the recent floods in Missouri and Kansas—that the "waste" and the "extravagance" have come not from spending for the future, but from failing to spend in the past.

Nobody will ever know how much this latest flood cost—in dollars, in human suffering. Many of the costs can never be measured in terms of dollars.

But the cost of make-shift flood control programs and navigation projects—under the Pick-Sloan plan, which has been in operation on the Missouri for many years—can be measured. That "plan," which clearly does not protect the people of the Valley from floods and distress, has cost American taxpayers a billion and a quarter dollars in the past 23 years, according to the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

On the other hand, a well-thought-out program like the TVA has completely stopped the floods which once ravaged the Tennessee River and its tributaries. In addition, TVA has brought tremendous benefits to the whole area.

If it can be done on the Tennessee, it can be done on the Missouri. Meanwhile, Congress would do well to heed the plea of CIO Pres. Philip Murray that "America must do better in its flood control work—in the Missouri Valley and elsewhere."

Whose Responsibility?

General MacArthur, in a Boston speech generally interpreted as critical of the Truman Administration, asked:

"What is the plan for bringing to a halt this inflationary movement which is progressively and inexorably decreasing the purchasing power of our currency, nullifying the protection of our insurance provisions, and reducing those of fixed income to hardship and even despair?"

The plan, as we saw it, was a firm anti-inflation program, designed to bring about equality of sacrifice.

It was a good plan—and it was badly mutilated by special interest industrial and commodity groups, and by members of the southern Democratic-northern Republican coalition in the Congress.

Many of the men who knifed that program are the General's strongest political supporters.

Help Wanted: Hypnotist

News dispatches from Chicago describe the exploits of one Edwin L. Baron, a stage performer, who says he can hypnotize too hefty women into eating less rich food—so they're able to regain that schoolgirl figure.

If Mr. Baron's claims stand up, he's missing a golden opportunity.

There must be a high-paying job on the staff of the National Association of Manufacturers for any hypnotist who can convince Americans they'll be happier when hungrier.

The NAM has been trying to sell that argument for years—but hypnosis is obviously the factor needed to put the NAM line across with the public.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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All Wet!

Says The Senator From Oregon:

'Give Labor More Voice'

BY SEN. WAYNE MORSE

(Excerpts from an article by the Oregon Republican in the July issue of Liberty Magazine)

THE CEMENT OF OUR free society is voluntary agreement. We pride ourselves on the fact that the willingness of skilled labor to give its finest, most precise work, does not come from the fear of the police, or because loved ones are being held hostages, or because starvation is the prod.

Millions of American workers give their best because they take pride in their jobs, because they have selected their particular job—and may quit it at will—and because they enjoy the benefits of their labors through higher living standards and greater leisure.

Our mobilization program must be based on the proper use of our great system of economic freedom if the fighting men and the country as a whole are to receive the weapons which are needed to demonstrate to Stalin that he has everything to lose by continuing his aggressive threats against the free way of life.

The genius of American production does not rest in the heads of an exclusive circle of managers and directors. It can be found on the assembly line, in the drafting room, in a union hall—in a shipping clerk as well as the company president.

TO MOBILIZE our industry means to mobilize in such a way as to preserve the full values of all of it, and not allow any segment to dominate or suppress the other. Mobilization must not mean a jockeying around for special advantages on the part of either industry or labor.

To accomplish the essential goal of economic mobilization, the leaders of government, management and labor must stop dealing with each other at arm's length and must join hands in a good faith and understanding of each other's obligations, rights and duties.

The walkout of labor earlier this year from the program and organization of the Wage Stabilization Board cannot be dismissed with the prejudiced statement made by so many that "labor quit because it could not have its way."

A careful examination of the facts in that dispute between labor and government will convince any fair-minded person that labor walked out not because it could not have its way, but because it was denied a fair voice regarding its part in the defense mobilization program.

It asked for a voting voice in the determination not only of wage policies, but of those labor-management policies generally which were to be applied in national production. Labor asked for a voting voice for management and the public, too...

Labor did not walk out of the program summarily or impetuously. It pleaded with the Administration to take stock of the situation and to give heed to the criticism that all top positions in administrative control of the economic mobilization program had gone to industrialists or men without any labor background.

Not only was precious time lost by this unfortunate controversy over giving labor voting representation, but unnecessary ill-will was engendered between the leaders of labor, management, and government. . .

HOWEVER, much more needs to be done before all the knocks are eliminated from the economic motor of the country and it starts purring on all cylinders on production for defense. A greater number of responsible labor statesmen from the ranks of labor leadership need to be brought into top positions of the economic mobilization program along with comparable industrial statesmen from American industry. . .

The public has the responsibility of seeing to it through its government that fair, just and expeditious procedures are set up at once for the immediate settlement of controversies as they are bound to rise from time to time between labor and management. They are bound to arise, as we discovered in World War I, when it became necessary to create the War Labor Board of that war under the able chairmanship of the great ex-President Howard Taft; and again in World War II when we created the second War Labor Board, this time tri-partite in nature, with labor, management and the public having a voting voice on policy and the settlement of disputes.

Magazine Reports On Housing Near Camps:

'Vultures, Cheats, Sharpies' Gyp GI Families

ONE OF THE nation's leading magazines last week presented a factual picture of housing conditions in and around various Army camps.

The story refutes claims of the real estate lobby in Washington that construction of public housing units is not needed at the present time.

The article, entitled "Could You Live Here?"—appearing in the Woman's Home Companion—is a shameful and shocking story "of more than half a million abused, cheated, betrayed and neglected citizens of this country—wives and children of American servicemen."

It is the story of a U. S. Army sergeant and his wife and two children who consider themselves lucky because they pay "only' $70 a month for two tiny rooms near Camp Polk, La.—rooms equipped with a hot plate but lacking a private bath, a toliet or even running water.

"It is a story of vultures, cheats and sharpies being allowed to prey upon the families of military personnel—while government officials, civilians and military (with a few exceptions) close their eyes to the growing problem or shrug it off in callous indifference," the article declares.

Mistakes Repeated

"Our government made all the mistakes it is now making once before during World War II. It learned then the terrific price of these mistakes—impaired health, shattered morale, neglected children, broken homes.

"It learned too, how to put a limit on rent gougings; how to provide decent quarters for service wives and children; how to control the worst of the parasites who cluster around military training areas.

The landlords in Leesville, La., "whetted their knives," the article states, when word spread last year that nearby Camp Polk was to be reopened by the Army.

A month after the camp was opened, apartments which had been renting at $20 to $25 a month jumped to $60 and $75 for two tiny rooms and to $100-$125 for three-bedroom quarters.

"Since the last war the paper board walls of these temporary buildings had been punched full of holes, the doors had warped and roofs had turned to sieves," the magazine reports.

"But any soldier who stopped to cavil at such trifles soon discovered that 50 other families were desperately anxious for the same quarters, desperately ready to pay almost any price to get a roof over their heads.

"Then, to 'relieve the situation,' the federal government sold its last remaining housing project to a private corporation. Decrepit quarters that had gone begging at $27 a month were auctioned off to the highest bidder at $60, $70 and $80 monthly."

Trailer Facilities Costly

The article relates how many servicemen, remembering World War II housing headaches, hoped to avoid being exploited by buying trailers. They soon discovered that the gougers were ready for this move, too.

For the privilege of using the facilities of one trailer camp along state Highway 171, 40 families pay from $22 to $45 monthly, the story declares.

"For water these people share a single well only five feet from the nearest trailer, into which contaminating camp residue seeps," says the magazine.

"Twenty feet away a garbage burner solves the camp's disposal problem—when it works. The nearest grocery store operates in the back of a filling station more than three miles away."

There has been some effort made to reestablish rent control in Leesville and nearby DeRidder by both city council's. Local rent advisory boards ordered a rollback starting Mar. 8 under which landlords would be entitled to only 20% above their usual rents.

At Mt. Clemens, Mich, 800 Air Force families discovered recently what happens when federal rent control is lifted. One week after decontrol became effective there, scores of "reckless" rent increases were reported.

A typical hardship case was that of an enlisted airman who had been paying $55 monthly for an apartment with a normal $45 ceiling. After rent control ended, the tariff was increased to $80 a month.

The article called Camp Atterbury, Ind., "another sore spot." The Army had quarters on the post for only about a dozen families out of thousands of applicants.

—From The Washington Post

Everything In Its Little Cubbyhole

Camp Breckinridge, Ky., faced much the same problems. There the Army had only 136 housing units to take care of 4000 training-cadre soldiers and their families.

Washington has been bombarded by senior officers and post commanders of all the services with reports and surveys detailing the effects on morale of rent gouging, housing shortages, overcrowded schools and runaway retail prices.

Indifference Along Potomac

"But in Washington itself—except among a very few officials—indifference reigns," the author says.

The article points out that rent control is almost entirely ineffectual in military area camps. It lists eight states where rent control has ended entirely and says that even in the remaining states, it covers only the most limited sections, away from isolated camps.

"As much as Washington may wish to ignore the problem," the story concludes, "something will have to be done—and done quickly—to aid these half million service families being offered up as sacrifices to the gyps and gougers.

"A first step would be to pass an emergency military area rent control act, empowering federal officials to reinstitute rent controls where needed.

"A second step would be for Congress or the President to give the Dept. of Defense power to instruct post commandants to declare the worst of substandard housing off-limits in the areas surrounding their posts.

Senate Unit Alarmed

The magazine story appeared about the same time as a report on substandard housing and rent gouging in military areas by the Senate Armed Services preparedness subcommittee.

The Senate group described some of the hovels near Army camps "so hideous that they could not adequately be described by mere words."

Subcommittee investigators found servicemen forced to house their families in converted garages, coal sheds, chicken coops, barns, tool sheds, granaries, smokehouses, and in one instance, in a house built of empty whisky bottles and beer cans.

Rents were found to have been boosted in a number of cases 100 to 500% over those previously charged.

Subcommittee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D. Tex.) termed the existing conditions "a disgrace to America."

He added that the report "constitutes a disheartening recital of the cruel indignity, irresponsible greed and actual distain for the self-respect of our men in uniform.

"In too many cases, servicemen are being shamefully victimized at the hands of civilians whose property and lives the men in uniform are dedicated to defend.

Housing conditions were terrible during World War II, said the report, "but they do not even compare with the deplorable conditions now."

CIO Steelworkers Win Surgical Benefits At U. S. Steel

SURGICAL benefits are now made available for employes and their dependents in United States Steel, under an agreement worked out between the CIO Steelworkers and subsidiaries of that company.

The Blue Shield surgical benefits become effective Aug. 1 and covers about 715,000 employes and their dependents.

Announcement of the agreement was made by Philip Murray, president of USA and CIO, and John A. Stephens, vice-president of U.S. Steel. It was completed July 20 and approved by the union's executive board in a telegraphic poll on July 24.

Highlights of the agreement, which means hundreds of thousands of dollars in saving for the employes, are:

1. Present employe and employer contributions will continue unchanged. (Each contributes 2½c an hour to the social insurance program).

2. In addition to all present benefits, Blue Shield surgical benefits for employes and their dependents will become effective Aug. 1.

3. Employes who cease work because of an occupational disability will be permitted to continue to be participants in the insurance program upon continued payment of their regular contribution.

4. If over the whole term of the basic insurance and pension agreement employe contributions for basic benefits exceed company contributions, the excess will be refunded to employes before the agreement expires.

5. At present there is an $8 million surplus in the insurance fund which appears to be sufficient to assure continuation of dependent surgical benefits for the term of the agreement. But if the surplus falls below $4 million it will be necessary for employes who elect to continue their dependent surgical coverage to contribute 50c a month. Should such a step be necessary and the fund later exceeds $4 million, such voluntary contributions will cease.

THE PRESENT 2½c joint contribution is sufficient to cover all phases of the insurance program including surgical benefits for employes. The possibility of voluntary contributions of 50c a month will arise only insofar as dependent surgical benefits are concerned—and then only if the surplus drops below $4 million.

(At the present time 120,000 employes of U. S. Steel are paying about $1.50 a month for surgical benefits for themselves and dependents under local, mutual voluntary plans, outside the scope of the national union-management social insurance program.)

The agreement providing Blue Shield benefits for Steelworkers is the first to be set up by the participating plans on a national basis.

As in Blue Cross, the pattern for the cooperative program was established by Abraham Oseroff, of the Hospital Service Association of Pittsburgh, who sees the non-profit voluntary prepayment plan as "a natural and essential part of any labor-management program where broad health care coverage is required."

In general surgical benefits will cover all surgery in or out of a hospital, except where surgery is required under a Workmen's Compensation case, and surgery is given free by state or federal governments.

It is anticipated that Blue Shield will pay approximately $3,960,000 annually to surgeons for surgical benefits.

A breakdown of the 220,000 employes covered, shows 165,000 have families and 55,000 are single. Thus, on an average of four persons to a family, the total covered will approximate 715,000.

NEGOTIATIONS to add surgical benefits to the program in U. S. Steel began when a review of the first year's record showed a favorable experience. Meetings were held over several months under Murray's direction.

Included in the meetings were the union members of the Insurance Committee, Directors John Grajciar, Eugene Maurice, William Donovan and James J. Thomas. Technical details were handled also by John Tomayko and Bernard Greenberg, of the contract dept. and Elliot Bredhoff, of the stafl of Arthur Goldberg, Steelworkers' and CIO's general counsel.

Give A Buck To PAC

Flood Impoverishes Thousands Of CIO Members

Union Group Operates Round Clock

By WILLIAM WEISS

TEAMWORK was the keynote as organized labor in the flood-ravaged states of Kansas and Missouri last week continued the tremendous job of rehabilitating and bringing relief to union members made homeless by the disaster.

The CIO Emergency Relief Committee, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., maintained operations on a 24-hour schedule caring for the needs of more than 35,000 CIO members idled—at least temporarily—by the devastating flood waters.

CIO regional director James J. Leary said that of this number 17,000 are without work for an indefinite period because of damage to factories. More than 7000 lost their homes and belongings, he said.

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, of the CIO Steelworkers, last week was appointed coordinator of all Economic Stabilization Agency flood relief activities in connection with the Midwest flood disaster by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

The Kansas City CIO group has worked closely with the AFL, construction contractors and the official Kansas City Committee to clear the city of mud and wreckage. Both unions have recruited workers to do the job at the standard rate of $1.50 an hour. Contractors have provided equipment at cut-rate fees.

In a letter to Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator Raymond M. Foley, whose agency has been given the responsibility of supervising the expenditure of a $25 million government appropriation, Leary called for elimination of "red tape" in providing assistance for flood victims.

He pointed out that the low wage industrial workers of the Kaw Valley had not only suffered the greatest damage to their homes but were also less able to finance rebuilding than the average victim.

"We are vitally interested in the welfare of our members, as well as the welfare of all the people who have suffered similar losses in the area," Leary wrote.

Business Aided

Leary noted that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has prepared disaster loans to business firms and that industry would be given "every financial aid possible" to get back into production. But, the CIO official declared, he has been unable to find out "what relief is going to be given to the individual to rehabilitate his home or rebuild and refurnish homes destroyed."

He said organized labor realizes that streets must be cleared of debris, health hazards removed, and plants reopened as soon as possible—but the first concern should be to "alleviate the plight of the homeless and jobless."

"The waters are now receding," Leary said. "Many of our members are able to return to their homes to see the extent of the havoc and destruction which has been wrought to their possessions.

"They are without funds and in all cases need credit to rehabilitate the homes left standing or to rebuild and refurnish those which were destroyed."

The CIO Committee offered a three-point program for carrying out rehabilitation and relief work in the stricken area.

1. Rent controls to be restored in the affected metropolitan areas of Kansas and Missouri.

2. The Federal Housing Administration to establish a separate division to allocate funds to people whose homes were destroyed or damaged.

3. Organized labor to be accorded a voice on an advisory committee to help make and shape the policy of any future action.

Three representatives of the CIO Community Services Committee, Robert Kinney, William Donovan and Virgil McCormick, were complimented by Leary for outstanding work during the disaster.

All three assisted in setting up flood relief committees and central referral centers for CIO members.

Meanwhile, various CIO unions continued to send contributions to destitute members in the area.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers, with 2100 homeless in Kansas City and Topeka, called for "immediate and generous contributions to help flood victims."

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, in a letter sent to 420 locals asking for funds, food, clothing and household goods, said "every available resource of our international union must be thrown in immediately."

Plea For Aid

A special edition of the union's publication, the Packinghouse Worker was sent to the entire 150,000 membership, pointing out that union members in the flood areas have lost everything they own, in some cases salvaging only a few articles of clothing.

"So severe is the damage to plants that there is doubt whether some will ever reopen," the Packinghouse Worker says. Other industries are similarly hit and thousands of workers are desperately searching for work."

The CIO Rubber Workers sent $7500 to its Topeka local, where nearly 1000 members suffered great losses from the flood.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster urged all local unions to contribute since the international's donation "will be only a small part of what is needed in the situation."

In response to an appeal from Pres. Murray, CIO unions have contributed more than $50,000 to the Emergency Relief Committee to date. Steel, Auto and National CIO each sent $10,000. Communications Workers $2000, Oil Workers $1000, and Shoe Workers $1000.

Checks and contributions should be sent to: CIO Emergency Relief Committee, 501 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Action Asked By Murray To Halt Floods

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, in a letter to President Truman said last week that "America must do better in its flood control work in the Missouri Valley and elsewhere."

He suggested a four-point program for the Missouri River basin to replace the "discredited Pick-Sloan proposals," under which piece-meal navigation and flood-control work has been conducted.

Describing the Pick-Sloan program as "wrong in purpose and wrong in method," Murray said the "knowledge and understanding is available on the basis of which is a constructive and workable program can be assembled rapidly and put into effect as quickly as funds can be made available.

CIO Sought MVA

"If a Missouri Valley Authority had been established a number of years ago, as the CIO advocated, such a program would be well along by this time, and the damage could have been sharply reduced."

He urged President Truman to take these steps:

1 Set up a President's Emergency Commission on the Missouri Valley "to draw up a sound river management for submission to Congress not later than Jan. 15." Murray said that the Commission should include representatives of leading labor, farm and conservative organizations.

2 Urge Congress to act immediately on a water storage program proposed by the Dept. of Agriculture for building small upstream dams and the development of farm ponds and terraces, to hold back millions of acre-feet of flood waters every year. Murray charged that the program for a Missouri River Basin has been pigeonholed for months by the Public Works and Agriculture Committee of the House.

3 Press for establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority to supplant the work of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, "which have botched the job" in the Missouri Valley.

4 Establish a Watershed Review Board to pass upon surveys, programs and decisions of all federal agencies engaged in river engineering work.

"We must not tolerate any further delay," Murray wrote, "for valuable property and precious human lives are in serious danger . . .

"We must not overlook the fact that the Missouri flood may be duplicated next year, perhaps sooner, in many other river basins in this country."

Murray Urges Contributions To Red Cross Flood Relief

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week called upon all CIO international unions, state and city CIO councils and regional directors "to contribute generously" to the $5 million special relief program of the American Red Cross.

He said that the recent unprecedented flood disaster which struck many midwestern states "has brought hardship to hundreds of families."

Murray added he hoped CIO members "would respond most generously with contributions to aid the scores of thousands of people who need emergency help at this time."

He pointed out that the Red Cross special fund, establishment of which was suggested by President Truman after surveying the flood area, "will not duplicate the work of the government, nor the activities of our own CIO Emergency Relief Committee."

He said the latter "is doing splendid work" to help CIO members in the disaster area.

"In this great natural disaster, it is necessary that aid be rushed to the scene at the earliest possible moment.

"I feel sure therefore, that CIO affiliates in every part of the country will act quickly to contribute to the Red Cross Relief Appeal," Murray added.

HELP CHILDREN: Secy-Treas. Gustav Faber of the CIO Transport Workers (right) presents a $1000 check for the Police Athletic League of New York City to Deputy Commissioner James B. Nolan, who is PAL president. PAL's activities include summer camps, youth centers and playgrounds, and have benefited the children of many TWU members.

Southern Group Hits Stand Of 3 Governors On Schools

THREE SOUTHERN governors have been taken severly to task for declaring that segregated schools would be retained in their states—even if the practice were ruled unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The letter was addressed to Govs. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi.

The three were critized in an open letter from the Southern Regional Conference, the South's foremost inter-racial organization, which charged "the recent utterances of each of you have had a secessionist ring to them which echoes strangely in modern ears."

Conference members are leaders of both races in 13 states, and include some of the South's outstanding clergymen, educators, editors, civic leaders and representatives of labor and industry.

The council has distributed more than 40,000 pamphlets on inter-racial problems and has taken a leading role in effecting recent improvements in Negro housing, recreational facilities and the employment of Negro policemen in many Southern cities.

Following in part is the conference's letter:

"It is our conviction that the vast majority of Southerners have no wish to see their region isolated from, and at odds with, the rest of the country.

"Although national legislation or Federal court rulings may occasionally go against their grain, they are willing to sacrifice personal and sectional preference to a higher loyalty.

"They recognize that our system of government is a good one and that the South has more than a proportionate voice in the conduct of it.

"Until proved wrong, we will continue to believe that the people of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi will not—in the name of Southern tradition or anything else—be willing to declare a moratorium on American democracy.

"The main consideration is not what the Supreme Court will rule, or what will be the administrative outcome of its ruling; it is how we, as Southerners and Americans, will accept the results, whatever they may be.

"We sincerely urge that you use the prestige of your high offices to set an example in that regard which the whole South can follow in honor and good citizenship."

The Conference questioned the feasibility of a proposal to turn public school systems over to churches, or other groups to be administered on a bi-racial basis.

It pointed out that various denominations in the South had recently opened seminaries and colleges to students from both races, and added that "many sincere Southern people would be deeply distressed to see their churches cast in the role of champions of segregation.

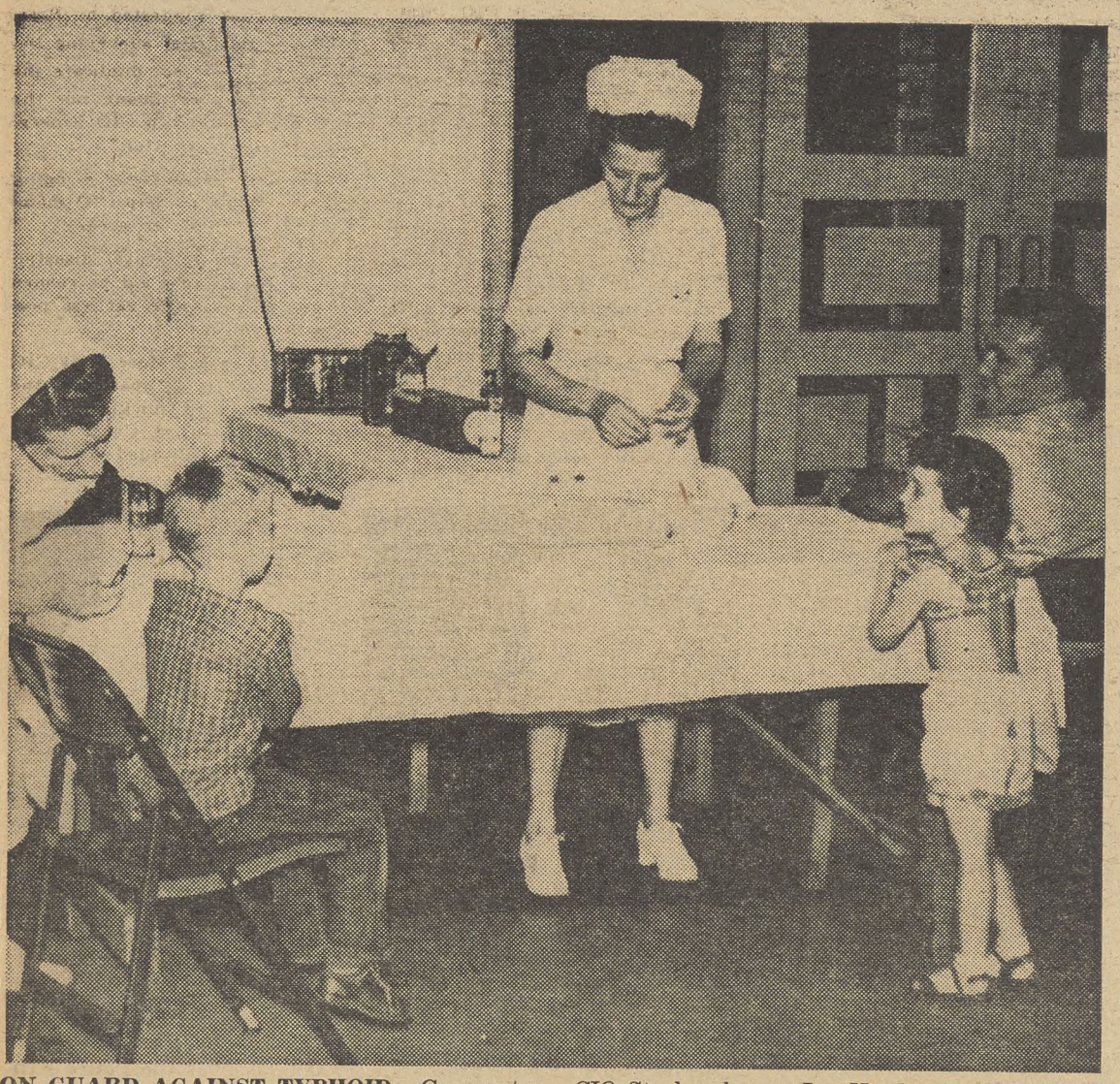
It was noted that as the result of recent Supreme Court rulings, Negro graduate students were attending state universities in Arkansas, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Conference pointed out that these changes had occurred without disturbance.

CIO Acts Quickly To Aid Members In Flood Area

QUICK RELIEF: A case worker for the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee interviews John Guthrie, CIO Steelworker, who was injured when he tried to return to his Kansas City home after the flood waters receded.

NOT MUCH LEFT: The flood destroyed the porch, furniture and windows, and left two feet of mud in Guthrie's home. Note the mark showing the water line on the roof. Guthrie, who is married and the father of five children, was unable to return to work because of his injuries. Thousands of CIO members were affected by the flood.



ON GUARD AGAINST TYPHOID: Cooperating with the Red Cross and the Sheffield Steel Corp., the CIO Committee opened a typhoid injection station at the hall of Local 13 of the CIO Steelworkers. Jay Harden is about to receive a shot, while his father, R. B. Harden, a member of the local, and his sister, Nancy, await their turn.

CIO MEMBERS are helping the Salvation Army to ration clothes at a food and clothing collection center. They are sorting shoes. Note the pile of clothes on the table. Some CIO unions sent food and clothing.

URW's Joe Glazer Finds

Wages Low, Prices High And CP Strong In France

Joe Glazer, education director of the CIO United Rubber Workers, tells in this article some of his impressions of French workers and French unions—gained during a recent trip abroad for the Economic Cooperation Administration. Glazer, a "hot man with a banjo," has talked and sung to thousands of CIO members. His report should give union members on both sides of the Atlantic some food for thought.

By JOE GLAZER

YOU FIRST realize what a small world it is when you travel to Europe by air. I had lunch in New York on Thursday and early Friday morning I was eating breakfast in Paris, trying to figure how many francs to tip the waiter.

A busy schedule had been arranged for me in France. It included visits to rubber factories and meetings with officers, stewards and rank-and-file members of rubber and other unions. I also took along movies and a repertoire of American union songs to tell the story of the American labor movement.

Like the trips of other American trade unionists, my visit had two principal purposes:

1. To help the free French unions with information, ideas and techniques to build more effective organizations.

2. To help create a more accurate and realistic understanding among the French workers of the American trade union movement and of America itself.

Unions Are Weak

The French unions are pitifully weak. They simply don't have the collective bargaining strength to get their share of the things they produce.

I talked to tire builders like Charles Tissier, secretary of one of the unions in the giant Michelin Rubber Co. plant in Clermont-Ferrand (13,000 workers) and he told me that the average worker in the plant gets about $17 or $18 for the standard 48-hour week which everybody works.

Time-and-a-quarter is paid for overtime after 40 hours. However, to this must be added relatively large family allowances for married men with children.

The next question I asked was, "How about prices?" I was surprised to find that prices, (except for rents which are very low) were either the same or higher than they are in the U. S. Cigarettes were 20c a pack, butter a dollar a pound, coal was $35 a ton, beefsteak 95c a pound.

A ready-made suit cost about $50. Wives of American officials told me it was impossible to get a good ready-made dress at a reasonable price.

How do the French workers live if prices are so high and wages so low? Let me tell you in the words of T. L. Delaunay, secretary of a metal workers union in Marseilles:

"The French worker lives from day to day. The family allowance keeps the married men from starving.

"The worker spends 70% of his income on food. He has no savings, no reserves. He cannot strike for more than a few days or a week, because the unions have no money to feed him.

"He is much worse off than he was before the war. The government is either not willing or is afraid to pass strong price control laws and tax laws which will help the worker. And the French unions are too divided and too weak to fight for the things they should get.

"This is fertile ground for the demagogues of the left—the Communists, and the demogogues of the right—the De Gaullists.

"Both promise a 'strong government' and many tired and disillusioned workers follow them."

Labor Split

The French labor movement is split three ways. The largest group is the Communist-dominated federation called the CGT with two million members.

The other two groups are the Catholic trade unions and the non-Communist group of unions called the Fource Ouvrier (FO).

There are more workers out of the unions than in the unions The unions have very few contracts, practically no money and very poor organization. I was in many union halls where workers sat for hours on benches without backs because the union did not have enough money to buy chairs.

The checkoff and the union shop are unknown in France. There is no organized system of collecting dues and many who believe in the union and feel they are members have not paid dues for months.

Red Network

I had many long discussions with various union leaders about our checkoff system and how it worked, but the idea is very new to them.

The Communist question in France is a serious one. There is a large network of Communist daily, weekly and monthly publications. They have thousands of full-time officials, dozens of front organizations and a large number of deputies in the national parliament.

The entire Communist propaganda is directed against America; against the North Atlantic Pact which is designed to protect Western Europe against Communist aggression; against the Marshall Plan which has helped to put France partially back on its feet since the war; and against the American labor movement which supports the North Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan.

But the Communist threat in France (and the threat of the reactionaries under De Gaulle, which is just as real) will not be eliminated until the French worker gets some more food in his stomach and more clothes on his back. This means the adoption of modern production techniques and the building of the trade union movement so the workers can get their share of increased production.

One last point: In France there is no discrimination against minority groups and the Communists found that their best anti-American weapon was the discrimination that exists in the United States.

When I was in France the Communists were exploiting the case of Willie McGee, the Negro who was electrocuted in Mississippi for raping a white woman.

At a large meeting in the mining and textile center of St. Etienne, one of the workers asked what I thought of the McGee case. He wanted to know how the United States could preach about democracy when incidents like that occur in the United States.

I explaned the historical background of slavery and segregation—and showed the progress we had made in recent years in eliminating discrimination. But I had to admit that we still have a long way to go.

'We Need Help'

I felt pretty bitter at these individuals in the United States who continue to practice discrimination and those Congressmen or State legislators who refuse to pass fair employment legislation and yet maintain they are anti-Communist.

How many thousands of troops and planes and bombs would it be worth to us in morale and the support of other nations of the world if we fought discrimination effectively at home?

When I got back to my desk after a month in France my trip seemed like a far-away dream But I had my canceled airplane ticket and some deeply etched memories which told me the trip was real enough.

And I never would forget the face and the words of the young, militant trade union leader in Marseilles: "Tell your American comrades about some of the things you have seen. Tell them we need help.

"Tell them not to let the French workers down. We will do our share in keeping democracy alive in France."

THIS FRENCH AUDIENCE evidently enjoyed the program of labor movies and union song which Joe Glazer, educational director of the CIO Rubber Workers, presented.

USE OF FILMS to help unions is being discussed by Glazer (center) with Jean Rombach, Force Ouvriere education director in Lyons, France. Andre Dardy, ECA labor representative, is threading the projector.

TAFT GIVES COMMIES IDEA

This Communist poster proclaims: "No, the blood of Frenchmen is not for sale!" Idea for it was supplied by Sen. Taft who said: "It is cheaper to make war with the soldiers of other nations, even if America has to equip them rather than use our own soldiers."

Coca-Cola Plant Told To Stop Interfering

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended that the Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Asheville, N. C., be ordered to stop interfering with the rights of its employes to organize.

The examiner also recommended that Joseph V. Bolch, a former worker at the plant who was fired last year for union activity on behalf of the CIO Furniture Workers, be reinstated to his former job with full back pay.

Stricter Curbs Asked On Sleeping Pills

Stricter control of sleeping pill sales is demanded by the Food and Drug Administration, which cited a heavy increase in manufacture and sale of the drugs—and in the number of deaths they cause.

A bill being prepared for presentation before a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Hale Boggs (D. La.) will seek, it is understood, a cut in production of the pills.

Give A Buck To PAC

Buchanan's Widow Wins Congress Seat

MRS. VERA Buchanan last week was elected to succeed her husband, the late Frank Buchanan, as Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania's 33rd District.

In the campaign she vigorously supported President Truman's policies.

Mrs. Buchanan served as her husband's secretary during his five years as Congressman and was in the thick of his battle with reactionary pressure groups while he was chairman of the special House committee on lobbying activities.

Although bereaved by the death of her husband on April 27, Mrs. Buchanan conducted a vigorous campaign.

"I'LL BE PROUD to support a President—Harry S. Truman—who has labored and devoted the highest office in the land to restoring law and order in the world," she said at a campaign rally.

Her Republican opponent, Clifford W. Flegal, McKeesport city controller, savagely attacked Truman, Secy. of State Dean Acheson and the administration's foreign policies—domestic and foreign.

Replying to his challenge to debate, Mrs. Buchanan replied with the same snap that carried her husband to victory in campaigns for Mayor of McKeesport and thrice for Congress:

"The oldest saw in politics is 'Let's debate.' This is no time for hot air. It's time for decision. If my opponent hasn't made up his mind at this late date, it's just too bad. My mind is made up."

In reporting Mrs. Buchanan's victory, the Pittsburgh Press said that steel mill towns, with heavy CIO membership, "turned in substantial votes for Mrs. Buchanan."

The steel towns include Homestead, Rankin, Braddock and McKeesport.

ANOTHER liberal Democrat, also supported by labor—Judge Michael Musmanno of the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court—won nomination for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court over Justice Grover C. Ladner of the State Supreme Court. Ladner had the support of nearly all the State Democratic leaders.

In a surprising sweep, Musmanno won in nearly all counties. Nomination to the State court is tantamount to election.

Conn. FEPC Settles 19 Bias Cases

Nineteen cases involving alleged violation of the Fair Employment Practices Act were disposed of by the Connecticut State Commission on Civil Rights from April through June.

Commission Chairman Rabbi Morris Silverman pointed out that in 11 instances, the complaint was adjusted either by the hiring of the complainant, by a bona fide offer of employment to the complainant or by the elimination of the discriminatory practice.

Labor Puts 357 On Rent Boards —But Landlords Have More

ORGANIZED labor has 357 union representatives on the 335 active rent advisory boards throughout the country, an analysis of the Housing Expediter's records reveals.

The figure doesn't compare favorably with landlord representation, for at least one landlord member appears on every board. Labor membership is missing mainly in rural areas.

Every day labor representation on the boards grows, as local groups affiliated with the CIO and AFL realize the importance of a strong voice on the local board.

On 85 of the large boards, particularly in metropolitan areas, but occasionally in the South and rural areas, labor is represented by two or more labor men. On the Gary-Hammond board in Indiana, an important manufacturing region, there are seven CIO and AFL representatives.

While labor representation isn't as strong in the south, labor people do get nominated to its boards. In Sangamon County, Ga., and Paducah, Ky., there are two labor representatives on each board. In New Orleans, La., there are three labor representatives in the board.

Labor members on local rent advisory boards are vitally important to tenants in defense production and military areas.

The boards may recommend to city councils and the Housing Expediter continuance or the lifting of controls. Tenants and landlords may appeal to a board from a decision of an Area Rent Adviser. The board also acts on individual rent adjustments.

A governor has the authority to appoint labor representatives to boards, subject to approval by the Housing Expediter.

Seek Jobless Pay In Gov't Work

THE CIO has called for legislation to provide a "truly adequate system of unemployment insurance for federal civilian employes."

Two CIO witnesses, who appeared before the Forand subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that unemployment benefits "have become completely accepted for private employment and should no longer be denied to public servants."

The witnesses were Mrs. Katherine Pollak Ellickson, CIO Associate Director of Research, and Richard E. Shoemaker, legislative representative for the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee.

Both witnesses said that the Forand Bill (H.R. 3393), which would cover Federal employes under whatever terms the state employment security laws provide, is not adequate to meet the needs of the situation.

Mrs. Ellickson declared: "Federal employes would get some good out of coverage under the state laws, but not nearly enough.

"We urge your Committee to recommend not the Foran Bill but something worthy of the United States Government—a system of real protection regardless of the happenstance of place of work assignment."

SHOEMAKER also voiced his union's preference for a national system of unemployment insurance for Federal employes.

He urged enactment of the Forand Bill with the following improving amendments:

1. An increase in benefit paypayments lifting maximums to a range from $36.00 per week to $48.00 per week, payable up to 30 weeks.

2. The Federal government should establish uniform provisions regarding disqualification, waiting periods, etc.

3. Provisions should be made for an appeals agency to rule on questions arising out of the administration of the proposed bill.

Phone Rate Increases Delayed In 2 States

THE Bell Telephone System which recently showed a record-breaking net consolidated income of almost $372 million for the year ending May 31 was running into trouble in at least two states over rate increases.

In Pennsylvania, as the result of an appeal by the State CIO Council and the City of Pittsburgh, an $18 million rate increase granted the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania in 1949 was ordered re-examined by the State Superior Court.

In reversing a decision of the State Public Utility Commission granting the boost, the court ordered the PUC to hold new hearings, arrive at fresh conclusions and adjust the rates accordingly.

In New York City, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri labeled the company's latest effort to jack up consumer rates "far out of line and discriminatory."

He said the city will vigorously contest any new hikes and will continue to press its pending court battle to nullify increases granted by the Public Service Commission last year.

"New Yorkers are contributing more than their share to the income of the New York Telephone Co.," Impellitteri said. "Because the city's residents are deprived of the flat rate available outside the limits, our people frequently pay phone bills many times greater than those of upstate subscribers."

The PSC action last year increased public booth calls from 5 to 10c, residential rates 12% and business rates 23%.

Recently the company filed an application for rate increases which would add $57 million annual revenue. With a rate increase granted in 1950, the proposed new rates would increase revenues by $105 million.

Assemblyman Shupler (D. Brooklyn) called the company's application "outrageous."

"The . . . company has the effrontery to demand an increase in rates so that it may absorb, without cost to it, the increase in corporation taxes," Shupler said. "It's purpose is to keep its swollen profits at their present high level."

College Aids Labor In Keeping Rent Curbs

The United Labor Policy Committee of Louisiana has won a victory at Shreveport, where the city council refused to lift rent controls.

Spearheading the fight to lift controls was a landlord's group, the Shreveport-Bossier Rental Association. The ULPCL was aided in its fight for the retention of controls by Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport, which made a survey of rental units.

A story in the July 9 issue of The CIO News said that a ULPCL brief to city council attacked the reliability of a survey made by the college. The story should have said that the survey was made by the rental association.

Europe Worries, Too

The problem of inflation in America is one of the biggest worries of Europeans, according to Mrs. India Edwards, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has just returned from a two-month tour of Europe.

ACLU Asks Better Federal Loyalty Plan

The American Civil Liberties Union has called for the replacement of the present federal loyalty program by a more definite plan with fair standards and procedures.

The ACLU, in a letter to President Truman, said:

"We believe it is not a service, but a disservice, to national security to require special loyalty investigations for persons holding, or applying for, non-sensitive positions." Sensitive jobs are those in agencies handling matters of national defense, foreign relations, or of secret projects.

The Civil Liberties Union said that the present program has created an "atmosphere of repression, highly dangerous to democratic government; it has envenomed and terrorized government employes and prospective employes, who are afraid to practice the good old American habits of speaking one's mind and joining organizations one believes in."

The Civil Liberties group charged that the recent changes in the standards of the loyalty program — from "reasonable grounds" to "reasonable doubt" of disloyalty—are stamped with the vagueness that marks many of the loyalty program's procedures.

The group called for the right of the accused to face their accusers and cross-examine them. It also called for immediate public hearings of all organizations on the Attorney General's subversive list.

HANDS ACROSS PACIFIC: James Kenny, president of the glass workers' union in New South Wales, Australia (left), visits Pres. Burl Phares (center), and Vice Pres. Leland Beard of the CIO Glass Workers. This picture was taken at the Glass Workers' headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. Kenny was impressed by the progress of the CIO union.

CIO Spokesman Says:

'World Needs Butter As Well As Guns'

THE CIO endorsed the government's Mutual Security Program for 1952 last week in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

It urged, however, that greater emphasis be placed on "non-military aspects" of the program.

"In many parts of the world, a new irrigation pump is equal to a battalion of armed and equipped soldiers," John Brophy, CIO official, told Congress.

While it is urgent to build up military strength for the common defense, we must not forget that, in the last analysis, "peace, democratic free institutions, and human welfare can be assured only within the framework of an expanding world economy," Brophy said.

BROPHY IS serving as consultant of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations.

He emphasized the interdependence of military, economic and political measures necessary to insure the security of the free world.

"Political and military security standing alone are at best precarious because they are always subject to an attack upon their flank—where the ill-housed, ill-clothed and the ill-fed are fair game for those who would exploit their needs," Brophy declared.

"Economic security standing alone fails to take into consideration these human needs and aspirations — individual freedom, the right to free expression, to worship as ones pleases and other fundamental rights of men—and could lead only to eventual enslavement."

Pointing out that "American foreign policy should be dedicated to positive and constructive goals," Brophy said:

"However, it must be emphasized that if the Mutual Security Program — or any international aid and assistance—is to be effective in preventing the world-wide scourge of Communist imperialism, it is clear that attention must be paid to the ills upon which communism thrives.

"Military aid must not be used to bolster reactionary regimes in power—economic aid must reach the rank and file of workers and farmers.

"WE WOULD indeed be pouring American money down a bottomless pit unless we see to it that our aid abroad does improve the living standard of these people.

"Simply granting military aid to the governments in power in these areas will not be enough to stop the sweep of communism there," Brophy told Congressmen.

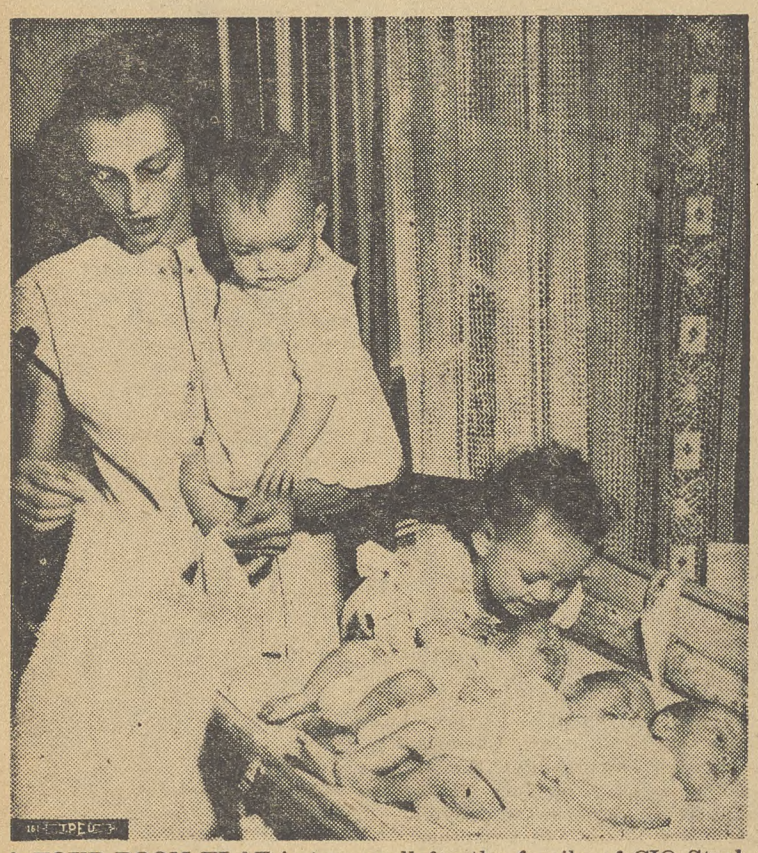
"The working people must actually have a way of life they feel is worth defending against Communist aggression."

Brophy said that in Europe—particularly in Italy, France and Western Germany — there is an urgent need for closing the gap between prices and wages. He said that in other parts of the world, particularly in the colonial and former colonial areas, "Communist imperialism has found fertile fields for its nefarious activities because poverty in fact does exist there to an amazing degree."

Factory Jobs Down In Three States

Employment in manufacturing concerns showed a decline in May for the second consecutive month in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Figures released by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed the number of factory jobs in the three States dropped 1.6% between mid-April and mid-May.



A FOUR-ROOM FLAT is too small for the family of CIO Steelworker Fred Coulter of Portland, Ore., since the arrival of triplets increased the size of the family to seven. Mrs. Coulter says: "We're trying to find another place, but they're all so expensive."

New ECA Program Aims To Lift Workers' Standards

A BIG new program to strengthen democratic Europe and to pave the way for substantial rises in European workers' living standards, is ready for action by the government's Economic Cooperation Administration.

ECA officials last week confirmed an exclusive story in the New York Times by veteran labor reporter Louis Stark that a new "production assistance program" will be announced soon.

Backed up by over a quarter of a billion dollars, the ECA program is described by ECA officials as a means of freeing European industry from the high-price, high-profit stranglehold of monopoly cartels.

ECA officials believe that they can help large numbers of European manufacturing firms to increase output, cut per - unit profits, cut high prices, and provide major benefits for workers and consumers.

The Times story said that ECA would work closely with European labor unions, as well as with governments and employers, in an effort to make the plan work smoothly.

It was understood that one of the reasons for the program was the criticism by American union missions and some government officials that Marshall Plan aid has not satisfactorily "trickled down" to the average worker and farmer in many of the countries of Europe.

Last July a three-man ECA team of CIO and AFL union representatives reported, after a trip to France, that workers there were on low wage rates, while factory owners were getting the "cream" of the Marshall Plan aid in the form of greater profits."

With other union visitors reporting much the same story, and warning that the workers' justified complaints were making a tailor-made situation for the Communists, ECA's labor division began drafting programs to improve living standards.

The plan, it is reported, received much support in ECA's higher echelons.

Under the program—according to the Times—government, industry and labor in the various Marshall Plan countries will be encouraged to take the initiative to improve productive efficiency and to insure fair distribution of the benefits.

BOARDS representing labor, management, consumers, farmers and the government will be set up to handle the problem in each country launching the "crusade" for higher production and better living standards.

The boards will tackle a number of problems now believed to be restricting production and employment. These include, according to ECA experts:

1. Inertia, based on failure to beat the problem in the past.

2. Lack of incentives, for both workers and plant owners.

3. Tight restrictions on production and factory techniques by cartels, trade associations and employers wedded to old-fashioned methods.

4. Fears by workers and unions of speed-up, unemployment and a freeze-out on higher wages.

5. Scarcity of capital, raw materials and machinery.

THE TIMES story pointed out that special efforts will be made by ECA—through its labor division—to work closely with the unions in developing the program, so that workers will be certain to benefit from the added efficiency of European industry.

An ECA labor division spokesman in Washington confirmed that this will be done.

"The object of this whole campaign is to give the common people of Europe a break—not just the employers," he said.

We know that that's democracy's best way of building strength to resist communism."

House Unit Shelves Remaining Seaway Bill

THE BIG BUSINESS and special interest lobbyists in Washington — and their friends in the 82nd Congress—handed the public still another defeat last week.

By a 15 to 12 vote, the House Public Works Committee shelved the single remaining St. Lawrence Seaway bill. The vote probably killed any chance of Congressional action upon the defense important project in this session of Congress. Supporters promised to continue the fight, however.

It was the ninth seaway measure voted down in the committee. By keeping the proposal from reaching the floor of Congress, the 15 representatives voting against it managed to prevent the full House from even considering a measure which a majority of its members is believed to approve.

Rep. Dondero (R. Mich), one of the chief sponsors of the seaway, last week described as "nothing short of remarkable" the denial by Carroll Huntress that selfish interests were blocking development of America's greatest remaining natural resource.

THE MICHIGAN legislator named Huntress as "chairman of the railroad lobby which is fighting the St. Lawrence Seaway."

"At least eight of those who testified against the seaway in our committee admitted to being hired by the railroad lobby," Dondero said. "The others came from coal, port and utility interests."

Dr. N. R. Danielian, executive secretary of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, also attributed the defeat of the seaway bills in committee to the activities of "railroad, coal and utility lobbies."

Meanwhile, reports circulated that Canada — fed up with Congressional stalling on the measure in this country—may take steps to build the seaway on the Dominion side of the river and operate it on a unilateral basis.

Parliamentary approval of the scheme seems assured on the ground that the enlarged navigational facilities between the ocean lanes and the Great Lakes is essential for national defense and economic development of the Dominion.

The need for power, especially in Ontario and upper New York State, also is urgent.

If Canada does decide to go it alone, the people of the United States will again have been robbed of their share in the Nation's natural wealth as the direct result of the subservience of a handful of key Congressmen to special interest lobbies.

"Now how in the heck did that one get up there?

Hudson Motor 'Lockout' Hit By Auto Union

THE CIO Auto Workers charged last week that the Hudson Motor Car Co. has locked out more than 2000 UAW members.

UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey declared that since June 11, company policies (1) had effectively brought about a lockout; (2) had sent workers home after two or three hours work for the purpose of avoiding payment of unemployment compensation; and (3) had violated its contract with the union by cutting down the agreed number of workers on more than 40 jobs.

A resolution passed at a mass meeting of Hudson workers July 24, advised employes to seek work elsewhere and to apply for unemployment compensation while looking for work.

Mazey declared that the company "is obviously unwilling to operate its plants because of its inability to sell its cars."

In another union action, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW Ford Dept., accused the Ford Motor Co. of failure to cooperate with the union in planning to avoid unemployment resulting from defense conversion.

In a letter to John S. Bugas, Ford vice-president, Bannon said the UAW has been asking the company for a year "to make arrangements to provide jobs for those people who would be displaced as a result of government restrictions on materials."

"Up until the present time, the Ford company has not seen fit to comply with the many proposals we have made for providing this employment," Bannon declared.

U. S. Gives GM Big Tax Rebate

General Motors Corp., which is hardly starving, got the week's biggest plum in the tax bonanza to big business. Uncle Sam granted GM the right to write off in a hurry, for tax purposes, 75% of $51 million worth of new facilities.

Ford Motor Co. got an okay to write off 75% of $22 million worth of new operations, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad got an okay for 65% of $24 million plus it is spending for new locomotives.

These tax favors, now pushing the $8 billion mark, are all granted in the name of defense. Labor has denounced the practice as a racket, and even the Wall Street Journal has called it a "tax bonanza."

By being able to write off (amortize) these plants or equipment costs in five years instead of the usual 20 years or more, the corporations save substantially on taxes, at the ordinary citizen's expense.

HST Urges Statehood For Hawaii, Alaska

Bills granting statehood to Hawaii and Alaska, which have been bottled up in Congress for some time, should be passed soon, President Truman last week told Congress.

His message was delivered by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,

Profits Still Zooming, Despite Higher Taxes

THE SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO. has increased its profits almost 70% in the first half of 1951 as compared with 1950, despite sharply higher taxes.

Here are some more profit figures, showing the big increases over 1950:

	1950	1951
Socony-Vacuum (6 mos.)	$45,000,000	$76,000,000
Shell Oil (6 mos.)	39,478,935	46,495,231
Robert Garr Co. (6 mos.)	2,239,164	4.184,915
Crucible Steel (second quarter)	1,304,625	2,740,400
Corn Products (6 mos.)	6,607,606	7,450,394
Textron (6 mos.)	(820,000) deficit	3,924,000
Commercial Solvents (6 mos.)	1,318,910	3,107,751
Blaw-Knox (6 mos.)	1,301,530	1,510,406
Bohn Aluminum (6 mos.)	455,730	985,975
ACF-Brill Motors (6 mos.)	(107,324) deficit	1,060,000
US Lines (6 mos.)	958,803	2,540,000
Parke, Davis (6 mos.)	9,002,128	9,943,981
Southern Railway (6 mos.)	7,862,915	8,705,598

Transit Radio Fought In St. Louis

The revolt against forced listening on street cars and buses has spread to St. Louis.

A committee has been named by the Lawyers' Association to protest transit radio as an invasion "of the basic civil rights of passengers by compelling unwilling persons to listen to commercial announcements."

The St. Louis group plans to take "further steps" and institute "further action" if necessary. The broadcasts originate in the radio station owned by Elzey Roberts, the publisher who sold the Star-Times to the Post-Dispatch June 15, throwing 600 employes out of work.

Utility Union Strikes At Ohio Power

THE STRIKE called by the CIO Utility Workers against three plants of the Ohio Power Co. continued last week despite efforts of the company to resume operations at its Zanesville works.

The company has been flying scabs and materials in by helicopter.

The walkout by 1000 UWUA members at Zanesville, Brillant, O., and Wheeling, W. Va., took place July 23 when company negotiators turned down union proposals for an 11c an hour wage increase.

UWUA officials declared late last week that they would not resume contract talks as long as Federal conciliator C. Russel Turner is assigned to the dispute.

"Our committee has lost faith in Turner," a union spokesman declared. "We refuse to attend any meeting called by him."

He added however, that UWUA negotiators "would be willing to meet with the Conciliation Service at any time if any other commissioner is assigned to the dispute."

Ford, UAW Both Protest NLRB Ruling

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board probably will decide shortly whether some 4700 union shop agreements—mostly CIO—are legal.

The decision will come in a case involving the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Company's Forge Div. at Canton, Ohio.

The board decided early this month that the union shop agreement between the two parties was illegal because top officers of national CIO had not filed non-Communist affidavits in the 1947-49 period when the union shop election was held.

If that ruling were allowed to stand, approximately 4700 other contracts would be affected. Both the UAW and Ford appealed the decision and asked the board to keep the contract intact. A hearing was held July 23.

The union shop election was held at the Canton plant in October, 1949, with NLRB sanction. The board at that time held that officers of parent federations affiliated unions were not required to sign the non-red statements.

LATER the Supreme Court said the board was wrong. It held that national CIO and AFL officers had to file non-Communist affidavits before any of their affiliate unions could use the services of the board.

CIO assistant general counsel David Feller and UAW attorney Harold Cranefield likened the case to a couple being married without a blood test. Two years and a child later, the couple were told that the license should not have been issued.

Feller expressed the opinion that no court would void the marriage.

"The mistake of the board should not be visited on the parties," said Ford company attorney Malcolm L. Denise, who urged the board to reverse itself and let the contract remain in effect.

THE FORD case came up when the AFL Blacksmiths asked for a representation election at Canton. The board authorized the election on the grounds that the present UAW-Ford contract was no bar to an election because it contained an illegal union-shop clause.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther declared that if the decision of the NLRB in the Canton case is allowed to stand "it will be a threat to stable labor relations throughout American industry.

"It is a capricious, irresponsible, unlawful decision, based on a legal quibble, without any relation to equity, fact, law, the maintenance of sound labor relations and the promotion of the defense mobilization program," he said.

"This decision, if allowed to stand, would disrupt thousands of established bargaining relationships and encourage industrial strife."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

During Mr. Haywood's absence this column is being prepared by members of his staff.

DAVE WILSON, representative, Shoe Workers, reports that in a representation election held at the Brown Shoe Co., Festus, Mo., the Shoe Workers were victorious by a vote of 209 to 3 no union.

Allan Haywood

A. F. Hartung, vice-president, Woodworkers, reports that the Woodworkers won two representation and two union shop elections as follows: In a representation election held at the Foster-Lothman Mills, Oshkosh, Wis., the vote was, eligible 150, IWA-CIO 73, no union 68; in a representation election held at the Fruit Growers Supply Co., Susanville, Calif., the vote was, eligible 618, votes cast 444, IWA-CIO 226, AFL 190, no union 17, challenged 8, void 3. In a union shop election held at the Publisher's Paper Co., Wheeler, Ore., the vote was unanimous in favor of the union shop; election at the Kremmling Timber Co., Kremmling, Colo., the vote was 11 for, 1 against and 1 challenged.

J. E. Frost, president, LIU-CIO 78, reports that an important union shop election was won in the Salinas and Watsonville, Calif., area by a vote of 2048 yes, and 344 no. CIO Field Rep. James Spangler in conjunction with local reps. Frank Menezes, Lum Moorhead, Russell Parker, John Dismond and Al Provence did a fine job in this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the Steelworkers won the following union shop elections: Hellemie Brothers, Sparrows Point, Md., eligible 45, yes 36, no 3; Mesoligitos Co., Sparrows Point, Md., eligible 25, yes 19, no 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the Stone Products Co., Tampa, Fla. The score was 49 for the Stone Workers, 4 no union and 3 challenged. Intl. Rep. Marvin Blaylock performed outstanding work in this campaign.

John C. Lawson, secretary-treasurer, Stone and Allied Workers reports that in a representation election held at the Everist Stone Co., Dell Rapids, S. D., the workers favored the USAPWA-CIO by a vote of 23 to 19 no union. Intl. Reps. Ralph F. Broadwell and Mearle Smart handled this situation.

Natl. Rep. Thomas V. Flynn, United Railroad Workers, reports that the URRWA-CIO won a representation election among the Coal Trimmers, employes of the Virginian Railway Co., Norfolk, Va., by the following vote: eligible 28, URRWA-CIO 21, ILWU 1, void 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports the UAW-CIO won a representation election at the Dixon Mfg. Co., Coffeyville, Kan., by a vote of 598 to 459 no union. Intl. Rep. John (Pete) Rinkenbaugh was in charge of the organizational work.

CIO Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78 won three representation elections held in Phoenix as follows: Sorenson Produce Co., CIO 35, no union 3; Paul A. Ruth Co., CIO 38, no union 3; Birch Brothers, CIO 20, no union 0. CIO Field Rep. Howard McNamara and Staff Rep. Ann Tinnon handled these elections.

Al Harnett, secretary-treasurer, IUE-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Durable Brass Co., Woodside, L. I., N. Y., IUE 15, UE 8, challenged 2; Diamond Tool Research, New York, N. Y., IUE 12, no union 0. Par Metal, Long Island, N. Y., IUE 54, no union 4; Exide Battery, Chicago, Ill., IUE 224, UE 113; Ludlow Typograph Co., Chicago, Ill., IUE 283, UE 208, no union 3; Burnell Electronics Co., Yonkers, N. Y., IUE 71, no union 3, void 1. In a union shop election at the Formica Insulation Co., Cincinnati, O., the vote was 1,146 for, 57 against, 6 challenged and 2 void.

Robert Edwards, director of organization, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, reports that between March 1951 and July 20, 1951, the following elections have been won: Briggs Maroney, Everett, Mass., Plastelight, Inc., Stamford, Conn., B. F. Stewart, Newark, N. Y., Wisconsin Southern Gas (office workers), A. B. Wrisley Co. (soap) Chicago, Ill., Dearborn Chemical, Chicago, Ill., Swift & Co., Portgeville, Mo., Le Flore Gas Co., Poteau, Okla., Radford Diamond Drilling, Flat River, Mo., Air Reduction Sales, Decatur, Ill., Roane-Anderson Co., Oak Ridge, Tenn., Hanna Paint Co., Birmingham, Ala., Blue Ridge Stone Corp., Blue Ridge, Va., Sterling Drug, Windsor, Ont., Canada, Parke Davis Office, Windsor, Ont., Canada, Canadian Canners Ltd. (5 plants under contract), Dow Chemical, Sarnia, Ont., Canada. Niagara Searchlight, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Robbins Pharma, New York, N. Y., Permolite Inc., Hamilton, O., Kroger Co., Dayton, O., Great Lakes Carbon, St. Louis, Mo., a Southern Cotton Oil, Little Rock, Ark. Citizens, Gas Co., Hannibal, Mo., Robert Scholze Tannery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Roanoke Ice & Cold Storage, Roanoke, Va., K. W. Fertz, Lake Charles, La., Wales Fertilizer, Pulaski, Tenn., Linde Air, Indianapolis, Ind.

Give A Buck

To PAC

Even Taft Can't Swallow This Line:

Chamber Reverses Itself, Opposes Tax Increase

"GOBBLYGOOK" may be a failing of some government administrators, but with big business the sin is plain, downright doubletalk.

This became clear last week when the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce opposed any increase in the excess profits tax on corporations.

In their campaign to kill price controls, the big business groups had called for the use of "indirect" controls—meaning credit restrictions and higher taxes — rather than direct price-rent-wage controls as the best way of curbing inflation.

When a U. S. Chamber spokesman appeared last week before the Senate Finance Committee, the Chamber reversed itself and followed the pattern set by the National Association of Manufacturers in earlier testimony.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, chairman of the Chamber's Federal Finance Committee, asked Congress to balance the budget without any tax increase at all. He said that Congress should simply cut Federal spending by $7 billion, thereby eliminating the need for a tax increase!

This Alice-in-Wonderland disregard for economic facts was too much for even the committee's ranking Republican members to leave unchallenged. Two leading GOP Senators — Millikin (Colo.) and Taft (Ohio) — both said that the domestic, military and foreign budgets can't be cut enough to balance the budget.

Millikin scotched hopes that Congress could chop the amount suggested by the Chamber off the President's budget estimates.

"It just isn't going to happen," he said. "There will be a tax bill."

Taft said that he doubted whether more than $500 million could be cut from the foreign aid program. He pointed out that the administration had already reduced the original amount requested to $2 billion.

The big business groups united in opposing any increase in the excess profits tax on corporations, despite the fact that profits, after taxes, are now nearly double the previous record set in World War II. They proposed as an alternative, that a federal sales tax be enacted.

(Leading tax experts have pointed out that a sales tax would place the major portion of the increased tax burden necessary to meet defense expenditures on the low and middle income groups.)

In contrast, the American Association of Independent Industries, composed of several hundred small manufacturers and business men, has gone on record against a sales tax "in any form."

Ed Stevens, AAII president, warned: "Big business and financial groups trying to put over a vicious sales tax will reap the whirlwind of contempt from the American public if such a tax is foisted upon the people."

He added that the vast majority of American business men are "neither short-sighted nor greedy," but "some of their spokesmen are men who never learn."

"These alleged business leaders are the best friends Communism has in our country," he charged. "But they are so feather-brained, they don't realize it."

17-Month Record Broken; Price Index Drops Trifle

For the first time since 1949, the Consumer Price Index of the Dept. of Labor has dropped.

The index, which provides a rough guide to the cost of living, didn't drop enough to make much difference to consumers. It slid from 185.4 to 185.2 on June 15, the latest available date. In June, 1950, it stood at 170.2.

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Fab. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	184.1	Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2

Louisiana Defies Court, Asks Tideland Bids

LOUISIANA'S flagrant disregard of the Supreme Court's decision against the big oil interests in the tidelands oil dispute came to light last week.

Secy. of Interior Oscar L. Chapman warned Louisiana that it had no authority to lease certain tracts of off-shore oil land belonging to the federal government.

The State has called for bids to lease the submerged land off its coast; some sections have already been leased.

A bill, endorsed by the House Judiciary Committee, is now pending in Congress to turn the oil-rich strips of underwater coastal land back to the states. A series of Supreme Court decisions dating from 1947 until just a few months ago have held that the tidelands belong to all of the American people.

To counteract the action by the House group, a group of Senators have proposed that the federal government use tidelands oil royalties—estimated to be worth more than $40½ billion—to raise educational standards in all 48 states.

Unwilling even to wait for action on the House measure before letting the vested oil interests plunder the nation's heritage, Louisiana apparently has ignored the Supreme Court's rulings.

In a letter to C. C. Collins, chairman of the Louisiana Mineral Board, last week Chapman said that some lands in off-shore areas belong to the U. S. rather than Louisiana, and that the State should withdraw the lands from public bidding.

15,000 Strike West Coast Bell System

MORE than 15,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers were on strike last week in Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., a Bell System affiliate.

The strike began July 20 when 10,000 CWA traffic workers in northern California and Nevada walked out as contract negotiations broke down. Three days later they were joined by 5000 Oregon workers.

The strike was called after weeks of futile negotiations and was preceded by a 20-hour session in San Francisco.

Union demands include: a 10% wage increase, upgrading of certain cities and towns under area wage differentials, seniority, grievance procedure and arbitration.

The company has demanded a no-strike clause and flexible starting rates which the union has termed "insulting" to workers with extensive service.

Shipyard Union Strike At Mobile

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers shut down the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, Ala., last week. More than 2000 MSWUA members walked out when the contract with the company expired.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act S. 1717	Extends Defense Production Act.	Senate and House passed crippling bills. Final action due by July 31.	Write to Senators and Representatives insisting that effective price and rent controls be established.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Mexico Awaits Law To Halt 'Wetbacks'

THE government of Mexico last week made it clear that it would not help the Southern farm bloc in the U. S. Congress in fostering substandard working conditions for Mexican farm hands employed in this country.

Although negotiators reportedly had reached agreement on the basic principles of a new migratory labor treaty, Mexican officials said that the code being completed would be effective for only "a limited period."

They said that it would merely provide time for the U. S. Congress to act on President Truman's recommendations for legislation to penalize employers of "wetbacks," as Mexicans who illegally enter this country by swimming the Rio Grande are called.

Mexican negotiators at first insisted on writing into the new treaty a provision for "penal measures against employers systematically hiring illegal workers." They agreed to a temporary treaty without this provision after U. S. representatives explained that the Ellender-Poage labor recruiting law recently enacted does not permit them to make such an agreement.

THE CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods all joined in opposing the law, chiefly because it failed to provide penalties against farmers who encourage illegal entry of Mexican agricultural workers as a source of cheap labor.

Such farm hands must accept any wage the farmers give them, and usually live in squalid labor camps described as "unfit for cattle" by health officials.

President Truman signed the new law "reluctantly" and immediately called upon Congress to enact legislation to penalize employers of "wetbacks."

He said that he would not have approved the measure if Congressional leaders has not assured him that such a law would be forthcoming.

The Mexican government, however, was taking steps to end even temporary exploitation of its nationals. President Aleman ordered a strong reinforcement of border police.

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FLOOD DAMAGE: A giant crane and hammer smash down walls of the three-story brick building of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in the Armourdale district of Kansas City, Kansas. It was gutted by the flood and was condemned by city inspectors as a menace to public safety. The union bought it not long ago for $13,000. (See story and other pictures on Pages 6-7.)

Photo courtesy of Kansas City Star

Special Panel Airs Dispute At Smelter

A SPECIAL three-man national emergency panel named by the Wage Stabilization Board opened hearings last week on a dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the American Smelting & Refining Co., Garfield, Utah.

The board acted in response to a request from President Truman asking intervention on the grounds that a month-old strike was "of a character which substantially threatens the progress of national defense."

It marked the first time the President had sent a labor dispute to the board which he set up in November, 1950, under the Defense Production Act.

In a brief setting forth the union's position, Otis Brubaker, research director of the Steelworkers, declared that the upward surge in the cost of living has justified the demands of American Smelter workers for a 25c an hour general wage increase.

"We believe it is elementary equity," he said, "that wages should be permitted to rise at least as fast as the cost of living.

"Wage earners are not prepared to accept an erosion of their living standards through a stabilization policy which fails to adjust wages at least to the cost of living changes during such a period."

BRUBAKER pointed out that the WSB has recognized this fact and has already accepted the basic principle that "wage increases must at least be permitted to match the cost of living changes."

He cited a whole series of cases where the board has approved a general increase on a cost of living basis, even though the 10% formula was exceeded.

"Without reference to any other factor except the cost of living, an average increase of 11c an hour in cash wages is warranted at this plant merely to retain the purchasing power of employes' wages at the levels reached by the last general increase," he stated.

HE demonstrated that American Smelter's straight time earned rates are 8½c below the BLS figures for copper, lead and zinc smelting and refining; 10c below nonferrous metal smelting and refining; 13.9c below aluminum refining and 17.2c below lead and zinc mining. The company's wage level "clearly appears to be a straggler, and a most serious one," he added.

He said the company would have to grant non-contributory pensions to all employes, take over the full cost of the present insurance program, and grant a further increase "to even restore the relationship of wage movements and economic benefits as existed in the post war period in related industries prior to the 1949 pension and insurance pattern."

"This would be exclusive of any amounts necessary to restore cost of living losses or to close the widened earnings gap as compared to other closely related industries," he declared.

Set Example, Too

Blast Fails To Halt PAC Drive Of Chattanooga Laundry Union

THERE IS a small local of low-paid CIO members in Chattanooga, Tenn., toward which those who belong to larger unions in better-paying industries must bow with respect.

It's the Laundry, Cleaning & Dyeing Local 569 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The local represents the employes of five small laundries, with 46 members in the largest and 22 in the smallest.

The earnings of laundry workers—including the organized—are close to the low end of the wage scale even under the best of conditions. Chattanooga is no exception.

Yet the PAC drive of this small local with its poorly-paid members went over nearly 100%.

Rally Opens Drive

The drive opened with a rally at which the members were told not to be content with merely collecting $1 each from the membership, but to go out among their friends and neighbors and preach the doctrine of political action.

Sadie Henderson, union chairlady in the Modern Way Laundry, took this seriously. First she collected $1 from each member in the plant. Then she lined up key workers in each department and with their aid went to work on friends and neighbors.

Fully aware of their financial status, she didn't ask for $1 but for smaller contributions—nickels, dimes and quarters. She got them, too.

At the White Swan Laundry, Annie Head and Annie Stover drummed political action into their fellow workers until every last one of them contributed $1. At the Chattanooga Steam Laundry, Eula Jemison and Bertha McDougal got $1 from 86% of their members.

Radia Mathews, Roberta Bryant and Estelle Driver at the Star Laundry, and Vallie Brewer and Rosie Ford at the Plymouth Laundry, did nearly as well.

These low-paid workers, with few exceptions, could not give the $1 at once. The money came in nickels, dimes and quarters, and every member kept careful count. Business Agent Ursula Coppola had promised prizes to the laundry raising the most $1 contributions and to any laundry with a 100% record.

The competition was so keen that the members in each laundry kept the amounts collected a carefully guarded secret lest rivals learn what was raised and redouble their own efforts to forge ahead.

Secret Kept

Not until half an hour before the membership meeting at which the prizes were to be presented were the amounts collected and the names of the contributors made known.

The Modern Way Laundry—the one with the 22 members reported the greatest amount: $71. Miss Henderson got a special prize for her efforts. The other awards, presented by Miss J. P. Maloney, Textile Workers representative, went to Miss Head, Miss Stover and Mary Billups.

There's more to the story than the foregoing.

PAC meetings were held every week during the drive for discussion, information, etc. At every meeting Miss Stover appeared tightly clutching a small brown paper bag containing the money she had collected. She took a lot of ribbing for the way she guarded the collections, but laughed it off.

PAC Dollars Saved

A week before the prize award meeting, while spending her vacation ill in bed, her home was destroyed by a gas explosion.

Miss Stover escaped with her life, her nightgown —and her bag of PAC dollars. Everything else she owned—clothing, furniture, food—was destroyed.

Still homeless, she showed up at the meeting in clothes borrowed from a relative.

"I couldn't let my fellow-workers down," she said. "They helped me make my laundry 100% and it was my duty to make my report."

Then the members took up a collection for her. She certainly had it coming, they agreed

U. S. Rubber, URW Agree On Union Shop

THE CIO Rubber Workers last week won a complete union shop from the U. S. Rubber Corp., world's largest producer of rubber products.

The union shop covers 33,000 workers in 19 plants.

This is the second Big Four rubber company to sign a complete union shop pact with URW. Goodyear agreed to a similar contract clause in March. Both Goodyear and Firestone signed modified union shop agreements last fall.

The new agreement is part of a contract signed in New York City following a couple months of negotiations.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the URW lead the union representatives during the final week of discussions. Herbert Dawson, international representative assigned to the U. S. Rubber chain, was in charge of negotiations during the entire period.

The contract also gives the union an across-the-board increase of 12c an hour, with an additional 3c an hour for the night shift.

Buckmaster called the wage increase a "catch-up." He explained that the hike allows U. S. Rubber workers to keep up with the increased cost of living.

One of the contract features is a provision protecting the union from damage suits as long as it attempts to prevent or terminates illegal work stoppages.

The new pact also provides triple time for work on six holidays, and the reopening of wages on 30 days' notice during the life of the contract, which extends until March 31, 1953.

Shipbuilders Strike Two Gulf Coast Yards In Major Battle Against Low Wage Scales

A SHOWDOWN battle between major Gulf shipyard operators and 5000 CIO Shipbuilding Union strikers was in full swing as this edition of the CIO News went to press.

The Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Ala., and the Todd-Johnson shipyard at New Orleans were completely shut down.

AFL Machinists, loaded in seven big trucks, failed in an attempt to crash CIO picket lines established against a "hot" Todd-Johnson ship. No work is being done on the vessel.

"We have always respected AFL picket lines," IUMSWA Secy.-Treas. Ross D. Blood said, "and we demand that the AFL respect our picket lines and not permit the ship to be transferred from our jurisdiction to another.

"The Todd-Johnson interests sent the freighter from its drydocks to another wharf as a pretext to get the ship out of the jurisdiction of the IUMSWA Local 29 strikers."

The Mobile workers, 3000 strong, downed tools at 12:01 a.m. on July 23. Their move followed diehard refusal of management to boost pay to meet skyrocketing living costs and arrogant refusal to revise 18 other articles in the old Local 18 contract.

The New Orleans ship men struck 24 hours later

Pickets surround both yards on 'round-the-clock vigils. Strike machinery functions smoothly and no strike breaking interference has been reported at Mobile.

Efforts by Federal Conciliator John L. Kenney to break the deadlock in Mobile 72 hours after the strike call collapsed. The firm refused to budge from its below-pattern wage and working condition anchorage.

John J. Grogan, IUMSWA president, for eight days shuttled back and forth between Mobile and New Orleans in an effort to head off the mounting crises in pre-strike parleys.

"THE shipbuilders in Mobile voted unanimously to terminate their contract after 60 days of fruitless negotiations," he said.

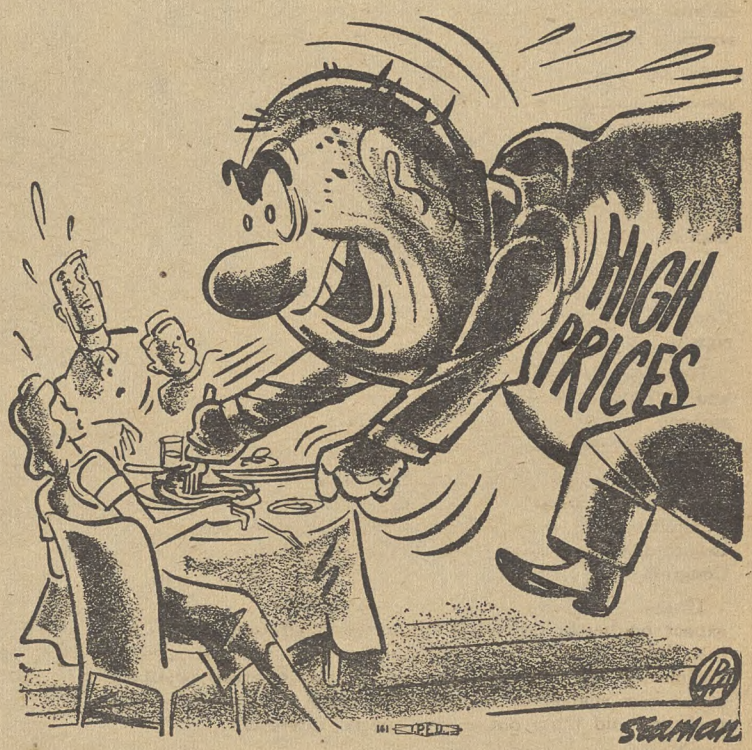
"We retaliated with our solid strike broadside in New Orleans after Todd-Johnson issued its chiseling ultimatum that our sub-standard scales remain nailed to the present miserable low-wage floor.

"Three weeks ago our union scored against the Merrill-Stevens shipyard at Jacksonville, Fla., in a five-day walkout and won a 30c hourly pay raise.

"That strike lifted Merrill-Stevens wages from the lowest rung in the South's shipyard pay scale to the highest. Not only did we pierce the low-wage Gulf barricade, but we immeasurably improved working conditions."

Wins Guild Award

Charles E. Mahon, of Scituate, Mass., a student at Richmond (Va.) Professional Institute, has been awarded the annual scholarship given "to further journalistic excellence" by the CIO Richmond Newspaper Guild. The scholarship honors the memory of Deverton Carpenter and Wyatt Stanley Kennon, Richmond reporters who were killed during World War II.



"Congress Sent Me!"

Inflation? You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet!

By MILTON PLUMB

MORE INFLATION—meaning higher prices for the things you will buy—is here in earnest.

Ceiling prices on pork last week went up from 3c to 9c a pound. Prices on numerous manufactured items also rolled upward.

But these increases were only the beginning. A new "inflationary" Defense Production Act became law on July 31.

President Truman "reluctantly" approved a compromise controls bill, but sharply criticized it as "weak" and "inadequate." As he signed it, he issued a special statement notifying Congress that he would not abandon his fight for stronger price controls.

The President said that "the inflation control provisions of the act are gravely deficient," and that he would have vetoed the measure except for the fact that it continues rent controls, government authority over production and materials, and aid to business for national defense.

The House had approved the compromise measure, passed the previous week by the Senate, only one day before the temporary extension of the old law expired. That left the President with little time to weigh the measure.

"We will not be able to hold down rising prices under this act, and I'm going to ask the Congress to amend it to give us adequate controls," the President said.

HE MADE IT clear that because the new law allows prices and the cost of living to go up, it will be necessary to allow compensating wage increases.

"We cannot ask the working people of this country to reduce their standard of living just to pay for the higher profits this act provides for business," the President said.

UNHAPPY: President Truman takes a dim view of the new Defense Production Act, which he has just signed. He lashed out at the measure as "gravely deficient" legislation which will do little to stem the on-rush of inflation.

The United Labor Policy Committee had told him it would go along if he found it necessary to accept the legislation. The ULPC, however, termed the act a "callous betrayal" of consumers and a "disgraceful surrender to those who stand to profit from inflation."

Scarcely an hour before the President signed the new law, Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle made a last-ditch fight to hold prices down even if only temporarily. DiSalle reinstated price ceiling regulations on thousands of manufactured items.

Office of Price Stabilization officials explained that if DiSalle had not reinstated the ceilings, they would have had to be rewritten to allow for cost increases as specified under the new law.

However, OPS braced itself for a deluge of requests for higher ceiling prices. It predicted that the effects of the new law would be immediately felt in higher prices on food and automobiles.

The new law requires OPS to permit prices to reflect all "reasonable" increases in all types of costs through July 26. These costs must be added to the base price, which is the highest price of the item between January and June, 1950. This provision, sponsored by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), makes mandatory a new round of price increases.

Despite the last-minute OPS effort to hold down prices, there were indications that many manufacturers would simply refrain from selling their products at present ceilings. Meanwhile, they would try to rush through OPS applications to raise their prices in accordance with the Capehart formula.

Less than 24 hours after the new law had gone into effect, the Chrysler Corp. applied for a 9½% price increase on its cars. Other automobile manufacturers were reported ready to follow suit.

OPS officials had little hope of blocking Chrysler's request. They also said that because of loopholes in the law, ceilings on everyday food items will have to be hiked 5% to 10% within the next month.

THE NEW law may even wipe out part of the recent 10% rollback in beef prices. If packers and wholesalers can show that their cost increases since Korea have been big enough to pierce the present dollars-and-cents ceilings, the OPS will be required to allow them to rise.

Beef is already at more than 135% of parity, despite the fact that the U. S. beef herd is nearing a figure of 7.6 million head above 1945, the wartime peak.

That, ordinarily, means that cheaper beef is on the way.

However, the provision in the new law banning slaughtering quotas on beef was certain to mean a mushrooming of black market operations. DiSalle has called slaughtering control the heart of the whole meat control program. In addition, the law cancels two pending 4% price rollbacks.

THE NEW law gives the government authority to restore rent controls in "critical" areas, but prohibits it from denying landlords rent increases totalling 20% over June 1947 levels.

Despite this limitation, Rent Stabilizer Tighe R. Woods promised to "proceed against the horrors of $100 monthly rentals for tar paper shacks, century-old log cabins and the use of unsanitary outdoor privies" around defense installations.

"Every excessive rent that stands up like a sore thumb is going to be knocked down," Woods promised.

Now that inflation is here, the big unanswered question is only, "How much?"

During the next 11 months, when the new law will be in effect, less — not more — civilian goods will be produced. That means that inflationary pressures will be even greater than in 1946.

There were indications, however, that some members of Congress, now that the floor battle to "clip Truman" was over, had awakened to the consequences of their irresponsible acts. Capehart, even before the President had signed the law, introduced a bill to review the use of slaughtering quotas on beef.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), a leading fighter for firm price controls, hailed Capehart's action.

"This fight isn't over," he said. "The way may now be open for further action to clarify the rollback provisions of the new bill."

ULPC Tags Defense Act 'Disgraceful Surrender'

Text of the United Labor Policy Committee statement on the new Defense Production Act which was passed finally last week by Congress follows:

THE NEW Defense Production Act is a disgraceful surrender to those who stand to profit from inflation.

It represents a callous betrayal of the consumers of the nation by the reactionary coalition which rules Congress.

At a time when America is marshalling its strength for defense against the enemies of freedom, the coalition has struck a dangerous blow at our national economy.

In the months ahead, this no-limit-to-prices bill may prove as harmful to the nation's defense effort as the dropping of an enemy atomic bomb upon our territory.

The best claim that can be made by the supporters of the Swiss-cheese collection of loopholes and special-interest exemptions finally approved by Congress, is that it is better than no controls at all. Even that claim is open to question.

By dumping the bill in President Truman's lap at virtually the last moment before present controls expire, Congress intended to leave the President no option but to sign it.

However, he does have an option. He can veto the bill and call upon Congress for immediate passage of another stopgap extension of the present law until a better long-term statute can be enacted.

If the President feels there is even a remote possibility that such a course will succeed, the United Labor Policy Committee will support a veto and devote all its efforts toward obtaining passage of a real anti-inflation law from Congress.

If the President decides, however, that the nation can expect no better legislation from the 82nd Congress, then the United Labor Policy Committee feels that he should explain to the American people in the clearest possible terms how shamefully and how wickedly the Congressional coalition sold them out to the special interests.

And the United Labor Policy Committee urges the President to renew his demands upon Congress for saner, wiser and more effective action to combat inflation.

Almost a year ago, when the original Defense Production Act was adopted, American labor protested vigorously against its obvious weaknesses. We carried on an unceasing campaign to strengthen the law. Instead, the congressional coalition has written guaranteed inflation into the new law.

It will not protect consumers—whether they be small businessmen, small farmers, workers, pensioners or professional men. It will benefit only big industry and the big corporate farms which have reaped the biggest profits in history during the first year of the present inflationary spiral.

The effects of this Defense Production Act may be temporarily hidden by the present lull. But let us not be fooled: inflationary pressures will continue to plague us—of that we can be sure—regardless of the outcome of the Korean negotiations. A year ago, military production was 4% of our total output; today, it is 8%; a year from now, it may well be 16% or 18%. That will mean fewer consumer goods, and even greater pressure for higher prices. At that time, the American consumer will find in the Defense Production Act not protection but the certainty of still higher prices and greater hardship.

No alibis by the special-profit interests and their puppet representatives in Congress can obscure the failures of this ineffective law:

1. The Defense Production Act offers no promise whatever of firm price controls. Sensible, workable, dollars-and-cents price ceilings are forbidden. Stabilization is made impossible by cost-plus-profit guarantees.

2. The new act shuts the door on effective price controls over food by banning rollbacks and authority for future food subsidies.

3. The act specifically removes the Government's power to roll back meat prices and, by prohibiting slaughtering quotas, invites a nation-wide black market.

4. The act makes impossible effective enforcement of the few price control powers which the law does permit. It would deny the Office of Price Stabilization sufficient power to stop black-market operations or punish willful violators of government price regulations.

5. The new act makes no provision at all for holding down the price line through quality controls, grade labelling, control of production of high-price lines of merchandise as substitutes for cheaper goods, or restriction on existing exemptions from the law.

6. The act guarantees fat profit margins for manufacturers—at the expense of the consumer the law is supposed to protect.

7. The act guarantees increased rents—whether justified or not—for millions of tenants, thus forcing further increases in the cost of living.

8. The act contains no prohibition against speculation on the nation's commodity markets—speculation which contributed heavily to the inflation of the past 12 months.

9. The act prohibits the President from authorizing the construction of defense plants in areas where private industry refuses to do so in the national interest.

This bill of particulars—and it barely skims the surface in listing the weaknesses of the Defense Production Act—shows why American citizens can put no faith in this ineffective measure.

We offer our praise to the courageous minority in Congress who fought so valiantly to write a bill in the public interest. We commend President Truman, Defense Mobilizer Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Johnston, Price Stabilization Chief DiSalle and the other public officials who worked earnestly to win from Congress a stronger anti-inflation law.

We recognize that if not for their efforts and the activities of labor and consumer groups, the Congress coalition would have enacted an even worse law.

We pledge our untiring efforts to expose the record of those congressmen who surrendered to the special profit interests in a time of national emergency, and to seek their replacement in the next election by legislators more conscious of the public welfare.

What Now, Congress?

Back last November the CIO commented that the old Defense Production Act "fails to serve as a weapon against impending inflation."

It was, unfortunately, an accurate statement. The Labor Department's price index jumped from 175.6, when the bill was passed, to 185.2 on June 15.

Now Congress, in renewing the Defense Production Act for another 11 months, has passed an even weaker law. There's nothing in it that will prevent the cost of living from continuing to spiral upwards.

In fact, the new law has inflation written right into it. Almost every section of the price control statute was drafted to serve the interests of sellers—not the consumer-buyers. And corporations, which are the big sellers, like high prices and high profits.

The United Labor Policy Committee—representing CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods—has described the Act as a "callous betrayal" of consumers. President Truman, reluctantly signing the new law, called it "gravely deficient" and flatly predicted that "we will not be able to hold down rising prices" under its provisions.

So, this latest offspring of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition should fool nobody. But a lot of Dixiecrats and Republicans will spend a lot of time between now and 1952 Election Day trying to fool as many innocent citizens as they can into believing that their bill is truly an anti-inflation law.

And they'll try to say that the administration hasn't really tried to control inflation with the laws at hand.

Chrysler Corp. and other auto makers have already indicated they'll ask for higher prices within a matter of months. And all along the line other prices and other corporation profits will be "adjusting upwards," as the trade papers like to describe it.

We'll keep in mind, while our wallets get dented, that a lion's share of the responsibility for this hardship belongs to the controlling conservative coalition of the 82nd Congress—a Congress that has challenged the "Awful 80th" as the worst in our history.

End Of A 'Statesman'

Mr. Ed Gossett, a Dixiecrat Congressman from Texas, made a heart-rending speech the other day in the House of Representatives.

Much as he likes public service, Mr. Gossett told his fascinated colleagues, he just can't afford to live on a Congressman's salary—particularly with prices going up the way they are. So, Mr. Gossett announced, he was taking on a job as lawyer for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., at $25,000 a year, about double his present salary.

Most Americans can sympathize with Mr. Gossett's predicament in this inflationary era.

They would sympathize even more if Mr. Gossett had not voted 12 consecutive times against strengthening amendments to the Defense Production Act, which was designed to control the inflation about which he complains so vocally.

Take the "statesman" away, Southwestern Bell—you can have him.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Can't I Take You For A Ride?'

Collective Bargaining Processes

New Ideas For Europe

By WILLIAM H. JOYCE, JR.
Assistant Administrator of ECA

(Excerpts from an address by a leading official of the Economic Cooperation Administration at the Univ. of Oregon.)

IN RECENT months I have been thinking more and more that the United States and Britain and the Scandinavian countries and Holland and Belgium should get together and jointly develop one new and great article of export to France and to Italy.

That article of export is the idea of modern collective bargaining, along with its essential techniques, as these have been sweated out in America and Northern Europe by trial and error.

For behind this idea of collective bargaining and behind these techniques is the living faith in a free man's freedom—freedom of discussion, freedom of the exercise of economic power, and that very important freedom, which is the freedom to achieve compromise, to reconcile different views and interests—in short, the freedom to agree.

Collective bargaining is more than an economic process although it may be defined as the method by which union members, through their own representatives, market and help to manage the labor skills and energies that the employer needs to buy. Collective bargaining deals, in the final analysis, with that most crucial and challenging process of all: human relations.

THIS recognition that human relations are primary and pivotal is still lacking in altogether too many plants and workshops in France and Italy. That explains, in large measure, why in France the Communist-dominated CGT has 2,150,000 out of 4,100,000 union members. That explains, in large measure, why in Italy the Communist-controlled CGIL has 5,117,000 out of the country's 7,341,000 union members.

The brutal fact is that both French and Italian management still tends to look upon labor as a mass of inferiors whose hopes for a more ample life, economic and spiritual, can with impunity be disregarded, and denied.

The psychology of French and Italian management, with some notable exceptions, tends to be more feudalistic than capitalistic, in the sense that we use that term here. The failure of the managements of both countries to share their profits more equitably with their workers has aroused resentments which Communist agitators, organizers and propagandists have canalized and crystallized into bitterness and anger toward the kind of economic system which gives opulence to the few and poverty to the many.

I EXPECT that, as more and more Europeans understand what the American economic system really is, they will cease to be deluded by Communist caricatures of America as a Wall Street dictatorship in which children starve in the streets. Instead, they will seek eagerly to adopt those principles which have given to our own system its flexibility, its strength, its dynamic and healthy equilibrium, and its ability to meet the challenges of a new day.

All these developments which signify a changing mental climate in Western Europe can be in large part credited to the work of the ECA. I think I can say with some objectivity that one of our greatest accomplishments has been our ECA program of helping Europeans re-vamp American precepts of industrial know-how and apply them to their own conditions.

We concentrate on transferring from the United States whatever parts of our industrial lore, our economic techniques, that can be reshaped and and adapted to the particular needs of a European factory, or industry, or country. The Europeans have their own cultural patterns, their own traditions, their own values, which we at all times respect.

We are looking forward to the time when the philosophy of high production and high wages, of volume sales at ever lower unit costs, and of substantial profits from this process will prevail throughout Western Europe.

We feel sure that it would be a welcome advance from today's business philosophy of low production, low wages, small sales at high unit costs, and of profits too often siphoned off into the hands of a management that does not even plow them back into improving plant efficiency.

Civil Liberties Report:

Serious Inroads Threaten Our Freedoms

SERIOUS inroads have been made on freedom of expression and due process of law "in the name of national security," the American Civil Liberties Union charged last week in its annual report, "Security and Freedom—The Great Challenge."

The inroads, the report recounted, have been made by public officials, by local, state and federal legislators, by private pressure groups, and in some cases by courts.

The report covered the period from the middle of 1949 through 1950. The worst of the "inroads" during this period, it said, was the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act, which was passed last year over the strenuous objections of the CIO, most of the rest of organized labor, and thoughtful people generally.

The report described the act as "the worst departure since the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 from the central principle of American law that a man is accountable only for his own illegal acts, not for mere association with persons who hold obnoxious opinions."

"Happily, the concern over national security and the concern over individual freedom sometimes support each other," the report pointed out.

"For example, in 1950 the recognized necessity for unity and high morale at home and of sustained and enthusiastic support abroad accelerated our advance toward effective equality for Negro citizens.

"And, on the other hand, the preservation of civil liberties . . . awakened in 1950 their proponents to the danger of the forces of Soviet Communist tyranny, from without and within.

"We must, indeed, remind ourselves that treason and revolution are real and hateful facts in the present as in the past; that our government, with the active support of its citizens, should do its utmost to prevent or punish treasonable and revolutionary acts.

"But, we must also do the harder job of reminding ourselves that the attempt to prevent or punish treasonable and revolutionary acts frequently steps over its proper boundaries into indiscriminate invasion of civil liberties, and that protection of those liberties demands active allegiance, even in times of crisis."

The McCarran Act, the report says, has done nothing to guarantee national security, and court tests of its restrictive provisions will probably take several years. Acts of the same type passed in local communities for the most part have either been declared unconstitutional or have become moribund.

The ACLU during the period continued its opposition to the Smith Act, which prohibits "teaching or advocacy" of violent overthrow of the government, and under which the 11 Communist leaders were convicted in New York in 1949.

It found some small improvement in the conduct of the House Un-American Activities, but held its accomplishments were "insignificant compared with the results of the expert and relatively quiet work of the FBI . . ."

The report says that the damage done by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) "was somewhat limited by the fairness of ex-Sen. Tydings' (D. Md.) sub-committee in investigating his charges."

It urged scrapping of the "all-embracing" federal loyalty program in favor of a specific security program aimed at persons in "sensitive" positions. However, it found, the program has been administered efficiently and justly, "granted the conditions imposed on those conducting it."

Where Is Patrick Henry?

Declaration Of Independence Scaring Americans As 'Subversive'

"Too many Americans view one another with cold and fishy eyes.

"Too many Americans wonder if their neighbors are dangerous characters; too many Americans are afraid to invoke their most precious freedoms for fear they will be identified as troublemakers.

"How many Congressmen would ratify the Bill of Rights if it came up tdoay?"

THE QUOTATION is from an editorial in the New York Post following a day-long attempt by two of its reporters to persuade New Yorkers to sign a petition reaffirming their belief in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

The Madison Capitol-Times, a newspaper published in Sen. McCarthy's home state of Wisconsin, circulated a similar petition on July 4, containing quotations from the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Of 112 persons interviewed, only one signed it.

In a speech at Detroit's sesquicentennial celebration President Truman used the Madison incident apparently to slap Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and some other "big lie" disciples in Congress.

"This malicious propaganda," President Truman said, "has gone so far that on the Fourth of July over in Madison, Wis., people were afraid to say they believed in the Declaration of Independence.

OUT OF 161 people the New York reporters interviewed exactly 19 signed the petition.

"Although the petition contained nothing except quotations from the two historic documents, the most general reaction we encountered was that we were subversives engaged in an un-American enterprise," the reporters declared.

"We also encountered underlying dread of the 'consequences' which might develop from excercising the right of petition."

Comments of those who refused to sign included:

• A patrolmen in front of the National City Bank glanced "sneeringly" at the petition and then said to the reporter, "Beat it. You guys got your nerve. You're even asking cops now."

• Two Wall St. secretaries coming down the steps of the Chase National Bank read it, and one asked:

"You wouldn't be trying to make me loose my job, would you, Mister? You put your name on something these days and it's no telling where it might show up later."

• A well-dressed man standing nearby suddenly snapped: "Why don't you let those ladies alone? Take your . . . . . Red racket somewhere else."

• A priest read the document and then handed it back, "I'm afraid to sign anything," he said.

• One signature was nearly obtained on the steps of the New York Public Library. A stocky man read the petition thoughtfully, then slowly wrote "John Evans" on the first line.

He started adding his address when a woman companion said: "I don't think you should do it, John. You might get in trouble these days." He hesitated a moment, drew a line through his signature and silently handed the petition back.

• Many persons approached said they couldn't read English, or had left their glasses at home. But a mild-looking man on a bench in Trinity Churchyard at Broadway and Rector "paled visibly" when the petition was explained to him.

"Please, sir," he begged in broken English. "Don't make me sign. Only six months I'm here. I don't want trouble. Please."

• A stylish matron walking her dog on Park Ave. read only half the petition before crumbling it and throwing it on the street.

"They should put you in jail with the rest of them," she told the reporter. "You damned Communist, you."

"Neither Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) nor Eugene Dennis (C. Federal Prison) could have asked for more," commented the Post reporters when their assignment was completed.

Give A Buck To PAC

Prophets Of Electronic Age See No Work, No Jobs, No Nerves

By W. P. WELSH

THERE is a better day possible in the electronic age, two physicists, E. W. Leaver and J. J. Brown, tell us.

After knocking their readers about with such words as "automaticity," "unitized" and "ancillary," they come to a surprising conclusion: This better day is also desirable.

But their look at the future makes grim reading.

Harper's Magazine for August publishes the report of these two prophets of the coming electronic age.

They seriously claim the time is at hand for electronic management of industry, business and government, finance and commerce. These can all be handled by future models of electronic machines like the Navy's RCA-engineered "Project Typhoon" and the Remington Rand UNIVAC.

It is safe to assume Harper's—or at least, its staff—does not endorse the Leaver-Brown program. And why should it? Leaver and Brown promise to eliminate "all the hordes of little clerks who scratch marks on paper."

WORKERS in blue shirts will be no better off than their white collar brothers. Leaver and Brown promise to "carry off the sweepers and oilers, the diggers, the wipers, and all the dogged components of our present social machine."

Every argument against the new life is smashed like an atom or given the cold, scientific stare treatment by the authors of the Harper's piece. Every problem is "solved"—except what to do with workers swept along by the physicists' broom into "freedom from work."

Leaver and Brown offer eight hints to those who would create our electronic Utopia. One suggestion is:

"Machines must be utilized in terms of the common denominator of electronics."

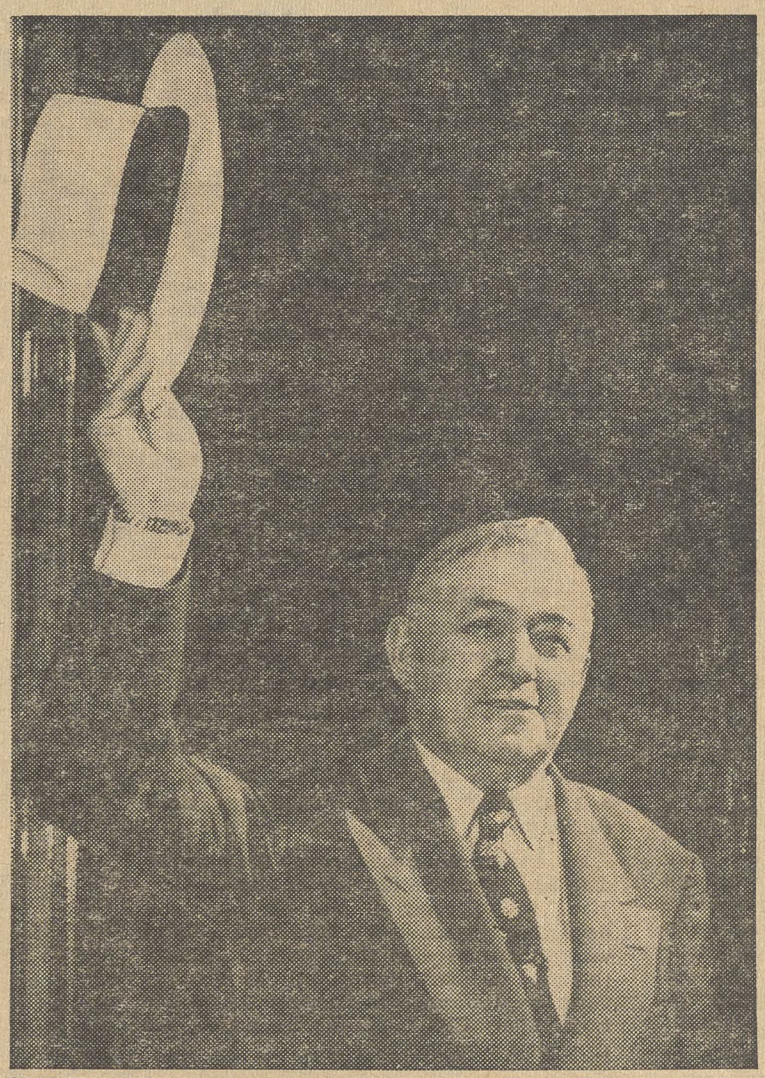
No one seems to know what that means. But it is frightening as hell.

BUT ALL IS not black. The scientists tell us "the most far-reaching effect of the introduction of a proper regimentation of machines will be to the amelioration of national and individual neuroses."

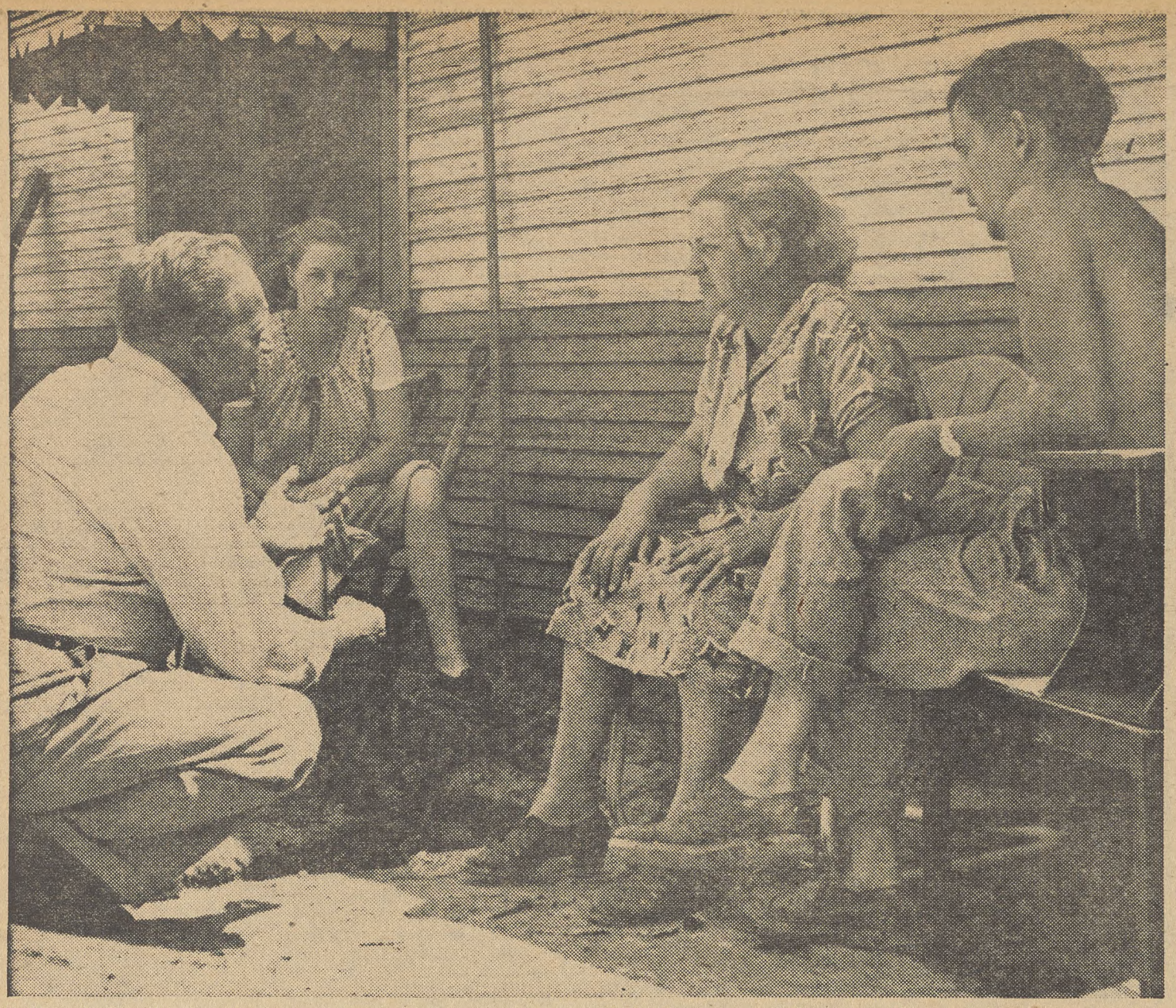
If that means we won't be nervous any more, we should be for it. We can be nervous, however, until somebody finds a guaranteed system of assuring three square meals a day, now or in the electronic era.

One final thought: Leaver and Brown also say the widespread use of "automata" (machines to you, bud) may bring an era of peace.

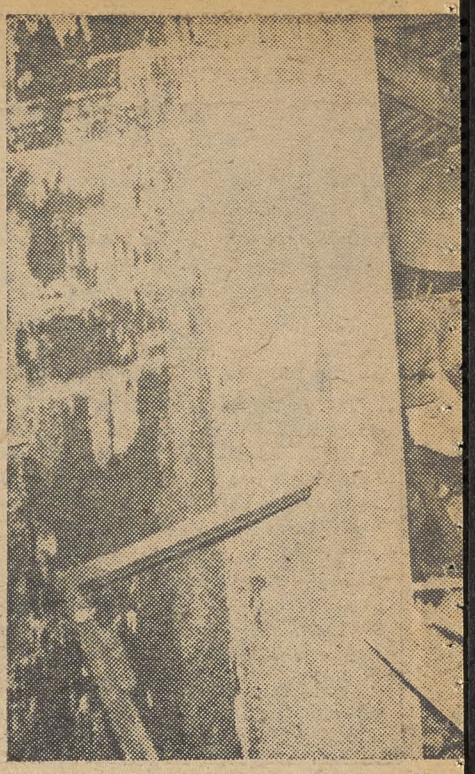
Just may do it, they say.



RARING TO GO: CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood waved a happy hello July 31 as he left Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he was a patient almost a month for treatment for gall stones. He expects to be back on the job soon.



1 Mrs. O. Engelmohr, bitter about her ruined home, listens to Moon Lewis, CIO organizer (left), telling her what steps to take to get help. With her are her daughter, Evelyn, and her son, O. W. Engelmohr, who belongs to the CIO's Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. He is employed at the big brick Colgate-Palmolive-Peet plant across the street. Young Engelmohr watched breathless from the roof of the plant as the flood submerged his parents' home.



2 The Engelmohrs' front bedroom as The ever-present filthy black m everything and is piled deep on the

Kansas City — Thousands Of Personal Tragedies

For several weeks the papers have been full of news and feature stories about the damage done by the big Midwest floods. These have told in detail about the millions of dollars lost by business, the plants ruined, the livestock drowned in one of the nation's major meat packing centers; the freight cars destroyed, the farm lands inundated.

Heated arguments have been carried on as to whose fault it all was. Congress has been accused of failing to appropriate enough money for adequate flood control. Army engineers have been blamed for not building enough dams, or for building them in the wrong places. The CIO points again to the need for a Missouri Valley Authority, similar to TVA, which it has long advocated.

Dozens of government officials from numerous U. S. agencies have visited the flood area, talked with city and state government people, circled over stricken districts by airplane, or made a quick survey by auto and then issued statements and reports. But so far, little except generalities has been said about the misery and suffering of the industrial workers in the flooded districts.

Yet what—short of actual death or permanent physical disablement—could be worse in these days of acute housing shortage and high prices, than to lose your home, all your possessions, and possibly your job?

Perhaps the pictures and story of what happened to a typical family in the flood area may give at least some slight idea of the bitter depth of the sorrow felt by thousands of workers, many of them CIO members, who had their homes, furniture, clothes and other belongings turned into mudsoaked rubbish.

BY HOLLACE RANSDELL

I've just come back from a personally conducted tour through hell. My guide was William (Moon) Lewis, a seasoned CIO organizer who is a veteran of World War II.

Moon saw many a bombed city overseas when he was in the army, "but nothing as bad as this," he said. "That was clean rubble."

Moon was driving me through the Armourdale and Argentine districts of Kansas City, Kan., where many of the big industries have their plants, and where thousands of workers employed in them live. It was in this area on Black Friday, July 13, that the flood swept through in its most destructive fury. Many CIO families were among the thousands who fled in panic.

That was more than two weeks ago, but the area still lies desolate and stricken. An A-bomb blast could not have caused as much havoc, an official government survey of the area revealed.

All around was the most awful devastation. A crazy kind of devastation. A gas range with its legs in the air hung on a fence. A fence hung on a tree.

An auto tire lay on a roof that had been wrenched half off. A sofa and a big oil drum, a lawn mower, a venetian blind, a twisted bunch of enameled metal that once might have been a bed, a dining room table with no legs, a bashed-in kettle—all were jumbled together in a heap.

An automobile lay upside down like a big beetle that had fallen on its back and couldn't get up. A shamble of heavy boards were scattered around like fallen toothpicks. A tall pole snapped off in the middle clung together by shreds.

Vile Stench

Once lovely trees stood gaunt and hideous, their leaves and branches turned to slimy festoons of filth.

Such were the sights we saw on our dismal tour. And everywhere, spread in thick rippled layers, or lying in great piles, was horrible slick black mud giving off a vile stench, and arousing fears of epidemics.

The streets for the most part had been cleared, or were blocked off where work was going on, but here and there whole blocks lay still inundated in mud. Moon often had to twist and turn, back up, and sometimes creep his way through dirty water over his tires.

Occasionally we were stopped by guards or police officers, but we managed to cover a good portion of the 10-mile area where it is estimated that some 3000 homes were destroyed and more than 70 major industrial plants employing thousands of CIO members, were flooded.

Destruction in some spots was worse than in others, as you would expect. The flood pulled many freak stunts, such as carrying a house several blocks and dropping it in one piece; turning others on their sides, piling up two or three together while leaving those nearby standing intact—at least on the outside—and neatly lifting off a roof.

Foul Mud Everywhere

The one thing the flood seemed to be logical about was the distribution of the awful smelling mud which it left behind impartially everywhere. Thousands of people in the area were given anti-typhoid and other shots at emergency centers.

As we continued on our way, block after block, mile after mile, our faces and clothes became heavily coated with the dust from the drying mud, dirt gritted in our teeth and our depression deepened.

It would take a hard heart and a thick skin indeed not to sense the blasted hopes and misery of the people who had suddenly lost everything they had in this calamity.

Very few of them were about, in the worst devastated sections.

Now and then we would see a lone man or woman, or a family group hopelessly struggling with the mud, using brooms, rakes, hose or old rags. Some of them still seemed dazed. Others looked as though they were having a ghastly nightmare.

One man with pale set face was standing in the mud of his front yard, his home a total wreck, painstakingly cleaning the muck out of a metal mail box. Apparently it was the only thing he could salvage.

It seemed especially ironic in the midst of all the dirt and filth left by the flood to come suddenly upon the huge Colgate-

Chemical Union Gives $3000 To Flood Victims

The Chemical Workers has given $1000 to the CIO Emergency Relief Committee.

President Martin Wagner of the Chemical Workers explained in a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray that $2000 had already been sent to members in flooded sections of Kansas City, Kan.

The union's executive board, meeting at the time of the flood, saw the need as "so great and immediate" that $2000 was authorized for use at once.

Later, when the board learned of the work of the CIO Relief Committee, an additional $1000 was sent to Committee headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

Photos on this page were taken by James G. Walker, CIO Steeworkers' Local 1294.

today. The venetian blinds, bought with much pride, are a wreck. Belongings accumulated for years lie buried in mud.

3 Muck flowed through the entrance of the little union hall of Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers' Local 114. Workers in the nearby Peet plant belong to this local, across the street from the Engelmohr home. Authorities have ordered the building razed.

CIO Aide Named To Flood Unit

JIM LEARY, CIO regional director whose headquarters are in Kansas ity, Mo., has been one of the most ctive and outstanding leaders in the reater Kansas area during the flood mergency.

He has pressed vigorously for team- ork on the part of all agencies en- aged in flood relief and has recom- ended a clear-cut program to speed p such activities.

As head of the CIO Emergency Flood Re- ef Committee, Leary's offices are buzzing ay and night with conferences of CIO ocal, International and council officials erving on various sub-committees set up to ring quick aid to CIO flood victims.

Recognition of the important part he CIO has been playing in the flood area as given last week when Leary was appointed an executive member of a newly formed coordinating committee composed of outstanding civic leaders.

Harry Darby, endorsed by the CIO, heads up the committee. Mayor William E. Kemp of Kansas City, Mo., and Mayor Clark E. Tucker of Kansas City, Kans., are members together with AFL, Chamber of Commerce, newspaper and business leaders.

Here are the main points in the program Leary has recommended to the newly formed Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee:

1. Formation of a Rehabilitation Commission to deal with all matters affecting food, shelter, clothing and medical care, to be composed of a coordinator of all Federal agencies, representatives of governors of the affected states, municipalities, the Red Cross, and a group of distinguished citizens.

2. Pressure on Congress to assure speedy grants-in-aid for those in need, and the pooling of these funds with available resources of the Red Cross and state and local government.

3. All available welfare personnel of government and private groups be merged with forces of the Red Cross, and its procedure accepted in handling the thousands of needy cases.

Kansas CIO Council Office Scene Of Feverish Relief Activity

Feverish activity is the regular routine these days at headquarters of the Kansas CIO Council, in the heart of the flood area on the Kansas City Kan. side of the river, where most of the big industrial plants are located.

Council Pres. Willard Murphy and Council Secy.-Treas. H. J. Yount are members of the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee for Greater Kansas City, and their activities on both sides of the river keep them rushing.

At the Kansas Council offices, committee meetings and conferences on flood relief activities run practically on a swing shift basis. Every available table, desk, and even the hall at the top of the stairs is utilized for meetings.

Boxes and racks of clothing are everywhere, and members line up to register for relief or for help in filing for unemployment insurance.

A number of CIO internationals have locals in this area. The Packinghouse Workers head the list, as the big packing plants of Armour, Cudahy and Wilson and others are in this district.

The Steelworkers have members in a large number of foundries and fabricating plants. The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers have hundreds at the big Colgate-Palmolive-Peet soap plant and other concerns. Oil, Auto, Paper workers, retail and shoe unions are some of the others.

Members of all of them have been badly hit by the flood, and union-appointed case workers and committees are working around the clock to help out.

Another area in Kansas severely damaged by the flood is at Topeka, where members of the United Rubber Workers are employed in the Goodyear plant. The union's executive board has donated $7500 to aid its Topeka members.

News that the John Morrell packing plant in Topeka, damaged in the flood, would be shut down permanently, throwing 1200 CIO members out of jobs, hit the Kansas Council hard.

Protests against the action are building up. Meantime CIO funds have been contributed to aid the victims.

almolive-Peet plant, known in the area as -O-P, where all kinds of soap bars, flakes nd powders are produced, and to reflect ow little these soap products turned out by e millions can do to clean up the appalling ess all around.

Two men were sitting in front of the ant, and we stopped to talk with them.

Both turned out to be CIO workers at OP, members of the Gas, Coke and Chemi- l Workers. One, E. L. Edwards, said he orked in the processing end and had been ere ten years. The other, O. W. Hill, from e shipping department, had 15 years' sen- rity.

Both were working on the clean-up job at e plant, as were most of the other male employes, but they didn't know how long it might take, nor when the plant would be able to get back in production. Meanwhile they were glad to have their pay checks coming in.

Hill and Edwards struck the one hopeful note in this tragic situation. For the time being at least, a majority of the men employed in industrial plants in the devastated area, are being kept on the payroll to do salvage work. They may have no homes to go to at night, but they are working. How long this will last nobody knows.

Leaving the Peet employes, we stopped to talk to a family group sitting dejectedly outside their ruined home across the street from the plant.

The mother, Mrs. O. H. Engelmohr, normally a pleasant-faced, nice-looking woman with curly gray hair, at first was too bitter to say much.

One Family's Plight

But after her young daughter, Evelyn, and her 27-year-old son, O. W. Engelmohr, who belongs to the CIO union at the Peet plant and is still working there on the salvage crew, started telling us the story of their ruined home, the mother began putting in a few words. Her remarks were often chocked off by tears.

The story of the Engelmohrs told is typical of many others we heard later and illustrates the heart of the tragedy that has struck many a CIO family among the thousands of victims in this and other flooded areas.

The Engelmohrs' home was their pride and joy. They have lived there for 29 years, and five children were born there. The elder Engelmohr, who has worked at Swift & Co. for many years, was just on the point of being retired.

With his home paid for and a small pension to live on, he and his wife hoped to live in security the remainder of their lives without ever being a burden on their children.

"To think how hard my dad has worked all his life and then have this happen!" said Evelyn, her eyes full of tears. "That really hurts."

Engelmohr liked to fix up and improve the house, work on the lawn and plant flowers. Loss of some prized dahlias, his son said, hurt his father deeply.

Just before the flood came, the senior Engelmohr had put up some new green and white metal awnings. The fact that they stood up pretty well in the flood while everything else was destroyed, seemed a bitter irony to him.

Into the neat, attractive frame house, surrounded with its well-kept lawn, flowers and shade trees, had gone much hard work and the savings of many years. In it were all the family's cherished belongings of a lifetime.

Now all that is left is the smeared and stained walls and roof. Inside it is a hideous jumble of mudsoaked, broken furniture, plaster, and sodden rags that once were rugs, curtains and bed clothes. Only the keys tell you what was once a piano.

We looked at the sickening sight, standing in the outside doorway. "That's what we have left," said Mrs. Engelmohr.

Army Engineers Blamed For Flood By Farm Union

The National Farmers Union has urged President Truman and Congress to relieve the Army Engineers of all civil works functions, create a Missouri Valley Authority, and set up a national review board to pass on all watershed development plans.

The union declared that the midwest floods have shown "the complete folly and futility of the Army brand of flood control which starts at a river's mouth." The farmers "have had enough, and more than enough," said the union.

CSC Representatives Aid In Flood Work

Charles Ferguson, representative for the CIO Community Services Committee, is at present in Kansas City, Mo., to assist in the organization of flood work.

Originally from Philadelphia, Ferguson has worked in steel, auto and other industries and has held quite a few official positions in various CIO organizations, including the Chester, Pa., CIO Council. He has been with the CIO since 1944.

Another CSC representative now in Kansas City, is Virgil McCormick, who is a full time liaison officer to the Community Chest.

CSC was instrumental last week in getting two CIO members appointed for liaison work with the Red Cross. They are Judson King, Steelworkers, and George Orlich, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

Congressional Log Jam Worst In History

THE LEGISLATIVE log jam created by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in control of the 82nd Congress is the worst in history.

It's so bad that last week even the legislators themselves were forced to admit that it's worse than they realized.

When June 30 arrived and Congress had not passed even one of the dozen major appropriations bills providing funds to run the government, the "lawmakers" passed a stop-gap resolution. The extending measure gave them until July 31 to complete action.

But July 31 passed and Congress still had not passed a single appropriations bill. The legislature sheepishly, but swiftly, "ate" its earlier estimate of the time it would need to complete action.

NOW, through the device of another extending resolution, Congress has until the end of August to act on pending appropriation bills.

While it's true that under the stop-gap measures, government employes are being paid on time, the delay in final enactment of appropriations unquestionably will work hardships in some agencies.

The temporary extending resolution allows the government to spend the monthly amount of money based on last year's appropriations. Nearly all agencies, however, face cuts in funds for the present fiscal year. That means that when the bills finally are approved, they will have to "absorb" the reduction in 10 months instead of the full 12.

The time element, moreover, is particularly important this year, in view of the House Dixiegop coalition's insistence upon retaining the so-called Jensen amendment which will prevent agencies from filling more than one out of every four personnel vacancies which occur.

Personnel officials point out that administration of government inevitably must suffer in such circumstances.

Perhaps because its conscience had been pricked when it had to vote another extension, Congress got the first appropriations bill on President Truman's desk on August 1. True, it was a relatively minor measure appropriating money to run the District of Columbia government, but its passage put an end to hunger and the threat of hunger for nearly 13,000 people on the District's relief rolls.

THE congressional delay in providing funds had brought real hardship to Washington's relief recipients because there are now nearly 100 more cases on the rolls than a year ago.

Since under the stop-gap measure the District could not spend more than it did in 1950, and since prices have risen sharply, many people in the nation's capital went hungry because Congress has administered its affairs so poorly.

The irony of the situation is that the present state of affairs has come about because Congress itself has failed in the very respects for which it spent most of its time in criticizing others.

Most of its energies have been frittered away "investigating" and criticizing the administration for "lack of efficiency." The legislators have been so busy trying to smear President Truman that they just haven't had time to attend to their primary task—that of legislating.

Then, too, Congress has been guilty of one of its own pet "peeves"—when it's done by the other fellow. Absenteeism in the 82nd Congress has been so great that Senate Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.) has threatened Senators not showing up on the floor with possible "arrest" for truancy.

IT USED TO BE that this Congress had vacant seats on only Mondays and Fridays when members from near-by states went home for four-day weekends. A week ago last Tuesday, however, the Senate was forced to withdraw two quorum calls because there weren't enough Senators to form a quorum.

Such a situation on Capitol Hill has given the lobbyists for special interests a field day. They can time the voting so that majorities on their side are assured.

Rissman, Chicago CIO Leader, Dies

Sidney Rissman, one of the founders of the CIO Clothing Workers, died in Chicago Aug. 1.

Labor and civic leaders from throughout the nation attended the funeral services Aug. 3.

Among those present were Frank Rosenblum, secretary of the Clothing Workers, who assisted Rissman in founding the ACWA in 1914; Reuben Block, manager of the ACWA Chicago Joint Board; Hyman Blumberg, ACWA executive vice president, and Rabbi Benjamin H. Birnbaum of Nertamid Congregation.

Rissman was a member of the executive board of the Illinois CIO Council and a vice president of the Chicago CIO Council.

He was president of Local 61 of the AFL Garment Workers in 1910. He became business agent in 1917, after the CIO Clothing Workers was organized, and in 1920 was elected ACWA vice president.

CEREMONY by which Mrs. Vera Buchanan (D. Pa.) became a member of Congress to fill out the unexpired term of her late husband was re-enacted in Washington last week, with Speaker of the House Rayburn (D. Tex.) (center) administering the oath in the presence of her sponsor, Rep. Walters (D. Pa.).

IUE-CIO And UE-CP To Vote In Elections At 3 GE Plants

THE CIO Electrical Workers have petitioned for a National Labor Relations Board election at one of the last major outposts of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, the General Electric Co. plant at Schenectady, N. Y.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey has predicted that the several thousand GE employes there will follow the lead of thousands of other electrical workers and vote for IUE over the CIO-expelled UE. No election date has been set.

At another GE plant in Lynn, Mass., where IUE Local 201 has bargaining rights for 18,000 workers, the CIO union was prepared to give UE its usual shellacking in an election Aug. 16.

At the Cleveland, O., GE plant, where IUE won representation in 20 out of 23 units last year, petitions have been entered for two of the three units where UE still is the bargaining agent.

Aid For Israel Asked By CIO

Financial aid to Israel is of "prime importance" in the American program to strengthen the free world against Communist aggression, Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., has told the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Cowan recalled to the committee the CIO's long record of friendship for Israel and the Israeli labor movement, and cited both CIO Pres. Philip Murray's role as honorary chairman of the National Committee for Labor Israel and the resolution supporting that country adopted at the last CIO convention.

He described U. S. aid to Israel as "crucial" to its stability, and urged a $150 million grant "to make Israel an impregnable fortress for democracy in the Near East."

Two Fellowships At Pendle Hill

Pendle Hill, center for religious and social study maintained by the Society of Friends (Quakers) at Wallingford, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, is offering two fellowships for the 1951-52 academic year.

Applications will be welcomed from men and women in the trade union and cooperative movements. Holders of fellowships spend half their time in study and research, the other half in field work with unions and cooperatives in the Philadelphia area.

The grants cover board, room, tuition and $250 in cash. The academic year runs from Oct. 2, 1951, to June 13, 1952.

Applications should be sent before Aug. 15 to The Secretary, Labor & Cooperative Service, Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

CIO Blasts Move To Ease Trust Law

THE CIO last week hit back at a move in Congress to weaken the nation's anti-trust laws by legalizing price discrimination.

Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., wrote each member of the Senate July 31, enclosing a copy of his statement to the Senate Select Committee on Small Business opposing S. 719 and the companion House measure (H. R. 2820).

He urged all Senators to "work and vote against" the proposal when it came before the Senate.

"S. 719 is a bill to aid the growth of monopoly and the exercise of monopoly power by big business," Cowan said in his statement.

He pointed out that the measure seeks to achieve this result "on behalf of monopoly" by "legalizing the most powerful weapon that can be employed by large and powerful corporations to keep smaller competitors under their control and to suppress competition among themselves."

"That weapon is price discrimination," he added.

COWAN SAID that by selling to customers in one locality at lower prices than it charges other customers throughout the country, a large corporation can punish and put out of business small or local concerns which try to compete with it.

(The government has charged the Atlantic & Pacific stores with engaging in such practices.)

"Thus with negligible financial injury to itself it can inflict fatal injury upon local concerns that dare to sell below the prices it has fixed," Cowan pointed out.

The legislative director said that Congress itself had long ago recognized that price discrimination is a weapon by which monoply can be achieved and competition suppressed.

Prohibitions against price discrimination were written into the anti-trust laws, he pointed out, and the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission may and do bring action against concerns caught using price discrimination to punish competitors.

The pending bill would legalize price discrimination by authorizing monopolies to discriminate as they wish, regardless of the consequences, providing the discriminatory reductions in price are made "in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor."

The effect of this provision is to legalize all discriminations that are made for the purpose of punishing small competitors or for the purpose of keeping competitors in line, Cowan pointed out.

Cowan also noted in his statement that he was filing it with the Select Committee because only it had given opponents of the bill an opportuniy to be heard.

The Standing Committee on Small Business of the Senate recommended the legislation without holding public hearings.

Coast Phone Strike Ends In Victory

THE WAGE pattern in telephone is all settled, but the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. is going to try to force every union on the Coast into striking before it will agree to a new contract.

That's the judgment of veteran organizers and negotiators of the CIO Communications Workers.

To back it up, they point to the 10-day strike of 9000 CWA operators in Northern California, which was settled last week, and to the shorter walkout of 4000 CWA operators in Oregon.

"Hit-and-run" picket line tactics—first tried in the 1950 Western Electric national strike—were used effectively by the phone operators.

Long distance service, overseas radiophones and manual exchanges were hardest hit by the roving pickets, who marched before new PT&T offices daily.

The phone company struck back by locking out plant department and other telephone workers — members both of CWA and the independent Order of Repeatermen and Tolltestboardmen — for respecting the "hello girls" picket lines. As result, National Labor Relations Board charges are pending.

Settlement of the Northern California strike came on July 29 after a 28-hour bargaining session, with CWA winning these major demands:

- A flat 10% wage increase for all operators (the company previously had agreed to 10% only if it covered all contract costs). Wage boosts will range from $3 to $10 weekly.
- Shortening of the progression, or experience schedule from 7½ to 6½ years.
- Upgrading of wage scales in 38 cities and towns.
- A number of substantial improvements in working conditions and grievance rights of the union.
- Dropping of several "retrogressive" demands of PT&T, notably a "no-strike" clause.

A. T. Jones, CWA international vice president, joined Joe Beardorff, CWA district director, and the local bargaining committee in the negotiations. Mannie Silva was area strike director.

CIO assistance to the striking phone operators was offered by Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, the Contra Costa and San Francisco CIO Councils, and locals of the CIO Steelworkers and Oil Workers.

Give A Buck To PAC

Can't Fire Member Failing To Pay Assessment — NLRB

UNION assessments — for strike funds, building programs or union papers — got a gratuitous slap last week from the National Labor Relations Board.

In another controversial case involving the CIO United Auto Workers, the NLRB ruled that employes covered by union shop contracts cannot be dropped from their jobs if they fail to pay the union-directed special assessments.

The Board's unanimous decision held that such payments do not come under the definition of monthly dues and initiation fees —payment of which may properly be required as a condition for holding a job under a union shop contract.

The ruling affected the UAW's pact with Intl. Harvester Co. at Louisville, Ky. It declared that the contract was not a "bar" to a new NLRB election sought by the AFL Carpenters Union and the unaffiliated, Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

A CURIOUS angle of the case lies in the fact that the UAW local at the Harvester plant has no right—under the UAW constitution—to levy a special assessment anyway.

The last UAW convention, which increased auto union dues, amended its constitution to forbid assessments of any kind, by either the national union or the locals.

The pact at Harvester, running five years and signed before that convention action, provided that each union member, as a condition of employment, must keep up his union membership "to the extent of current monthly union dues, general assessments and initiation fees, if any . . . "

Basis of the NLRB action, however, was Taft-Hartley language which forbids the dropping of members from the union — and hence, from their jobs where union shop pacts are in force—except for non-payment of initiation fees or "periodic dues."

THE BOARD'S interpretation was that assessments do not qualify under that language of Taft-Hartley.

In making its decision that the contract was not a bar to an election, the NLRB then ordered a new poll within the next 30 days among the plant's 1500 employes.

The Board sought to justify its decision by maintaining that Congress wrote that section of the Taft-Hartley law with the "De Mille" case in mind.

Cecil De Mille, the Hollywood bigshot, got much publicity when he refused to pay a one-dollar assessment levied by a radio performers' union to fight a proposed anti-closed shop law in California.

NLRB Kills Union Shop Rule Threatening 5000 Contracts

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board, by a 3 to 1 vote on Aug. 2 reversed a two-week-old decision that threatened nearly 5000 union shop contracts signed by CIO unions during the 1947-49 period.

By its latest action, the Board held that these contracts stand as a bar to elections, sought by competing unions for the duration of the agreement. The Board's decision and its later reversal, involved the contract of the CIO Auto Workers at Canton, Ohio.

In its first decision the Board had cleared the way for a craft union to get an election, despite the UAW's five year contract with the company.

The NLRB had at first decided that because CIO national officers had not signed Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavits until 1949, union shop elections and subsequent contracts won by CIO unions betwen 1947 and 1949 were subject to challenge.

That decision brought forth stormy protests from CIO unions, which argued that the Board had gone far beyond the limit required by T-H in making its Ford-Canton decision.

It also brought an announcement from Sen. Taft (R. O.), co-sponsor of the act, that he would introduce a bill in Congress legalizing the elections. Since all CIO national officers have now signed the non-Communist affidavits. he explained, it seemed "wholly unnecessary" to hold new elections.

An NLRB spokesman said it was the first time in the Board's 16-year history that it had reversed itself on a single case.

Challenge WSB Control Over Wages Paid Seamen Shipping To Foreign Ports

TWO CIO unions, the National Martime Union and the American Radio Association, have challenged the right of the Wage Stabilization Board to review wage increases they recently negotiated with major shipping companies.

In a memorandum submitted to the WSB by Herman Cooper, general counsel for both unions, the seamen and radio operators contended the Board has no legal right to pass on the terms of the agreement because the 10% wage formula does not apply to men engaged in foreign shipping.

In support of this contention, Cooper cited Section 713 of the Defense Production Act which says:

"Provisions of this act shall be applicable to the U. S., its territories and possessions and the District of Columbia."

The memorandum quoted from U. S. Supreme Court decisions to back up the unions' view that American ships engaged in foreign commerce were not part of the U. S. within the meaning of the price wage control law.

UNION spokesmen have estimated that 90% of the membership of the two unions are employed by lines engaged in foreign trade. They concede that WSB authorization would be required for the remaining 10%.

The outcome of the case will not only have a bearing on the wages of 86,000 workers in the maritime industry, but might also influence the status of employes of trans-oceanic airlines and workers of American corporations employed abroad.

The two unions signed a contract with major Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping companies after an 11-day strike last month which provided an 8% direct pay raise on top of a 6.3% increase won by the unions last October.

In addition, the basic work week was cut from 48 to 44 hours, with a further cut to 40 hours to become effective Dec. 16.

The companies have complained that the combined effect of the wage increase and the drop in weekly hours, plus liberalized vacations and other concessions in the new contract will lift the earnings of seamen well above the 10% wage formula established by WSB.

Muench Wage-Hour Head In N.Y.-N.J. Area

Frank J. Muench has been appointed regional director for the New York-New Jersey region of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

He succeeds Arthur J. White, who resigned to become director of the recently organized Regional Wage Stabilization Board. He has been a member of the division's staff since 1939 and assistant regional director since 1944.

Cost-Of-Living Order Continues

WSB Eases Rules On Merit Pay, Bonuses

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week liberalized its regulations on merit pay increases, and authorized payment of certain types of periodic bonuses without board approval.

It also extended its earlier regulation—which would have expired July 31—allowing wage increases under cost-of-living clauses pending adoption of a permanent board policy.

The regulation provides that such increases may be paid if they are covered by a contract signed before Jan. 25, 1951, even though they may pierce the WSB's 10% formula.

The new merit pay raise regulation will, in the words of Chairman George W. Taylor, "allow maximum flexibility but avoid a flank assault on stabilization."

The bonus ruling authorized "customary bonus-practices" under certain limitations without applying them against the 10% wage increase formula.

The merit increase regulation applies to workers paid on a time basis—by hour, week, or month. It covers white collar workers as well as production employes.

IN NO CASE can merit increases or changes in piece rates be used as an excuse for boosting prices, the board said.

Employers who use "rate ranges" for each job—paying a worker more as he improves or gains experience on a particular job—may increase pay for merit or length of service by one of the following methods:

1. According to past practices: Whatever the employer's actual increases amounted to in 1950, except that the top rate for each job may not be raised.

2. Advancing a worker's rate up to 6%, but again the top rate must remain unchanged.

3. Following an established plan for a group of workers that was in actual operation on Jan. 25, 1951. Such a plan must have maximum and minimum limits for each job and must set limits on the total amount of merit raises that normally may be made each year.

This kind of program can be followed even if it results in increases that aggregate more than 6% of the group's straight time pay.

THE BONUS regulation permits companies to continue making payments that are usually made once or twice a year, such as at Christmas or at the end of a fiscal year.

It does not apply to bonuses computed more often than every three months, nor to incentive type bonuses directly related to hours worked or units produced.

In order to continue in operation without board approval, a bonus plan must conform to the following standards:

1. It must be based on an established plan which sets forth a formula for computing the bonus.

2. It must have been in continuous operation since Jan. 25, or it must have been in a written agreement completed before Jan. 25, 1951.

3. The method of computing it must not be changed from the method used in 1950.

4. If a company does not have an established plan, it may go on paying bonuses to workers as long as the amount paid in one year does not exceed that paid to a worker in the preceeding year.

5. If an employer wants to increase bonus payments by changing the formula for computing the bonuses, he must apply that increase against the 10% allowable wage boost.

United Front Pays At Flint

THE CIO'S newest affiliate, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, is finding it pays to present a united labor front when dealing with an anti-union employer.

When the Engineers voted to strike at Station WTAC, Flint, Mich., on July 13 because of alleged unfair labor practices and prolonged negotiations, the CIO members expected to have to fight the battle alone.

They found, however, that their picket line was respected from the beginning by both CIO and AFL unions. The strike, now in its fourth week, is still receiving the support of all organized labor in Flint.

Officials of the AFL Flint and Genesee County Building Trades Council were first to notify CIO Regional Director Robert Carter that they would give 100% backing to the strike. Other unions have followed their example.

In another NABET action, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election at NBC's TV Station WNBW in Washington, D. C., to determine if non-performing employes in the program department desire to be represented by NABET.

"Got a TV set I presume. I only sit for families that have them."

California CIO Steps Up PAC To Help 'Unhorse Reaction'

By WILLIAM MILLIS

"REACTION IS in the saddle and we have to unhorse it!"

That was the challenge to the second convention of the California CIO Council—just as Congress was finishing the job of sticking the knife into labor and consumers.

To organize effectively in '51 in preparation for '52, the California CIO convention—after much debate, many caucuses and two roll call votes—authorized a new and expanded legislative and political action program.

The convention was held in San Francisco July 27-29.

Established by the convention was a special state legislation and political education fund, to be financed by an additional 2c per capita on all affiliated unions. On a statewide basis, the program is comparable to the citizenship fund set up by the last Auto Workers' convention.

A Prime Goal

A prime goal of CIO under the new program is to make use of California's initiative and referendum.

These will be used to seek enactment of a little Wagner Act, a union security bill, fair practices legislation and other measures which have been blocked for years in the big business and big farmer-controlled California Legislature.

Haywood Wished Speedy Recovery

Delegates to the California CIO convention sent the following telegram to CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood while he was a patient at Mercy Hospital Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"California CIO Industrial Union Council in convention assembled at San Francisco offers prayers to Almighty for your quick recovery, and calls upon your indomitable will to assert itself over mere flesh.

"The labor movement, your life passion, has many tasks yet for you. We have problems here in California that await your counsel. Love from everyone."

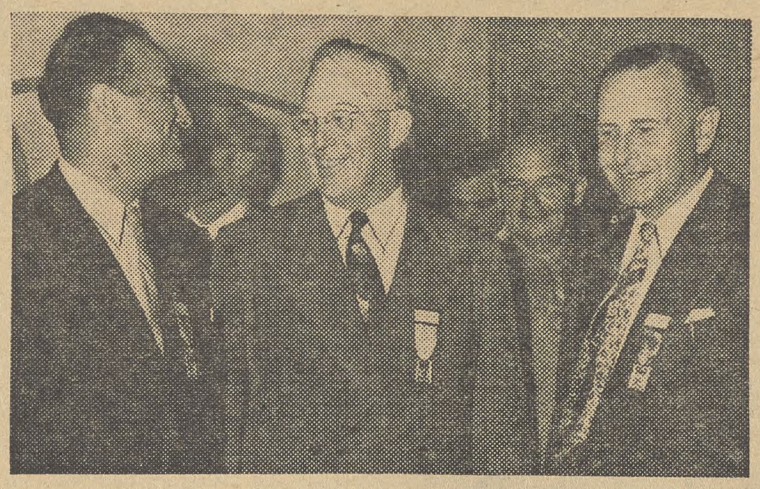
The 125,000—member, Council's goal is a "political realignment" to "bring farm, labor and all liberal forces together in an alliance for political action . . . through which political parties will become responsible for delivery to the people of the policies and programs for which they vote in elections."

The California CIO's new political education fund will be used also in support of general PAC education and organization and in state and local campaigns.

It will also be employed in support of CIO legislative representatives at Sacramento during legislative sessions, and to back a campaign to end the state's long-standing cross-filing system.

While the immense political action task took much of the convention's attention, the California CIO acted on a number of immediate economic and legislative issues.

Full and hearty backing—and a pledge of financial and other assistance as necessary — was pledged to the Communications Workers on behalf of 9000 CWA telephone operators then on strike against Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. throughout Northern California.



"HYSTERICAL LEGISLATION" was condemned by Gov. Earl Warren of California (center) at the California CIO Council convention at San Francisco. With him are Council Secy.-Treas. John A. Despol (left) and Council Pres. Manuel Dias.

The Oil Workers, likewise, were offered full assistance in seeking to reverse recent NLRB decisions tossing out blacklist cases dating from the 1948 statewide oil strike.

Ask Effective Controls

The convention wired Congressional conferees on the Defense Production Act demanding a law which will "effectively control inflation for the consumer and protect our defense mobilization program."

The Council opposed the pending state constitutional amendment to write the Levering "loyalty oath" into the constitution. It declared "the safety of our country and freedom rests upon more solid and dependable shoulders than professional patriots and loyalty bugs."

Top officers who led the Council in its first year since organization —after cleaning out of commieline groups in command of the former California Council — were re-elected without opposition.

They are President Manuel Dias, of UAW-CIO Local 76, Oakland, and Secy.-Treas. John A. Despol, of Steelworkers Local 2018, Los Angeles. Also elected was an executive board of 25 from the several international unions.

The challenge to CIO members to "unhorse reaction" and to "remember '52 in '51" came from David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee and Steelworkers' international secretary-treasurer.

Reaction Assailed

McDonald—who also is assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston—spoke "as a labor man and not a government official" and assailed the drive in Congress for "no price controls and absolute wage controls."

Warning that Soviet Russia would "rather conquer America by rampant inflation, and our reactionaries seem to agree with them," McDonald said "we of the CIO have fought a good fight against the reaction of Communism, but now we must fight the other fight against reaction on the right. We can win that fight but it is going to take work."

Another top CIO official, Joseph A. Beirne, condemned "unrealistic" controls imposed on labor with no effective controls on prices.

Beirne, CWA president and a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, said "the 10% formula now is even more unrealistic than when it was established. Unless that formula is increased, there will be no other recourse to American workers than to demonstrate their disapproval."

California's Gov. Earl Warren, speaking at his first State CIO convention, urged expansion of the state health-disability insurance and unemployment insurance programs to "find some better way to meet the high cost of medical care."

'Magnificent Job' —Murray To Confab

Greetings of CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the California State convention for "a magnificent job in the past year" were sent to the San Francisco convention.

They were delivered by David J. McDonald, Steelworkers and PAC secretary-treasurer.

McDonald voiced a similar message from Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, and added this pledge by Haywood:

"CIO is not going to rest until every worker in California is free from the last vestige of Communist domination of unions."

He was warmly applauded by convention delegates when he attacked "hysterical" legislation supposedly aimed at Communists, and particularly for his veto of one such bill recently voted by the legislature.

The convention speakers—USA Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes and George L. P. Weaver, former director of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee—emphasized the urgency of intensified action in support of CIO's civil rights program so as to "close the gap between what we preach and say about democracy and what we do."

The CIO regional directors in California, Irwin L. DeShetler of Los Angeles and Tim Flynn of San Francisco, urged the Council to continue in the union-building program.

'Prohibition Wedge'

You Won't Like Higher Taxes On Your Beer

PROHIBITION must not be reimposed on the U. S. under the guise of a tax law, Pres. Karl F. Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers last week told the Senate Finance Committee, now considering new tax legislation.

"Fanatical forces of prohibition, which are ceaslessly active in our national and state capitals, view any increase in alcoholic beverage taxes as a step toward prohibition," Feller said. He branded proposed increases "unfair, ill-advised an short-sighted."

Moreover, Feller pointed out, a higher tax rate may actually mean much less in total tax income. He warned that additional taxes on beer, "the workingman's drink," might place it beyond reach of the public and destroy the industry.

Feller said that in recent years "the size of the beer glass has been shrinking and its price has been rising," primarily because of increased taxes. He noted that the federal tax on beer has jumped from $5 to $8 a barrel, while state taxes range from 62c per barrel (in California) to $14.40 (in South Carolina).

Other Taxes

There are also numerous additional local taxes, federal and state license and permit fees, as well as general corporation taxes on breweries.

The union president said that the "saturation point" on beer taxes has already been reached, and that diminishing returns have already set in. In 1947, he pointed out, the amount collected in federal beer taxes amounted to almost $703 million, but in 1950 the total fell to $662 million.

Many of the same facts also apply to proposed increases in the taxation of distilled spirits from $9 to $10.50 per proof gallon, Feller said.

Heavier taxation, he warned, would bring back the racketeer, hijacker, bootlegger and speakeasy and "would be an invitation to organized crime on a national scale."

"This Committee and this Congress," he added, "have no mandate to reintroduce national prohibition. I assume that this Committee and this Congress are too well aware of the social catastrophe which is called the 'Noble Experiment' to even contemplate its restoration."

Feller's remarks underscored the fact that a higher tax rate alone does not necessarily mean a higher tax income for Uncle Sam.

Figures Support CIO

The CIO in previous testimony has urged that most of the increased taxes necessary to pay for defense should be obtained through increases in the excess profits on corporations and, by plugging loopholes in the present tax law.

Figures released by the Dept. of Commerce last month reveal that private industry wage and salary income is falling off, although the total of personal income is increasing.

Wages and salaries were at about the $140 billion annual rate in May, about $1 billion lower than in April, but personal income totaled $249.5 billion—about $500 million more than in April.

This means that most of the increase in personal income came to those on farms and in farm and in businesses, in dividends and interest, rents received by landlords, and other types of individual income.

In other words, the workers' wages fell by $1 billion while gains to capital went up $1½ billion.

Corporation profits are more than double the previous record set in World War II, but spokesmen for big business are trying to pressure Congress to shift most of the tax burden upon the lower-paid, wage and salary workers.

Railroads' Plea

Typical of their approach is the statement of the Association of American Railroads to the Senate Finance Committee. The AAR said proposed increases in corporation income taxes would hamper the railroads in expanding to meet the needs of the defense program.

J. Carter Fort, representing the association, claimed that railroads must rely primarily on earnings to finance expansion.

Fort conveniently forgot that the railroads are among the big benefactors of the tax write-off scheme made possible under the terms of the Defense Production Act.

Corporations have been getting "certificates of necessity" permitting them to write off 50 to 85% of the cost of new facilities within five years. Nearly 3000 such authorizations, amounting to $8½ billion, have been granted.

In the week just before Fort testified, more than $140 million of $395 million approved that week under the program went to railroad equipment and expansion projects. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. alone got concessions on a project costing $51,936,200.

Test Vote Lost In TV Ad Fight

A VOTE last week on a sample issue before the Common Council failed to settle the question of commercial programs on a proposed city-owned television station in Milwaukee.

The Council agreed to postpone final action till Sept. 11. Earlier, CIO-backed non-commercial forces lost, 12 to 13, when the sample issue was put up to test Council reaction.

Commercial broadcasting on the city station would reverse the agreement made with the Federal Communications Commission last April to reserve a television channel for "non-commercial educational purposes."

Fred A. Erchul, secretary-treasurer of the Milwaukee Industrial Union Council, said the CIO position was that mass communication media which help form public opinion should not be entirely controlled by commercial interests.

At least one TV station, he maintained, should be used for education and cultural purposes.

U. S. System Of Jobless Pay Asked By CIO

THE CIO last week asked President Truman to call upon Congress to enact an "adequate" national system of unemployment insurance to be tied in with the social security system.

The request was served on the President in a letter signed by Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Committee on Social Security and president of the Textile Workers.

Rieve cited unemployment in auto and electrical plants because of the defense programs, layoffs in Kansas and nearby states due to the flood, and joblessness in some consumer industries.

"We believe this is an appropriate time," he wrote, "for you again to urge Congress to enact legislation to prevent the hardships that result under present inadequate state laws, which make up little more than one-third of lost wages for most of our jobless members.

"With profits virtually guaranteed to many manufacturers and continuing at amazingly high levels, wage earners should not in contrast be suddenly left without enough to cover the cost of rent, food, and other essentials.

"The inadequacies of existing state unemployment insurance laws were spelled out in your message to the last Congress on Apr. 6, 1950.

"The increased cost of living has more than nullified any modest improvements in benefit levels that have since been enacted by state legislatures.

"The CIO believes the federal government should establish an adequate national system of unemployment insurance, coordinated with old age and survivors insurance and affording all workers proper protection, regardless of where they live.

"Proper handling of defense manpower problems likewise requires a coordinated U. S. Employment Service rather than 51 independent systems . . ."

Indiana's Action Cuts Off U. S. Funds

Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing last week cut off $18 million in federal welfare funds earmarked for Indiana because of the State Legislature's recent enactment of a law requiring that recipients' names be made available to the public.

Ewing had no choice under federal legislation. This specifically provides that if a state wishes to receive federal funds, it must submit a program for approval.

Congress also required that each program "must . . . provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of the program."

The Indiana Legislature, which is Republican-dominated, was warned of the consquences when the act was before it and passed it over the veto of Gov. Henry F. Schricker. State GOP leaders flayed Ewing for refusing to defy Congress and continue the grant.

Office Wages Rise In N. Y. C.

OFFICE workers in New York City have at last caught up with a few of the increases in the cost of living that have been bedevilling them for the last couple of decades.

A survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that their earnings increased by 15% to 20% between February, 1948, when a previous study was made, and April, 1951.

The survey was based on the wages paid some 565,000 workers in the city's five boroughs employed by more than 650 concerns which voluntarily supplied payroll information. The results are considered representative of the wages paid in 4200 establishments employing 1.3 million workers.

The figures made public show that wages increased from $6 to $8 a week for most white collar job classifications studied.

Secret Ballot Keeps 'Coerced' Strikers Out

The company said the union was keeping the men out by coercion. So a secret vote was taken by outsiders. The vote: To return, 38; to stay out, 127.

About 175 members of the CIO Chemical Workers, walked out at the Great Lakes Carbon Co. plant at St. Louis on July 19 in a dispute over seniority promotions. The company made a back-to-work proposal, asked for a secret vote. The union agreed. The vote was supervised by R. Walston Chubb, an attorney, and Prof. Joseph Klamon, of Washington Univ.

Is Ex-Rep. Thomas In Chips? U. S. Hopes So—To Get Fine

THINGS apparently have been going fine again for J. Parnell Thomas, former Republican Representative from New Jersey, who recently was released from prison after defrauding the government.

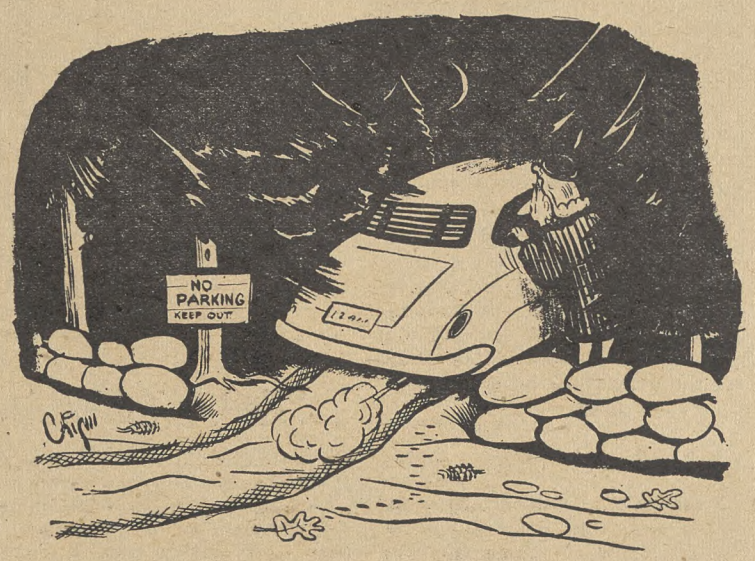
Thomas reportedly is planning to purchase a chain of three newspapers in Bergen County, N. J.

If the reports are true, the government hopes that things may be fine enough for it to collect a $10,000 fine imposed on Thomas with the prison sentence for padding his Congressional payroll and exacting kick-backs from his employes.

U. S. Attorney Grover C. Richman announced last week that he had begun to recheck Thomas' financial position.

"We intend to collect the fine," Richman said. "If an informal inquiry shows that Thomas has acquired income to go into the publishing business, we will then make a formal investigation with a view of making him pay the fine."

Thomas first came to public disgrace through his high-handed actions in ignoring witnesses' rights when he was chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was paroled from the Federal House of Correction at Danbury, Conn., last September after serving nine months of a six-to-18 month sentence.



"Good evening, have you people contributed to the community fund lately?"

Mass. GOP Aims To Hurt Jobless Pay

A TERRIFIC struggle over Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation is being fought in the State Legislature.

The fight has been going on for several months. On one side—the side that wants to cripple the law and make it increasingly unpopular with employers—are the Republicans and Massachusetts Council for Employment Security.

The Democrats under the leadership of Gov. Paul A. Dever are seeking to retain and strengthen the present law.

The aim of the Republicans, according to Albert Clifton, Massachusetts CIO Council legislative agent, is to make the employers so unemployment-compensation-conscious that they will fight every claim for the benefits.

THE SAME gimmick to accomplish this purpose is in every one of the five bills introduced by the Republicans at this session. Every cent that is paid out in unemployment compensation would be charged to each employer's reserve fund, which is established through a payroll tax.

The Democrats have been fighting off this GOP foray, but the outcome of the struggle is still uncertain.

A bill containing Dever's proposals to build up the unemployment compensation funds and to retain the present payments of $25 for 23 weeks, died in committee because the Republicans would not consent to an extension of the hearings.

Two Republican-backed measure—both designed to make employers fight every unemployment compensation claim—are now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

There is a possibility that the Democrats who control the Committee may report out a measure containing Dever's proposals.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

During Mr. Haywood's absence this column is being prepared by members of his staff.

I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to my many friends of the CIO in all our unions—international, national and local—for the kind expressions sent to me in many ways during my recent confinement in the hospital. I am happy to report that the operation was successful and I am now out of the hospital. I am going for a rest and will soon be back with you all, rolling our unions on. In the meantime, R. J. Thomas will continue with the splendid work he is doing. I also want to especially extend my thanks to the staff members in the field who have been so loyal and are doing such great work. My appreciation to all of you.

REG. DIR. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Charles Levy Co., the Clothing Workers emerged with a victory by a 12 to 3 vote. Union Rep. Sam Krips was in charge of the campaign.

Allan Haywood

W. J. Trombley of the Oil Workers reports a representation election victory at the Gulf Refinery, Neville Island, Pa., by the following vote: eligible 192, OWIU-CIO 112, no union 61, challenged 13.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that CIO Local Industrial Union 1767 won a representation election at the Keller Packing Co., Inc., Orcas, Wash., by a unanimous vote of 36 to 0. In a union shop election among members of LIU-CIO 1584, who are employes of the National Farmers Union Service Corp., Seattle, Wash., the vote was 58 for and 1 against. All election arrangements were handled by the local union officers.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the International Harvester Co. parts warehouse, Memphis, Tenn., the workers favored the UAW-CIO by a vote of 51 to 33 for the AFL Teamsters. This campaign was conducted by UAW Rep. James Harden.

A. F. Hartung, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Priest River Lumber Co., Priest River, Ida., eligible 19, IWA-CIO 10, no 9; Schotthoefer Logging Co., Lyons, Ore., eligible 15, IWA-CIO 11, no 4; Schaeffer-Hitchcock Corp., Sandpoint, Ida., eligible 21, IWA 15, no 5; L. D. McFarland Co., Sandpoint, eligible 20, IWA-CIO 17, no 3; Hitchner and Hitchner, Sandpoint, eligible 12, IWA 9, no 3; Tyrrell County Lumber Co., Columbia, N. C., eligible 82, IWA-CIO 51, no 18; Leon C. Thompson Lumber Co., Chocowinity, N. C., eligible 28, IWA-CIO 18, no 4.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the General Electric Co. plant at Auburn, N. Y., by the following vote: IUE 18, IAM 0, void 2, neither 2.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Furniture Workers won a representation election at Sun Glow Industries, Inc., Logan, O., by a vote of 74 to 37 for the AFL. Dir. of Orgn. William Gilbert and Rep. Frank Hargroves were in charge of the campaign, and the CIO Shoe Workers in Logan gave a great deal of assistance. In a representation election at the Ternstedt Corp. (GM), the timekeepers voted 33 to 14 in favor of the UAW-CIO. In a union shop election cafeteria workers of the North American Aviation Corp., who are members of the UAW, voted 41 to 0 in favor of the union shop. Intl. Rep. Waldo Sneary handled the election.

Pres. Martin Wagner of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers reports two representation election victories: Koppers Coke Co., Westfield, N. J., UGC-&CWA-CIO 46, no union 3, challenged 3, void 1; oil mill plant of Swift & Co., Portageville, Mo., UGC-&CWA-CIO 33, no union 3, challenged 1. The latter was organized by Intl. Rep. Martin R. Wente.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the Transport Service Employees, CIO, won a representation election at the American Celcure Wood Preserving Corp. by a vote of UTSE-CIO 27, against 2.

FTC Cracks Down On Standard Oil

Federal Trade Commission last week ordered five Standard Oil Cos. and Atlas Supply Co., which they control, to discontinue certain monopolistic practices. The order affects "TBA" products, tires, batteries and accessories.

This action affirmed the decision of a trial examiner filed on June 5. Standard Cos. and Atlas Co. must not use their combined purchasing power to force discounts and rebates, the Commission ruled.

The ruling forbids any "combination, conspiracy or planned common course" by the Standard-Atlas combination which would force tire and accessory makers to sell at lower prices to the combine.

Standard Oil Cos. named were those of Ohio, Kentucky, California, New Jersey and Indiana.

More Women Workers

More women are going to California manufacturing plants, the State Dept. of Industrial Relations reported last week.

A steady seven month rise in the number of women employed has brought the total to a post-war high. Significantly, the report added, larger numbers are employed in durable goods industries.

Peril To U. S. Fails To Halt 'Oil Grab' Plans

TEXAS, Louisiana and California were voted a "gift" of $40 billion by the House last week.

But most of the benefit would go to the big oil companies. The American people would be the losers.

It happened this way:

Back in the 30's, private oil companies began to take millions of dollars in oil from the lands under the ocean off the coasts of these three states. Assuming that the land belonged to them, the states leased oil rights to the companies.

The U. S. then had a Secretary of Interior named "Honest" Harold Ickes. He questioned the title of the states to this land, and in 1938 urged the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to authorize a suit to determine ownership and control of offshore oil lands.

The war delayed action, but in 1945, President Truman, acting on Ickes' recommendation, ordered the Attorney General to file suit against California. The powerful oil lobby got busy in Congress at once.

Even before the Supreme Court had ruled, Congress passed a "quitclaim" bill giving full title to the submerged land to the coastal states. President Truman vetoed the measure, pointing out that Congress was not the "appropriate forum" to determine the fate of a legal question "of great importance to the Nation."

Three Court Rulings

In 1947, the Supreme Court handed down a ruling against California. The court said that the U. S. had "paramount rights" to the "lands, minerals and other things" under the ocean off the California coast.

The following year, the Dept. of Justice filed similar suits against Louisiana and Texas, and in 1950 the Supreme Court also ruled against these states.

The oil lobby continued to exert pressure "in the right places." Immediately after the first Supreme Court ruling, the House, in 1948, passed another quitclaim bill.

That was in the Republican-dominated 80th Congress, and the vote was 257 to 29. Only seven Republicans voted against the bill.

The measure was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but then the historic legislative snarl for which the 80th Congress is remembered came to the people's aid. Despite lobby urgings, the measure never reached the Senate floor.

U. S. Needs Oil

Meanwhile, President Truman has been trying to get Congress to pass a law giving the government authority to lease offshore lands for development to private oilmen.

The oil is urgently needed for defense purposes, but Congress has ignored that fact. It has been sitting on the President's request, while hatching the measure which the House approved last week.

In terms of national defense, Congressional apathy on this issue means that, if war should break out, the U. S. would be faced with a shortage of 500,000 barrels of oil a day. The U. S. is already importing oil.

The under-water oil resources are estimated to contain at least 13 billion barrels. The "dispute" over ownership has seriously delayed development of wells, as well as geophysical exploration of the area.

Another Veto Likely

The new bill approved by the House would give the oil land in the coastal seas back to the states. The oil companies find exploitation of natural resources much easier to effect when they deal with state officials.

President Truman has indicated that he will again veto any "state rights" bill.

The House vote, 265 to 109, was, however, sufficient to override his veto, and Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), sponsor of the measure, was confident that the Senate also would not only pass the measure but would do so by more than a two-thirds margin.

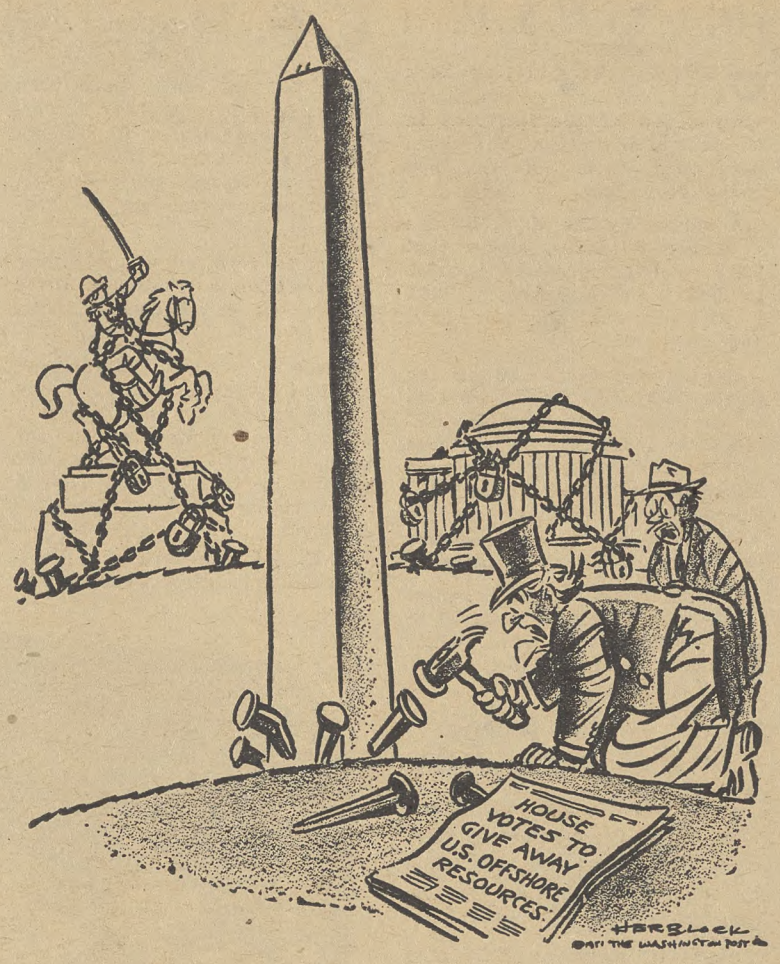
If Congress should pass the law over the President's veto, however, it would not mean more production of oil. There is serious doubt that Congress has the legal authority to dispose of the lands in question.

Delay pending another Supreme Court ruling would seem to be a certainty.

Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman told the Senate Interior Committee this year at tidelands hearings that, whether the Senators acting for the oil interests "like it or not," the Constitution makes the Supreme Court the final arbiter of disputes between states and the federal government.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, pointed out that it would be impossible for the states to own the land because of its status in international law. Perlman supported this view.

While the battle between the special interests and the federal government over this issue was pending in the court, the nation would be denied even the use of the oil in the undersea lands. It might even place the nation in grave peril.



—From Washington Post

"No Use Taking Any Chances These Days"

3 Subversive Control Board Members OKd

THE SENATE judiciary Committee has approved three of the President's nominations to the Subversive Activities Control Board, set up under the McCarran Communist control law.

Approval of the appointments had been blocked by McCarran since last year in order that he could keep a club over the Board during its public hearings to determine whether the Communist Party must register under his law.

At the same time, however, the committee took an indirect slap at the most liberal member of the board, former Rep. Charles LaFollette (R. Ind.), by failing to act on his nomination. McCarran has been critical of LaFollette's insistence that the Communists be given a fair hearing.

A fifth member of the board and its chairman, Republican Lawyer Seth W. Richardson, recently resigned his post.

MC CARRAN, a most active supporter of Spanish Dictator Franco in Congress, has also blocked confirmation of the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights.

That unit was created by President Truman last January to study the problem of providing internal security while at the same time protecting individual rights and freedoms.

The Commission is headed by Admiral Nimitz and many other prominent citizens from both major parties. Although the House voted to exempt the members from the "conflict of interest" laws, McCarran, as chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee, succeeded in bottling up this measure.

His action has prevented a study not only of the impact of internal security laws on individual rights, but also an independent survey of the workability and effectiveness of the laws—including McCarran's own — intended to protect the nation from sabotage and subversion.

"Seriously concerned" by the delay, President Truman two weeks ago took steps to at least partially get around McCarran's block.

He ordered the National Security Council, made up of key Cabinet officers and top defense officials, to investigate the way the Government loyalty program is being administered and whether changes are needed.

Aid Medical Education, Marshall Says

DEFENSE Secy. George C. Marshall last week tried to prod Congress into acting on the program of federal aid to medical education, which the legislature has been sitting on for some time.

Marshall warned that the number of physicians, dentists and nurses is "well below" civilian and military needs.

He added, "There is a much greater threat of large-scale civilian disasters resulting from the existence of more modern weapons which we can expect will be used against us."

His remarks were contained in a letter to Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The Defense Secretary said federal aid to medical schools is needed to keep up high professional standards and, at the same time, make sure that medical schools educate the maximum numbers which their facilities will support.

Murray's committee some time ago approved a bill (S. 337) to provide emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental and nursing education, but the Senate has not yet considered it. There has been no action in the House.

Following receipt of Marshall's letter, Murray said the measure will be up for Senate debate in a few days.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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8% Cost-Of-Living Rise Is Predicted; Johnston Sees Food Prices Jumping

(See Story Page 3)

WELCOME HOME: When Tony Troilo—who lost both feet in the Korean War—returned to see his former fellow workers at the Allen Iron & Steel Co. plant at Norristown, Pa., he was warmly greeted. Tony (in the front center of the photo) is receiving a $2000 check from Pres. Kenneth Hoffman of Steelworkers' Local 2296 at the plant. On the other side is Richard Davidson, staff representative of USA-CIO Dist. 7, whose members voluntarily contributed the money. Tony hopes to return to his former job of operating the drill press which appears in the background. Troilo's feet were frozen when North Koreans — who had captured him — forced him to march barefooted in the snow for 21 days. He also is an Army veteran of World War II.

McCarthy, Under Attack, Continues Smear Tactics

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) on Aug. 9 named 26 persons in the State Dept. whom he claims are charged with "Communist" activities.

But the Senate's smear artist had difficulties of his own. Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) called for his ouster after a Senate Elections subcommittee denounced McCarthy's part in the 1950 Maryland campaign, in which former Sen. Tydings (D) was beaten. (See Page 12.)

New CIO Insurance Pact Sets Industry Precedent

A precedent-setting agreement has been negotiated by the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Wage and working conditions provisions in the new pact, now awaiting union ratification, are well above industry standards. The agreement provides for a 14% commission, to be increased to 15% next year; union shop, dues check-offs and better grievance arbitration. (See Page 2.)

CIO Insurance Agents Win First Hancock Contract

A CONTRACT agreement that will make the industrial insurance agents of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. the highest paid in the business was reached last week between the CIO Insurance Co. the highest paid in ganizing Committee and the company.

The agreement remains to be ratified by vote of the general membership. It is the first reached since the IAWOC won bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election in May.

The new pact calls for a flat wage increase of $7.14 per week. The weekly premium collection commission was increased to 14% and goes to 15% in January 1952. The commission paid by competing companies averages 12½%.

In addition, the agents will get "continuing" commissions on policy renewals as long as they remain with the company. This applies to all policies sold since Jan. 1, 1947. In other companies the agents only receive commissions on the first few years' renewals. All other commissions, flat allowances, bonuses and expense arrangements also have been increased.

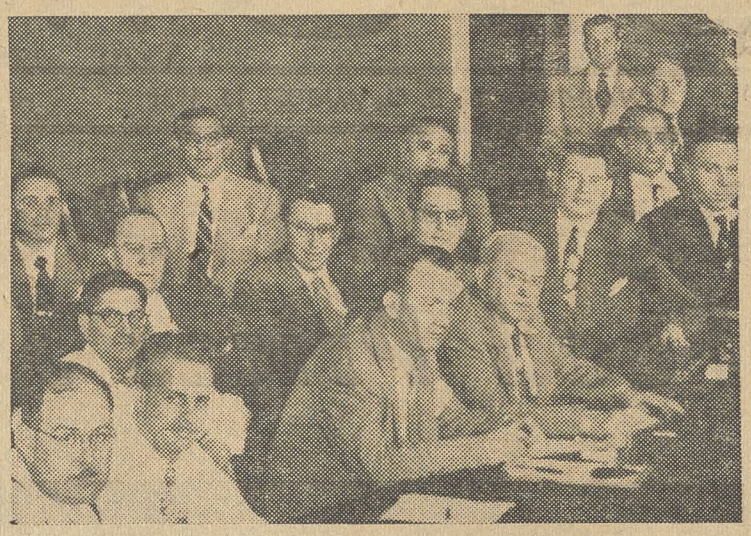
The contract also calls for paid vacations, the union shop, check-off of dues, and improved arbitration procedure which covers all grievances, including discharges.

THE CONTRACT is to run until June 30, 1935, with reopenings in April and October 1952, and April, 1953. All phases of the contract can be discussed at reopenings, and the union reserves the right to terminate the contract and take economic action if necessary. About 6000 agents are covered.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and councils, participated in the initial negotiations. He expressed satisfaction over the terms of the agreement.

"I am happy that we were able to win the improved working conditions and increased compensation for the Hancock agents," he said, "Our next task is to organize agents in the other big insurance companies and negotiate comparable contracts for them."

Organizing campaigns are currently under way at Metropolitan, Prudential and Boston Mutual life insurance companies.



ANOTHER CIO FIRST: Under the leadership of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (fourth from the left) the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee has reached its first agreement with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. Haywood is surrounded by some of the other Committee negotiators.

Indiana CIO Hits Act On Jobless

The Indiana CIO Council has issued a formal demand that the Indiana Legislature meet in special session and either repeal legislation which is costing the State $18 million in federal welfare funds, or appropriate a like sum.

The State lost the federal money when the Legislature passed a law requiring that the names of public welfare recipients be made available to the public. Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing blocked payment of the U. S. funds because the State law violated the federal law.

"These people need aid," the State CIO pointed out, "and cannot be expected to be held at the mercy of quarreling politicians and newspapers whose sole purpose is to embarrass the national administration."

How Dixiegop Wrecking Crew Half-Killed U.S. Role In UN

By MILTON PLUMB

THIS IS the story of how the Republican-Dixiecrat "wrecking crew" in Congress has already gone half-way toward killing U. S. participation in the United Nations.

It is a shocking story of irresponsible men in Congress, but it reveals the Dixiegop politics-first strategy in all its details.

Last month, when the State Dept. appropriations bill was pending in the House, the Republican policy committee captured the headlines by announcing its support of an amendment sponsored by Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.) to withhold the salary of Secy. of State Dean Acheson.

Administration Democrats concentrated their attention on this proposal. They were joined by enough responsible and patriotic Republicans to beat it down easily when the test vote came.

Meanwhile, the Republican-Dixiecrat "wreckers" created another diversion. Rep. Clevenger (R. O.) called for a $15 million cut in funds for the Voice of America. The Appropriations Committee had already cut $30 million from the VOA budget request.

Seventeen Republicans then made speeches, one after the other, bitterly attacking the Voice.

Mimeographed copies were made available in the press gallery even before they began to speak. Later, it was learned that all had been ghost-written, and given to the Congressmen to read by Republican strategists.

ADMINISTRATION Congressmen rallied their forces and beat down this move, too, by a vote of 167 to 137. Debate consumed four days. The "wrecking crew" saw to it that the "get Acheson" and "kill the Voice" movements got all the headlines possible.

While attention was concentrated on them, the "wreckers" called upon two Dixiecrats actually to perform their real dirty work. Almost unnoticed in the press until after the bill had left the House and gone to the Senate were two amendments sponsored by Reps. Davis (D. Ga.) and Williams (D. Miss.).

Although their language is that of legal niceties, their effect is to weaken critically U. S. participation in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The Davis proposal, approved 117 to 102, reduces U. S. contributions to international organizations by $3 million.

The Williams amendment, approved 155-137, provides that U. S. contributions to international organizations must not exceed 30% of the estimated total annual budget of each organization.

The CIO, in a letter to each Senator, last week expressed "great concern" over the effects of these riders. Pointing out that if the House action stands, the U. S. would have to default on its present commitments to UN and inter-American organizations, the CIO said:

"OUR FAILURE to pay the assessments levied on us in accordance with the constitutions of the various organizations could only be interpreted as a weakening of U. S. support and renunciation of all that we have expended in strengthening these organizations to cary out their objectives."

President Truman also struck out at the action. In a letter to Chairman McKellar (D. Tenn.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the President said that failure to pay what America owes to the UN would "jeopardize our moral standing in the world and threaten the very existence of the UN."

He said that he could not conceive that the members of the House—had they known what they were voting—would deliberately risk the ruin of the UN "merely in order to save $3 million."

"If by some chance that is what any member of Congress does intend," he wrote, "it would be far better—and far more direct and honest—if he were to offer legislation which would withdraw this country from its membership in the United Nations, the Pan-American Union, the World Health Organization and the rest."

New Escalator Policy Recommended By WSB

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has approved a new regulation to permit wages to rise with the cost of living.

Final approval of the order is up to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, but the unanimous vote of the Board was expected to influence his decision favorably.

Previously, cost of living contract clauses were permitted to operate only if they were signed prior to last Jan. 25.

WSB Chairman George S. Taylor termed the board's decision "an exceedingly important plank" in wage stabilization policy.

If approved, the resolution would allow escalator clauses tying wages to the consumer price index, signed before Jan. 26, to continue indefinitely. It also would permit companies which do not have similar escalator clauses to install them, so long as the raise in pay is limited to actual changes in the cost of living.

In addition, parties who do not want escalator clauses would be permitted to re-open their wage contracts in order to make periodic adjustments to meet increases in the cost of living.

Taylor explained that while the Jan. 1950 date would apply as a base from which escalator clauses could operate, this date would be changed in cases where it would mean "perpetuation of inequities."

The WSB has appointed a six-man advisory committee to work with it "in the development of a stabilization policy on health, welfare and pension programs." The committee is composed of labor, industry and public members, and held its first meeting last week.

Labor members are Harry Becker of the CIO Auto Workers and Carl Huhndorff of the AFL Machinists.

Utility Workers Push PGE Vote

Petitions of the CIO Utility Workers for system-wide representation elections for over 14,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co. workers in Northern California have been found in order by the National Labor Relations Board, according to Clem J. Lewis, UWUA national representative.

Objections by the AFL Electrical Workers, now representing both physical and clerical workers, prevent an early consent election, Lewis said. NLRB hearings must be held before an election is ordered.

Physical workers in the Bay Area were represented by the UWUA and those in outside divisions by the IBEW until 1950, when the IBEW won a system-wide election.

CIO Asks Legislation To Save Union Shops

THE CIO last week urged passage of a new bill to protect the union-shop conditions won for workers in thousands of factories throughout the country, and suggested the measure should have support from both political parties.

The proposal was made in a letter sent to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel. Humphrey is chairman of a labor-management sub-committee of the Senate Labor Committee.

"We are confronted with a practical situation threatening the stability of industrial relations in thousands of plants," Goldberg wrote, in reference to the recent Labor Board decision at the Ford Canton plant, where the five-year contract of the CIO auto workers was at stake.

WHILE a reconsidered decision of the NLRB un-did some of the damage caused by the Board's first ruling in the case, Goldberg said that "its long-run repercussions threaten to be much the same as those of the original decision . . .

"Faced with that situation, we must find a practical solution, which can only take the form of legislation to deal with this particular problem," he wrote.

In his letter to the Minnesota Senator, Goldberg pointed out that the "CIO remains unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act and all of its provisions, for the reasons which we have frequently stated to your Committee and elsewhere. The remedy in our considered opinion is complete repeal."

The NLRB's decision in the Ford Canton case held that the UAW contract could not be a bar to an election by a competing craft union, and that the union shop provision could not be enforced—because it was signed at a time when CIO national officers had not yet signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits.

THE CIO at the time was testing the constitutionality of the affidavits. In addition, the Labor Board itself had ruled that affidavits were not necessary from officers of the CIO, provided the officers of the union actually using the NLRB's services had signed them.

The affidavits were eventually upheld as constitutional, and the NLRB's own ruling was overthrown by the Supreme Court.

In making its recent Ford case decision, however, the Board was accused by CIO and company attorneys of going far beyond the provisions of Taft-Hartley.

After strong protests from the CIO, the Board held hearings on the matter and came up with its second decision.

"The new decision does eliminate some of the drastic consequences of which would immediately have flowed from the original decision," Goldberg wrote to Sen. Humphrey.

But, he said, with a view to the long-range dangers, "the CIO has decided to ask your assistance, and that of the (Senate Labor) Subcommittee of which you are chairman, in securing appropriate legislative relief."

Reuther Says:

Tax Well-Heeled Luxury Spenders

THE SENATE Finance Committee will begin closed door sessions on Aug. 13 to determine its action on the House-approved $7.2 billion tax increase bill.

Six weeks of public hearings on the measure, which falls far short of the $10 billion in additional taxes requested by President Truman, were concluded by the committee last week.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers last week filed a proposal calling for a "progressive spending tax" with the Senate committee. Reuther said that his suggestion would increase tax yields while at the same time cutting the pressures of inflation.

Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Committee said last week that he expects that the 13 members of the committee will take about two weeks to work out changes in the House measure. That would mean that the bill would not be ready for Senate debate until the end of August.

THE HOUSE had set Sept. 1 as the beginning date for higher income taxes, which are one of the bill's main money-raising features. George said that, in view of the short time remaining, he did not believe that the Senate would adhere to this date and that he would recommend setting it at Oct. 1 instead.

The delay in applying the new scales—which the House made higher in the upper income brackets than big business spokesmen liked—would in itself reduce the government's income considerably. George gave no indication of other changes which the Senate may make in the House measure.

It is generally believed, however, that the Senate group would try to shift more of the tax burden on lower and middle income families than the House proposals would do.

In his midyear economic report to Congress last month, President Truman again warned that a $10 billion tax increase is necessary to help meet the threat of inflation.

He was supported by his Council of Economic Advisers, who also submitted a separate report the same day criticizing the House bill on grounds that it would neither balance the budget nor give needed support to the program to control inflation.

The progressive spending tax, Reuther pointed out, would mean little or no additional burden on persons with low incomes. But, he said, it would dig deeply into "luxury" spending by higher income groups.

REUTHER SAID that the rates for the "spending tax" and also the size of the exemption could be easily changed according to the needs for revenue. He cited as an example, an exemption of $1500 a person and said that this would mean that a family of four would have to pay the tax on only what it spent above $6000.

The tax rate on the excess spending would increase progressively under his plan. Thus, the rate for those spending $1000 or less above the exemptions might pay 10% while those spending $10,000 or more above might pay 75%.

"Such a tax obviously would be a powerful deterrent to non-essential spending," Reuther urged. "Yet if the exemption level were set high enough, no family would be hampered in the purchase of necessities. Every well-to-do family could maintain a high standard of living—only its standard of luxury would be somewhat curtailed."

REUTHER'S proposal was offered as a counter-measure to the sales tax, which has been called for by the National Association of Manufacturers and other big business groups. The UAW leader said that the NAM proposal would shift a tax burden of more than $5 billion a year from families earning more than $5000 to those earning less.

Terming the NAM proposal "a steal from the needy for the benefit of the greedy," Reuther said that it would make "sharecroppers" out of persons earning less than $1000 a year with the government taking 51% of their income.

"In all the NAM's history of blind, reckless and socially irresponsible greed," he charged, "there has never been an example of heartless rapacity to compare with that."

Johnston Warns

Weak Controls May Cost Public $16 Billion In Year

AMERICAN consumers may pay $10 billion to $16 billion during the next 12 months just to meet higher living costs stimulated by the failure of Congress to enact adequate anti-inflation legislation, government stabilization officials predicted last week.

Economic Stabilizer Eric A. Johnston told Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson last week to expect living costs to spiral upward that much, as a result of the new controls law.

Percentage-wise, that is an expected increase of from 5% to 8%. Government economists estimate costs to the country rise $2 billion for each 1% rise in the cost of living.

Johnston told Wilson that the new controls law probably would have its first inflationary impact in higher prices in barber and beauty shops, and on automobiles.

Inflation Ups Cost Of African Brides

Maybe it's inflation, but it is a fact that the price of brides in Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan of Africa, was recently increased from 20 to 50 spears each.

The decision to up the ante was made at the annual chiefs' meeting in the Zande District. The chiefs also voted to outlaw the practice of purchasing a bride on the installment plan. The price must now be paid in full by the prospective husband before delivery.

Fifty Sudan spears are worth approximately $10. They're not covered by price control.

BUT OFFICE of Price Stabilization officials expected other more basic cost-of-living items—especially food—would also be caught on the price spiral as a result of the combined effect of the new controls law and new freight rate hikes.

Increased freight rates were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week. OPS officials said that they would mean "significant increases" in costs to consumers, running into millions of dollars yearly.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics last week reported another fractional rise in retail food prices during the three-week period ending July 15, leaving them 12½% higher than just before the outbreak of the Korean war. An eight-city BLS survey showed higher prices for chickens, pork, dairy products and eggs.

Agriculture Dept. experts pointed out, however, that most of the boost in food prices will be pocketed by the middleman, not the farmer. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that a bumper crop this fall would keep prices from rising at the farm level.

They added that the spread between farm and retail food prices may increase because the new controls law relaxes the limitation on profit margins of processors, wholesalers and retailers.

Economists predicted that the middlemen would not "pass up" the chance given them by Congress to increase margins of profits. Average retail food prices during the first half of this year were 15% above last year.

ROBERT W. WINN, National Production Authority enforcement chief, warned that big-time racketeers would try to muscle in on the mobilization program, and said that there is a danger of steel, copper and aluminum black markets developing.

With this situation in mind, Pres. J. E. Fadling, of the CIO Woodworkers, told the sixth annual convention of his union's Plywood, Box Shook and Door Council that there are only two kinds of controls working at present in this country.

One control, he said, is that maintained over wages, while the other control is "that maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers over national legislation being passed by Congress."

Great Britain To Reinstate Price, Dividend Controls

RISING PRICES and inflation will be met in Great Britain by price and dividend controls.

Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, voiced the position of the Labor government on the twin evils in a resolution placed before the House of Commons to open debate on Britain's economic position.

Quoting the Chancellor, the British Information Services say retail prices in Britain rose 9% in the year ending May, 1951. (American retail prices rose 8.8% in the same period.)

Unlike the United States, the British never gave up the power of controlling prices by law, the Information Services point out. Only Orders in Council are required to bring any part of the price control machinery into operation.

"One of the steps which can be taken is price control, and after 10 years' experience of it, there is no doubt in my mind of the valuable part it has played in checking inflation," Gaitskell said.

He said increased profits resulted not so much from more efficiency as from "consequences of much wider world events."

Rather than be "continually frustrated" in efforts to check inflation and the rise in the cost of living, Gaitskell promised controls would be introduced in the autumn.

Woods Predicts New Rent Law Will Speed Roll Backs Around Defense Posts

THE PRIMARY purpose in administering the new rent control law will be "to protect military and defense workers and their families from exploitation," Tighe E. Woods, Director of Rent Stabilization, said last week.

Military families will be protected against "capricious eviction" from company housing, and all tenants in designated critical areas will be guaranteed against unjust eviction generally, he added.

"This rent law can and will roll back the exorbitant rents around reactivated military installations," Woods promised. Specifically, he mentioned high rents on "tar paper shacks" as an early target for the Office of Rent Stabilization action.

Under the new law, once the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization designate a critical housing area, rent control can be applied to every type residential rental in that area. Of the 40 areas now so designated 29 are without rent controls.

Woods pointed out that accommodations such as hotels, tourist homes, motor courts and new construction, now exempt from rent control, can be brought under control when they are in an area certified as critical.

(Under the new law, Woods has a new title—he was formerly Housing Expediter.)

Protection of military families in company housing against eviction is assured. An exception is allowed when the company proves a particular accommodation is needed to obtain or retain a key employe.

To evict for alterations, a landlord must create additional self-contained family units, improve the unit for continued use as a dwelling, or show alterations are necessary to conserve the dwelling.

Murray To Speak On Radio Sept. 3

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver his annual Labor Day address over the American Broadcasting Co. network on Monday, Sept. 3, at 8:45 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time.

Not For MVA Alone

CIO President Murray's recent letter to President Truman, urging a stepped-up program of flood control and river valley authorities, has brought forth a highly sensible reply from the White House.

Mr. Truman knows the Missouri Valley states' problem from long experience, both as a Senator and as Chief Executive. He also knows "that there have to be more forward-looking, liberal-minded members of Congress from these states before you can expect action to be taken."

That is true, not only for MVA or other river projects, but for a whole range of l e g i s l a t i v e projects which have been gathering dust in Congressional pigeonholes.

There might be more liberals in Congress if more people registered, got to know the issues, and voted for candidates who look to the future rather than run away from it.

The President's letter reminded us that "there are a lot of people who take little interest in flood control until a disastrous flood occurs."

There are also a lot of people who take no interest in politics until the day after their favorite candidates have been licked in the elections.

The moral of the story? Even though these be the dog days of August, 1951, it's not too early to start political action work for that crucial day in 1952 when the flimsy record of the Congress will be subject to the people's ballots.

Talking Of Inefficiency . . .

The Senate and House, like the Hatfields and the McCoys, have got a feud on.

To date, it's a knock-down-drag-out affair, and both sides are exactly even. Neither is giving an inch—and essential legislation is getting nowhere as the result.

The fight is over how funds for personnel to staff government agencies should be cut.

The Senate passed an amendment making a straight 10% cut in personnel funds. The House, on the other hand, likes the proposal of Rep. Jensen (R. Ia.) which would prevent agencies from filling more than one out of every four jobs that become vacant during the year.

Appropriation bills for the Interior Dept., Labor-FSA and Independent Offices have come out of conference without including the Jensen rider. Each time the House has sent them back, with instructions to its conferees to insert the provision. The Senate conferees, however, are holding out just as firm.

Meanwhile, not a single major appropriations bill for the present fiscal year has gone to the White House. But still the Dixiegop wreckers in Congress have the gall to continue talking about "Administration" inefficiency.

Is This Where We're Heading?

General Electric engineers, according to a news story, are looking for practical uses for atomic energy.

One test "offers hope of turning sawdust into cattle feed."

Further tests, we suppose, will turn horsemeat into roast beef, lamb chops and steaks.

At which point—we further suppose—the price of horsemeat will rise to $1.25 a pound; and General Electric will try to wiggle out of its contract with the CIO Electrical Workers on grounds that the corporation is really engaged in agriculture!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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All The Cribbing Isn't At West Point

The Senate & McCarthyism

BY MAX LERNER

(Reprinted From The New York Post)

I'M GLAD that Sen. Benton of Connecticut had the courage the other day to call the U. S. Senate's attention to the facts of life about a member named McCarthy.

Since the days of Bilbo of Mississippi the Senate hasn't had so solid and serious a ground for expelling one of its own members. A Senate subcommittee has censured him for his unprincipled role in the Maryland campaign against Tydings . . . with a sharpness never administered to any Senator in my memory.

Benton knows that McCarthy won't resign, and he knows also that the Senate will not drum up the necessary two-thirds vote to expel him. But the time has gone for giving McCarthy the silent treatment or the kid-glove treatment. The Benton resolution at least takes the offensive toward a man whose terrorism has always put others on the defensive.

The U. S. Senate hates to court trouble for itself, and prefers to act on the assumption that every member is a gentleman in a gentleman's world. It is curious to see a Senate which whips itself into a lather about the question of the honor of West Point, failing to take action about the honor of the U. S. Senate so cynically betrayed in the Maryland election.

The Senate subcommittee pointed out that Butler had been elected by a "back-street campaign" conducted by a Chicago public-relations man called Jonkel and a couple of McCarthy's lieutenants; that the whole thing was lawless as well as grossly dishonest; that any Senator who, like McCarthy, uses methods of fraud and lawlessness in the campaign of another Senator is equally guilty with him.

BUT having led us to the water's edge, and invited us to dip our feet in its cooling justice, it sends us back to the locker-room.

The Senate rules, the committee says, ought to be made clear and sharp enough to deal with such cases in the future. It is as if a jury had brought in a verdict saying: "The murderer is guilty as Gehenna, and his brutality makes our blood congeal. Therefore we recommend that there ought to be a law in the future making murder illegal."

There are signs that even his Republican colleagues are finding McCarthy an albatross who has fastened himself to their necks, and is riding them to their doom.

He has debased every issue he has touched. He has made chronic and pathological use of the big lie. He has taken a serious issue of our era—the question of whether a public servant can be trusted because of his associations with a potential Communist enemy—and caricatured it until it has become too grotesque to use except by paranoiacs and political mobsters.

We shall never know how many decent and intelligent young men kept away from public service, simply because they have recoiled from the enormities of politics of which he has become the symbol. He has worn out the language of political abuse, so that each of his attacks forces him into more extravagant language than the last.

NOTHING quite like McCarthy has crawled out of the dark and maggoty crevices of America's Cro-Magnon period into the Senate of the United States. How shall we try to explain him? He is the expression of the deep impulses of violence in our time.

In Eastern Europe he would have been a Communist commissar, in Germany a Gauleiter, in a Latin-American dictatorship he would have been a putsch-making colonel, in an Arab country he would have been one of the Grand Mufti's trusted lieutenants.

In our own culture he plays cops-and-robbers, setting up an elaborate spy-network with money furnished by vague and nameless "friends," and surrounding himself with the air of high secrecy and low terror cultivated only in grade B movies.

Above all he has made hate the central theme of politics. I can only repeat about him what Benjamin Rush, the famous Philadelphia doctor of the Revolutionary period, wrote to his sons: "In battle men kill without hating each other; in political contests men hate without killing, but in that hatred they commit murder every hour of their lives."

'No Grub, No Work,' Egyptians Said 3100 Years Ago

A **UNIV. OF CHICAGO** scholar has dug up—literally—a strike that took place some 3100 years ago.

Just about the time the siege of Troy was going on, workmen excavating and decorating the tomb of the Egyptian Pharaoh, Ramses III, in Luxor's "Valley of the Kings," refused to work because they didn't get their pay on schedule.

The record of the strike is in an ancient Egyptian office memorandum, translated in the current issue of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies,* by William F. Edgerton. Edgerton is professor of Eyptology and chairman of the Dept. of Oriental Languages, in the university's Oriental Institute.

The workers literally went out on strike, leaving their job in the Pharaoh's tomb, and gathering in other nearby places.

When government officials were hastily summoned, the workers refused to go back, explaining:

"It is because of hunger and because of thirst that we come here. There is no clothing, no ointment, no fish, no vegetables."

Although the record is incomplete, the workers

apparently struck five times during the course of a single year when their rations were not delivered on time or were inadequate.

Each time they refused to work until the rations were delivered. Apparently they won their point each time.

Even though there was inflation at the time, which had increased the price of wheat 500%, and which might have made it difficult for Ramses III to gather enough food for them, Edgerton suggests the strikers might have been working a primitive shakedown racket.

One of their relatives, named "To," had been appointed vizier to the Pharaoh, and was the second most powerful man in Egypt. Instead of being near starvation, the workers in the royal tomb may merely have been putting pressure on their relative.

The apparent lenience with which the strikers were treated by meeting their demands may have been due either to the influence of To, or to the importance of their work.

The Pharaoh needed the tomb workmen, because one of the most important purposes of his life was the building of the structure which would perpetuate his life after death as a "great god."

First notice of the strikes is found in a primitive fragment of ancient pottery in a Berlin museum. The continuing story, on mutilated papyrus, was set down for the record by an ancient scribe and is currently in a museum in Turin, Italy.

Investigation of the tomb of Ramses III at Luxor was first begun in 1925 by members of the staff of the Oriental Institute at the Univ. of Chicago.

Scuttling Of Seaway Project Held Harmful To U.S., Canada

POWERFUL Washington lobbyists set back the national interests of both the U. S. and Canada when they succeeded in scuttling American participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

So declared M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Commonwealth Cooperative Federation Party, last week at an international student seminar at St. Alexandre College, Quebec.

Coldwell said that the Canadian Parliament is less influenced by lobbyists than the American Congress. Pressure groups find it more difficult to work under the Canadian system, he contended, because the cabinet as a whole, not the individual member, initiates legislation.

"In the United States, however," he said, "Congressmen, because they are in a better position to initiate legislation, and at the same time because they are not as well disciplined by their national party organizations, often yield to interests which conflict with the national interest of the country."

MEANWHILE, bipartisan supporters of the seaway in the Senate last week moved to include funds for the project in the $8½ billion foreign aid program.

Sens. Moody (D. Mich.) and Aiken (R. Vt.) have asked for an amendment to the pending legislation on the grounds that the seaway would open the midwest to direct communication with Europe and permit importation of iron ore from Labrador.

Moody left Washington Aug. 7 on a brief trip to Europe to discuss the program with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and other U. S. and European leaders. He said that he hopes to learn of "further need" for the seaway with respect to increasing foreign commerce with Great Lakes industrial centers.

The House Public Works Committee has prevented the House from voting on all seaway proposals which have come before it.

Conn. State Employes Forbidden To Strike

Connecticut has joined the list of states denying public employes the right to strike.

In a ruling involving a five-year-old salary dispute between the Norwalk Teachers Association and the school board, the State Supreme Court said public employes may not "engage in concerted action such as strike, work-stoppage, or collective refusal to enter upon duties."

Report Of Profits Shows

That 'Anguished Cry' Is Strictly Phony

Business, in spite of its anguished howls, isn't doing too badly, according to a report on the second quarter earnings of 450 companies printed Aug. 6 in the Wall Street Journal.

The report showed that in spite of piteous protests about the alleged injustices of taxation, allocations, delay in awarding defense contracts, etc., the companies earned 1.4% more in the quarter ending June 30 than in the quarter ending Mar. 31, and only 2% less than in the quarter ending June 30, 1950.

INDUSTRY GROUPS	Net Profits June 30, '51 Quarter	Percentage of Gain over —or decline from— Mar. 31, '51 Quarter	June 30, '50 Quarter
7 Aircrafts	$ 9,294,049	+ 37.6	+ 1.4
6 Airlines	7,595,910	+129.5	+17.0
26 Autos and Equipment	170,889,953	— 1.4	—46.0
24 Building Materials	40,272,687	— 5.2	—13.0
24 Chemicals	148,866,557	+ 2.2	— 1.8
8 Coal Companies	5,883,033	— 15.0	—36.5
7 Distillers	16,289,854	— 62.3	—43.7
11 Drug Makers	14,633,530	— 29.4	+ 0.6
14 Electric Equipments	63,147,149	— 16.9	—17.2
5 Farm Equipments	42,899,837	+ 99.4	+19.1
14 Food Products	20,733,918	— 25.8	—18.5
28 Iron and Steel	171,261,436	+ 10.4	—13.7
12 Mining and Metals	19,009,306	— 8.3	+36.4
6 Office Equipments	13,307,170	— 0.3	+11.1
18 Petroleums	328,825,839	+ 6.1	+90.1
12 Pulp and Paper	19,506,736	— 6.2	+39.9
10 Railway Equipments	18,093,487	+ 13.8	+16.2
12 Textiles	22,535,912	+ 0.9	+23.0
10 Tobaccos	9,606,556	+ 1.8	—13.2
24 Tools and Machinery	19,863,623	+ 23.0	+38.5
87 Other Companies	68,637,282	+ 9.7	+15.1
TOTAL 365 Cos.	$1,231,153,824	+ 1.4	— 1.5
52 Railroads	125,490,657	+ 36.2	— 1.7
33 Utilities	79,777,349	— 27.2	— 8.3
GRAND TOTAL 450 Cos.	$1,436,421,830	+ 1.4	— 2.0

GI's In Korea To CIO:

Glad Others Are Thinking Of Us Besides Our Immediate Families

"WE ALL enjoyed very much the results of your kindness. It is indeed food to our minds and hearts that others, besides our families, are thinking of us there at home."

Thus wrote a captain in the 35th Infantry Regiment fighting in Korea. His letter was one of a score received by the CIO Community Services Committee, expressing appreciation and thanks to CSC for one of the 1052 CARE packages shipped early this year to the armed services in Korea.

Another letter from a Marine private, a veteran of several Korean campaigns who had been wounded twice in action, declared that the writer considered himself "a real tough guy—that is, until I received your package. It touched me deeper than most people who have not been through this Hell can understand. To me, it symbolized the fact that the people at home **do** care and have an interest in us," he wrote.

A former member of the CIO Auto Workers, now with the 8th Cavalry Regiment in Korea, thanked the CSC "for such thoughtfulness and unselfish generosity." He declared, "I am proud to have been a member of your organization."

Chaplain Writes

A chaplain in the same regiment wrote: "Just a short note to say thanks for your kindness in sending packages to our gallant American boys here in Korea. God bless you for your thoughfulness. In gratitude the men promise they will continue to fight for everything we all of us hold so dear and will pray for you at home."

The CIO convention last year approved CSC's program to aid men and women in the armed forces.

In cooperation with CARE and the Dept. of State Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, CSC spearheaded the CARE for Korea Campaign. CSC also launched its own drive among CIO affiliates and members for funds for Korean relief.

The 1052 CARE packages destined for Korea were shipped from this country early this year. Containing food, playing cards, cigarettes and books, the packages were picked up by the War Dept., flown to Korea and given to chaplains for distribution. The appreciative letters from servicemen began to arrive at CSC headquarters in New York shortly afterwards.

Leo Perlis, CSC director, said he got a big kick out of the following letter from a sergeant in the 7th Infantry Division.

Had A 'Ball'

"Last night after things cooled down a little, the section got together and had a little party with your packages we received yesterday. We really had ourselves 'a ball.'

"Some of the replacements arriving here give us the impression the people back home in the states don't know there is a war going on and don't hardly give a damn.

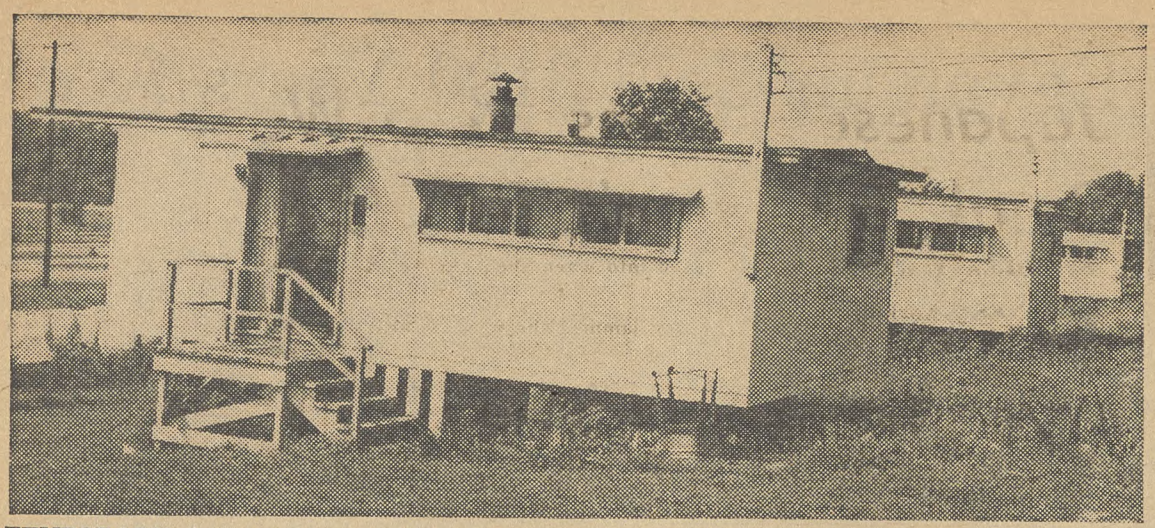
"I've been in Korea 10 months now and this is one of the few times we have been able to eat something from the States we really like. That's all for now. Again, thanks for remembering us. It's a darn good feeling, believe me."

Two CIO Members Win $850 Lost Pay

Two members of the CIO Furniture Workers won back pay settlements after charging unfair labor practices, the National Labor Relations Board reported last week.

Bernard Hefner and William Curtis, fired by the Lenoir Mirror Co., Lenoir, N. C., for union activity, were awarded a total of $850 for time lost. As part of the settlement, the company agreed to post notices that it will not interfere with employes' rights to join and work for their union.

CIO State Dir. Franz E. Daniel said the settlement was reached late in June, but was delayed pending NLRB approval.



TEMPORARY flat tops at Oak Ridge, Tenn. was Atomic Energy Commission's answer to housing problem. The CIO is demanding better conditions there and at other atomic energy plants, where rents are exorbitant as any place in the country.

Better AEC Housing Seen

CIO Committee Hails Farrell's Appointment

THE CIO Housing Committee last week hailed the appointment of Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell to the post of assistant general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission as a major step toward better housing at more reasonable prices in atomic energy towns.

Farrell's post in AEC is newly created. He is on military leave from the New York Housing Authority and on military assignment to AEC.

Leo Goodman of the CIO Housing Committee called the appointment a "strong indication" the AEC is now moving forward to a "realistic housing policy under the prodding of CIO."

Terming trailer and flat top shelters in Oak Ridge, Tenn., Hanford, Wash., and other atomic energy towns "slave state housing," Goodman promised full CIO cooperation to Farrell in any program aimed at cleaning up the mess. Owners of the flat top shelters collect high rents.

Farrell's record in the Army and state and federal governments as a policymaker and operational manager is impressive.

Recognizing housing as a prime factor in manpower allocation, he helped create the gigantic New York housing scheme. Goodman termed "idiotic" any talk the General would not come to grips with the shocking housing conditions in atomic energy towns.

Pres. Martin Wagner of the Chemical Workers has long advocated a public housing program for both old and new AEC projects. Congressional support has been lacking.

The Chemical Workers Executive Board has decided adequate housing will be a major union demand in negotiations with AEC and their sub-contractors.

Give A Buck To PAC

SEEKS PLEDGES: Sam Eubanks (left), executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, calls on Leland Beard, first vice president of the CIO Glass Workers, to obtain further support for a proposed national labor daily. The picture was taken in front of the union's international headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. Fifty thousand subscriptions are needed.

Inflation Cuts Wages In Canada

CANADIAN industrial workers are losing ground steadily in their race to keep up with the rising cost of living, according to Labor Research, monthly bulletin of the Research Dept. of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Although average wages have increased in the period between August, 1950, and April, 1951, real earnings—or purchasing power—have declined.

"There is no question that workers are worse off now than they were eight months ago," says the bulletin in its latest edition.

"IN AUGUST, 1950, three out of 10 workers were getting less in real weekly earnings than shortly after the war ended (April, 1946). Now, because prices have been permitted to go still higher, four out of 10 wage earners receive less each week.

"This despite the fact that in manufacturing, average earnings rose from $44.29 to $47.56 per week in the period from August, 1950, to April, 1951."

The bulletin's article is based on official Dominion of Canada statistics.

These show, the CCL found, that whereas 31% of the country's one million workers were earning less in real wages in August, 1950, than in April, 1946, the figure rose to 42% by April, 1951.

"Almost half are earning either less or only up to $1 more each week, in terms of real purchasing power, than in April, 1946," the bulletin continues.

"Another 17.8% are earning only from $1 to $2 more each week. Of the one-third who are getting from $2 to $5 more, about 12% are still below the average wage in manufacturing . . ."

PROFITS DURING the eight-month period ending April, 1951—as in the United States—rose steadily while the workers' purchasing power was being cut.

Profits after taxes were $1.4 billion last year, an increase of more than 76% over 1946. It is expected they will be higher this year, the bulletin says. It concludes:

"The figures on wage-earners' real earnings clearly reflect the hardship that is being suffered by thousands of Canadian workers. The government's failure to impose price controls has led to the situation where Canada is being cited as an example of 'what not to do' in a period of inflation . . ."

In New Orleans

Labor Spikes Effort To Kill Rent Control

ON AUG. 1, between 6% and 7% of the rental units in New Orleans were freed of rent controls—places where the rent is $70 a month or more.

If it hadn't been for a determined, fighting, labor-led opposition, the controls would also have been swept off the remaining 93% or 94% of New Orleans' rented living quarters—the places where most of the people live.

And the real estate lobby, as it so often had done before, would have chalked up another victory for the forces of uninhibited greed.

For the landlords, spearheaded by the Property Owners Association, tried all the dirty tricks that had been used to drive controls out of dozens of other communities. They didn't work because organized labor, consumer groups, the Association of University Women, and religious and charitable organizations had the facts—and justice—on their side.

FIRST, the Association asked the Mayor and the Commission Council to hold a public hearing on dropping controls. That's a logical first step, one required by federal rent control legislation.

The real estate lobby, of course, figured on taking over the hearing and rushing through a decontrol resolution before the opposition found out what it was all about. Its mistake was not to recognize the calibre of the opposition, which included the local Rent Advisory Board.

On the Advisory Board, among others, are Lucille Savore, of the CIO Textile Workers, and Adolph Trascher and P. I. Piro of the AFL. When the decontrol petition was filed, the board asked the Housing Expediter in Washington to have an independent, fact-finding government agency make a housing vacancy survey.

THE BUREAU of Census did the job. It came up with the information that unfurnished rental units in the $70 a month and up class showed a vacancy figure slightly higher than normal. Under that figure, the shortage was as bad as ever.

The Property Owners knew about the result of the survey as soon as the rent advisory group, because its president and chief hatchet man, Marvin B. Farmer, is a member.

The second step in their plan was put into effect with military precision. They attacked the completeness of the survey, said it didn't give a true picture.

Farmer grandly announced that HE would produce a complete survey by the time the public hearing was held, and that it would show more vacancies than the scientific survey conducted by the Census people.

IT DID, TOO. The only trouble was that the figures were phonier than a $12 all-wool suit. They were gathered by the New Orleans Fact-Finding Committee, a rather imposing name for three college teachers, and listed 10 apartment buildings with a total of 2750 vacant units which were not included in the Census Bureau report.

The figures became known the day before the hearing. That didn't give the labor people much time, but they scurried around to check. It was a good thing they did.

For they found out that four of the 10 buildings with more than 1700 units were under construction and wouldn't be ready for occupancy for from three months to a year.

And in the other six buildings, the owners or operators reported 23% fewer "vacancies" than the landlords' research agents turned in.

WHEN THE public hearing was finally held, the new report wasn't even mentioned. But the real estate lobby tried the next trick in the book. It tried to take over the hearing and prevent the Area Rent Director from testifying. The labor and tenant representatives on the Advisory Board screamed so long and so loud that the Mayor and the Commission Council overruled the landlords.

The debate was terrific, but the decontrol resolution was licked by a tie vote. The Advisory Board later unofficially recommended to the Housing Expediter that units renting at $70 or more be decontrolled, and he accepted the recommendation.

Goney Gets Post

Joseph Goney, director of the CIO Steelworkers District 15, in Pittsburgh, has become a member of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority. He replaces James J. Thomas, director of the union's District 17, in nearby Homestead, who resigned because of ill health after nine years' service.

Rent Control In Minnesota City Saved—By Legal Technicality

Federal rent control is still in effect in Rochester, Minn.—home of the famous Mayo Clinic—thanks to a legal nicety.

On June 18, the Common Council voted to decontrol rents. However, Mayor Glenn O. Amundsen vetoed the resolution. To pass it over the veto, the five-sevenths majority was necessary. This was obtained only when the council president voted along with those who cast ballots to override.

Then Atty. Gen. J. A. Burnquist of Minnesota got into the act.

After a study of the Rochester city charter, he ruled that the council president can vote only in case of a tie. Since there was no tie on the vote to override, the council president's ballot could not be legally counted and the veto stood.

Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods refused to take any action, thus leaving controls in force. The Rent Control Act requires that decontrol resolutions be passed "in accordance with applicable local law."

VICE-PRES. GLADYS DICKASON of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, visited hundreds of plants on her 3¼-month official tour in Japan. Here she is with a group of girls employed at the Katakura Silk Reeling Co., in Saitame, looking at some skeins of silk ready for shipment.

A TEXTILE WORKER on the job in Daiwa Spinning Mills, Kanazawa, Japan. About a thousand are employed here, 70% of them women. Some capable leaders are being developed among the women unionists, Gladys says.

Gladys Dickason Finds

Japanese Unions Help Women Break Tradition's Bonds

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

JAPANESE working women are still bound down by age-old customs and traditions, but more than a million of them are eager union members. They're doing all right in spite of the many obstacles they have to overcome.

Gladys Dickason, first woman trade unionist from America to be sent to Japan on an official mission, gave this over-all impression of the progress being made by the working women of the land of our former enemy last week upon her return from a visit of nearly four months there.

Miss Dickason is a vice-president and director of research of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

In her office at ACWA headquarters in New York, Gladys related to the CIO News some of her first-hand observations of Japan.

Visits 50 Plants

She made the tour at the invitation of SCAP (Supreme Command for the Allied Powers) as an expert on activities of women in unions.

To get first-hand information on wages, working and living conditions, and union activities, she visited about 50 plants employing some 120,000 workers, the majority of them women.

She held meetings and conferences with representative groups of local union leaders, both men and women; talked with government officials concerned with labor and women's affairs; conferred with management representatives (union representatives were present); and spoke at a number of union mass meetings.

"The interest shown by women in trade unions and in public affairs is really amazing." Gladys said. "For example, the percentage of women voting in elections is higher than among the men.

"And Americans may blush to learn that more than 80% of the total electorate turn out to vote."

We are inclined to think of Japanese faces as being rather dead-pan—but one of Gladys' most vivid memories is of the bright, glowing faces of the women she looked into when she talked with them.

They jammed the halls to hear her speak. They crowded around eagerly when she visited them in the company dormitories where many of them live. Through an interpreter, they asked her hundreds of questions.

A large percentage of Japanese women workers are very young—the minimum working age is 15. Gladys said that some of them looked to be no more than 10 or 12, but they may have been 15 or older, as Japanese don't show their age as a rule. Only about 15% of paid women workers are married.

In Japan, Wife Has Ma-In-Law Problem

Although Japanese women have made enormous strides toward more freedom in the post-war period, there is one custom in particular which holds them back.

"The mother-in-law still rules the roost as she has always done," Gladys Dickason reported.

When a girl marries, she, her husband and—eventually—their children are all under mama's complete control.

As yet only a slight tendency to break away from this system is evident.

Women's Lot Better

The status of women in industry has been greatly improved by the great body of post-war legislative and constitutional changes which have acted to revolutionize the position of women in Japan.

Among these are the right to vote, first exercised in April 1946; outlawing discrimination because of sex in political, economic or social relations, and provision for equal educational opportunities for women.

The Labor Standards Law, which covers both men and women workers, limits working hours at straight time to eight hours a day, 48 hours a week in manufacturing and other industries, curbs overtime for women, and bars them from dangerous and harmful jobs.

The Trade Union Law, approved in December, 1945, also for both men and women, guarantees workers the right to organize and strike.

"Traditional handicaps against women make both these laws stand out as charters of freedom for women," Gladys said.

More than 12 million women out of a total labor force of 33 million were employed as of February, 1951—latest available figures when Gladys was in Japan. Nearly half of these were engaged in agriculture.

Only about 2.5 million women or 38% of the 6.5 million employed in non-agricultural occupations work in manufacturing; slightly over two million in trade, finance and real estate; a million in service industries, and about 210,000 in government.

One of the striking facts, Gladys explained, about employment in Japan is the large number of unpaid workers there are, even in non-agricultural jobs.

Many Women Unpaid

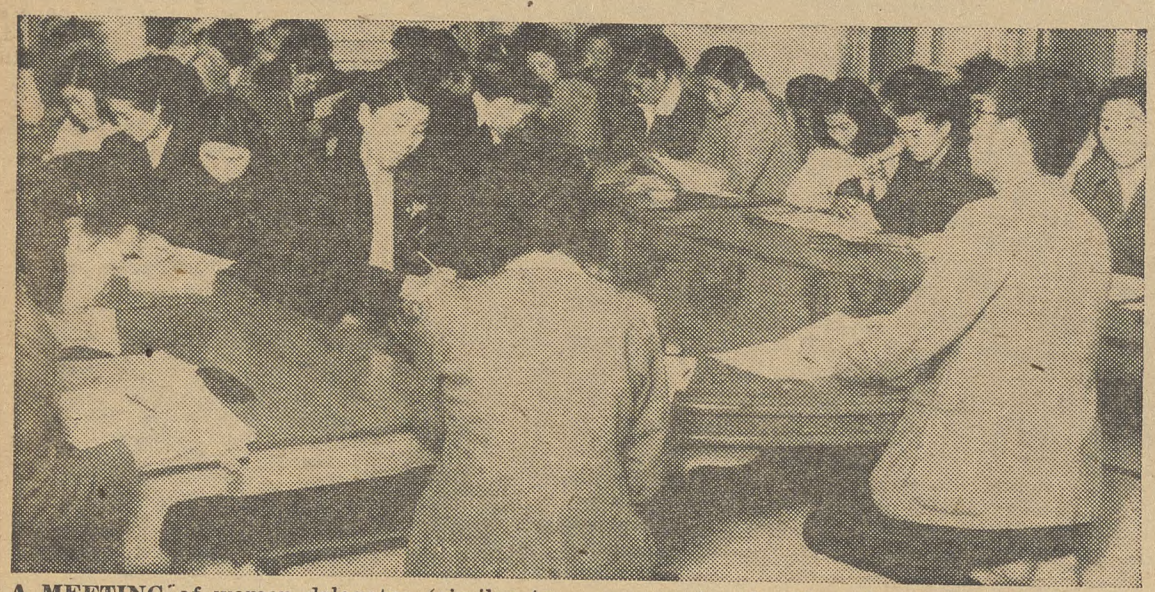
More than seven million workers, or about one-third of all those in this group, both men and women, are unpaid. They come from the great reservoir of home and family enterprises which constitutes one of the serious union problems in Japan.

Nearly three million or 43% of all women workers in factories and shops are not paid. Only slightly more than 1.5 million of the nearly 2.5 million women employed in manufacturing receive pay. Furthermore, cash wages of women workers on the average are less than half those of men.

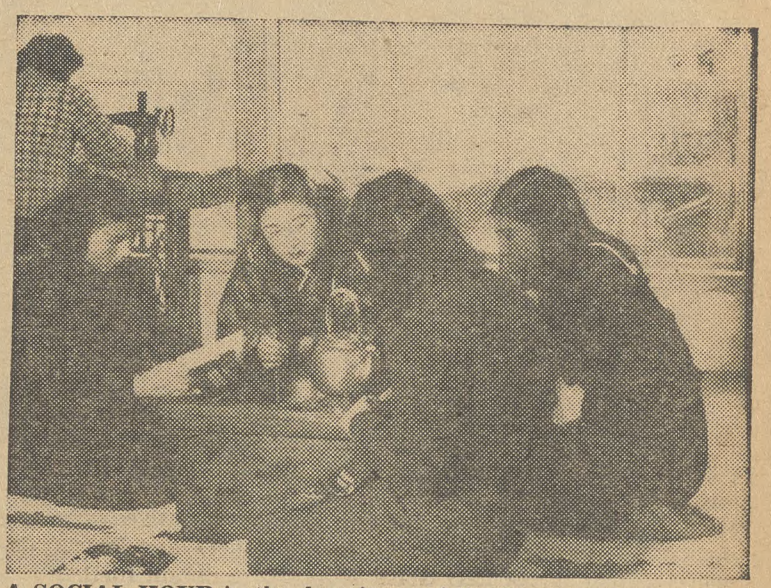
Considering the great handicaps Japanese women workers have to contend with, it is an indication of their regard for unions to note that one out of every four of the total number of members is a woman.

Altogether there are 1,304,332 women members. About 38% of all women in paid employment belong to a union.

The largest single group of organized women workers is in the textile industry, where 284,000 are members of the union. They comprise 71% of the total membership.



A MEETING of women delegates (similar to our shop stewards) at a club house on Kyusu Island, in Japan, where some 35,000 workers are employed. Note the knee-high tables, in front of which the women sit cross-legged on the floor.



A SOCIAL HOUR in the dormitory of the Daiwa Spinning Mills. Japanese women workers—and some men—live in company owned dormitories. They now have self-government.

Delegate Reports

ICFTU Second Congress Spurs Building East's Free Unions

THE CIO delegation to the second world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Milan is back home with a broadened outlook on world affairs.

"It was a good convention, a very good one," said Michael Ross, director of the CIO International Committee, and a member of the CIO delegation.

"It was truly an 'international' meeting, more than most others I've attended, by reason of what it considered and who did the considering.

"The outstanding thing about it, I think, was the extent to which non-European problems were discussed and the high degree of participation in the discussions by non-European delegates.

"THE CONGRESS was greatly concerned with the affairs of the Far East and Near East, and the delegates from those countries took an active part in the debate about them.

"This was pretty important, of course. In the last year, the ICFTU has set up regional organizations in these areas to coordinate trade union activity, and to carry on organizational and educational activity in order to help the unions.

"Our success in those parts of the world is important because of the efforts of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to capitalize on the poverty and discontent of the people.

"We in the advanced parts of of the world have to help them through technical and material assistance, which is increasingly important to them and which was continually referred to in speeches.

"THE EXTENT to which the unions are ready to recognize the need of help and advice from the older part of the labor movement is gratifying. The ICFTU is using a very large proportion of its funds to help them to help themselves. It rejects the idea of dominating them as wholeheartedly as they reject the idea of foreign domination."

The American delegation played an active part in congress affairs without "overdoing it," Ross said.

"With the British Trades Union Congress delegation," he said, "we renewed our pledges to the free labor movements of France and Italy to help them in the fight they have successfully started to throw off Communist domination of the unions.

"We encouraged them to strengthen and broaden their attack, and we recognize that they require continued assistance from American unions and the European office of the CIO. They will, of course, get it."

Compromise Home Rule Bill Raises Hope For Vote In D.C.

A COMPROMISE Home Rule bill for the District of Columbia was introduced in the House last week by Rep. Klein (D. N.Y.).

Earlier, a Senate District subcommittee headed by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) unanimously approved the bill which was designed as a substitute for the Kefauver-Taft measure bottled in committee since April.

Under the Klein bill, which is promised a good deal of bipartisan support, the President would appoint a mayor. Residents, however, would elect a 15 member council and five-member board of education.

The city council would have power to legislate on strictly municipal affairs, including budget-making and taxes. Congress would have the right to repeal any action it fails to approve.

Comment among legislators ran mostly to cautious approval of the measure.

The Washington Post, long an advocate of the franchise for the city, called it "by all odds the best substitute that has been offered for the stymied Kefauver-Tabt bill."

'Bill' Urban, Wyoming CIO Leader, Dies

WILFRED A. Urban, veteran Wyoming CIO leader, died at his home in Sinclair, Wyo., Aug. 8. He was 51.

Urban, a charter member of Sinclair Local 269 of the Oil Workers, had been a member of the international executive council of the OWIU since the council was established in 1936. No other member had served so long.

He also had been secretary-treasurer of the Wyoming State CIO Council since 1938. At the time of his death he was mayor of Sinclair and previously had served on the Town Council since 1935.

Urban had been employed in the Sinclair refinery in Sinclair since 1923. On several occasions he turned down opportunities to run for full time union offices in order that he might remain a rank-and-file union worker.

He was active in Democratic party politics in the state of Wyoming.

O. A. Knight, president of Oil Workers, said:

"Bill Urban held a position in our union that was not approached by any other individual. Despite the fact that he was an uncompromising fighter for the union during some rough and tumble years, he apparently had not a single enemy and was universally respected by our members."

Survivors include his wife, Laura, a constant partner to Urban in his years of union service. She is president of the OWIU Ladies Auxiliary.

Also surviving are two sons and two daughters.

In Winnipeg, Can.

Steel Union Wins Pact After 32-Year Fight

IT HAS taken 32 years, but there's a union now at the Vulcan Iron Works at Winnipeg, Can.—the CIO Steelworkers. And the contract has a union security clause.

In 1919 the iron mongers of Winnipeg refused to recognize a union, with Vulcan Iron leading the way. A general strike followed. The government sent in mounted police.

The criminal code was enlarged to charge any small group with criminal conspiracy. The section was not repealed until 1936. The immigration laws were amended to permit arrest and deportation of strike leaders without trial. As a result, the greatest strike in the history of the Canadian labor movement was broken.

J. S. Woodsworth, the strike leader, was arrested on a charge of sedition. His crime: reprinting two verses from the Book of Isaiah. Two years later he was elected to the House of Commons.

Several other strike leaders were elected to the Manitoba Legislature, including John Queen, who was elected while serving a jail sentence. Later he was elected mayor of Winnipeg for seven terms.

Woodsworth, a few other labor men, and a group of progressive farmers from the prairies joined forces in Parliament, and the outgrowth in 1932 was a new political party — the present Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Woodsworth became the leader, and remained so until he died in 1942.

Dominion and Manitoba Bridge, associated with Vulcan in the 1919 fight, gave in some years ago and signed with the CIO Steelworkers. Vulcan remained open shop.

This year the Steelworkers staged a whirlwind campaign, signed 300 workers.

Certification followed, and an agreement was quickly negotiated. The base rate went up 18c an hour and there was an across-the-board raise of 6 and 7c. The union got eight holidays, a week's vacation after one year, two after two years. **(LPA)**

Pierce AMA's 'Iron Curtain'

RHODE ISLAND'S Medical Society lifted the American Medical Association's "iron curtain" against national health insurance high enough to issue a defense of the program.

Physicians have been denied the opportunity to learn the story of national health insurance in most of the journals of their state societies, because of AMA's animosity.

Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the Committee For The Nation's Health, pointed out the advantages of national health insurance in a recent issue of the Society's Journal. He asked his brother medicos to drop the dollar sign when dealing with this nation's health.

"Opponents admit that some program is necessary," he said. "Organized medicine has favored the development of voluntary non-profit insurance plans."

Dr. Frothingham said such plans as Blue Cross, Blue Shield and commercial insurance company policies are fine as far as they go. But vast numbers of people are not covered by these plans, he said.

He also labeled the so-called "means test" for medical care as something "distasteful to Americans."

NO COMFORT for the Reds is the story James B. Carey (left), secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, is tape recording for two Brisbane, Australia, radio newsmen, during their visit in Washington. They are Peter Clark (center) and Les Andrews. In the interview Carey told the story of the CIO, with particular emphasis on the ousting of the Communist and the advances made since their enforced departure.

UE Challenged At All GE Plants

The CIO Electrical Workers last week challenged the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers to consent to immediate Labor Board elections in General Electric Co. plants where the UE won bargaining rights last year.

Last year, IUE-CIO won representation rights for about 70,000 GE employes, UE for only 40,000.

The UE challenged IUE at the big Lynn, Mass., plant recently, and the CIO affiliate called the bluff by consenting to an immediate election, which will be held Aug. 16. IUE has filed petitions for votes at the Schenectady, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Cleveland, O., plants.

The IUE challenge was sent by Pres. James B. Carey to UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald.

If it is rejected, Carey said in a wire. "it will be evident that the UE does not have the courage or capacity to function as a bona fide trade union and it will be evident also that it does not have the support of GE employes at these plants."

Factories In Fields

Move To Exploit Kids Of Migrant Workers

THE INK on a new treaty between the U. S. and and Mexico, designed to give agricultural interests of the west and southwest a cheap supply of migrant laborers, had barely dried before representatives of the farm bloc in Congress took steps to lower work standards still further.

A bill weakening the Child Labor Law by amending it to permit farm children to work in the fields during school hours in harvest season is now before the house Labor Committee. It was sponsored by the delegation from Texas, which introduced it the day after the migrant labor treaty was signed.

About 300,000 Mexican laborers will be available to U. S. farmers under the new U. S.-Mexico agreement, which runs for only six months. It is reliably estimated, however, that more than 350,000 additional farm hands will enter this country illegally during the same period — unless Congress acts to penalize farmers who encourage such entries as a source of cheap labor.

Chiefly because the big cotton growers have found that this so-called "wetback" labor is readily available, cheap and easy to exploit, Congress refused to write penalty provisions into the new migrant labor law passed last June.

President Truman, in signing the measure, called for new legislation to remedy this weakness. He said that he would have vetoed the bill as organized labor had asked if congressional leaders had not assured him that such a law would be forthcoming.

Congress has failed to take up the President's request, however. Treaty talks were stalled for a month because the Mexican government insisted that farmers who hire its nationals illegally in this country must be penalized. In the end, Mexico agreed to the new treaty for a period of only six months, in order that — as Mexican officials put it — "Congress will have time to act."

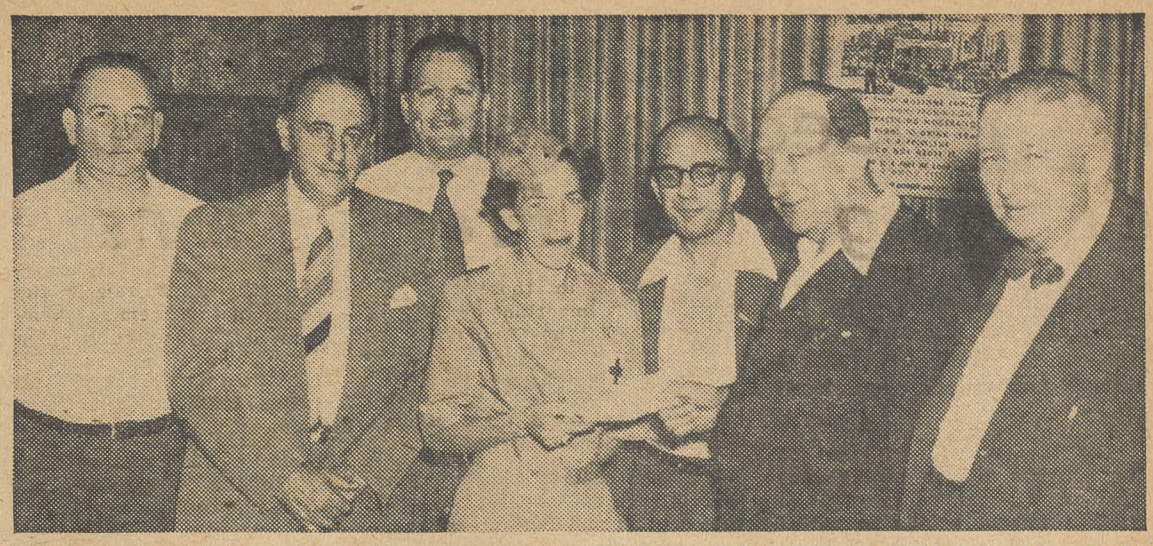
Under the treaty Mexico will assemble prospective workers at five migratory stations within its borders. They will be transported at U. S. government expense to five reception centers in this country. There, farmers will hire them and transport them to harvest fields.

FARMERS who hire them will repay the government for transportation to the extent of $15 a worker—only a fraction of the actual cost. This means that the American people are already paying a major part of the transportation costs of legally hired workers so that the big agricultural and canning interests will have a continued supply of cheap labor.

But the profits-hungry agricultural employers find child labor an equally easy-to-exploit supplement. Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act adopted in 1949 gave the federal government authority to prevent the labor of children under 16 in commercialized agriculture during school hours, but known violations are considerable.

IN THE 11-months from July 1950 through May 1951 more than 2500 children were found illegally at work on 937 farms in 33 states during school hours. More than 65% of this number were 13 years old or younger; many were only six to eight.

Since the Child Labor Law amendments were adopted partly at the Labor Dept.'s request, it was a foregone conclusion that the Texans' proposal would meet at least some strong opposition.



FLOOD SUFFERERS benefit at annual convention of Missouri Council of CIO Brewery Workers in Kansas City when check for $2500 was given to Red Cross. Shown are (left to right) Recording Secy. Jack Riggs of the Council; Joseph E. Brady, international coordinator of State Councils; Pres. Earl Leddy of the Council; Mrs. Alice B. Hons, receiving the check on behalf of the Red Cross; Treas. Clifford Schneider, Secy. Lou Griesedieck both of the Council, and Secy. Roy Fulton of Local 46, a member of the union's executive board.

Truman Answers CIO's Letter:

Elect Liberals To Enact Plan To Stop Recurrent Floods

PRESIDENT Truman praised the CIO last week for its aid to flood victims, and for its steady support of an overall plan for flood control, power and irrigation projects which might have prevented the disastrous Midwest flood.

But he warned that it will take more liberals in Congress to get worthwhile action.

In a letter replying to CIO proposals sent him by Pres. Philip Murray, Truman said:

"Your organization is to be congratulated for raising special funds from CIO union treasuries to help out the victims of the recent flood.

"I also agree with you thoroughly that such emergency relief, while necessary now that the flood has occurred, is no substitute for the real job that needs to be done —to prevent such floods from happening in the first place."

The President said that his budget requests for flood control had been cut by Congress for the last four years, and that the House cut this year's budget requests by nearly 20% shortly before the flood.

"I know your organization has always appreciated the need for long-term, comprehensive planning in this field.

"You have worked steadily, year in and year out, for sensible, effective control and use of our great rivers to prevent floods, to produce power, to irrigate lands, and to yield the other benefits that can come from wise river basin development. I appreciate your constructive attitude on these problems very much.

"BUT YOU know the right kind of river-basin development cannot be accomplished unless the people elect public officials who will support it."

The President noted that while he was in the Senate, he joined in suggesting the formation of a Missouri Valley Authority, but that it was bitterly opposed by most of the Governors and Senators in the Missouri Basin, "and it was clear that it could not be passed at that time."

Murray's letter to the President had said that "the discredited" Pick-Sloan plan "has stood in the way of effective flood control on the Missouri River," and "was wrong in purpose and wrong in method."

Referring to the CIO's criticism of the plan, the President said that he did agree that "we need something that is an improvement on the Pick-Sloan Plan," and that he was aware of the "inadequacies of the present situation."

Truman said that "the best way to handle this problem is the way I have advocated all along—and that you and your organization have supported me on." he added.

"We ought to have a single agency, with its headquarters in the Basin where it is accessible to the people who are most directly affected, and where those people can have a direct part in working out the program.

"That agency should be given the responsibility for making a sensible over-all plan for coordinating upstream and downstream flood control, navigation, irrigation, power and other programs in the Missouri Basin, and for seeing that that plan is put into effect efficiently . . ."

$3.5 Million More For Flood Relief

President Truman last week allocated an additional $3.5 million to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to be used for emergency housing and other flood relief in Kansas.

The funds come from the $25 million appropriated by Congress recently for flood relief in the Midwest, and brings to $7 million the amount so far available for use in Kansas and Missouri.

The President also called on Congress for an additional flood relief appropriation of $21 million, and asked that the 20% cut in funds for flood control and rivers and harbors voted by the House be restored

He said that the cut was "false economy" and warned that it would increase the risk of the nation being caught unprepared by other floods.

CIO TEXTILE WORKERS won a union shop and other benefits during a three-week strike at the St. Louis (Mo.) Paper Stock Co. During the strike, TWUA Rep. William Boyle (second from the left) charged the company with several violations of State and Federal labor laws. The striker's picket line was respected by the city's junk and paper dealers.

Arbitrator Named For Steel Disputes

Sylvester Garrett, former executive director of the Wage Stabilization Board, has been named chairman of the U. S. Steel-CIO Steelworkers board of arbitration. Both union and company urged him to accept the post.

The board has been operating without a chairman, in effect an impartial umpire, since Ralph T. Seward resigned in 1949. Garrett accepted the appointment for 60 days, desiring to return to teaching law at Stanford Univ.

East Zone Schools Train Youths As Commie Robots

COMMUNIST - dominated schools in the Soviet zone of Germany are turning out robots as shock troops for Russia's goal of world conquest, according to teachers in the free unions of Western Germany.

The project, with children as the subjects, is even more vicious than the Communist technique of forcing human beings to parrot incriminating lies—a technique made familiar to the world through the Minszenty, Oatis, Vogeler and other trials—and the continual "purge" confessions made by discarded functionaries in the satellite countries.

The unionized Western German teachers of Berlin have just published a documented booklet showing what the Communists are doing to children in the country's Eastern zone. The same method is used in other satellite countries.

The objective of those German schools under Russian control is not to turn out graduates capable of thinking for themselves, of distinguishing between what is right and what is wrong, but to indoctrinate their pupils with Communist thought.

The sovietizing of schools began in 1945 with the abolition of private schools and institutes. Next, parental authority over the formal education of youth was curtailed by abolition of parent-teacher associations and substitution of a Communist-controlled agency.

Finally, religious instruction was banned from the public school system.

TO KEEP children under almost constant indoctrination outside of school hours, the Kremlin has set up the Free German Youth (FDJ) and its junior branch, the Young Pioneers.

It has given these Communist organizations an increasingly stronger hand in the planning and control of education and general cultural activities. FDJ not only plans "recreational" and other activities, but it dictates training within the schools.

Purging of the lower school teaching staff in 1945 meant 45,000 new teachers, or 60% of the total. Many of them were qualified only by a two-month course in Communist training. Four years later, 80% of the instructors were "new" teachers whose "political" aptitude far outstripped their professional qualifications.

How this was done at the Teacher Training Institutes is indicated by the themes prescribed for instruction, such as:

"Marxism-Leninism as Most Progressive Ideology and as Theoretic Basis of Soviet Sciences."

"Historical Conditions of Rise of Marxism, Its Sources and Attributes."

"Dialectic Materialism—Characteristic of the Dialectic (Examples from Nature and Society)."

SALARIES ARE graded according to the teachers' political zeal. Special public honors carry with them increased rations and monetary benefits.

Russian will be the first foreign language in German schools; its study is obligatory beginning with the fifth year of elementary school. Between 1945 and 1949, 5270 Russian-language teachers were trained.

"American culture-barbarism" must be carefully avoided, according to the regulations. All internal or external influences which conflict with Communist ideology or the current party line are being eliminated. Parents who allow their children to attend schools outside East Germany and East Berlin are punishable by law.

As a result of sovietization of the schools, including the universities, East and West German educational systems have practically nothing in common with each other. In the West students are encouraged to do their own thinking; information centers are scattered throughout Western Europe by ECA and the U. S. State Dept.

Optical Union—CIO Insurance Pioneer

ONE OF the smaller CIO international unions that pioneered in life, health and accident insurance for its members is the United Optical Workers.

It signed its first contract with an employer providing the then unusual protection in 1945, with Aug. 1 of that year the effective date.

Now it is marking six years of steady progress in the insurance field, with better coverage for more members each succeeding year.

That first contract covered 55 members of the union. The employer paid 3.5% of the base payroll each month into the United Optical Workers Insurance Fund.

Under agreements with the Prudential Insurance Co. and the Associated Hospital Service of New York—the Blue Cross—each member was entitled to:

A thousand dollars in life insurance; $1000 in accidental death and dismemberment insurance; $150 per operation in surgical benefits, including maternity cases, and $12 to $25 a week in sickness and accident benefits for 13 weeks.

Hospitalization was provided free for members, and for their immediate families on payment of a fee direct to the fund.

By December, 1946, the fund had grown so that hospitalization coverage was extended to the members' families at no cost and the 11-months waiting period required in maternity cases was ended.

The five-man board of trustees determined to negotiate still broader coverage. So beginning Dec. 1, 1947, the coverage provided:

Twelve hundred and fifty dollars in life insurance and the same in accidental death and dismemberment insurance; $225 per operation in surgical benefits, including maternity cases; $150 in medical expenses at the rate of $3 for an office call and $5 for a home or hospital call by a doctor; $12 to $35 a week in sickness and accident benefits for 13 weeks; six weeks of benefits in maternity cases, and hospitalization coverages under the Blue Cross Plan.

A YEAR later, Dec. 1, 1948, another benefit was obtained—$25 per disability for X-rays and diagnostic laboratory expenses.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.—which last week reached its first contract agreement with the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee—is now the insurance carrier.

Some 1300 members of the Optical Workers are now covered by the insurance and hospitalization protection. The annual report last January showed that since its inception in 1945, members and their families had received a total of $217,930.80 in benefits and hospitals had been paid an additional $98,925.16 for services to them.

Members of the union who have been helped by the fund are enthusiastic in its praise. Here is a sample from a typical letter written to the trustees:

"Don't know how my wife and child would have gotten along while I was unable to work without the weekly benefits you sent me in the past three months."

Arrest Of Pickets Aids Drive Against Non-Union Firm

THE ARREST OF PICKETS at the Richman Brothers clothing store in St. Louis was used to the advantage of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' campaign against the non-union firm. The police arrested barrel-clad pickets Bob Fahle and Jim Youngdahl on a charge of indecent exposure—later changed to disturbing the peace. Terrific newspaper and radio publicity followed. Just in case the public was unaware that Richman Brothers is a non-union firm, the same pickets appeared later as clowns. If Mr. Gallup polled St. Louis residents, he probably would find most of them know the story.

Mazey Attacks Detroit News' Banning Ad

SECY.-TREAS. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers has charged The Detroit News with a "bootlicking attitude" toward its big advertisers following the paper's refusal to print a UAW advertisement calling attention to "uncertain and intolerable" employment conditions at the Hudson Motor Car Co.

In a letter to the editor of the News, Mazey declared that the refusal of the paper to print the text of a letter addressed to Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), informing him of the situation at the company's plant, was an attempt "to keep the truth from the people of Detroit."

"This defensive attitude toward a large advertiser is in striking contrast to your readiness to accept advertisements from companies, business associations and other organizations attacking our union in the most intemperate language without regard for truth and justice," he wrote.

"It is in striking contrast also to the numerous occasions on which The News has editorially and intemperately attacked labor and has misrepresented, both in editorial and news columns, the facts about industrial disputes."

He said that in the absence of a "justifiable reason" for the paper's action, the UAW "will exercise every means at its disposal to inform its members and the citizens of Detroit of the bootlicking attitude of the Detroit News toward its big advertisers and of its refusal to print an advertisement stating the point of view of a labor organization which was prepared to pay for the space."

TWUA Pay Raise Approved By WSB

The Wage Stabilization Board has approved a 6½% wage increase for more than 150,000 CIO Textile Workers in rayon cotton mills in the New England and Middle Atlantic states.

The increase, averaging 8½c an hour, was negotiated earlier in the year, but could not be put into effect without WSB approval.

The board also approved a cost of living escalator clause which will give the TWUA members more money if prices go up. Action was withheld on contract clauses involving retirement, severance pay and insurance pending adoption of a broad policy on these issues.

Russians Tough On Minorities

Russia continues to eliminate minorities. Seven national groups have been liquidated or banished since 1941.

Basing its finding on tangible evidence reaching the United States, the New York Times says one million persons have been destroyed or moved to remote areas by their Communist masters in a decade.

Beginning with the transfer of 400,000 Volga Germans to central Siberia, six other national groups have since disappeared from their homes in Russia. It is believed many of them have also disappeared from the face of the land.

Quill Blisters N. Y. Police Head For Barring Cops From Union

NEW YORK City authorities last week attempted to halt the successful campaign of the CIO Transport Workers to organize the city police force by barring policemen from joining unions.

The same day TWU issued a charter to a police union, Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan issued an order prohibiting any policeman from joining labor unions.

Policemen also were ordered to withdraw applications for membership in any union "now in existence or hereafter to be formed." Violators of the order were threatened with disciplinary action.

More than 4500 policemen had paid their first months dues and more than half the department had signed TWU pledge cards, according to TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill.

The Monaghan order brought a blistering reply from Quill. The Commissioner was termed a "stumbling, petty dictator" by the TWU leader, who said his action "betrayed an utter lack of confidence in the integrity of the police department and New York policemen who deeply and bitterly resent his coercive threats."

"His blundering collusion with the president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to sabotage the TWU program marks the death knell of the PBA and assures 100% unionization of the police into our union," Quill declared.

"The real enemies of the police and their families are now exposed. We will intensify our organizational drive, openly or secretely, until the policemen of this great city are liberated from these evil influences."

The Commissioner's unprecedented action followed receipt of a letter from Quill requesting a conference to discuss "basic" union proposals dealing with wages, hours, pensions, uniforms and grievances.

In another move obviously designed to prevent the policemen from joining the CIO union, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri announced at a special meeting of the city's Board of Estimates the same day, that the board had agreed unanimously to a cut in the pension contribution of thousands of police and firemen.

Impellitteri claimed that Quill's announcement a week previous that he intended to charter a local of policemen "had absolutely no bearing" on the board's action.

Monaghan's order was looked upon by some policemen as an infringement of their constitutional rights while others expressed the opinion that the Commissioner had made a serious "blunder" in that the directive would have the effect of encouraging union participation.

MONAGHAN'S action constituted an about face in his own policy. On Aug. 3, after Quill had announced he would charter a police local, the Commissioner was asked if he would issue a directive to his men urging them not to join. He said then he would not and added that he would take no steps to counteract the union drive.

Last February when TWU officials first announced that a police organizing drive would be launched, Thomas F. Murphy, Police Commissioner, advised the men not to join but expressed the view that there was nothing in the city charter to prevent them from doing so if they wished.

The TWU program for the police calls for a wage of $5500 for all first grade patrolmen, instead of the present $4100, plus a $250 cost-of-living bonus and an escalator clause.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

During Mr. Haywood's absence this column is being prepared by members of his staff.

THE WRITER is happy to announce that there has been successful completion of wage negotiations with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. This will result in a contract agreement that will make the industrial insurance agents of John Hancock the highest paid among the "Big Three."

Allan Haywood

This is a great achievement by the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, and I am happy that we were able to win improved working conditions and increased compensation for the Hancock agents. Our next task is to organize agents in the other big insurance companies and negotiate comparable contracts for them.

Congratulations to Brothers Richard Leonard and Harold Ash, all the IAWOC Negotiating Committee, and CIO Reps. Fred Pieper and Walter Harris for a tough job well done.

Many, many thanks to my office staff in Washington—Bonnie Sublette, Carl Allen, Pearl Phillips and "Midge" Davis, for their splendid effort and cooperation during my absence from the office.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that Local Industrial Union 78 won an election at the Stillwater Orchards by a vote of 75 to 2, and along with it, its first certification and union shop election. The result of the union security vote was 66 for and 11 against. Reps. Gillie and Spangler were in charge with assistance coming from Local Reps. Moorhead and Parker.

Other good news from the west coast, according to DeShetler, includes two CIO Furniture Workers victories. Both wins were in Los Angeles, the first at Avalon Products and the second at the Justin A. Davis Furniture Co.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports a unanimous vote in favor of the CIO against the AFL in Newark, O. Without exception, workers at the Kress Box Co. voted to leave the AFL and then proceeded to petition the CIO Paperworkers for a charter. Rep. Berkeley Watterson from the Columbus regional office of the Papermakers handled the situation, with the aid of the recently organized Licking County CIO Council.

Despite the flood in Kansas City, Reg. Dir. James Leary reports a win for the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The union was granted recognition as bargaining agent for the employes of the Kansas City (Mo.) Sausage Co. after 10 employes struck. Regardless of the flood, organizational work continued and after a 14-hour strike the company granted both the recognition and a 20c per hour increase in pay. The organizational work was handled by UPWA Rep. Frank Brown.

Rep. David Sternback of Puerto Rico reports three victories for the CIO: The Auto Workers Union No. 3 won a representative election at the Dodge Agency by a vote of 20 to 2; the Auto Workers Union No. 2 was victorious in all four shops of the Caribe Motors by a vote of 82 to 5; and 300 workers of the Psychiatric Hospital of Rio Piedras, an insular government institution, formed their own union and affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor—CIO. Sternback also reports that a grievance case was won against the Fullana Construction Corp. which resulted in the NLRB ordering 17 dismissed workers reinstated with full back pay.

REG. DIR. Frank Bender reports a CIO Rubber Workers union shop win at the Schenuit Rubber Co., Baltimore, Md. The vote showed 202 in favor and 5 against. Rubber Workers Rep. Zembower was in charge of the election.

William Gilbert, mid-west director of the Furniture Workers, reports a 2 to 1 victory over the AFL Upholsterers in an election at Logan, O. The workers of Sun-Glow Industries voted to enter the CIO, 71 to 34.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports a unanimous victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the Standard Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Denver, Col. Of 40 eligible voters, 32 voted in favor of the USA-CIO and none against. Frank Richmond and W. M. Neal, USA representatives, were in charge.

Newton, Ia., was the scene of another UAW victory, according to Reg. Dir. Ben Henry. At the Dun-Lap Novelty Co. plant, the vote was 83 for the UAW and 14 for no union. Bob Johnson, UAW representative, was in charge.

W. J. Trombley, of the CIO Oil Workers, reports a representation victory at the El Dorado Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J. Of 62 eligible voters, 34 workers cast their ballots for the CIO and 24 for the AFL.

CIO In Penna. Fights Phone Rate Boost

CHARGING the $18 million rate increase permitted the Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Co. is far too much, the State CIO Council has asked the courts to reconsider the issue.

Harry Boyer, council president, said the increase at most should be $8 to $10 million.

Late in 1948 the company asked the Public Utility Commission for permission to increase its rates by $25 million. The State CIO Council and City of Pittsburgh challenged the increase, and in October, 1949, the PUC allowed the company the $18 million increase.

Pittsburgh and the CIO appealed to the Superior Court. A majority of the court has ordered further hearings, but according to the CIO, it overlooked fundamental errors by the PUC which will cost phone users millions of dollars more than permitted by law.

The minority opinion contended the Commission's order was contrary to law in a number of respects not dealt with by the majority opinion, and that the rate of return permitted Bell on its investment was "unconscionable."

The CIO, through its counsel, M. H. Goldstein, has asked the court to deal with these points in the new hearings.

WSB Tool Unit Studies Rates

REPRESENTATIVES of the CIO Auto Workers from industrial centers of the midwest participated in a hearing called by the Tool and Die Panel of the Wage Stabilization Board in Chicago last week.

The hearing had been ordered by the WSB following Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's directive to all defense agencies for quick action to break bottlenecks in machine tool manufacturing.

The nine-member panel, composed of three members each from labor, industry and the public, attempted to make a determination on the relationship of wage standards to manpower shortages in the industry.

UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser said the union would insist on a realistic consideration of wage problems in the industry and protection of journeymen's standards.

He pledged UAW's cooperation in working toward the elimination of the backlog of orders for machine tools, the lack of which is holding up defense production and causing mass unemployment in many critical areas.

8 Auto Workers Win $9000 In Back Pay

Back pay totaling $9000 has been paid to eight strikers fired by the Allis-Chalmers Co. at West Allis, Wis. in 1946.

Max Raskin, attorney for Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, said the money was paid after the National Labor Relations Board ruled that they were fired unfairly.

Raskin objected to the ruling because no provision was made for reinstatement of the strikers.

McCarthy Is Now Turning Even GOP Stomachs

McCARTHYISM — a new word for stinking politics —was attacked from many quarters in the Senate last week. Even some of the more respectable Republican colleagues of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) joined in the criticism.

But despite a call for his expulsion from the Senate, the Wisconsin smear artist went merrily on his way of capturing headlines by villifying—apparently without any proof at all—many innocent persons.

Here are the highlights of the week's developments:

1. The Senate Rules Committee by a nine to three vote approved the unamimous report of its elections subcommittee bitterly denouncing the campaign of Sen. Butler (R. Md.) and McCarthy's part in it as "despicable backstreet" politics. The only dissenters were McCarthy and two of his Republican supporters, Sen. Wherry (Neb.) and Sen. Jenner (Ind.). Other GOP Committee members upheld the report.

2. Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) introduced a resolution for a Senate investigation of McCarthy's conduct and called upon the Wisconsin Senator to resign at once. McCarthy replied in his usual way—by trying to pin the label of "Communist sympathizer" upon Benton, one of the country's leading business and advertising executives.

3. McCarthy announced he would name off the Senate floor 29 persons whom he says are State Dept. security risks, provided any news service would promise beforehand to publish the names despite the fact that the press would not be immune to libel action. Since he had no takers, he then proceeded to name 26 of them from the floor, where he has immunity from libel suits.

THE Senate Elections Subcommittee report held that the practices of some of Butler's supporters in Maryland "can best be characterized as destructive of American principles."

The group decided that Butler was well aware of them. It said that while he can escape legal penalties, "there was a moral responsibility" he overlooked to keep the campaign "above the low level of 'exploiting the doubt' as to the loyalty and patriotism of former Senator Tydings."

Tydings was defeated by Butler in the 1950 Senate race. Jon M. Jonkel, Butler's political manager, has since been fined $5000 for violating Maryland election laws in his conduct of the campaign.

The Republicans following McCarthy's lead, charged that Tydings, as chairman of a Senate committee, had "whitewashed" the State Dept. in investigating charges by McCarthy that the department was crawling with Communists.

'Dipsy-Doodle Ball' McCarthy's Weapon

Time Magazine has a new name for McCarthyism. It calls it "the dipsy-doodle ball.

In the Aug. 13 issue, Time says:

"Wisconsin's Sen. Joe McCarthy gets headlines by what might be termed the dipsy-doodle or slider type of accusation—charges which are so horrible, fascinating or so slick with the tobacco juice of half-truth that the victim often strikes out helplessly while trying to get a clean swing at them."

DURING THE hearings it was disclosed McCarthy's staff had taken an active part in the campaign to "get" Tydings. It was found that about half of the material in a widely distributed tabloid, containing a fake photograph purporting to show Tydings in conversation with Earl Browder, former Commie leader, came from McCarthy's office.

In characterizing the tactics of Butler's campaign as "destructive of fundamental American principles," the committee named McCarthy as "a leading and potent force in the campaign."

Two Republican members of the subcommittee, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) and Sen. Hendrickson (N. J.), who voted to approve the report, at once were bitterly assailed by McCarthy. Last year both had signed the famous GOP "Declaration of Conscience" which also condemned McCarthy for his tactics.

The report made particular note of the fact that Jean Kerr, Donald A. Surine and other McCarthy employes took an active part in Butler's campaign. It also accused Surine, an investigator for McCarthy, of making "an apparent willful and knowing misstatement of a material fact" when he testified that he voluntarily resigned from the FBI.

As a matter of fact, the committee pointed out, the FBI had dropped Surine from its rolls.

The committee recommended that its hearings and report be referred to the Justice Dept. and other appropriate authorities for study and action.

The committee said that "as a matter of fairness" it would not recommend the unseating of Butler for his part in the matter, but "this is not to say that we approve or condone certain acts and conduct in his campaign."

It made eight recommendations, however, which in effect said that any candidate in the future who permits such a dirty campaign in his behalf should be punished.

Following publication of the findings, Benton told the Senate that "in view of the indictment of the practices of Sen. McCarthy which is found in this report, I suggest today that Sen. McCarthy at once submit his resignation from this body."

Benton pointed out that "a very high percentage of the members of this body would resign forthwith if such a report were written about them, agreed to unanimously by five of their colleagues."

HIS resolution called upon the Rules Committee to investigate McCarthy's part in the campaign and "his other acts since his election to the Senate as may be appropriate to enable such committee to determine whether or not it should initiate action with a view toward the expulsion from the U. S. Senate "of McCarthy."

McCarthy responded by attacking Benton with the same tactics he had used against Tydings.

Actually Benton, when in the State Dept., performed some of the most effective work to defeat Communist propaganda abroad.

Benton's resolution has been referred to the Senate Elections Subcommittee, where it has been shelved for at least six weeks. Expulsion, which requires a two-thirds vote, has seldom been suggested in the Senate. The group indicated that it would proceed cautiously.

Senate Bill Hands Over U. S. To Monopolists

THE HOUSE Monopoly Subcommittee now has before it a Senate-approved price discrimination bill (S. 719) through which big business monopolies intend to "sabotage" the anti-trust laws.

A coalition of Republicans and anti-administration Democrats ganged up in the Senate Aug. 2 to pass the measure by a 42 to 34 vote. Prompt action in the House was promised.

Led by Sens. Long (D. La.) and Benton (D. Conn.), opponents of the bill waged a last-ditch fight before the Senate voted. They pointed out that it would wreck the anti-trust laws and permit big business firms to ruin many small competitors.

The bill would allow a seller to charge different prices for a single product if he acts "in good faith" to meet competition. Under present anti-trust laws, such price discrimination is unlawful.

In a half-hour speech Benton bitterly assailed the proposal. He called it "a dagger at the heart of our anti-trust legislation," and said that it would work the most profound changes in the anti-trust laws dreamed of in recent years.

"It isn't even a sheathed dagger," Benton said. "It is an open invitation to collusive action among competitors to fix prices—and to fix them high and handsome — at the expense of the public."

Benton said that he wished the Senate was debating a measure to double the funds of the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Division, which is responsible for enforcing the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws.

"These acts should be strengthened, not weakened," Benton said. "They should be enforced, not torpedoed. This innocent-sounding bill proposes to sabtoage them."

BENTON warned that lack of adequate anti-trust legislation contributed to the breakdown of the British economy and that cartels were doing the same thing on the continent.

"I am personally of the opinion," he said, "that strong anti-trust laws for England and the continent, vigorously enforced—and by this I mean the sending of a few hundred European businessmen to jail—could do more to stimulate European productivity, over the next decade, than all the billions which we have invested in the Marshall Plan."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Buy Textiles Now—Rieve

PRES. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has urged that the government immediately award contracts to textile mills as a means of overcoming serious unemployment in the industry.

In a telegram to President Truman, Rieve pointed out that quick action would permit the government to purchase textiles at lower cost, as well as to revive production and employment in hard-hit textile centers.

"In part this has been due to the curtailment of government textile purchases because of Congress' failure to approve the appropriation bills," he said. "A resolution just passed by Congress, however, would now permit textile and other Defense Dept. purchases to be made in line with previous expenditures.

"By immediately awarding textile contracts, the government would make use of idle productive capacity, provide much needed employment and make purchases at a time when costs were low.

"Thus government orders would level out production rather than add to an already high level of consumer demand, as in the past."

Publicker Strike Ends

A wage increase of 12½c an hour plus fringe benefits of 1½c for 2300 workers ended the six-week strike at the huge Publicker Industries' distilling plants in Philadelphia.

Members of the CIO Brewery Workers local walked out June 16.

Cleveland Site Of CIO Golf Tourney

The third annual International CIO Golf Tournament will be held Sept. 15 and 16 at Cleveland, O., under the joint sponsorship of the Auto Workers Recreation Dept. and UAW-CIO Region 2.

Competition will be at 36 holes medal play, with titles awarded the winners in team, men's individual, women's individual and mixed divisions, and prizes for low gross and net winners in all flights. Deadline for entries is Sept. 1. Entries, entry fees and correspondence should be addressed to CIO Golf Championships, UAW-CIO Recreation Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

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Congress Screams 'Inefficiency' —But Its Record Shows Sorry Mess

(See Story, Page 12)

A Major Scandal Is Brewing Over Boons For Big Biz

The monopolies, more entrenched that ever after a decade of expansion, have drunk their fill from the public trough for the time being. Now they've closed it by temporarily cutting off special tax amortization certificates. Holding the bag are 8000 small businessmen whose applications were shunted aside while big business' agents processed big business' requests—and the public, which is paying for $8.8 billion in new plants. (Stories on Pages 6 and 7.)

Senate Set To Protect Rich From Equality Of Sacrifice

More and more it apears that if any "equality of sacrifice" is to come out of the mobilization and the fighting in Korea, it will be supplied by the armed services and the mass of Americans—NOT the wealthy. The Senate Finance Committee, tackling the House-passed income tax bill, finds it too easy on people of low and middle income. So—hang on to your pocketbook! (Story on Page 8.)

Defense Production Plan —Now Lacking—Is Vital

"The key to our national strength is our ability to produce," declares the current issue of The Outlook, publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education. But a plan for the best use of our resources for defense is lacking. The Outlook says that progress has been made in defense production but "has not matched our ability nor has it squarely faced the emergency posed by Communist imperialism." Expanding civilian needs should also be considered. (Story on Page 5.)

SHERIFF JAILS CIO AIDES

Sheriff Carlus Gay (above) of Laurens County, Ga.—gun in hand—broke up a union meeting and arrested two CIO organizers, it was testified last week at a Senate subcommittee hearing. Another witness said employers buy the debts—and the services—of the Negroes. (Stories on Page 2.)

The Romantic South:

Moonlight, Magnolias—Terrorism And Peonage

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

REACTIONARY elements in the South employ charges of "Communism," along with involuntary servitude and "reigns of terror" to keep workers from joining unions.

That sordid story was unfolded last week before the Senate Labor-Management Relations subcommittee.

Clyde G. Brock, representing the CIO Organizing Committee, told the Senate group, headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), that he was accused of being a "Communist" and jailed for nearly 24 hours in Dublin, Ga., after a union meeting was broken up.

He charged that he and Charles Gillman, Georgia CIO director, were arrested by Sheriff Carlus Gay of Laurens County last February while trying to organize employes of the Cordell Lumber Co. into the CIO Woodworkers.

According to Brock, he and Gillman were held without charges and were not released until after they had talked to their attorney the following day. He said the judge ordered them to pay $200 in "attorneys' fees and costs."

Gun Brandished

Brock testified that when Gay and two deputies raided the union meeting, the sheriff, brandishing a gun, asked him and Gillman:

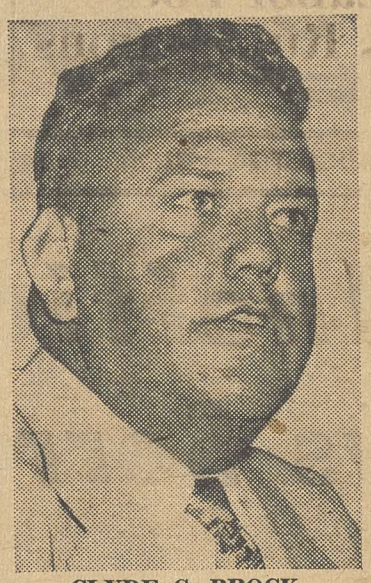
"What the hell are you doing at this Negro meeting?"

When told that it was a union meeting, Brock said, Gay replied:

"Union, hell, you are holding a damn Communist meeting."

The sheriff then ordered his two deputies to "take these men to jail and lock them up." They remained there until the next evening.

Brock told the Committee that



CLYDE G. BROCK

Brock served with the U. S. Army Air Force in the last war. He and another organizer were jailed by Sheriff Gay of Laurens County, Ga., and held almost 24 hours without charges after Gay raided a union meeting last February.

Negro workers in and around Dublin are held in virtual slavery by employers who go bond for them when they are arrested for a minor infraction of the law and then threaten to return them to jail if they quit their jobs.

He pointed out that previous to an investigation by agents of the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor last year, the Cordell company had been paying its employes 50c an hour only if they worked 40 hours a week.

If they worked less than that, they were paid 40c an hour. No overtime was ever paid.

Although Sheriff Gay was said to have the reputation of locking up any Negro caught with whisky on his breath or taking a drink, Brock testified that on the day the National Labor Relations Board held an election at the plant, jugs of "white liquor" were "sitting around the company yard and foremen were pouring drinks for the workers."

He said the Sheriff was there twice that day but made no arrests. The CIO lost the election although all the workers had signed membership applications.

Asked by Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) how he felt about his treatment at the hands of the Sheriff, Brock said:

"Exactly like I always imagined the German people felt when Hitler was reigning in Germany."

Neely said he hoped Brock would go back to Georgia and hire a lawyer "to bring suit for damages for false arrest and for false imprisonment."

"Unless there is something to justify the mistreatment . . . and the indignity and the outrage you have suffered," Neely declared, "there isn't a sheriff that could not be made liable on his official bond for the outrage you have suffered."

Attempting to defend his action in arresting the CIO representatives, Gay told the Committee he was suspicious of them because they were strangers and "because the FBI had told me to be on the lookout for Communists."

History Made?

"I was suspicious," Gay declared, "because that was the first time we have ever had anything like that in our county—a meeting like that of Negroes and whites.

"Of course we have some of the best Negroes that I believe there is in the world down home . . . but just at that place . . . meeting these men out there, finding them there, that is what it all was based upon."

Asked if it was a general practice in Laurens County for an employer to put up bond for a prisoner and then have the man work out the bond, Gay admitted that "some do that."

"There is no force to it. I say probably there is 'agreement' between the worker and the man who goes the bond. He says, 'I will get you out and you go to work for me'."

Asked what happens when a worker decides to quit working for the employer who went his bond, Gay replied that he couldn't "definitely recall" any case where that had happened, but declared that "if he wants to get relieved of his bond he can bring him in and turn him over to me and say he wants to get relieved of that bond."

Back In Jail

"Then would you put the man back in jail?" he was asked.

"Yes, or give him a bond and have him go and get somebody else to sign it," Gay replied.

Gillman tangled with a Committee member when he declared it would take the NLRB "a couple of years" to get around to holding a hearing on the union's objections to the conduct of the Cordell election.

The Committee member said he did not think "there has ever been an objection to an election case that took over 60 or 90 days."

"You should come down South, because we have lots of them that take a long, long time to be heard," Gillman replied.

He said that although the objections were filed the day after the election, Apr. 25, there has been no ruling by the Atlanta NLRB regional director to date.

"We have many cases before the board that have been laying up there (in Washington) from a year to three years," he stated.

Blacklists Thrive Under Taft-Hartley

GEORGIA CIO Dir. Charles Gillman last week told the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee that the Taft-Hartley law "has done more to retard and destroy organized labor than anything else that has been done."

He cited the case of the American Thread Co. in Tallapoosa, Ga., where, he said, it took six or seven months to get an NLRB decision after the CIO Textile Workers had filed unfair labor practice charges.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), subcommittee chairman, asked what happens "in the meantime while it takes so long?"

"They fire everybody," Gillman answered, "the active union people in the shops. When we get a decision, even though back pay is ordered and the election set aside, there is nobody left in the plant anymore. That is what happens to all the unions, the newly organized unions there.

"WHAT happens is this. We go into a town and arrange a meeting with textile workers down there. They attend meetings. The next day they are fired.

"There must be 200 or more people, textile workers, who have been blackballed and blacklisted from getting jobs in the textile industry anywhere because of their union activity.

"One of the objections to the law is the delay in processing cases.

"It may not mean much to the average person, but I think the Taft-Hartley law has done more to retard and destroy organized labor, particularly in the South, than anything else that has been done.

"Because of the delays and injunctive powers that the employer has, this so-called free speech that they have, they call the workers in on their own time and threaten them because of union activities. This is the problem we have been facing. We are still up against that problem down there."

They're Still Buying And Selling Negroes In Dixie, Georgia Lawyer Testifies

SOME EMPLOYERS in Lauren County, Ga., have apparently never heard of the 13th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude.

Testifying before the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee, Thomas W. Johnson, a practicing lawyer from Macon, Ga., related the case of a Negro, James Day, Jr., who, he said, an employer attempted to hold in peonage.

Day told him that the operator of the Naval Store at Mentor, in Laurens County, had his four children and refused to let him have them. The Negro was sent to Johnson by the U. S. District Attorney's office in Macon.

"I asked him what the trouble was," Johnson related. "He told me he had gone to work for the proprietor, William Balote, some time prior and that Balote had worked him unmercifully, had paid him only $2 or $3 a week, and had refused him medical attention.

"He said his children were without sufficient food, that they had no clothing, which fact I later confirmed, and that they did not have enough to eat."

The attorney said the Negro put up with the situation as long as he could and finally ran away. He went to a neighboring county where he got a job.

A month later Balote and two other white men came to where he was staying and told him they had a warrant for him and that if he did not come back and go to work for Balote, they were going to put him in jail.

"He went back with them to Mentor," Johnson stated. "After about a week or 10 days he again ran away."

The attorney told the committee he went to Balote's store to attempt to get the children.

"Balote asked me where Day was and I told him he had not come because I had not thought it necessary," Johnson related.

He said Balote then declared:

"I want that blank Negro to come down here because I want to put him in jail."

Johnson then asked Balote if he intended to hold the children as security for a $200 debt he said Day owed him.

"He said he didn't give a damn what it was called, but that he intended to hold them until his money was paid," Johnson testified.

After a further series of events, which included the jailing of Day on an abandonment charge, Johnson said he was able to get the Negro out of jail and reunited with his children after eight days.

Humphrey asked if this was an unusual case. Johnson replied that "situations of this kind are entirely too prevalent in the South."

"Some employers down there get Negroes in debt to them purposely," he declared. "They actually buy the debts from each other.

"If one Negro wants to go and work for somebody else and it is satisfactory with the man for whom he is working at the moment, the man for whom he wants to work buys the debt from the other man.

"They hold it over this Negro's head. Great numbers of times, if the Negro doesn't want to work for that particular person, he is prosecuted. All he has to do is to go back to work and the prosecution is dropped.

"That definitely is a form of peonage."

CIO Greets Indonesia On 6th Anniversary

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent greetings to the Republic of Indonesia on Aug. 17, the sixth anniversary of its organization.

"The existence of an independent Indonesia is of great importance in the struggle to maintain a free world," he said, "and we believe that your people are deserving of all the disinterested help and assistance that can be given by our nation.

"Our organization will do all it can to preserve the right of your people to develop in freedom in accordance with their national ideas."

Wichita Labor Market Group Gets 3 CIO Men

CIO representatives appointed by Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin to the labor-management committee for the Wichita, Kans., labor market are Arthur D. Hessling, Communications Workers; J. R. Wheeler, Packinghouse Workers, and Earl Miller, Auto Workers.

IUE Thumps UE In Lynn GE Vote

The CIO Electrical Workers handed the Communist-dominated, independent United Electrical Workers another shellacking last week at the Lynn, Mass., plant of the General Electric Co.

Of the 16,173 workers eligible, 6927 voted for IUE, 5867 for UE and 206 for no union. There were 261 challenged and 42 void ballots.

The UE had petitioned for the vote at the plant, where IUE Local 201 had bargaining rights.

The CIO union has petitioned for elections at three other GE plants—Erie, Pa., Schenectady, N.Y., and Cleveland, O.

UE was expelled from the CIO last year.

The CIO And The United Labor Policy Committee

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE LEADERSHIP of the American Federation of Labor has taken steps to end the functioning of the United Labor Policy Committee, the New York Times reported last week.

AFL spokesmen confirmed the substance of the exclusive story by Louis Stark, veteran labor reporter for the Times, that the Federation's executive council is recommending AFL withdrawal from the ULPC.

The AFL's action—taken at a council meeting at Montreal—came without public forewarning. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who is on a brief vacation, and other national CIO officers withheld comment pending official word of the action from the AFL.

The proposal for AFL withdrawal from the ULPC—which would mean its dissolution—is contained in the report and recommendations of the executive council of the AFL to the federation's forthcoming convention. The AFL's meeting opens at San Francisco on Sept. 17, and the report will be made public about that time.

Top Executives

The ULPC is composed of top executives of the CIO, AFL, the Railway Labor Executives Association—which speaks for the non-operating brotherhoods, most of them AFL affiliates—and the Machinists. The Machinists, who were unaffiliated when the ULPC was formed last December, joined the AFL early this year.

In the welter of unofficial statements from AFL leaders following publication of the Times story, it was not clear precisely what events or trends had led to the decision of the AFL council.

Some newspaper reports suggested that AFL officials were advancing three major types of reason for their action:

1. One stated reason was that the ULPC had made no progress toward "organic unity"—that is, merger—of the CIO and AFL.

However, at no time during the nine-month history of the ULPC had the AFL delegates ever suggested the placement of the organic unity question on the committee's flexible agenda. In addition, the AFL had made no move for further meetings of the unity committees of the CIO and AFL, which met a number of times during the summer of 1950.

2. A second "explanation" offered by AFL leaders to reporters was the claim that the CIO had tended to use the ULPC for its own advantage, and had obtained more than a fair share of appointments to government defense agencies for CIO representatives.

The record, however, does not bear out this criticism.

For instance, the post of special assistant to Charles E. Wilson, head of the topside Office of Defense Mobilization, is held by George Harrison of the AFL. In the ULPC, his nomination for that post was made by the CIO.

CIO's key representatives in the defense set-up are David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, who is assistant to Eric Johnston in the Economic Stabilization Agency; and O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, who is deputy to Manly Fleischmann in the National Production Authority.

On the other hand, the United Labor Policy Committee nominated AFL officials not only for the ODM post but for the top labor positions with the Office of Price Stabilization, the Defense Production Administration, the Defense Dept.'s manpower division, and the defense transportation agency.

3. A third theme noted by reporters in their talks with AFL spokesmen revolved about the activities of the CIO delegation at the recent Milan conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In that situation, too, the CIO and AFL delegations had worked in a spirit of harmony.

As an example, AFL Vice. Pres. Matthew Woll was elected head of the joint CIO-AFL delegation—on motion of the CIO. The two U. S. union groups worked closely together, discussed policy questions almost every day, agreed on almost every point—and on those, they "agreed to disagree."

A major point of difference concerned the nomination for president of the ICFTU—an honorary position which requires only part-time activity.

(The top full-time executive of the ICFTU is J. H. Oldenbroek, who was unanimously re-elected secretary-general.)

In the election for president, the CIO supported the decision of virtually all the other unions represented on the executive board of the ICFTU to support Vincent Tewson, of the British Trades Union Congress, as successor to Paul Finet, of Belgium, the ICFTU'S first president. Tewson was elected.

The AFL delegation, although opposed to Tewson, supported no other candidate, and cast no vote.

The CIO delegates wanted to "go along" with the choice of most of the other delegates, rather than to give the appearance in any way of exercising what might be considered an "American veto" over the organization.

Accusation Untrue

Some of the unofficial AFL comments have sought to picture the CIO as engaged, at Milan and elsewhere, in a major campaign to throw its full support to the Socialist-led unions of Europe, and to ignore the non-Socialist unions.

The accusation is untrue. The CIO has never promoted "socialism," and its delegation at Milan was not promoting "socialism."

The CIO, of course, has always sought to encourage all non-Communist European trade union groups. But far from seeking to "freeze out" the non-Socialists from the ICFTU, the CIO has worked consistently since 1949 to find a formula for bringing the strong Catholic unions of Europe into the ICFTU ranks.

This effort, started at the time of the first ICFTU congress two years ago, was resumed at the recent Milan meeting.

One columnist quoted AFL officials as irritated because the CIO had gone all-out to support the "UIL"—a new, militantly Socialist Italian trade union group.

CIO delegates, while showing fraternal interest in the UIL, pointed out that that group's most tireless "lobbyist" at the Milan conference was a member of the AFL delegation; and that the motion to bring the UIL into the world labor federation was made by a Puerto Rican delegate with strong AFL connections.

So, on the basis of newspaper reports, the AFL's complaints, as voiced by various of its unofficial spokesmen, seem to have little foundation in fact.

Difficult To Assess

Until the executive council's report on the ULPC is made public—either at the San Francisco convention next month, or at some earlier date—it will be difficult in the extreme to assess the reported decision to scuttle the joint action program of American labor.

But if the newspaper stories are authentic—as they seem to be; and if the AFL convention accepts the recommendations of its leadership—then the demise of ULPC will bring deep regrets in states and cities throughout the country.

For in scores of localities, local labor groups have followed the lead of the ULPC in forging a workable degree of unity on home-state and home-town issues.

That spirit of united action has benefited every union and every worker.

The absence of national leadership of a kind which the ULPC has been able to give during the past nine months would be a severe blow not only to the welfare of American labor, but to the entire country as it moves through the present difficult period of national emergency and international crisis.

ULPC Halted Labor Foes' Aim To Divide, Rule Unions

CIO Pres. Philip Murray recently pointed out that the joint activity led by the ULPC clearly "has strengthened the cause of organized labor in America and played an effective mechanism for more serious consideration—by the public, by industry, and by government—of labor's program."

The statement was contained in an article written by Murray for Labor & Nation magazine. It was reprinted in the current issue of Steel Labor, organ of the United Steelworkers.

"At a time when the enemies of labor were obviously hoping they could hang us separately," Murray wrote, "the major branches of the American union movement have held together, and prevented the application of a policy of divide and rule."

Looking toward the 1952 elections, Murray suggested in the article that "the political action efforts of labor must be strengthened and made more effective than at any time in the past, if the country is to avoid the road back to reaction . . ."

The CIO president suggested in the article—which was written early this summer—that the ULPC might speed up the movement for more united political action.

Such action, he said, "can do much to bring the crucial issues of the 1952 election directly to the attention of labor and the public, and to speed the retirement from public office of those members of Congress and of state and local governments who have betrayed their mandate from the people of America."

CONGRATULATIONS are being expressed by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald (right), of the CIO Steelworkers, to Francis Whitehair over the latter's appointment as Undersecretary of Navy. Whitehair, who comes from Deland, Fla., was formerly general counsel of the Economic Stabilization Administration under Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

Mich. CIO Fights Excise Tax Rises

Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins, of the Michigan CIO Council, urged the State Senate to kill House-approved increases in excise taxes on autos, trucks, busses and gasoline.

At the same time, Hopkins called on all Michigan labor and consumers to support a statewide referendum to repeal a 1½c-a-gallon gasoline tax recently voted by the Republican-dominated legislature over the veto of Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

The House bill would boost excise taxes on passenger cars from 7 to 10%, on trucks and busses from 5 to 8% and on gasoline from 1½c to 2c a gallon. Hopkins said the State gasoline tax could be repealed if 200,000 voters sign the referendum before Aug. 27.

Price Fix Victim Wins 11-Year Suit

The Sager Glove Corp. has been awarded $975,000 from two optical firms found guilty of a price-fixing conspiracy which nearly wrecked the firm because it refused to cooperate to keep lens prices up in Chicago.

Sager, which makes safety clothing, charged that Bausch & Lomb and the American Optical Co. refused to sell lenses for goggles after it cut its price from $1.50 to $1. The case has been pending in the courts 11 years.

CWA Helps Save Sight Of Member

CIO Communications Workers locals in Illinois have collected $1500 to help a fellow member regain her normal eyesight.

The fund will finance a trip to the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., for Alice Calkin, a Centralia phone operator who has been idled since last October when eye trouble developed. The fund-raising campaign has been headed by Cecilia Williamson, CWA Centralia steward, and Doris Birks of the Centralia local.

Joe Glazer, 'Union Songman,' To Sing On ABC Network

Joe Glazer—the "union songman"—is going to sing a collection of his workers' songs over the ABC radio network, under CIO auspices.

Joe is education director of the United Rubber Workers. He also plays a mean guitar and chants a practically inexhaustible collection of folk-songs.

He has sung before hundreds of union groups in every part of the country, appeared at the CIO convention last year, and recently returned from a trip to France, where he talked—and sang—to union members.

Now Glazer will strum his guitar and sing his ditties on three ABC appearances, starting Saturday night, Aug. 25, at 6:45 P.M. EDT. He will come back to the mike on Saturday night, Sept. 1, and on Sept. 8, at the same hour at a guest of the CIO.

Glazer is filling in for Robert R. Nathan, nationally known economics expert, who usually appears on the CIO show. Nathan is making a quick trip to Burma to help strengthen that country's economy.

So make a date with your radio for the next three Saturday nights at 6:45 P.M. EDT on your local ABC station.

Let's Avoid 'Or Else'

In an era when government spending runs into billions, it's perhaps old fashioned to talk of saving pennies and wasting dollars. Perhaps it's more appropriate to talk about saving millions and wasting billions.

Whatever the amount, the principle is the same—and it applies most directly to the current Congressional debate on establishing funds for the Mutual Security Program.

President Truman has asked $8.5 billion for this program—which includes military aid to our allies, continuation of the Marshall Plan program, the Point Four program to aid underdeveloped areas, and other overseas projects endorsed by the American people.

It would be easy to say that this money should be spent at home. But to say so is to ignore the realities of a world where the threat of Soviet totalitarian aggression is constant, and where the peoples of the democratic nations badly need our help to strengthen their economies and their military defenses.

As usual, the Congressional isolationists and the preachers of false economy have suggested a series of "meat axe" cuts in the appropriation for the Mutual Security Program.

But, as General Ike Eisenhower has pointed out in relation to the proposed program, "it's this or else."

Strong as it is, America cannot afford the "or else"—for the "or else" is nothing less than eventual Soviet domination of the free peoples of Europe and Asia.

Death Of A Publisher

It would be nice to be able to say, upon the death of William Randolph Hearst, that American journalism had lost a constructive leader.

But, even as one thinks most kindly about the departed, the regret must be that the Lord of San Simeon, with his wealth and power, did not do so much as he could have done for the people of America.

His newspapers attacked the CIO, the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Harry Truman. In doing so, they stooped to any practice that would smear the opposition; and in doing so they lost for publisher Hearst the respect of right-thinking Americans who like a fight but want to play it fair.

Balloons For Freedom

This week, thanks to the efforts of the Crusade for Freedom organization, the people of Czechoslovakia have a chance to read a message of liberty and democracy—wafted over the Iron Curtain in balloons that ignore man-made boundary obstructions.

The words of liberty and civil right are always thrilling, always refreshing — whether in Prague or in Washington, whether they be directed toward restoring lost freedoms or strengthening present freedoms.

President Truman's magnificent speech at the dedication of the new American Legion headquarters comes in the second category.

Rightly, he associates "real Americanism" with courage, fair play, and our basic liberties. He calls for a fight against hysteria, and the exposure of the "rotten motives" of those who would destroy the Bill of Rights.

"Real Americans" will cheer his words, as "real Czechs" must be hailing the balloon message from west of the Iron Curtain.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Dog Days

British Unions — And The Reds

By C. H. HARTWELL

Publications Editor Of Britain's Trades Union Congress

AS THE summer season of trade union conferences moves towards the climax of the annual assembly of the Trades Union Congress in September, there are speculations about possible changes of policy on the big issues unions face in Britain today.

Least happy in weighing up the chances are the Communists. They have not had a particularly successful year. At conference after conference since Easter, they have met with rebuffs from delegates, and in one ballot after another they failed in their attempts to "secure and extend the leading positions of Communists in the trade unions."

In the Amalgamated Engineering Union, whose 800,000 members have vital work to do on rearmament projects, Jack Tanner recently defeated his Communist rival for the presidency after a nationwide ballot of the members. Earlier, and by the same democratic process, the Engineers ousted Communists from high office in their union—including two national organizers.

These set-backs to Communist efforts to get themselves installed in key positions in the unions have come at a time when the political stock of Communism is low—for none of its adherents is in Parliament, and very few have retained the municipal seats they first won when they were able to borrow a little prestige from the wartime achievements of the Red army.

DISAPPOINTED AT failure to recoup in the industrial field the severe losses sustained in politics, Communist Party members have now been sharply reminded that their "primary responsibility" is to build Communist Party groups in the factories.

The expressed aim is for thousands rather than hundreds of these groups, many of whom, if the normal tactic is followed, would conceal their existence altogether or hide their political affinities under names like "workers' defense committees" while organizing votes for nominees approved by the Party's chiefs for local and national office in the unions.

Exposures by the Trades Union Congress three years ago of these and other techniques have not gone unheeded, and scarcely one union conference this year has ignored the serious issue that is involved.

In half-a-dozen cases, however, with their traditional tolerance for minorities, delegates have been reluctant to take drastic action to check the activities of an organized group within their ranks who, though showing little respect for democratic principles, take full advantage of the democratic machinery.

HARD EXPERIENCE, on the other hand, has prompted a stern approach in some unions. Clerical workers insisted two years ago that candidates for office must declare their political beliefs. That put an end to the hopes of many Communist aspirants, including the man who this year was beaten nearly six to one in the vote for the union's presidency.

Meanwhile, some eight Communists had been using their positions as union local officials to press on trades councils and other bodies views that conflicted with the union's policy. They were expelled.

The Transport and General Workers' Union with 1.3 million members found it necessary to make a similar rule two years ago.

Among the elected representatives of 350,000 distributive workers at their annual meeting there was majority backing for a demand that Britain's Ambassador be withdrawn from Madrid. But only a few hands were raised to support a call for the withdrawal for all foreign troops from Korea or for other resolutions designed to whitewash Soviet foreign policy or condemn by implication the policy of the Western countries.

Delegates went on to give a labor member of Parliament a huge majority over his Communist contender for the presidential chair, while Communists among the 113 members of the executive and divisional councils were reduced to six.

It all adds up to show that Britain's trade unions, though exercising to full their rights to criticize and to seek to change the policies of their government, are becoming increasingly aware of the high risks involved not only to their unions but to the economic health and democratic structure of their country by an over-tolerant attitude to Communist tactics of penetration.

'Peace Fighters' Vanish To Eat In West Zone

THE Communist World Youth Festival, a two-week hate-the-democracies camp meeting in East Berlin masquerading as a plug for the Soviet version of peace, ended Aug. 19.

It left official faces redder than the banners around Marx-Engels Square, the East Berlin version of Moscow's Red Square. Predictions were made freely that a lot of heads would fall, because the festival was one of the worst propaganda failures the Soviet has chalked up in years.

Troubles were many. One of the major ones was that a lot of the million or more young men, women and children from all over the world who deployed into Berlin were more interested in the West Zone where the Allies have control, than in generating the synthetic enthusiasm required for their roles as "peace fighters."

Approximately a million of the blue-shirted visitors slipped into the West Zone to look around, according to a police estimate. They were welcomed with open arms, fed better meals than they got either at home or in East Berlin, and were visibly impressed by the freedom that everybody seemed to take far granted.

They also were astounded by what to them was a vast array of the consumer goods they seldom saw at home.

Disinterested Hosts

The meals at the camp meeting were a sore point with the visitors. Somebody slipped up, and there wasn't enough food to go around. Youths from East Germany suffered particularly, for as titular hosts they were forced to apply the old family-hold-back principle.

That made the East Germans more disinterested than ever in the success of the festival. The housing arrangements were bad, too, and again as hosts they were forced to find shelter in accommodations far from the center of things.

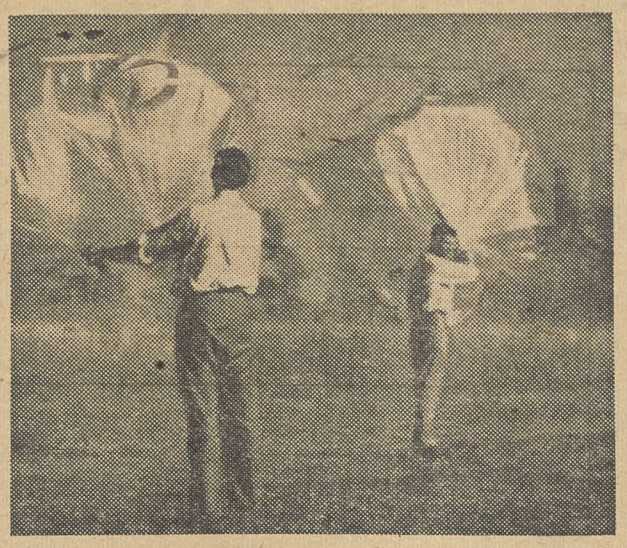
Besides that, it rained and rained.

Relationships between the enslaved East Germans and visitors from Russia and the other satellite countries, already strained by the lack of food and housing, suffered further during a sports program that was supposed to show the joy of Communist games as a complement to Communist work.

It seems an East German soccer team played the Moscow "Dynamos." The host screamed a Teutonic version of "We wuz robbed" and loudly booed the visitors—and the referee they brought with them.

The Germans claimed their team would have won if the Dynamos hadn't played dirty and if the imported referee had called even half the fouls they committed.

The normally efficient Soviet propaganda machine blew a fuse right in the faces of all the top brass. The brass staged an open press conference. Minister-President Otto Grotewohl, head of the Russians' puppet government, made



the mistake of asking a question he obviously planned to answer himself.

"Does the United States wish to protect the world from the Soviet Union?" he demanded.

"Yes!" came the unexpected answer from a score of western reporters.

The festival was not a complete loss, of course, to the Communists, but it is questionable if they got full value for the estimated $40 million it cost them.

About a million of the youths and children, some of them only seven and eight years old, marched in a huge parade that took nearly eight hours to pass a reviewing stand loaded with East German and Communist Party officials.

The Ol' Pep Ran Out

They carried propaganda flags and banners, cheered lustily and screamed slogans of peace and hate—for the first few hours. Then enthusiasm dropped off sharply, and despite pepping up over loudspeakers, they were just too weary and indifferent to heed commands to yell things like "Friendship" and "Long Live Stalin."

The next day, however, a record-breaking number of them visited the West Zone. Youth hostels and other installations where they were fed and entertained checked in 107,779 blue-shirted guests.

Thousands of the visitors appealed for political refuge in the West Zone. All but a handful of them, however, had to be turned down, because they were unable to demonstrate that their lives were in danger in their own areas.

About 6000 of the most militant invaded the West Zone on Aug. 15 to stage Red "peace" demonstrations. Police broke up the rallies in a series of hand-to-hand street battles in which more than 100 of the demonstrators were arrested.

Approximately 40 Americans, none representing any youth organization, attended all or part of the festival. All of them, apparently, were completely disillusioned.

"The whole thing is a fake," said one American who refused to identify himself, but said he went to East Berlin because he was interested in peace rather than communism. "I think it has done more to divide East and West further than anything else."

Many American and British delegates said their names had been signed without their consent to a pledge to the Russians to "fight for peace" under Stalin's leadership.

The festival was sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the constitution of which purports to be concerned with the social and educational rights of young people, but which in practice has been concerned only with Soviet political activities and aims; the Intl. Union of Students, an instrument of the Comintern; and the Free German Youth (FDJ), youth organization of the German Communists.

Balloons For Freedom

While the East Berlin congress was going on, the Crusade For Freedom inaugurated a counter-attack against the Communists—a "balloon barrage" carrying messages of hope and friendship from the free world across the Iron Curtain into Czechoslovakia.

Some 2000 balloons, riding "the Winds of Freedom which in the upper air always blow from West to East," bore messages of encouragement signed by the Crusade For Freedom, representing 16 million Americans; the ORIT, Latin-American regional organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Intl. Federation of Free Journalists; Confederation Internationale des Anciens; Prisonniers de Guerre, from Belgium, Germany, Holland and Italy; the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with 11 million members in 32 countries; Canadian Congress of Labor, CIO, and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, AFL.

"There is no dungeon deep enough to hide the truth," the message read, "no wall high enough to keep out the message of freedom."

Two types of balloons are being used. One is a 4.5-foot square plastic "pillow" on which is imprinted the word "Svoboda," Czech for freedom. It carries one-third of a pound of messages and lands intact.

The other is a 4.5-foot rubber meteorological-type balloon that carries 3.6 pounds of leaflets and bursts at 30,000 feet.

Unplanned Defense Effort Peril To Economy

THE UNITED STATES is in need of an over-all plan that will keep its economy sound in case of either all-out war or peace in Korea, according to the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

The Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

"If we are prepared to defend our national interests and the cause of freedom against Communist aggression," it adds, "there is less chance of an all-out war. And if war should come, our preparedness would stand us in good stead.

"The key to our national strength is our ability to produce. It was put to test in World War II and it is the basis of our might today."

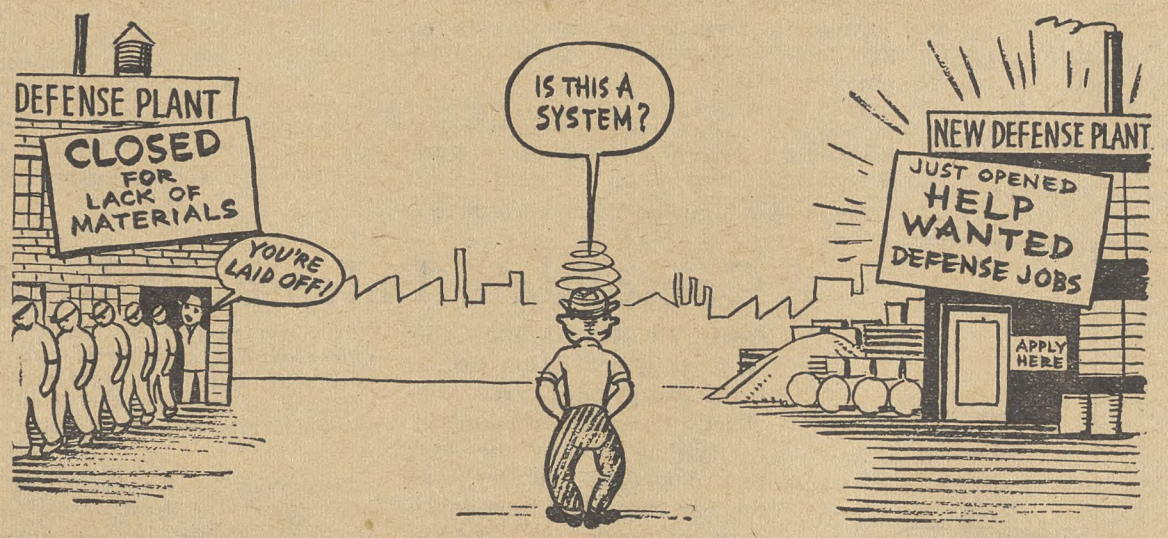
Over-All Plan Needed

The Outlook contends that an over-all defense production program is essential to determine what we need, how fast we are to get it, how to mesh together defense and civilian requirements, how to dovetail defense orders with manpower, raw materials and plants, and how to integrate long-run with short-run considerations.

"Without a planned program," it maintains, "we can at best fumble along and rely on our rich resources, ingenuity and luck to carry us through . . .

"Unfortunately, the over-all defense production program—estimated defense and civilian requirements for partial mobilization based on the military needs for all-out war—is still missing.

"Scheduled production programs of major military goods have hardly gotten under way. And such programs can be only makeshift so long as there is no over-all plan.



—From Economic Outlook

"Top mobilization leaders from Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson down have failed to develop an over-all scheduled defense production plan. As a result, much of the production effort to date has been halting and hesitant."

Production Lagging

The publication quotes from Wilson's report in June that a year after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, less than $10 billion of finished products had been delivered to the defense forces—slightly more than 3% of our total output. Wilson said this was 20% below his expectations—and his expectations were none too high.

The change from a civilian to a wartime economy poses many problems, the Outlook points out. Time is needed to shift materials, equipment and manpower to defense production. Planning is necessary, it asserts, to carry us through with a minimum of dislocation. It continues:

"If all-out international warfare can be avoided, we should be able to reach the point within a few years where our production can meet the needs of military preparedness PLUS an expanding civilian economy.

Some Progress Noted

The Outlook concedes that progress has been made in defense production, with costs of military construction and deliveries of finished defense goods now at the rate of $18 billion a year, or 5½% of total output, and expected to reach the annual rate of $48 billion by the middle of next year.

"But it has not matched our ability," it adds, "nor has it squarely faced the emergency posed by Communist imperialism.

"Although some dislocation in this armament build-up is inevitable, it is a luxury we can seek to avoid. Future bottlenecks can be broken now by a planned program. A disruption of the economy in the present emergency represents a waste of labor, time and equipment that cannot be retrieved."

The Outlook stresses the intelligent use of manpower in defense planning, with continuation of the 40-hour week and premium overtime pay, greater use of older workers and of Negroes and other minorities, and the channeling of orders to areas where manpower is available.

Federal Trade Commission Reports:

Biz Giants' Profits Outmushroom Mushroom

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF YOU WERE a farmer growing tobacco in Maryland or corn in Iowa, you'd think yourself pretty sharp if you could write off your total investment in three or four or five—or even 10—years.

Some of the country's biggest industrial firms can do it, even if the farmer can't, at the rate their profits after taxes piled up during 1950.

In fact, three industrial empires wouldn't need as long as three years, at their 1950 rates of return, to get back every penny of capital invested in them.

The *Corning Glass Works,* for instance, could do it in a week or so longer than 2½ years. Its 1950 rate of return on invested capital after taxes were deducted was 39.4%.

General Motors would need a little longer—just less than two years and nine months. Its rate was 37%.

The far-flung *Du Pont* principality, with its heavy investment in GM and its incredible variety of industrial chemicals—including nylon—has a 34% profit return; it would need about a month more than GM to get back its investment.

The figures come from a report of the Federal Trade Commission on the rates of return for 520 identical companies in 25 selected manufacturing industries. They represent about half the total assets of all manufacturing companies.

They include all the large and medium-sized firms (but none of the small ones) which make public reports of their earnings. This excludes a few behemoths like the Ford Motor Co. and Lever Brothers, who run a nice, clean soap business.

Big Firm, Big Profits

The FTC statistics are particularly interesting because they are the only ones at hand which pose 1950 earnings and rates of return against those for 1940, last year before World War II, and for 1947, 1948 and 1949.

In 16 of the 25 industries covered in the report, the profit rates of the four largest corporations were higher than those of the smaller corporations throughout the postwar period—1947 to 1950 inclusive. These were:

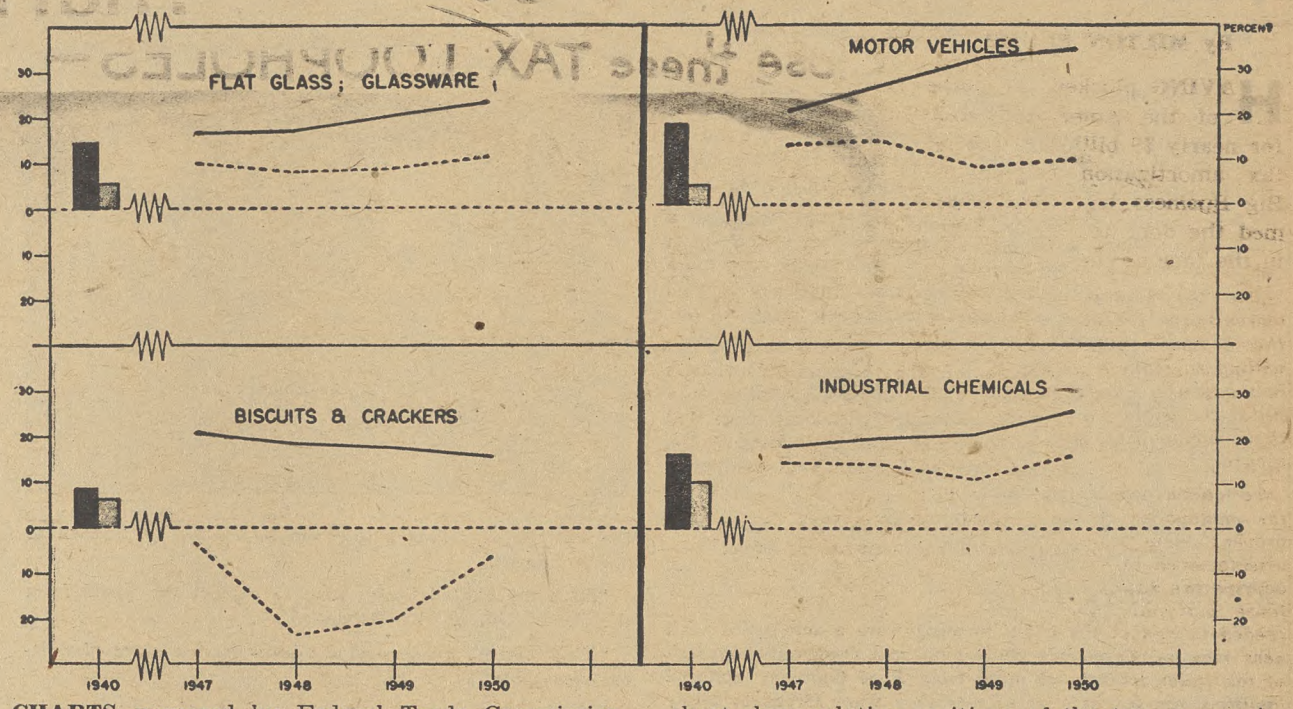
Dairy products, biscuits and crackers, cigarets, cigars, linoleum and felt-base, paper and allied products, industrial chemicals, rayon, soap, tires and tubes, flat glass and glassware, tin cans and other tinware, office and store machines and devices, electrical machinery, equipment and supplies, motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.

One more was added in 1950—non-metallic mineral products.

The smaller firms did better than the largest in but six industry groupings in both the postwar period as a whole and in 1950, the report showed. They were bread, wool carpets and rugs, petroleum refining; blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, non-ferrous metals and engines and turbines.

In the remaining industries no clear conclusion could be drawn.

"An outstanding characteristic of the industries studied," says the report, "is the continuation into the postwar period of the relationship which existed between the largest and the smaller companies during the prewar period.



CHARTS prepared by Federal Trade Commission compare rates of return on stockholders' investment in four largest companies and in other companies in three selected industries. Blocks at right of each chart show relative positions of the two groups in 1940—black for four largest firms, gray for others. Charts show how monopolists have entrenched themselves since the war started.

"If the large corporations were more profitable than the smaller firms in the prewar period, they continued to be more profitable in the postwar period; and if the reverse was true in the prewar period, it continued to be in the latter period."

However, the prewar relationship in four industries—dairy products, rayon, office and store machines and devices, and motor vehicle equipment—was reversed after the war in favor of the larger firms.

With profit rates increasing all along the line, Corning Glass, GM and Du Pont were not the only firms which could write off their capital investments in short order on the basis of the 1950 rate of return.

A profit rate of 25% would enable a corporation to get back its invested capital in four years. The report shows that these firms, at the 1950 rate of profit, could do it in less than four years:

Libby-Owens Ford Glass Co., 30.3%; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 25.1%; General Electric Co., 26.6%; Radio Corp. of America, 29%; Chrysler Corp., 26%; Nash-Kelvinator Corp., 28.4%; Budd Co., 26.2%, and Briggs Manufacturing Co., 26.7%.

And How's YOUR Mortgage?

Ten other firms earned between 20% and 25% last year, could get back all their investments in between four and five years.

In all but three of the industry groups the FTC studied the profit rate was greater in 1950 than in 1940. In 19 of the groups the rate was higher than in 1949, and in nine it stood at a record high.

The profit rates indicate that when three or four firms tend to monopolize an industry, they tend not only gradually to weaken their smaller competitors and grab off an ever increasing share of the take, but to boost their own rate of net earnings higher and higher above the general level for the industry.

The FTC report shows that in dairy products, for instance, the four largest companies had a net return at the rate of 9.1% in 1940 while 14 other firms earned 10.4%. In 1950, however, the big boys had a profit rate of 14.5% and the smaller fellows an average of 9.5%.

Topsy Was A Piker

In electrical machinery, equipment and supplies, the four largest had a rate of 14.6% in 1940 compared to 22.5% in 1950. On the other hand, 60 smaller companies which had a rate of 13.3% in 1940 climbed to but 18.6% last year—a comfortably large figure, but substantially lower than the giants.

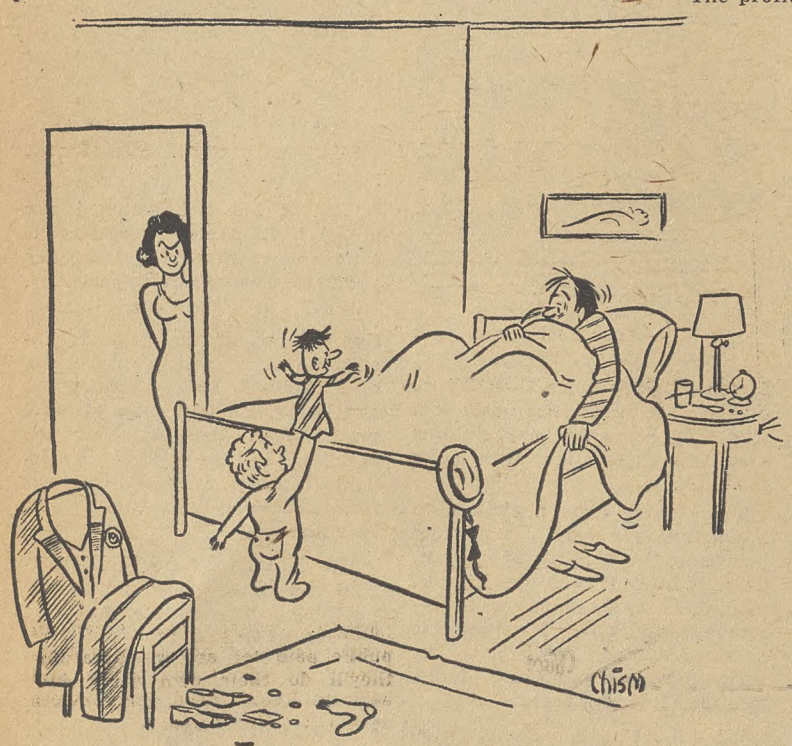
The rates of profit of some of the firms which have, or will get, the major defense contracts lead to some interesting speculation insofar as price control is concerned.

Does Congress, for instance, plan to freeze General Motors' profit rate at 37%, or the Corning Glass Works' at 39.4%?

If so, will Du Pont be allowed to climb up to them—or must it be content with its relatively "modest" 34%? And what about U. S. Steel, which had a net rate of but 11.8% in 1950? Or Bethlehem Steel, with 15.9%?

Will they be frozen at their 1950 rates, or will they, too, be permitted to get into the top-of-the-bottle class?

One thing is certain: None of the big boys will suffer.



"Howdy doody, pal, how's the old head feel this morning?"

Consolidate Defense Of Trenton 'Two'

THE FIGHT TO free Collis English and Ralph Cooper—the two young Negroes convicted of murder last June by a jury that acquitted the other four defendants in the Trenton Six case—has been taken over by a new joint defense committee.

The American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Princeton Committee for Defense of the Trenton Six have united to set up the Joint Committee to Free the Trenton Two.

The new group will assume complete financial and legal responsibility for the appeal of the case.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council said the new committee has the Council's strong support and cooperation.

The Trenton Six were accused of the murder, in January, 1948, of William Horner, an aged second-hand shop dealer, during an attempted robbery at his Trenton store.

Spokesmen for the Committee said that every legal resource would be exhausted to obtain the release of Cooper and English, including appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The two men were sentenced last June to life imprisonment.

Attorneys for Cooper and English, Arthur Garfield Hays of the ACLU, and George Pelletieri of Trenton—have already filed their intention to appeal to the State Supreme Court.

"We are convinced that these men, who have already spent more than three years in prison and have three times been on trial for their lives, are victims, not criminals," the Committee stated.

The statement said the jury inconsistently acquitted the two men charged with striking the blows that killed Horner and the two accused of being lookout men, but convicted Cooper and English, charged only with being present.

ACQUITTED were McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson.

All six were convicted and sentenced to be executed at the close of their first short trial in June, 1948.

The State Supreme Court declared the first trial unfair and ordered the men re-tried. After nearly three years' delay, the second trial which finally opened Feb. 5, 1951, ended in a mistrial when the prosecutor was taken to the hospital for an appendectomy.

It was at the third trial, which opened Mar. 5, that the jury returned a verdict freeing four of the men and finding two guilty.

National Scandal Brewing

Tax Refunds 'Studied,' Now That Big Biz Got Its Fill

By MILTON PLUMB

HAVING plucked the purse of the American public for nearly $9 billion in special tax amortization certificates, Big Business last week slammed the door to such benefits in the face of the little fellow.

The big monopolies, in other words, have reached the limit of the defense expansion they are willing to make even at the public's expense. They've drunk their fill at the public trough, and made their monopolistic hold even more secure.

To clinch their grip, however, the monopolies are determined to prevent new competition from arising, even if by doing so they deprive the nation of essential defense materials. They have succeeded in denying the small business man even his "token" share of tax funds for special plant and facilities expansion.

This, in summary, is the actual effect and real meaning of last week's order by the Office of Defense Mobilization clamping down a 60-day moratorium on the granting of special tax amortization certificates.

Behind the administrative niceties, the legal double-talk and confusing regulations connected with the so-called "certificates of necessity" program is a national scandal.

Unhidden Scandal

The amazing thing about this scandal, however, is that it has been allowed to grow in the open. Congress has been fully aware of what has been going on. Some conscientious Congressmen have been critical of the program from the very beginning.

In voting to approve "certificates of necessity," Congress originally had in mind the defense need for additional special-purpose facilities having only a war use, such as a gunpowder factory, or a mine for a rare metal.

The certificates were to allow firms investing in these kinds of enterprises to depreciate them—that is to recover the capital invested—in five years.

However, when the Defense Production Administration—staffed by agents of big business serving "without compensation"—came to administer the program, the WOCs, as the hoards of business stooges are known in Washington, saw to it that the certificates were granted to almost every kind of big enterprise with no questions asked.

Labor Was Aware

There is no question but that the nation needs the expanded capacity which the program was intended to make possible. Organized labor, determined to support the defense effort to the fullest, said that following even this scandalous method was better than not getting the additional capacity essential to defend the nation.

But labor from the beginning was critical of the tax-amortization certificates because they were not doing the job intended.

Not only were small firms frozen out of the program, but big business jumped at the chance to use the certificates to write off costs even of plants which had been completed before the benefits had been approved. No additional facilities resulted in such cases.

During recent weeks, the rate at which the certificates were granted increased sharply. Observers wondered at the sudden increase in the number of requests approved, although they noted that nearly all of them were still going to big business, rather than to little firms.

A total of 172 requests totalling $234.7 million were approved in the week of Aug. 3 to 10, for example. More than half of the total funds went to two firms.

Not including an unknown amount of additional applications rushed through last week, the total value of facilities for which the special tax treatment has been approved since the beginning of the program last fall amounts to more than $8,883,154,415. Approximately 70% of this amount is subject to the rapid amortization; the remaining amount can also be written off in the normal period, usually about 20 to 25 years.

Sen. Benton Critical

"This whole policy," Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) points out, "automatically put great productive capacities in the hands of great corporations who anticipate being in the excess-profits brackets and therefore are in here asking for these certificates, while the smaller manufacturers aren't even going to have a chance to buy the plants after the war as they would have if the government were building the plants."

The irony of the situation is that many of the certificates have been issued although the plants proposed actually can't be built, either because of shortages of steel or other factors, and many may never be developed.

Some of the requests were to build new facilities in remote, out-of-the-way places, to make products never to be made again. Obviously, these were moves by the monopolies to divert money—and government orders—from smaller firms.

During the recent hearings on the Defense Production Act, Secy. of the Interior Oscar Chapman, who had opposed the high rates of amortization being granted, told the Senate Banking Committee how the small business man was frozen out under the program.

Little Guy Didn't Share

"As a small business man," Chapman said, "he is almost excluded from prime contracts by just the sheer fact that he is a small business operator, and his plant capacity is so small that he can't take one of these major operating contracts. He has to come in as a subcontractor."

Chapman then described the small business man's plight when he tried to benefit under one of the smaller contracts:

"Obviously the big industry people of the country have their plans and their programming for two, three and five years ahead, worked out much more completely than the average small man has.

"So when the Defense Act was passed, most of your large companies that wanted amortization, as an example, for plant extensions, were ready to file their completed requests almost overnight with every bit of requirement that was necessary, so they got in first. There isn't any question about that."

This was a description of only the less sordid side of the picture. Lawyers and economists who tried to process requests for the tax certificates from smaller firms report that these requests were simply pigeonholed.

Big business requests went through in a matter of days, and sometimes hours, but thousands of small business requests were delayed for many months.

What was happening was this: The big business executives serving on the staff of the DPA saw to it that the requests of the big firms got processed promptly—and favorably.

The requests from the little fellows were handled in the routine way—by minor government clerks.

While the WOC men were "taking care of" their friends without too much regard for scruples, the clerks handling the small business requests were required to process each with the utmost conscientiousness.

The WOCs Laughed

Applications were rejected for the slightest technicality, or they were delayed interminably for further study and investigation.

The big business crowd in the top posts thus turned an admirable conscientiousness on the part of honest government employes seeking only to protect the government into a weapon to serve their ends. Behind their backs, however, they were laughing at "those stupid bureaucrats."

Figures made available to Congress last May concerning the size of companies receiving the certificates indicated that 69% of those approved had gone to big business firms with more than 500 employes.

These same companies got 87% of the total amount approved up to that time. Some 8000 applications, mostly from small business, had not been acted upon at all.

Yet among the approved requests were tax amortizations granted on plant facilities begun, and in some cases completed, before the outbreak of the war in Korea. Included were certificates on office buildings and similar facilities that were two-thirds completed at the time of the Korean invasion.

Program Halted

In his Aug. 13 order halting the processing of pending requests for two months, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson said that it was intended to give officials an opportunity to review the program.

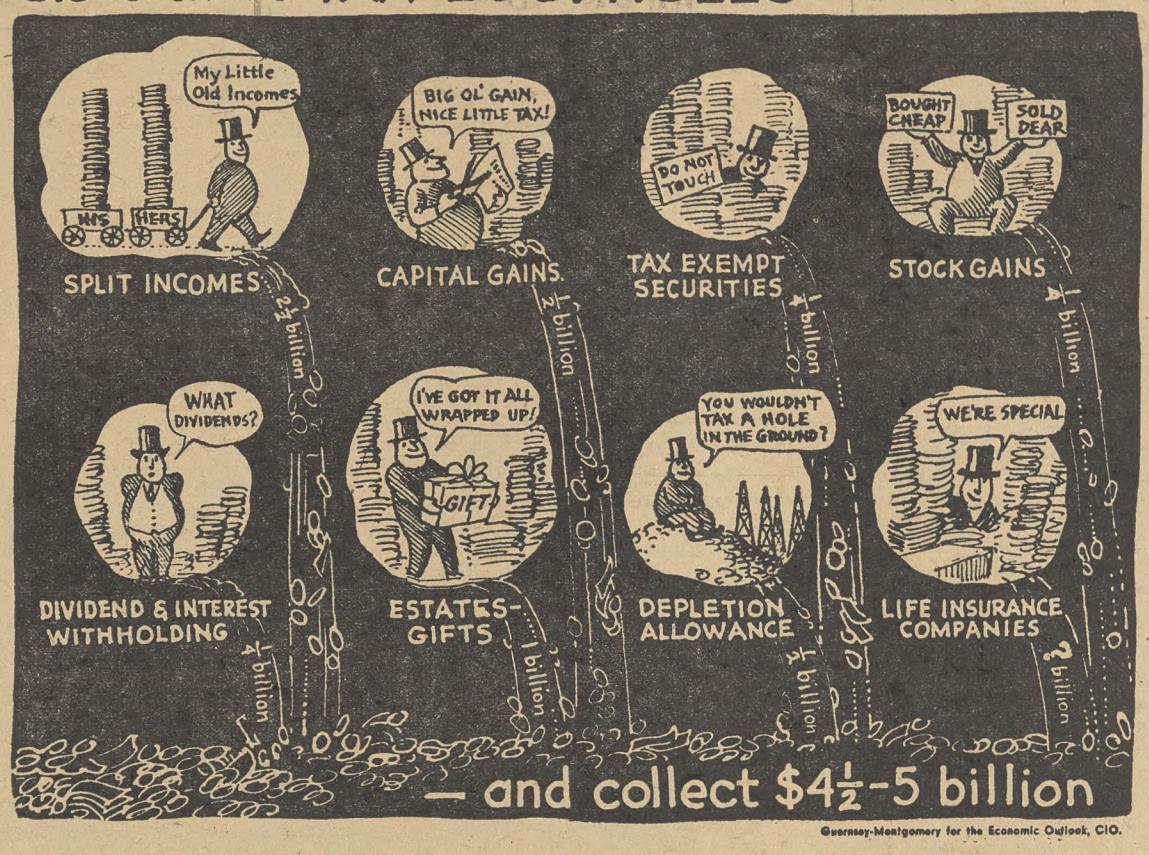
"We should tighten our standards and adhere to specific rules wherever possible," Wilson instructed. "This should result in generally lower percentages of amortization."

While on the surface this step may appear to be all to the good, actually it means that it will deny thousands of small firms—whose applications have been pending for many months while hundreds of big business applications were being rushed through—the same depreciation rate even if their requests are finally approved. Applications are now pending for more than $12 billion—most of them from small business enterprises.

The worst irony of all, however, is this. Little firms, which have been doing work for the big monopolies under subcontracts, are now being told that a few months hence they will no longer get the same orders.

The big fellows tell them that, as soon as the new plant facilities which the American public paid for are in operation, they'll do their own work and will no longer need the services of the smaller firms.

(Next week: How the public pays to build monopoly.)



"You've just got to learn the value of money. Think how hard Daddy works to make it."

Senate Finance Dixiegops Plan Soak-The-Poor Tax

FAMILIES with small and middle incomes will get soaked with most of the increased income taxes necessary to pay for defense if Republican-Dixiecrat members of the Senate Finance Committee have their way.

As the committee last week began writing—behind closed doors—its version of the new tax bill, a strong move was developing to kill the individual income tax plan adopted by the House.

Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee, said that no final decision had been reached, but he has previously expressed disapproval of the House proposal. Republican members of the committee are known also to oppose the system adopted by the House, on the grounds that it would put more of the proposed new taxes on the upper-income families.

The Senate committee seemed to be working toward adoption of a method turned down by the House Ways and Means Committee, after a flood of protesting letters resulted from its earlier vote of tentative approval. The method being considered by the Senate would mean an addition of three percentage points to the tax rates — not actual payments — in all brackets.

Methods Compared

Under the House-approved method, the taxpayer would compute his taxes according to the old rates and then add 12½%.

Either method would raise approximately the same amount of increased income for the government.

However, under the plan being considered by the Senate, the average family with two children and an income of $3000 to $5000 would pay 15% more taxes instead of the 12.5% increase voted by the House. But the same family with an income of $100,000 would pay only 5.5% more under the Senate plan.

The Senators who favor the percentage point approach admit openly that this method hits low incomes harder than the upper brackets.

Although they were the same men who helped wreck the new price controls law and to bring on more inflation, they now try to justify their support of this method by saying that "it is necessary to combat inflation."

Some Relief Considered

George did say last week, however, that the committee was considering plans to ease the proposed increase on low-income single people and married couples who get no help from the split income provision because their income totals less than $5000 a year.

There was no definite indication of what action the Senate would take in regard to the President's request for $10 billion in additional taxes. However, several members of the committee have already urged cutting the increase of $7.2 billion voted by the House to between $5 billion and $7 billion.

Sen. Martin (R. Pa.), a committee member, said that a cut will definitely be made.

● The Twentieth Century Fund called for an increase of $16 billion a year in personal income taxes—most of it to come from the small wage earner.

It asked that the rate in the lowest bracket be increased from 20% to 32% and personal exemptions be cut from $600 to $400. This would mean a boost of more than 500% in the tax paid by a married man with two children earning $3000 a year.

● Congress was warned by its own financial experts—the staff members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report—that taxes will have to go higher than the House measure proposes if the defense program is to be kept on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The staff report upheld President Truman's $10 billion request as necessary "to balance the administrative budget."

● Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) asked the committee to rewrite the House bill to close "loopholes" which, he said, give unwarranted benefits to the well-to-do. He hit at depletion allowances granted oil and mining interests, called for higher estate, gift and gains taxes, and asked a strict withholding tax system on dividends.

Humphrey estimated that $4.5 billion more in taxes could be raised by merely plugging loopholes. He added:

"Loophole closing is not an easy undertaking since it will raise opposition by powerful interests. Unfortunately, the man in the street does not have a lobby to protest the injustices in our tax laws. He must be protected nonetheless."

The Minnesota Senator said that Congress would "violate every test of equal sacrifice" if it asked the people with low incomes to make a substantially larger tax contribution for defense "when the rich become richer through our failure to close tax loopholes."

Humphrey Asks Better Lobbying Act

A BILL amending the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to require all lobbying organizations or individuals to report quarterly all contributors of $50 or more has been introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

The present law requires lobbies to reveal only the sources of contributions of $500 or more. This, Humphrey told the Senate, merely "invites evasion."

"Some organizations refuse to accept any contribution larger than $490 and thus avoid having to reveal the source of the donor," Humphrey pointed out.

The Minnesota Senator said that he regarded his amendment only as "one of the primary or initial steps" toward a much-needed complete revision of the Federal regulation of lobbying acts.

He cited a number of major defects in the present law which, he said, "should be revised to provide for continuous and effective publicity of all lobbying activity so that the public may be kept constantly aware of the pressures that are attempting to affect the welfare of this country."

Humphrey's bill (S. 1961) has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Britain Europe's Output Leader

Great Britain has gone far ahead of other European countries in post-war industrial output, farm mechanization and housing, according to a report by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

It is the only nation where industrial production per man-hour has passed the pre-war level, the OEEC said. With 100 as the pre-war measure, Great Britain's current output is 105, Norway's 96, Denmark's 88. France is down in the list with 69.

British farm tractors, which numbered 50,000 in 1938, totalled 275,000 in 1949-50 and is expected to jump to 300,000 in 1952.

Her coal mining production "per manshift made the best recovery since the war," the OEEC found, while "only in the United Kingdom was the number of dwellings per head of the population greater than pre-war."

New York State CIO Denounces McCarthy

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) is "the nation's No. 1 character assassin," the executive board of the New York State CIO Council declared in a resolution passed at a meeting at Lake Placid.

The CIO accused McCarthy of "handing out political narcotics to the American people in an effort to cover up his imcompetence as a Senator."

"Don't keep telling me you invented the atom bomb—just repair my cigarette lighter."

Utah 25th State To Ask 'Keep Uncle Sam Poor'

THE "KEEP Uncle Sam Poor Club" scored another victory recently when the Utah Legislature, with every Republican voting in the affirmative, approved a resolution asking Congress to consider a constitutional amendment limiting the federal taxing power to 25% of incomes.

Utah thus became the 25th State to give legislative approval to the proposal. It has been pushed since 1938 by the American Taxpayers Association, a front for ultra-wealthy reactionaries who have their own tax evasion program.

The Democrats control the Utah Senate by 15 to 8, but four Democrats joined with their fellow-tory Republicans to put across the resolution by a 12 to 11 vote.

In the House, which is split 30-30, one lone Democrat lined up with the friends of the wealthy to pass it by a 31 to 29 tally.

Action on the resolution was preceded by a campaign in which Orval W. Adams was the spokesman for the special privilege groups.

CIO Hits Proposal

Pres. Clarence L. Palmer of the Utah CIO Council in a statement quoted Adams as saying that "the pipeline from the Treasury into the pockets of the voters must be wrecked." Palmer said:

"Such statements . . . clearly indicate that the spokesmen of industry are hell-bent on protecting these profits and income from taxation by passing the cost on to the workers in the form of sales taxes or excise taxes.

"This is done by placing a tax on the things the public buys, such as automobiles, food, clothing and other essentials . . .

"Mr. Adams, in asking for the destruction of the so-called 'pipeline,' failed to say what that pipeline contained. To the worker, it contains social security, workmen's compensation, occupational disease compensation.

"To the old people it contains old age benefits.

"To all the people it contains insurance against bank failures, 4½% interest on home loans, development of our rivers, forests and parks. To the farmer it means parity payments and low interest on farm mortgages. To education it contains more and better schools.

"Mr. Adams talks like the rest of the spokesmen for special privilege, but he says very little except 'don't tax us—pass it on to the working people.'

False Economy Blasted

"Labor is for economy whenever it can be practiced without endangering the social reforms that we have fought so long and so hard to get. We are for a fair tax program that will place the burden on those that are most able to pay. Certainly those with high incomes and large excess profits should pay, and such payments should be on a graduated scale . . .

"If there is a danger to our country, it isn't in helping the working people and the consumers. Rather it is permitting the greedy, dangerous and economically unsound profits of America's corporations."

The program of the American Taxpayers Association, with its proposed 25% limitation, is liberal compared to that of the National Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers.

This outfit, the result of a merger of guiding lights in the tory Committee for Constitutional Government and the equally tory American Medical Association, wants to turn off Uncle Sam's taxing authority at 15% of the average total annual income received by the country's individuals during the previous four years.

Other States Act

The 25% limitation has been approved in resolutions passed by the legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada.

The Pennsylvania and Montana resolutions were vetoed by the respective governors. The Wisconsin, Illinois and Arkansas Legislatures have rescinded their action.

The ATA technique of amending the Constitution has never been used before. It is based on a section of the Constitution which provides that Congress "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds (32) of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

The proposals then would get the same treatment as an amendment approved by Congress, with approval by two-thirds (36) of the states needed for ratification.

The ATA is using the conventional approach—through Congress. Joint resolutions proposing the 25% limitation as a Constitutional amendment have been introduced by Rep. Coudert (N. Y.) and Rep. Mason (Ill.), Republicans who usually reflect the views of swollen wealth.

—From The Washington Post

"Say, What Ever Happened to 'Freedom From Fear'?"

Latest M'Carthy Smear Kicking Back On Him

THE conscience of America last week was bringing about a growing rebellion against McCarthyism and all the dirty political shenanigans the term implies.

Although the Senate Rules Committee took no action on a resolution calling for the expulsion from Congress of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.), the nation's press and hundreds of individuals joined in deploring McCarthy's latest smear campaign against State Dept. employes.

McCarthy, again hiding behind the cloak of congressional immunity which protects him from libel suits, on Aug. 9 named 26 State Dept. employes who, he said, "are all charged with Communistic activities." As usual, he offered no proof to substantiate his remarks.

The State Dept. promptly pointed out that his list included "the names of persons who are not employes of the Dept. of State, employes who have been cleared by the department Loyalty Security Board, as well as individuals in process through the loyalty program."

Carlisle H. Humelsine, State Dept. spokesman, issued a statement in which he said that "as an American" he deeply deplored "the smear tactics used in making this misleading list of names public." He added:

"I am at a loss to understand the motives of a man in Sen. McCarthy's position of responsibility, who deliberately violates the fundamental tenet of freedom from intimidation."

Sens. McFarland (D. Ariz.) and Lehman (D. N.Y.) struck back at McCarthy in speeches on the Senate floor. McFarland pointed out that the Kremlin would like to bring about distrust of those in authority and added:

"When you take a man's good name by insinuation and innuendo, without proof, you are doing him a great injustice. More, you are doing your country a greater injury when you accuse a man unjustly of disloyalty to his country."

Meanwhile the American Foreign Service Journal, an unofficial publication, called upon the State Dept. to "have the courage to defend" its workers against unjustified attacks.

An unusually outspoken editorial in the Journal said that in the face of the current criticism of department employes," "courage is needed on the part of the department and the government."

The highlight of the week's growing indignation with McCarthy's betrayal of the basic American tenet that an accused is innocent until proven guilty. however, was a speech in which the Wisconsin smear-monger wasn't even mentioned.

PRESIDENT Truman, in dedicating the new Washington headquarters of the American Legion, bitterly attacked those who, while claiming to be against Communism, "are chipping away at our basic freedoms just as insidiously and far more effectively than the Communists have been able to do."

The President said that a campaign of "slander, accusation and just plain lies" was being waged and that the practice of character assassination has become a threat "to every single citizen everywhere in this country." He called upon the people to "rise up and put a stop to this terrible business."

He was interrupted three times with warm applause.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), author of the resolution calling for McCarthy's ouster from the Senate, revealed that hundreds of people have written him to support his stand. Benton challenged McCarthy to campaign against him in Connecticut when he comes up for reelection next year.

Price Control Front Cracks, New Increases Predicted

THE THIRD of the "big three" automobile manufacturers last week jumped on the gravy train to higher prices made possible under the new price controls law.

General Motors Corp. informed Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle that it wants to increase the prices of its cars 9% to 10%. Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. had previously applied for similar increases.

Well, What Are We Waiting For?

With porterhouse steak about $1.25 a pound. cattlemen and packer lobbyists shed crocoddile tears until Congress killed two roll backs in meat prices. But if American meat men lived in Cuba, they would really have something to cry about.

There the official price for first grade beef is 36c a pound, retail. Second grade is 28c.

Threats by livestock men to hold back cattle shipments to slaughterhouses for higher prices were met last week by an order giving the government power to seize and re-sell at official prices the whole range of farm and industrial products.

Action on the automakers' requests is expected in a few weeks. But DiSalle pointed out that in addition to any increases approved at this level, the prices of cars also will be affected by the provision in the law requiring the Office of Price Stabilization to permit "customary" percentage markups.

That means that the actual percentage increase to the auto buyer will be higher than that granted to the manufacturers.

The Price Stabilizer said that he is now trying to find out if the new law permits any additional rollbacks on the price of beef. The law prohibits roll backs on agricultural products below the May 19 level. DiSalle said that there is some "confusion" about what effect this clause has on beef prices.

"If the new controls law permits any beef roll backs, I will order them," he added.

Hopes of the government to keep the price of beef in line despite the new law received a severe blow last week when an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease was discovered in Mexico. Agricultural experts had been preparing to recommend lifting the four-year ban against Mexican beef in an effort to bring some cattle to market at competitive prices. The discovery of the disease at this time means postponing such action for at least a year.

Charles E. Wilson, director of defense mobilization, addressing the National Institute for Chamber of Commerce and Trade Association Officials on Aug. 14, forecast local meat famines and black markets.

THE BAN ON the livestock slaughtering quota system written into the new law, he said, probably will disrupt the meat distribution system and concentrate supplies in the hands of large packers at the expense of the independents.

"The result is likely to be local meat famines," he added, "which the customer can avoid only by paying illegal and extortionate prices for black market meat."

Wilson said that the new law had breached the dam against higher prices, and compared the present inflationary spiral to a dog chasing its tail.

"Round and round it goes," he said, "and where it stops nobody knows."

Meanwhile, the Democratic National Committee joined Sen. Anderson (D. N. Mex.) in calling the ban on slaughter quotas the "black marketing amendment."

In its publication, Capital Comment, the committee pointed out that the ban was sponsored by two Republicans, Rep. Hope and Sen. Butler, both of Nebraska, and that while a majority of Democrats in both houses had opposed it, 81% of the Republicans in the House and 36 of 39 Republican Senators had voted for it.

Inflation Victim: The 10% Tip

Here's a tip from an expert on tipping: Inflation's going to cost you more for tips, as well as living, in the months ahead.

Gilbert Phillips, manager of the travel department of the New York Automobile Club, last week advised summer vacationists that the old 10% tip no longer is in keeping with the times. He referred to it as an "inflation casualty."

He suggested 15% to 20% of the check as appropriate.

But he did provide an out. Under no circumstances, he said, should you leave more than you can afford.

Steak Dinner Price For Senators Zooms

Now the story of rising food costs has come home to the Senate.

The price of the "Senate Special," a daily favorite meal in the Senate Restaurant in the Capitol, last week leaped 35% upward.

Gone are the days when coffee and dessert went with a meal. Now the lawmakers pay an additional 30c for those two items.

The price of a 12-ounce sirloin steak has gone up from $2.50—the price last spring—to $3.25.

Negro Group Backs IUE In Election

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is supporting the CIO Electrical Workers in the forthcoming National Labor Relations Board representation election at the General Electric Co. plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

The NAACP sponsored a mass meeting in Schenectady at which Herbert Hill, its assistant field secretary, declared that the NAACP "supports democratic, anti-Jim Crow, non-Communist unions both on the local and national levels." Edward Gamarkeian, chairman of the NAACP branch executive committee, also spoke.

The IUE is being opposed in the election by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, which was expelled from the CIO

As San Francisco CIO Sees It:

NAM Assesses You A Dollar A Day; Give PAC A Buck To Save Union Gains

CIO UNIONS in San Francisco have launched a campaign for Political Action Committee memberships with an effective leaflet reminding members that the wrong kind of representation in Congress is costing them $600 each over a two-year period.

"You've earned that six hundred bucks," the leaflet explains, "but it's been taken away from you by lawmakers and politicians—and the lobbyists behind them—back in Washington, who are writing laws to promote inflation and more high prices for you, instead of bringing prices out of the stratosphere.

"Six hundred bucks—that's the cost to each American family of runaway prices. Half of it went to price boosts in the last year and a half, since war began in Korea.

"And you'll have to shell out the other half of it in the year ahead, because Congress has just enacted an 'anti-inflation' law which will roll prices forward instead of rolling them back . . .

"Three hundred dollars this coming year for higher prices figures out at pretty close to a dollar a day in higher living costs, in reduced living standards for each American family.

"It amounts to a dollar a day 'assessment' paid by you to the National Association of Manufacturers and the friends of high prices.

"When Congress, by its action and inaction, can cut your real wages by a dollar a day (for that is what the new law does), when reactionary politicians in legislative halls can take away what you and your union gain at the bargaining table, then 'bread and butter' politics are a pretty important matter to the average working man and woman."

The leaflet was prepared for the unions by the San Francisco CIO Industrial Union Council.

It points out that "bread and butter politics" is the concern of PAC at every level—local, state and national—and urges a "buck for PAC" to help elect lawmakers "who will enact laws which will protect the gains we make in collective bargaining."

THIS IS WHAT the recent flood did to the homes of many CIO Packinghouse Workers in Topeka, Kansas. Not only did many of them lose their homes, but their jobs as well, when the Morrell Packing Co., employing about 1200, announced that it was so seriously damaged by the flood it would shut down permanently. Some trailers are due to arrive in Topeka ultimately to house homeless families still living in makeshift accommodations.

Trailer City Will Shelter Homeless Victims Of Flood

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A DESPERATE need of housing is now, and will long be, the big problem in areas devastated by the Midwest floods.

Thousands of families, a large part of them CIO, are still sleeping in schools, tents, public buildings and other makeshift shelters a month after the flood.

Many others are still living crowded in with relatives, friends or neighbors who took them in for the flood emergency. But the "emergency" has turned out to be a matter not of a few days or even weeks, but a long bleak period which seems to all concerned to have no end.

Workers' homes in the heavily industrialized areas of Kansas City, Kansas, where the flood destruction was worst, still lie in shambles.

In the Armourdale district alone, some 3000 families, at least half of them CIO, reports Secy.-Treas. H. J. Yount of the Kansas CIO Council, have no place to call their own.

In the adjacent district of Argentine, some 300 families are still living in one school building, Yount says.

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers in Topeka, another badly hit area, tell of a CIO family of 12, ranging in age from 14 months to 60 years, who are living in an army tent with no better housing yet in sight.

Meanwhile they have thrown up a rough wooden addition to the tent to relieve the congestion a bit. This CIO family is only one of many critical cases in Topeka.

The Red Cross has been doing a rushing business in giving out food orders, clothes, arranging temporary shelter and helping fill incidental needs.

But what these homeless people want to know is when they can get their scattered families together again in a house of their own—and what help they can expect in replacing their destroyed homes, furniture and other belongings.

The most important step taken so far—and this too is a temporary measure — is the plan to bring trailers into the flood ruined areas.

Government officials in charge of the project at first said the trailers could not come in until sewers, electricity, water pipes and other facilities were constructed on sites set aside for trailers.

THIS WOULD postpone even the temporary housing program for some time. The CIO national Housing Committee and CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee in Kansas City urged that trailers be brought in at once and placed in school yards and at the sites of destroyed homes, where necessary utilities could be adapted quickly to immediate needs.

Officials yielded to this argument and last week agreed to permit some trailers to be made available on such sites at once. Several hundred were reported to be rolling into the Kansas City, Kans., area.

The overall plan for the use of trailers in the flood housing emergency in this area calls for setting up a "trailer city" on an 85-acre golf course in the Armourdale district near the southern limits of Kansas City.

Yount, who told of this plan on a visit to CIO headquarters last week, said that he had just been appointed as a CIO state representative to the 25-member Kansas State Rehabilitation Committee recently named by Gov. Edward Arn. The committee was scheduled to meet in Topeka to take up important flood problems, including housing.

Funds for trailers and other emergency housing relief projects came from the $25 million appropriated by Congress for flood aid. So far $7 million of this sum has been allocated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for emergency housing and other flood relief. Raymond Foley is administrator of the HHFA.

AS FOR long-range plans to aid those who lost their homes in the flood, Congress on Aug. 3 approved a bill which amends the National Housing Act to provide a 100% guarantee for mortgages up to $7000 in the flooded area, and a 95% guarantee for mortgages up to $8500.

Flood sufferers also would be aided under a bill entitled the Flood Claims Act of 1951 introduced in both the Senate and the House.

The proposed legislation would set up a Flood Claims Commission of five members appointed by the President to direct a survey and determine the extent of damage to property in the flood area for the purpose of authorizing payment of indemnity for losses suffered, according to a formula set forth in the bill.

Hearings on the bill were held in the House last week and will continue this week. In the Senate the bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CWA Members Hard To Help

CIO Communications Workers were hit badly by the Midwest floods in practically every area affected, Secy.-Treas. H. J. Yount of the Kansas CIO Council said last week.

Yount said that union investigators sent out by William Bastian, CWA director in the flood area, to find out what had happened to telephone workers in the disaster reported that flooded-out members had been found living in 15 towns in an area of 800 square miles.

The fact that they were scattered over such a wide area, instead of concentrated in industrial centers as were most CIO members, made the problem of getting aid to them particularly difficult.

Fresh Start Is Needed To Control Missouri

ANTHONY W. SMITH, assistant CIO director of industrial union councils, told delegates to the 13th annual convention of Iowa State CIO Council in Des Moines that Missouri Valley residents need a fresh start toward future control of the great river.

Big dams and a nine-foot navigation channel are not necessarily the answer to making the most of the river's potentialities, he said.

Pointing out that the CIO has asked President Truman to set up an emergency commission to study the whole problem, Smith said there can be no progress in the valley "until people interested in it agree to come to some over-all direction as would be contained in a central authority similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority." He continued:

"We believe work should be started immediately to carry out plans for holding water where it falls by means of small dams and ponds back on the farms.

"It is possible that big reservoirs would be necessary here and there, especially to generate power, but there should be a different approach other than the 'big dam' philosophy."

Pres. Vernon Dale of the council urged the convention to strengthen its battle against all "unfriendly labor laws."

He sharply criticized the State Republican party for its failure to modify or repeal the state anti-closed shop and secondary boycott laws during the 1951 legislative session.

Dale called for an increase in union dues to be placed in a special educational fund for use in stating the CIO's position on state and national legislation.

Harry Booth, president of the Des Moines CIO Council, urged that local CIO unions "become increasingly active in community betterment services."

Uniform industrial safety laws, patterned after similar statutes in 45 other states, were called for by M. L. Gilbert, State commissioner of labor. Such a bill failed to pass in the last session of the Legislature.

The convention supported a resolution in favor of an educational program of summer schools, week-end institutes and close cooperation with the State Vocational Educational Dept., which has given the State CIO complete latitude in conducting local union night classes.

MAIN themes of the convention were the broadening of the CIO Community Services Committee, political action and activity on the legislative fronts.

Delegates approved resolutions in support of a comprehensive national health program; a general federal aid to education bill; a continuing fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and an endorsement of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Other resolutions called for elimination of segregation and discrimination in the State; reaffirmed support of an increase in the financial support of Iowa schools, and advocated establishment of a Farm-Labor Cooperation committee.

Dale was reelected president and Kenneth Everhart was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Jim Crow Schools Legalized By Arizona Legislature

THE SCHOOL Board of Tucson —the second largest city in Arizona—has voted to abolish Jim Crow schools.

This followed the action of the State Legislature which voted to permit de-segregation in the schools. The presence in the House of the first two Negro representatives speeded an affirmative vote.

The Senate passed the bill without a dissenting vote because copper, railroad and utility interests were in favor of the measure—one school instead of two means lower taxes.

Most Arizona communities have Jim Crow schools, but in a few towns the old law making segregation mandatory was ignored in the interest of economy.

In 1949 and last November, bills to abolish segregation were defeated in the Legislature. Anti-segregationists recently introduced another bill just for the record.

When the bill was amended to make de-segregation permissive instead of obligatory, the measure passed through the Legislature with comparative ease.

In addition to Tucson, other smaller cities have voted out Jim Crow schools.

In the copper towns of Miami and Globe the firing of Negro teachers followed de-segregation action.

The courts, however, decided in their favor a test suit—instituted with the help of the Arizona Education Association.

German Miners Grateful To U S.

The Miners Union of Western Germany has received a grant of 225,000 marks, or about $50,000, of U. S. cultural funds for establishing an education center at Haltern for young miners.

The money came from a congressional appropriation earmarked for the purpose of encouraging democratic institutions in Germany. The union is spending about 255,000 marks of its own funds as its share of the project.

In a letter to L. E. Ditchfield, chairman of the U. S. Special Projects Committee, acknowledging the grant, August Schmidt, union president, wrote:

"Anything that is done to contribute to education and training in our modern world will further international understanding.

"A school will live and fulfill its purpose long after the occupation is gone. Therefore, it will remain a living example of the cooperation and good will of the Americans towards the German trade union movement."

Fire Seagoing Dope Sellers, Curran Urges

PRES. Joseph Curran of the CIO National Maritime Union, last week urged legislation to give the Coast Guard authority to deprive sailors convicted of dope peddling of their government papers.

Testifying before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, Curran also recommended circulation among union officials and employers of a bulletin listing all persons convicted of narcotic law violations.

Curran pointed out that the NMU is "rough" on convicted narcotic violators and lifts their union cards at once.

Union action was not so effective as it might be, he said, because convicted dope smugglers and peddlers could still find berths on ships outside NMU jurisdiction and continue their illegal activities.

CIO Unity Pays Well

WITH ONLY 200 members, Local 64 of the United Rubber Workers is one of the smallest CIO locals in Contra Costa County, Cal.—but there are several large steel, oil and auto union locals in the county.

Their support, through the county CIO Council, paid off recently in a 15c hourly wage settlement and several major contract improvements, including a three-week vacation clause and better working conditions at the Pioneer Rubber Mills.

Co-operation among all CIO locals was a major factor in the successful negotiations, said Local 60 Pres. J. O. Stedman. Several weeks ago the URW unit called in Jack Bruhl, head of the Contra Costa CIO Council and also of OIW Local 587.

Negotiations dragged, until Bruhl made plain to management that the 10,000 CIO members in the county would be fully able to support a strike by the small URW local. That brought the settlement.

Island Wage Hearings Set

Public hearings on minimum wage recommendations made under the Fair Labor Standards Act for industries in Puerto Rico are scheduled this fall in Washington, F. Granville Grimes Jr., acting administrator of the U. S. Labor Dept. Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, announced last week. He said all recommendations were made by Special Industry Committee No. 10 and range from 35c to 75c an hour.

Hearings will cover workers in food, beverages and related products; jewel cutting and polishing; communications; utilities; miscellaneous transportation; shoe manufacturing and allied industries; textile and textile products; and paper, paper products, printing, publishing and related products.

The purpose of the hearings is to obtain evidence to help the administrator decide if the recommendations should be accepted or rejected.

Quill Heads Drive For Cancer Hospital

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers and the New York City CIO Council, has accepted the chairmanship of a campaign to raise funds for the free cancer hospital at the City of Hope in California.

Right To Talk Held Need Of U.S. Employes

FULL collective bargaining rights for Federal employes was called for last week by the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Too many postmasters and agency heads have the feeling laws and regulations are "something to be circumvented," Richard Shoemaker, GCEOC legislative representative, said. Strong organization can, in effect, "police" both the laws and the regulations, he added.

Proposing a contractual relation between the government and its employes as the best way of ending one-sided decisions management, he said, is the best way of ironing out differences on operations, morale and efficiency.

Where differences could not be ironed out, the CIO committee suggested they be sent to an impartial arbitration board or a congressional committee for action.

Support was given to H.R. 554 and H.R. 571, sometimes called a "little Wagner Act," not that "they establish collective bargaining in government," but rather "as a step in the right direction."

The GCEOC suggested amendments to include a impartial agency for adjudicating violations.

Landlords Plot Decontrol On West Coast

ON TOP of the high cost of hamburger, it looks like tenants in the San Francisco Bay Area are in line to be swatted with some whopping rent increases.

Landlord and real estate associations in Northern California—following the pattern developed first in Southern California—are winning decontrol in small towns and suburbs before moving into the big cities.

In recent weeks, that pattern has been followed in the Bay Area, with ceilings removed in Berkeley and adjoining Albany.

On Aug. 28, a decontrol hearing will be held by the Oakland City Council, and a majority of members of that council, in a recent election, were pledged to decontrol.

In San Francisco, the CIO Council and AFL Central Labor Council—before Congress voted to extend rent controls for one year—moved to get the Board of Supervisors to enact a standby municipal rent control ordinance.

They were turned down at a hearing in which a landlord spokesman said his group would be back again, and soon, before the Supervisors with a decontrol petition.

Ex-LPA Staff Member In Indonesian Post

Cushman Reynolds, former Labor Press Associated staff member, has taken up his duties as an attache of the U. S. Embassy in Djakerta, Indonesia.

He holds the post of labor information officer. Before joining LPA he served as a staff member of the Seafarers Log, organ of the AFL Seafarers Union.

Manpower Pay Raises Hedged In By Wilson

THE government outlined a new wage manpower policy last week designed to provide higher wages in "rare and unusual cases" where they are necessary to attract needed manpower.

Federal manpower officials said, however, the government has no plans to "freeze" workers on their jobs as was done during World War II.

Provision will also be made in rare and unusual cases for the Wage Stabilization Board to consider manpower wage increase requests from other Federal agencies only if they certify to the board that a concerted program has been undertaken to remedy the manpower shortage.

They will also be obliged to convince the board that a wage adjustment is an important part of the overall effort to attract and retain labor.

The new policy was approved by the Office of Defense Mobilization, Inter-Agency Manpower Policy Committee and the ODM Labor-Management Policy Committee.

Under its terms, the WSB cannot adopt manpower utilization as "the major criterion" of wage adjustments, but may approve certain manpower wage adjustment requests. The directive added that more appropriate methods than wage inducements ordinarily must be used to provide the desired manpower.

Wage stabilization and manpower utilization problems are different, the directive pointed out, and there are a number of reasons why wage increases should not be used for manpower purposes.

"Among these are the fact that such adjustments upset established wage differentials and result in other employers attempting to get compensating increases from the board," Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson said. "Thus, the initial problem is recreated and inflationary pressures are increased.

"Moreover, wage adjustments alone are inadequate to control the flow of manpower; a variety of non-wage factors are also important in accomplishing that purpose."

THE WSB WILL work out a procedure for processing manpower wage adjustment applications with other governmental agencies.

The ODM directive specifies the following general steps in manpower wage adjustment cases:

1. The Defense Manpower Administration will report on the manpower facts involved, listing the nature and extent of the shortage.

It will also list the nature and effect of non-wage measures taken to remedy the situation, and the expected impact of proposed wage increases on other civilian and defense activities in the area.

2. The appropriate procurement or production agency will report on the production facts involved, listing the relative importance of the product or service, the rate of production, etc.

Strike Voted At Douglas

OFFICIALS of CIO Auto Workers Local 148 at the Douglas Aircraft plant in Long Beach, Cal., last week got a "go" signal from 98% of the membership to call a strike Sept. 5.

A meeting attended by about 8000 members overwhelmingly voted walkout authorization. The UAW constitution provides that the international executive board must give approval before the strike is actually called.

Local 148 Pres. Oval Pierce said the basic cause of the overwhelming strike vote was "widespread and growing indignation" against the company's refusal to agree to numerous improvements in working conditions asked by the union.

Pierce said the company had offered only a 10% wage increase which would do no more than bring the Douglas wage scale to the point where it should have been months ago.

The company had rejected union proposals which included a 10% increase in wage rates plus a 10c hourly raise, and retroactive payment of 6% on workers' earnings from last October to April and of 10% on earnings from April to now.

Other recommendations turned down by the company included an escalator clause tied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index, payment by the company of half of the cost of group insurance, a full union shop, a company paid and jointly administered pension plan, and severance pay.

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

REG. DIR. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Brown Trailer Co., Denver, Colo., the Auto Workers were chosen by a vote of UAW 23, no union 3. The campaign was conducted by UAW Representatives M. R. Lee and Charlie Moll. Vice President A. F. Hartung, of the CIO Woodworkers, reports the result of a representation election at the Redding Pine Mills, Anderson, Calif.: for IWA 13, no union 10. Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation elections: Bayly Mfg. Co., Long Beach, Calif., Amalgamated Clothing Workers 80, AFL 68; Geary Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Amalgamated 18, AFL 7.

Allan Haywood

Martin Grayson, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Lithographers, reports several elections. At the Case-Hoyt Co., Rochester, N. Y., a certification election was won by a vote of 8 to 1. A union shop election at the Gamse Lithographing Co., Baltimore, Md., went overwhelmingly in favor of a union shop. In a collective bargaining election at the Brandt & Lawson Co., Houston and Galveston, Tex., the vote was unanimous in favor of the Lithographers.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Marion Motor Products, Marion, O., the vote was UAW 334, AFL 233. This is the climax after a year-long battle with the AFL and the company. UAW Staff Rep. Emerson Baringer was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports the following representation elections: American Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., OIWU 21, no union 2; Morgan Optical Co., Kansas City, OIWU 10, no union 0; Heart of America Optical Co., Kansas City, 1 eligible to vote, OIWU 1; Gerry Optical Co., Kansas City, 9 eligible to vote, OIWU 9. Earl Stakley, president of OIWU Local 1258, was in charge.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the IUE, reports the following representation victories: Continental Carbon Resistor, Cleveland, O., IUE 88, AFL 61, no union 2; General Electric Co. Warehouse, Auburn, N. Y., IUE 18, no union 2; RCA, Cincinnati, O., IUE 86, IBEW 34, no union 0; Sylvania Electric Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va., IUE 216, no union 6; Maqua Printing Co. (GE), Schenectady, N. Y., IUE 107, no union 46.

W. J. Trombley, Oil Workers, reports a representation election at the Sinclair Refining Co., bulk plant terminal, Camden, N. J., for OWIU 10, AFL 1.

Reg. Dir. Henry J. Henry reports that the CIO Paperworkers has been recognized as the barganing agent at the Twin City Container Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich., without an election. UPA Rep. Darrel King, who was in charge, had 48 of the 49 employes signed up.

A. F. Hartung, vice president of the Woodworkers, reports the following union shop elections: Thompson Swain Plywood Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., for 67, against 11; Wilbur Lumber Co., Wilbur, Ore., for 70, against 22.

CWA also reports that in a representation election at the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., covering five states—Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota—the vote was CWA 8236, IBEW 5908, neither 201 and challenged 13.

Congratulations to all. Another repulse for the IBEW, which has failed so miserably in the telephone industry. This will pave the way to more and greater victories.

Ill-Famed 80th Looks Good

82nd Congress: Government By Investigation

THE 82ND Congress begins to look more and more like a badly battered kettle calling a comparatively new pot black.

No Congress of recent years, with the possible exception of the ill-famed 80th, has shouted louder about "inefficiency" in government and the need to "trim" government expenses. And when it comes to "investigating" and taking potshots at "bureaucrats," the 82nd has been just about "tops."

The only respect in which the 82nd Congress seems to fall seriously behind the 80th is in its primary job of legislating. By this time of the year, even the 80th had at least completed action on all the appropriations bills before it.

It is the recognized responsibility of Congress to pass the regular annual appropriations to run the government by June 30 at the latest. That enables the various government departments to plan their year's operations with an accurate budget before them.

But the 82nd Congress, having wasted most of its first six months in fruitless investigations and wrangling, and dominated by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats bent upon throwing as many monkey wrenches as possible into President Truman's program, failed miserably to meet this deadline.

It followed the example of the 80th, which also had gone along in much the same way, and voted a 30-day permit to government agencies to continue operating on the basis of last year's appropriations. This implied that it intended to complete work on the money bills before the end of July.

Meanwhile, the 82nd Congress continued to villify and excoriate the "inefficiency" of government employes. It decided that, despite the increased work dumped upon them, that there were far too many of them, and that if they really did their work the government could "economize."

So the Senate adopted a formula proposed by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) cutting personnel funds by a straight 10%. The House, in turn, decided that the Senate way gave government administrators too easy a way of absorbing the cut, and it adopted instead a method proposed by Rep. Jensen (R. Iowa) forbidding agencies from filling more than one out of four jobs that become vacant during the year.

HOW EITHER decision could contribute to the supposedly desired "efficiency" in government was an unanswered question. Nor did it matter that by adopting either method Congress will fail to meet its responsibility under the Constitution to appropriate funds on the basis of the need.

The important thing — as the Southern Democrats see it — is that they have obtained a blanket over civil rights legislation by repaying the Republican leaders with favors on their anti-Truman program.

July went by, however, and not a single money bill had gone to the President. Another 30-day extension was voted. But 20 of those days have now elapsed, and still not one appropriation measure for the Federal government has been approved.

It's the worst legislative log jam in history. Even the 80th had gotten over the appropriations hurdle before the middle of August.

While the House has now finally cleared all regular appropriations, the Senate still has not acted on five of the measures, including the huge military budget. All of the others, except a minor bill providing funds for the District of Columbia, were snarled in conference until last Tuesday.

Several bills had been reported out, but the House returned all of them with instructions that the Jensen amendment must be included. Since the Senate conferees were holding firm to the Ferguson plan, a deadlock developed.

It appears that the deadlock was broken Aug. 15, however, when the House approved the conferees' compromise on the appropriations bill for some 20 independent offices of the government. The conferees finally agreed, in effect, to use both plans at once.

THEY ALLOWED the one-in-four provision to stand until each agency had reduced its personnel expenditures to 90% of the budget estimates.

This plan still needs Senate approval, and anything can happen there.

Meanwhile, not a single regular Federal appropriation bill has been sent to the President.

Despite this fact, Sen. McFarland (D. Ariz.), Senate majority leader, predicted last week that "must" legislation would be completed by Oct. 1 and that Congress would adjourn by that time.

8-20

Foreign Aid Debate Revises GOP Isolationism

THE OLD isolationism of the Republican party, which was thoroughly discredited during the Roosevelt Administration, had a public revival last week.

It was evident as debate began in the House on the bill appropriating funds to carry on the government's program of military and economic aid to friendly nations abroad.

The President has asked Congress for $8.5 billion dollars for this purpose, and he has been solidly supported in his request by top military and diplomatic leaders.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported the bill out last week after chopping some $650 million from the amount requested.

House Republicans at once called a party conference on the measure to work out plans to slash up to $1 billion in the name of "economy." Meanwhile, in the Senate, where the measure is being considered jointly by the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees, a Republican-sponsored move was developing to chop off $1.275 billion—nearly twice the cut made by the House committee.

SEN. KNOWLAND (R. Calif.) introduced an amendment to cut a straight 15% across the board. The slash would apply to military as well as economic items.

Administration Democrats promptly termed Knowland's proposal too drastic, and Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) said that it was essential that military funds be approved in full.

Because of these disagreements, Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) decided to have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wait for passage of the House bill before taking action on its companion measure.

However, as debate in the House got under way, some Republicans indicated that they would fight for even a bigger cut than that advocated by party strategists. Rep. Vursell (R. Ill.) took the floor to demand a cut of at least $3 billions.

There was also some indication that the Southern Democrats might continue their "wrecking crew" coalition with the Republicans and support further cuts in the measure. Sen. George (D. Ga.) announced that he will ask the Senate to trim "at least" $2 billion from the President's request.

Qualified observers doubted, however, that top Republican strategists will permit the more drastic moves to succeed.

They point out that there is a "hot" internal party problem connected with the measure, since Sen. Taft (R. O.), who favors a cut, must be careful that in working toward it that he does not give Gen. Eisenhower and President Truman an "alibi" if the program should fail.

TAFT, A leading GOP Presidential aspirant, must see that any cut that is made is not so drastic that it completely wrecks the program.

On the other hand, since Eisenhower's stature as a Presidential nominee would diminish if he does not succeed in his difficult assignment, it would help Taft's own candidacy if Eisenhower's job is hamstrung as much as possible without creating a situation that would arouse widespread public indignation.

Most of the cut made by the House Committee was in the economic aid items. It was expected that Republican moves would be chiefly directed at this part of the program, which includes funds to carry out the Marshall Plan and other aid administered by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Labor Dept.-FSA Appropriations. H.R. 3709	Appropriates funds for operations of the Labor Dept. and Fed. Security Agency.	In conference.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to restore funds cut out.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5022	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Hearings now on before House Judiciary Com., pending in Senate Judiciary Com.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Wetback Law Held Scandal

THE CIO last week, through its Latin American Affairs Committee, struck out sharply at the legislation passed by Congress to permit importation of Mexican farm labor.

"The new wetback legislation," Dr. Ernst Schwarz, national executive secretary of the Committee, declared, "is a scandal. It is nothing but a document prepared by men subservient to the interests of the big plantation owners, providing them with a new opportunity to exploit those unfortunate immigrants and their families."

Schwarz pointed out that the law is directed against U. S. workers unable to work under the conditions offered to the wetbacks.

"Through an insidious stipulation," Schwarz said, "it actually permits the use of wetbacks as strike breakers."

The Committee called attention to the fact that four bills and one House resolution have been introduced in Congress to nullify provisions in amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act outlawing child labor on commercial farms.

CWA Strike Wins Wage Increase

The CIO Communictions Workers' strike in Virginia against Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. ended last week when a contract calling for pay increases of $3 to $9.50 a week was signed.

The 4000 union members involved ratified the agreement which is effective from July 29 and runs for a year, CWA announced.

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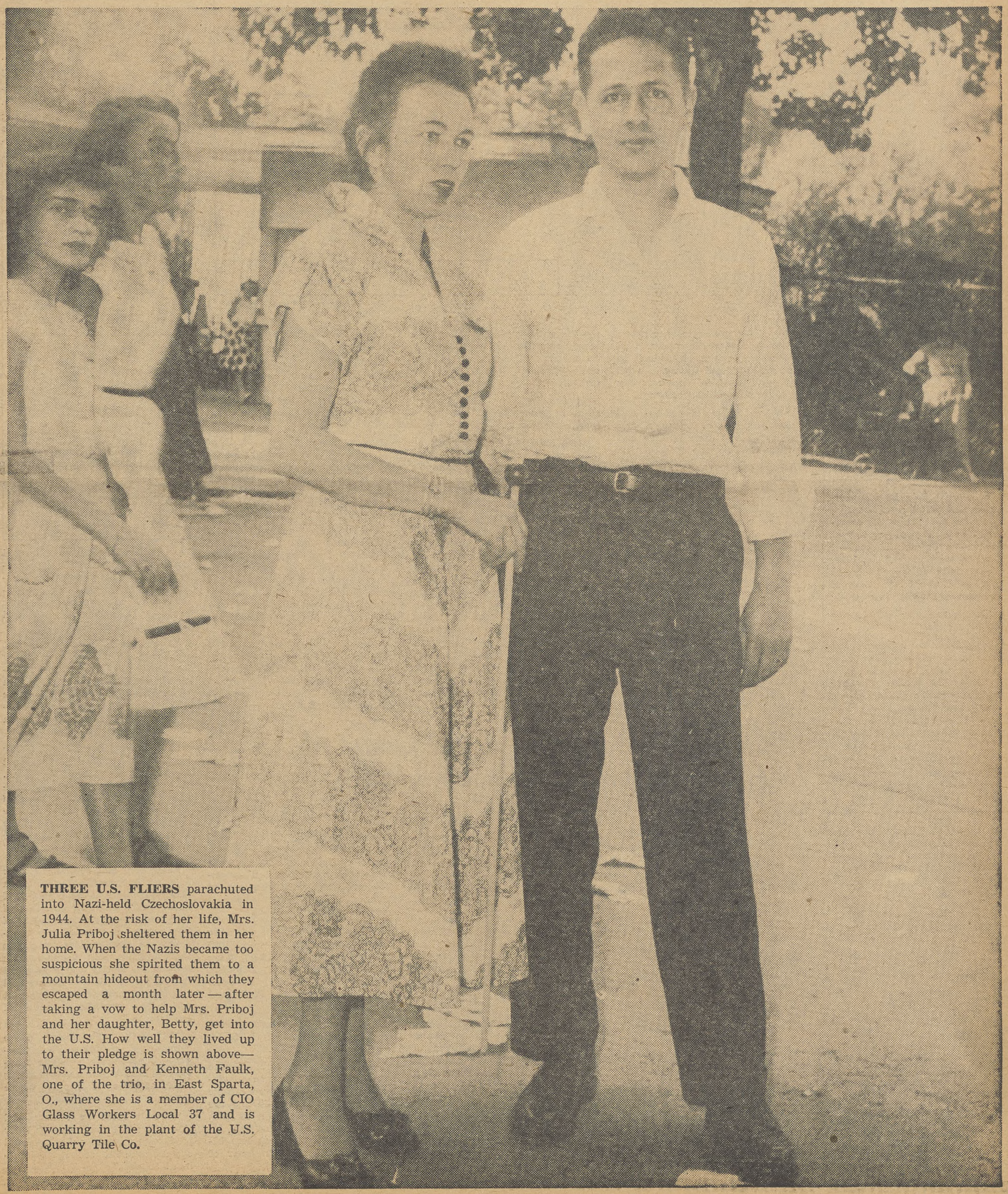


THREE U.S. FLIERS parachuted into Nazi-held Czechoslovakia in 1944. At the risk of her life, Mrs. Julia Priboj sheltered them in her home. When the Nazis became too suspicious she spirited them to a mountain hideout from which they escaped a month later — after taking a vow to help Mrs. Priboj and her daughter, Betty, get into the U.S. How well they lived up to their pledge is shown above—Mrs. Priboj and Kenneth Faulk, one of the trio, in East Sparta, O., where she is a member of CIO Glass Workers Local 37 and is working in the plant of the U.S. Quarry Tile Co.

Welfare Agencies' Study Shows Why:

Life Is Drab For 10 Million Low-Pay Americans

By GERVASE N. LOVE

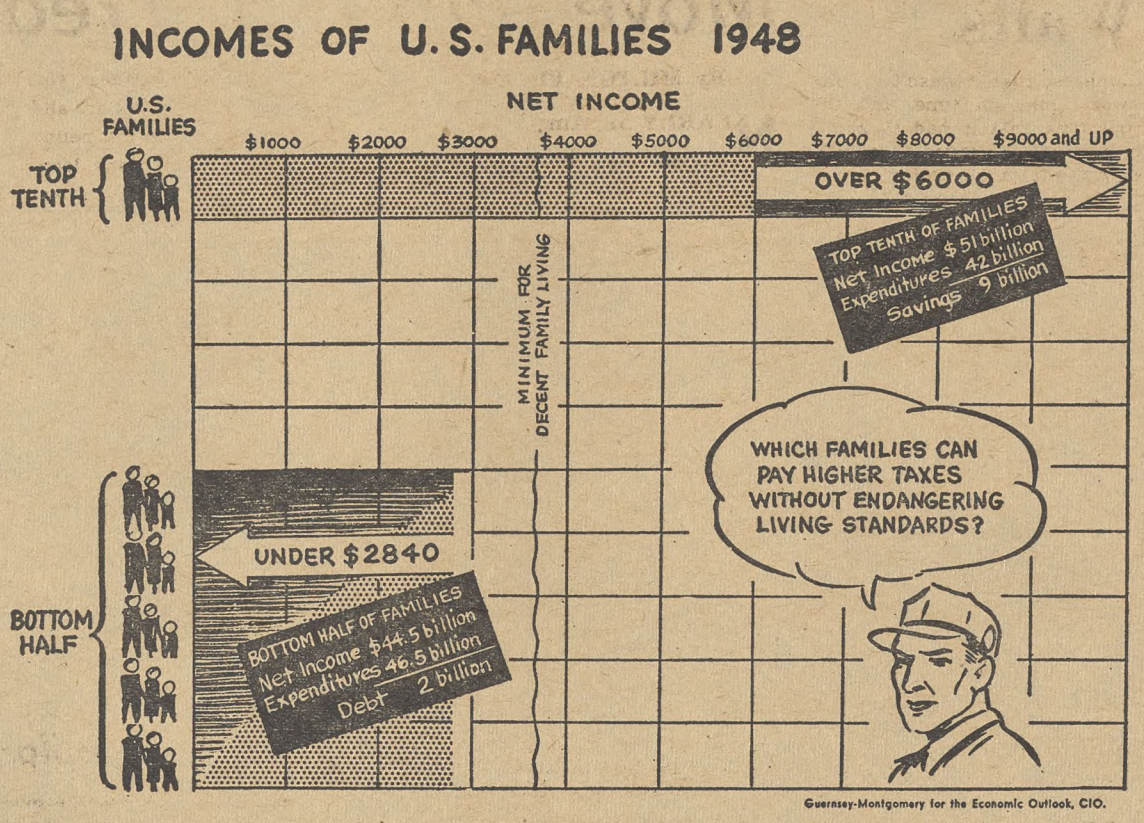
THE drab curtain that hides the barren lives of the ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clad was pulled aside last week long enough for a revealing glance into the unending struggle for existence waged by 10.5 million families at the lowest end of the economic scale.

The glimpse came in the form of a report to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report from the Conference Group on Low-Income Families, which is composed of nine national voluntary welfare agencies.

It is entitled "Making Ends Meet on Less Than $2000 a Year." It tells the stories of what 100 families did in 1949 and still do to stretch out their cheerless existence for one unrelieved year after another.

THE 100 case histories aren't pretty stories. They are stories of too little food, often of the wrong kind; of hand-me-down clothes, with seldom a pretty new dress to brighten the stagnent life of an overworked mother or a gay tie to cheer a harried father; and for the most part, of overcrowded, broken-down slum homes.

But they also are cheering stories of the unquenchable human spirit that sometimes prospers in the most grinding poverty, of unbroken courage that flouts every adversity, of infinite hope that thrives in the ashes of discouragement.



Clothing Buying At Slump Level

Inventories held by manufacturers and retailers of clothing are piling up because the American family is spending less of its income on wearing apparel than in any year since 1929, the monthly survey of current business of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce showed last week.

The latter year was during the depression.

Despite sales promotions and price cuts, retailers' stocks at the beginning of July were worth $2.358 billion, up $138 million from the end of March. The manufacturers, in the face of smaller orders from retailers, held inventories valued at $1.877 billion, or $23 million more than at the end of March.

Families with incomes of less than $2000 a year can't afford to spend much on clothing.

They also give rise to the feeling that the condition besetting these 100 families—and the rest of the 10.5 million families which earned less than $2000 in 1948—shouldn't be allowed to exist in a country as rich as this.

Our case stories from 27 states and the District of Columbia were gathered during the spring and summer of 1950," writes Mrs. Elizabeth G. Magill in a summary prepared for the conference group and made part of the report.

"The people they introduce to you are kindred to those with whom we deal in our everyday work throughout the country."

"To us their struggles and makeshifts, their ingenuity and grit, as well as their failures and unwise choices, are part of the warp and woof of American life. So too is the spirit that keeps them going and spurs them on."

MRS. Magill found some common factors in the general pattern of poverty in spite of the widely varied backgrounds and work skills in the 100 families.

"As their stories are read," she writes, "the close-in hazards of individual households fall into recurring patterns of low wages, broken work, broken health, broken homes; handicaps in education and skills; shortcomings in food and shelter."

The summary showed a need for improvement in some of the things for which the CIO has waged a long fight—unemployment compensation, federal aid to dependent children, minimum wage laws, housing and health protection.

"Health remains the highest point of vulnerability," according to the summary.

"The defenses of low-income families are really down when sickness strikes and our common barriers against its onslaughts on health and livelihood are as yet painfully inadequate."

Federal aid to dependent children is so small in some parts of the country as to give little help, or so restricted that sometimes those who most need it can't get it. Minimum wage laws fail to give adequate protection—in two instances wages were so low despite employment that public aid had to be given to the children.

"Could anything be more destructive to the incentive toward self-support than to work six days and at the end of the week still need outside help?" the summary asks.

Some observations from the report:

Low wages: "Approximately one-third of our urban family breadwinners had worked a full year before the date they were interviewed—without earning as much as $2000."

Broken work: "Almost half of the urban breadwinners had kept the same job throughout the 12 months preceding, but irregular work or bad weather or illness prevented their earning a full year's pay.

"Unemployment compensation is looked to as the modern method to protect livelihood and sustain purchasing power in such exigencies. Unfortunately, most of the breadwinners in the families studied depended on jobs not covered by this form of social security.

"The 10 families who reported that they had received unemployment compensation said it enabled them to squeeze by with careful management if workless periods did not last too long."

Broken homes: ". . . well toward one-fourth of all households with incomes of $2000 or less fell in the category of 'broken families'."

Education and skills: "Over one-half of the breadwinners . . . whether men or women, had never completed the eighth grade in school . . . Only six had business or trade-school education . . .

Food, clothing, shelter: "According to nutritionists, in 1948 an American family could . . . provide an adequate diet with expenditures averaging $5 per week per person. Those of our families who had only two or three members and whose incomes ranged between $1500 and $2000 spent approximately this average . . . Families with more than three members could manage only if their rents were extremely low and their incomes over $1500."

"A new suit, dress or overcoat we found mentioned as a rarity for grown-ups. Most clothing purchases were made on a credit plan or second-hand, and there were many families who depended entirely upon gifts of clothing from relatives or charitable agencies."

"You can cut down on food, buy less clothing, but shelter against the elements you must have . . . In these postwar years, such families have had difficulty even in wedging into the slums . . . The only real lift in the situation since World War II has been the rise of public housing developments."

Recreation and community life: "We must face the fact that in this field there is no equality of opportunity whatever . . . One of the reasons why some form of living room is yearned for so ardently in cramped households is that this not only means friends coming in, means a step forward in human intercourse and social status, but in truth will make it easier to 'keep the children off the streets'."

"Of all the social forces in the community, churches and synagogues, from store fronts to chapels and fine buildings, best bring their services to people where they are.

"And it must be remembered that often this may mean to their participants not only spiritual sustenance, but social reinforcement as well."

Inflation Fear Boosts Savings

The American public is protecting itself against inflation by boosting its long-term savings, according to a survey recently made by the Institute of Life Insurance.

At the beginning of 1951, these accumulated savings amounted to $176 billion, or about $4000 per family. They have been growing faster chan consumer expenditures, the insitute maintains, and stand nearly 2.5 times the $1700 per family average at the start of World War II.

Practically none of the savings bonds, savings deposits, postal savings, savings and loan accounts and net interest in life insurance policies that make up the total are held by families which had incomes of less than $2000 in 1948.

Millionaires, Babies, Jobless Counted In Figuring 'Average' Income In U. S.

THE U. S. DEPT. of Commerce reported last week that the "average income" for everybody in the United States was $1436 in 1950, but the figure doesn't mean much.

It doesn't mean much because to get it, the department lumped together all the money that everybody in the country got from wages, salaries, interest, dividends on stock, income from bonds, rents, the owners' profits in unincorporated business, farm income, pensions, etc.

Then it divided that figure by the total number of people in the country — workers, millionaires, babies, unemployables, financiers and everybody else. The result of the arithmetic was $1436.

The average American industrial worker earned an average of $59.33 a week in 1950, or $3085.16 if he worked a full 52 weeks, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

If there was such an "average" worker, his income was $212.84 more during the year than the "average income" of two "average" Americans. Thus he did a little better than average as reported by the Dept. of Commerce if he had only himself and one other person to support—a wife, for instance.

But if he had a couple of kids, he fell far short of the $5744 the Dept. of Commerce says was the "average income" of four persons in 1950.

The $1436 was $116, or 9%, more than the "average income" reported by the Department for 1949. The boost doesn't mean much, either. The BLS says the cost of living increased 6.5% during the year, thus eating up more than two-thirds of the gain. But taxes went up and took more than the rest of the increase.

It is obvious, of course, that the "average" was pushed sharply upward by the fantastic incomes of the wealthy.

The highest average income was found in the District of Columbia, with $1986. Delaware was in second place with $1909.

At the bottom of the list was Mississippi, where union organizers are frequently run out of town, with $698. Just above it stood Arkansas, with $825.

OTHER STATES where the average was less than $1000 also were in the South. They were South Carolina, $831; Alabama, $836; Kentucky, $911; North Carolina, $951; Tennessee, $962; and Georgia, $969.

In order behind Delaware were Nevada, $1875; New York, $1864, and Connecticut, $1766.

The increase in total income was less than the gain in population. Individuals received income totaling $217 billion during the year, or 11% more than in 1949. The increase in the average income per individual was less because of the greater number of people.

Some Members Can't Wait

House On Vacation; Its Business Waits

MORE THAN four-fifths of the members of the "vacationing" 82nd Congress set off on another vacation last week.

The 435 members of the House of Representatives last week voted themselves a recess from Aug. 23 to Sept. 12. Despite much unfinished business before the body, there were no nay votes heard.

Although the vacation officially was to be for 19 days, from the close of business Aug. 23, droves of the members decided to make it 21. They began hurrying home happily as soon as the action had been voted Aug. 21.

By weekend, only 96 unhappy Senators officially remained behind.

Senators Slay Father Time

The Senate last week got a first-hand lesson in how not to get work done.

Sen. Langer (R. N.D.) took the floor Aug. 21 to observe that at the 1948 Democratic convention, President Truman said Congress could pass civil rights, aid-to-education and health bills and others in 15 days.

Sen. Case (R. S.D.) commented that most of the bills still haven't been passed, and he and other Senators gathered about Langer in the center of the floor while he pointed out that it said, right there in the record, 15 days.

The legislation which the Senate supposedly was considering was a long-range shipping bill. Its sponsor, Sen. Magnusson (D. Wash.), at this point suggested that if everybody would sit down, the Senate might "make some progress."

But Sen. Kem (R. Mo.) noted that the Senate had no quorum.

The clerk began the hour-long task of calling the roll.

The Senators were fretting because hope was rapidly fading that they would be able to complete their work in time for an Oct. 1 adjournment of Congress.

They still faced a pile of "must" legislation, on which they were moving so slowly that Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.) warned them that they might have to stay in Washington "until Christmas."

McFARLAND, despite this plight, actually had to push aside proposals from two Republicans that the Senate recess with the House. He urged the Senators to get down to work, stop demanding quorum calls, and quit making so many speeches unrelated to the subject at hand.

The majority leader estimated that quorum calls take up about an hour a day and about a day out of each working week. He wouldn't even try to guess how much time is taken up by speeches unrelated to current business.

Before the House set off, it eased its conscience somewhat by passing a resolution permitting the government to go on spending money through September at last year's rate. The Senate promptly approved it and sent it on to the White House.

This was the third admission by Congress that it wasn't getting its work done on time, and the second time that it had to admit that it hadn't managed to administer its affairs according to its own announced schedule.

The resolution was necessary because most federal agencies and departments still have not received their annual appropriations. They are usually through Congress well in advance of the start of the new fiscal year on July 1.

In setting Oct. 1 as the target date for adjournment, McFarland has necessarily limited the number of measures on which the Senate must act. His list of "must" legislation omits such vital legislation as civil rights bills, aid-to-education, a health program and similar measures.

Since there is no chance at all that the lobby-dominated 82nd Congress would adopt them, his action is perhaps justified.

Before the Senate can adjourn, however, it must take action on the foreign aid bill, which is still in committee and far from final action; the tax bill, also still in committee; and several appropriations measures. After all of these are passed by the Senate, differences must be compromised with the House.

DURING discussion of adjournment plans, McFarland was asked if the Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood bills were "must legislation."

"If they are," he replied, "we will not be able to adjourn by Oct. 1."

Legislation by the calendar rather than the need probably is no worse than legislation by politics, which has been the chief characteristic of the 82nd Congress to date. It at least won't put the people of the country in danger, as the purely political actions of the Dixiegop coalition have actually done.

Take, for example, the matter of civil defense. Ignoring the warnings of military and civil defense leaders that a "grand slam" atomic attack could hit this country "any minute now," the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in control of the House last week voted to cut 90% off the Civil Defense Administration budget.

"I still say my brand tastes better."

Why Don't The Monopolies Move Into U.S. Treasury?

By MILTON PLUMB

NEARLY all Americans are agreed that the word "monopoly" has just about the most evil meaning in all the economic vocabulary.

Despite this fact, under Big Business administration of a Big-Business-written Defense Production Act, the American people are being made to pay fabulous sums in many hidden ways to promote monopolistic strangleholds upon the economy.

Last week, The CIO News revealed how the big monopolies, after milking the American public for nearly $9 billion through special tax amortization certificates, succeeded in denying similar benefits to the little business man. It also showed how the monopolies were using those benefits, secured at the public's expense, actually to take business away from small subcontractors.

This article points out some of the additional ways in which the public is being made to pay many additional billions of dollars to make monopolies stronger.

As a small business man, wanting to get into the defense manufacturing business, you would need capital either in the form of a plant or money with which to build one.

You would have difficulty getting raw materials—and most likely would not be able to get them at all. You also would expect to pay your share of emergency taxes, and you would enter the market on a competitive basis, setting your price accordingly.

Different Rules

However, if you are a monopoly, different rules apply.

In the first place, if you haven't capital, you could borrow it—at special interest rates — from the government. You could get top priorities for the raw materials needed for construction of your plant or manufactured items. You could also write off most of the money you borrowed to invest within five years time, out of the excess profits you otherwise would have to pay the government.

In certain kinds of business, you could make millions of dollars and not pay the government a penny in taxes, through the many loopholes such as depreciation allowances which Big Business lobbyists have written into our tax laws.

But to make sure that you would be in the excess profits brackets in any case, if you know the right people and the right strings to pull, you could even get the government to give you advance orders. Those orders could be gotten, not at present market prices, but the government could be—and has been—persuaded to guarantee prices several times the current level.

All of these things have actually happened within the last year.

With the exception of the tax amortization certificates program —now closed so that the little fellows can't use it to compete with the big producers—all are still going on right now.

In theory, since the nation gravely needs the defense materials which these special benefits are intended to make possible, there is at least some justification for their having been written into law.

If properly administered, they could break the stranglehold of the monopolies over supplies of critical materials which has placed the country in its present emergency.

Instead, Big Business has used these special defense benefits in the Defense Production Act to make its monopolistic control of a vital segment of the economy more secure. Big Business representatives were placed in the key posts administering these aspects of the program.

The Big Business agents are taking care of Big Business requests. The small man who comes in to apply for the same benefits finds, when he sits down at a desk to file his application, that the man opposite him is his competitor.

Much Stalling

Technicalities and delays—unheard of in connection with Big Business applications—for some reason cause the small man's request to be rejected or shelved.

Up to last May 17, nearly $2 billion of loans had been made to corporations under two provisions of the Defense Production Act. Since these defense projects are in the high-risk category, nobody expects that the full amount will be repaid. The public will hold the bag for the difference.

But is the money made available under these provisions going to big or small operators? The answer seems obvious from figures filed with Congress last May:

- Guarantees of loans had been approved in 327 cases for a total of $422 million, and 29 direct loans, totalling $60 million, had been made.
- But 57 requests for a total of $11 million in guaranteed loans and 159 requests for $154 million in direct loans had been denied.

In other words, big operators wanting loans of a million dollars or more got what they wanted.

Smaller firms wanting much smaller loans found their requests denied.

The big monopolies, however, found still another gimmick in the law their lobbyists had written which enabled many of them to engage in business—at the government's expense—without any risk whatever and with higher-than-normal prices guaranteed.

Gravy Train

Another section of the defense statute provides for government purchases of metals, minerals and other raw materials, without regard to limitations of other laws.

The big shortages of critical defense metals, on which the very life of the nation may depend, are due in many cases to failure of the monopolies to expand their capacity to meet even peacetime needs. As long as a shortage exists, prices remain high. The producers of steel, aluminum, copper, tungsten and other critical metals have long fought government efforts to expand their productive capacity.

Steel today is so short that many badly-needed defense plants cannot be built because there is not enough of it to go around. Our needs for school and other facilities, as well as for civilian goods, just cannot be met.

Similar situations exist in the other critical metals industries. Only five major companies produce aluminum; three companies have the monopoly on tungsten.

To get these monopolies to expand facilities, the government guaranteed the purchase of 60% of the aluminum output for the next five years at a price of 19½ cents a pound. That automatically made the price of the other 40% reach this level, since the competition for this amount of aluminum in the open market is so keen.

Almost Everybody Got Into The Act, Chapman Complains At Hearing

As the scandal of how the monopolies are controlling the defense production program came to light at hearings before the Senate Banking Committee, Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) exclaimed to Secy. of the Interior Oscar Chapman:

"You are guaranteeing them the price, you are guaranteeing them a volume, or guaranteeing to pay a specific price for everything they turn out. Then you are giving an amortization certificate to amortize it over a five-year period. How do I get in on some of those?"

Chapman, who is not responsible for what is happening but who has been critical of the way small business is being frozen out, replied:

"Well, Senator, I do not know how you missed. Everybody else seemed to be in on it."

Later, Chapman said that he really didn't want his facetious statement to go uncorrected, because he realized that "certain segments" of business had been left out completely.

What, Again?

Dispatches from Washington indicate the true nature of the tax bill being worked out by the conservative-tinted Senate Finance Committee.

Treasury Dept. experts estimate that the Senate's proposed income tax bill will net Uncle Sam about $523 million less than the bill already passed by the House.

And, according to the news stories, the Treasury estimates that over $400 million of that $523 million tax cut will be saved by families with incomes of over $25,000 a year.

The Republicans get angry each time the CIO refers to a "spare the wealthy" tax program. Yet each time the conservative GOPs and the equally conservative southern Democrats produce a tax bill, it's the rich who are spared and the lower income groups who pay and pay.

It's time for a change in tax policy.

Some Action, Please

President Truman has asked Congress to approve a $400 million appropriation to provide emergency grants to small farmers and wage earners in the Missouri River flood area, to provide loans for small business, and to set up a "flood insurance" program like the bank deposit insurance instituted by President Roosevelt.

Before the Congressional die-hards say "no," they should remember that every observer of the Missouri flood has been appalled by the tremendous human suffering produced by the raging waters of the river.

Private insurance companies, fearful of the risk involved, have not offered flood protection policies. Loans won't do any good for people who have lost all their possessions.

These people need help—more help than can come from voluntary gifts.

Congress, in voting to pay back some of their losses, would be atoning, in some small way, for its refusal to adopt long-overdue programs for the Missouri and other rivers.

In common decency, the new $400 million program for help and insurance should be quickly adopted by the legislators.

Hammy Comments

The majestic Wall Street Journal views with alarm the "demands" of a CIO Packinghouse Workers local that the Morrell meat packing company give its employes a free ham at Easter and at Christmas every year.

The Journal, always quick to worry about the approach of the "welfare state" (it doesn't seem to be approaching very fast), worries that companies may soon be asked to give free breakfasts and free dinners and free transportation to and from the shop.

There was a time, not so long ago, when certain types of "employes" did get free hams, free meals and free transportation. In the days of the professional strikebreakers—an era now happily gone from most sections of industry—the finks and stooges were always treated to free transport and free food—as well as free whisky and free cigars.

The Wall Street Journal never complained about the practice then, for strikebreakers were an essential part of the big business concept of free enterprise.

We suggest that the big business paper would now do well to leave the matter of free hams at Morrell to the free collective bargaining process.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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All This And Taxes, Too!

Unions Have A Long History

(Excerpts from a new Dept. of Labor publication, "A Brief History of the American Labor Movement".)

UNIONS HAVE a long history in the United States. Even before the Declaration of Independence, skilled artisans in handicraft and domestic industry joined together in benevolent societies, primarily to provide members and their families with financial assistance in case of serious illness, debt, or death of the wage earner.

Although these early associations had few of the characteristics of present-day labor unions, they did bring workers together to consider problems of mutual concern and to devise ways and means for their solution.

Crafts such as those of carpenters, shoemakers, and printers formed separate organizations in Philadelphia, New York and Boston as early as 1791, largely to resist wage reductions. These unions were confined to local areas and were usually weak because they seldom included all the workers of a craft. Generally, they continued in existence for only a short time.

MANY CHARACTERISTIC union techniques were first developed in this period. For example, by the beginning of the nineteenth century the principle of collective bargaining was already well understood in labor and employing circles and was frequently applied in disputes.

The first recorded meeting of worker and employer representatives for discussion of labor demands occurred between the Philadelphia shoemakers and their employers in 1799. The printing crafts of Philadelphia and New York rapidly followed suit.

Strikes, during which workmen quit their employment in a body, paralleled the development of organization and collective bargaining.

The first authenticated strike was called in 1786 by the Philadelphia printers, who provided benefits for their striking members. A sympathetic strike of shoe workers in support of fellow bootmakers occurred in 1799 in the same city.

In 1805, the shoemakers of New York created a "permanent" strike benefit fund, and in 1809, these same workers participated in what was perhaps the first "general" strike when they extended strike action against one employer to include several others who had come to his aid.

As unions became stronger the wage question increased in importance and employers formed organizations to resist wage demands. Where circumstances appeared favorable, employers attempted to destroy the effectiveness of a union by hiring non-union workers and by appealing to the courts to declare the labor organization illegal.

THE LEGAL fight against unions was carried through courts in Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh between 1806 and 1814. Unions were prosecuted as "conspiracies in restraint of trade" under an old English common law doctrine that combinations of workmen to raise wages could be regarded as conspiracies against the public.

The attempt of courts to apply this doctrine of conspiracy aroused a controversy which lasted throughout most of the nineteenth century.

The early conspiracy cases, combined with a business recession following the Napoleonic wars in Europe, seriously affected the trade-unions, many of which passed out of existence.

After a low point in membership in 1820, however, worker organizations again sprang up in the larger cities among hatters, tailors, weavers, nailers, and cabinetmakers. Organizations of factory workers also appeared for the first time during this period.

BETWEEN 1827 and 1832 workers' organizations gradually turned to independent political activity.

The movement among workers seeking to improve their status by political action spread to many leading industrial communities. In Philadelphia, a number of craft unions formed the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations in 1827.

This city-wide group soon began to nominate and elect candidates to "represent the interests of the working classes" in the Philadelphia City Council and the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Local labor parties organized by workers also sprang up in many states.

Appeal For Funds In Ad

McCormick, Other Publishers Aid Rumely

A GROUP of self-styled guardians of the free press have banded together to give Dr. Edward A. Rumley, executive secretary of the anti-labor, pro-big business Committee for Constitutional Government, a hand in ducking another jail term.

Numbering some of the ripest tories in the printing business, they are plugging the Doc's frantic efforts to raise $100,000 he claims he needs to carry to the Supreme Court an appeal from his conviction on a charge of contempt of Congress.

The charge grew out of his refusal last year to tell the House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), the names of those who paid for all the high-powered, ultra-right wing propaganda the CCG sold in bulk lots. The CCG used the stuff to deluge members of Congress and other "opinion-molding leaders."

Rumley in effect claimed the committee was in the publishing business, not the lobbying game, and that under the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, it was not required to give the committee the information it sought.

Reactionary Republicans in the House had a field day crying about freedom of the press, free enterprise, etc., when the committee's contempt citation came up for a vote.

However, the citation was approved, and Rumely later was found guilty in a U. S. District Court in Washington. An appeal was filed in the Court of Appeals on Aug. 10 by Donald Richberg, a New Dealer who went sour.

The publishers who have fallen in with Rumley took a double-page advertisement in the Aug. 19 issue of Editor & Publisher, trade magazine of the newspaper industry. In it they advised other publishers that they "can express your sympathy with this appeal by sending a bulk order for Spotlight subscriptions."

Spotlight is one of the numerous CCG publications. It sells at $10 a year. The publishers and the CCG don't want much—merely 100 subscriptions ranging from $250 to $2500 each and averaging $500, and 1000 subscriptions ranging from $10 to $100 each and averaging $50.

On the handy order blank included in the ad is the notation:

"I send herewith—or will supply—list of names and addresses for SPOTLIGHT subscriptions. All not so used to be allocated to your lists of national opinion-molding leaders."

The advertisement also says:

"As a result of this fight the Committee for Constitutional Government is burdened with a heavy debt load.

"This load must be lifted quickly and the Committee's financial position restored. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are needed to accomplish this.

"It seems to the undersigned that it should be the privilege of the American press to supply 10,000 subscriptions to Spotlight for the Nation, the Committee's weekly publication. We, the undersigned, urge all in the publishing field and all others wishing to uphold constitutional freedom to join in building Spotlight circulation."

Shortly after World War II, Rumely was convicted of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act as a result of his purchase of the old New York Mail with money that included German funds.

The first name signed to the Editor & Publisher ad was that of the publication's president, James Wright Brown.

Other publishers signing were Edward R. Eastman, editor, American Agriculturist; Homer Tomlinson, vice president and general manager, All-Church Press Newspapers, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Albert E. Bowen, president-publisher, Salt Lake City Desert News; R. C. Hoiles, president-publisher, Freedom Newspapers, Inc., Santa Ana, Cal., Reigister.

Additional signers were Charles A. Beal, editor, La Porte (Ind.) Herald-Argus; Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers and organizer of the CCG; Helen Hart Hurlbert, president-publisher, Warren, O., Tribune-Chronicle; William H. Cowles, publisher, Sopkane, Wash., Spokesman-Review; Norman Chandler, president-publisher, Los Angeles Times-Mirror, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher, Chicago Tribune.

The last signer, not a publisher, was John T. Flynn, whose book attacking the New Deal, "The Road Ahead," was widely distributed by the CCG.

McCarthy Pops Off Again On Four Major Radio Networks

WISCONSIN'S scandalmongering Sen. McCarthy (R.) took to the airways last week over the four major networks to continue his smear campaign against the State Dept.

He got free time on each network by admitting that President Truman's remarks about the "scandalmongers" who "have attacked our basic principles of fair play that underlies our Constitution" applied to him particularly.

The President named no names, but McCarthy told his radio audience that he regarded the attack as clearly indicating himself. McCarthy began his radio "reply" to the President by promising that he would take the opportunity to "prove" two of his cases.

In his first broadcast, over the American Broadcasting Co. on Aug. 22, McCarthy again attacked Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup, whom he referred to as "not good for America" and a man who should be taken out of the government.

As "proof" he again made a number of charges against Jessup, which if true, would, at the most, indicate that Jessup had belonged to five organizations which have been called "Communist fronts," and had associated with 13 persons whom McCarthy called Communists and three others whom he called espionage agents. He didn't call Jessup a Communist.

Behind his muck-raking was a fact that many Americans were apt to forget: "Guilt by association" is in itself a principle of Communist—not American—law.

But perhaps even more significant was the fact that in "proving" his charges, McCarthy used his usual tactic of having his case rest on additional charges. He named no names other than Jessup's, and the public had no way of knowing if the 16 in question whom he blamed Jessup for associating with were, in fact, Communists and espionage agents as McCarthy called them.

MEANWHILE, Deputy Under-Secy. of State Carlisle H. Humelsine accused McCarthy of untrue statements and "riding piggy back" on old and completely disproved charges. He said that the repeated charges are disrupting the work of the State Dept.

At the same time, a woman Congressman, a clergyman and a former assistant secretary of state joined in charging that "villainous character assassination" for political purposes was contributing to the immorality of American youth. Rep. Bosone (D. Utah), the Rev. Paul C. Payne, of the Board of Christian Education, and George H. Shaw, in a radio panel discussion, named the methods McCarthy used in the Maryland election last November as "the most degrading type."

Niagara Plan Seen Cutting Defense Costs

JOHN W. EDELMAN, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, last week told the Senate Committee on Public Works that the Niagara power project bill should be approved to cut the cost of defense production.

Edelman, who spoke for the CIO at the committee's hearing, said that government statistics show that aluminum companies pay only 2 to 3c per kilowatt hour for power purchased by federal electric power projects.

On the other hand, the Aluminum Co. of America plant at Massena, N. Y., pays private power concerns 7.5 to 8c per kilowatt hour.

Edelman said that "in most instances CIO would oppose the operation of any important interstate resource by a single state."

"In this particular situation CIO will support the proposals in S. 517 (the Niagara power project bill) provided, however, that the New York State Power Authority completely accepts the social policy directives which are implicit in Sen. Lehman's bill," he said.

Solomon Barkin To Accountants:

Financial Statement Should Show ALL Of A Company's Income

UNION financial experts are taking an increasingly dim view of the way employers keep their books, according to Solomon Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers.

Barkin explains in an article, "A Trade Unionist Views Net Income Determination," in the Bulletin of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Boiled down, his stand amounts to this: A lot of bookkeeping entries carried under operating costs should really be entered under net income.

The reason: They go to management as an entrepreneur, or one who assumes risks and who manages, and therefore are a form of profits. The result is that the books show an inflated cost of production and cut down the pool of money from which wages and other operating expenses have to come.

Barkin points out that management accountants traditionally put production cost items high and income items low.

"THE TRADE union cannot be satisfied with current financial reporting," he writes, "because it wants first to know what have been and what are likely to be the earnings available for distribution to all parties, whether the amounts be determined by contract or allocation of residual income.

"Its first objective is, therefore, to obtain an income statement supplemented by balance sheet and supporting schedules, which will first match costs and revenue for the period. The net return should be calculated before the benefits are allocated to any entrepreneurial interest, whether it be management, directors, owning or capital supplying interests.

"If any financial gains are made by these interests through direct or indirect business relations with the enterprise, the trade union wants these also to be accounted for and included in the full income statement.

"The second objective of the trade union is to be able to project these results into the future and also, if necessary, to apply its judgment concerning the price and product, and production policy to determine how these are affecting the level of earnings of the business and therefore labor's ability to advance its economic position.

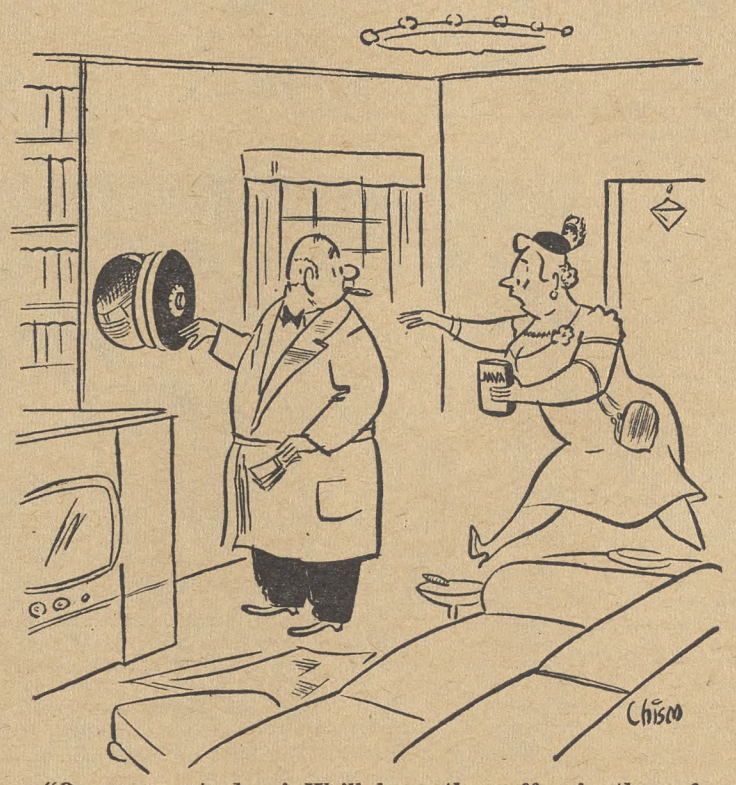
"For this purpose, various types of supplementary production and financial data are necessary.

"UNIONS are also concerned with the soundness of business policies from the public point of view, particularly in the case of companies with publicly regulated price structures and during periods of public control of prices."

He also writes:

"The first basic principle which unions will consider important in the reconstruction of financial reporting is the inclusion in the business' net icome of all income enjoyed by the executive management, directors, creditors and ownership groups. These are not proper charges on operating income."

In the "entrepreneurial group" whose gain from an enterprise is not a proper charge to income, Barkin lists stockholders, bondholders, lenders of borrowed capital, directors and executive management.



"One moment, dear! We'll keep the coffee in there from now on."

Give A Buck To PAC

Labor Dept. History Lauds

LABOR unions have a long history in the United States, but the Dept. of Labor has undertaken to tell their story in a new pocket-sized publication of 66 pages.

The work is generously illustrated with many historically significant pictures of labor matters. The CIO News, in observance of Labor Day, presents herewith a selection of some of the illustrations appearing in this work.

Entitled "A Brief History of the American Labor Movement," the publication describes organizations of labor in this country from colonial times to the present. It highlights the story of the Knights of Labor and today's growth of the CIO and the AFL. Approximately half of the work is devoted to events since the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935.

Of particular interest is the discussion of the internal struggle in the AFL over the issue of industrial versus craft unionism and the reasons behind the CIO's birth and growth. After reporting the CIO's rejection in 1936 of the AFL's executive committee order to disband, the history continues:

CIO 'Ancient' History

"The CIO held its first constitutional convention in November 1938. At this convention the Committee for Industrial Organization was reorganized as a federation of national and international unions under the name 'Congress of Industrial Organizations.'

"The new federation included 9 of the 10 unions suspended from the AFL and some 32 other groups or 'organizing committees' established to recruit workers in various industries."

The booklet points out that the formation of the CIO did not retard the growth of unionism, but in fact stimulated organization.

"By the end of 1941," it says, "estimated total union membership had climbed to between 10 and 11 million. This was more than double the membership at the time the CIO began its campaigns in the large steel, automobile, and textile industries."

The study estimates that present union membership has risen to between 14 and 16 million, including 675,000 Canadian members.

"In relation to the nation's total labor force," the booklet reports, "about one out of every four workers now belongs to a union. Union members, however, comprise more than 40% of that portion of the labor force in which unions have concentrated their organizing efforts.

"This portion excludes agricultural and domestic workers, the self-employed, and other smaller segments of the labor force which, at least until recently, were not susceptible to trade-union activities."

As is to be expected, the discussion of developments of the last two decades abounds with many references to the accomplishments of the CIO.

Much About CIO

One such mention calls "particularly significant as a pattern" the pension and health benefits negotiated in 1949 by the CIO Steelworkers with all the major steel companies and by the CIO Auto Workers with the Ford Motor Co.

Among the pictures showing CIO activities is one of workers' education classes conducted by the CIO in Texas. Another picture shows the members of New York City Local 100, CIO Transport Workers, receiving down payments on a retroactive pay raise from their local president.

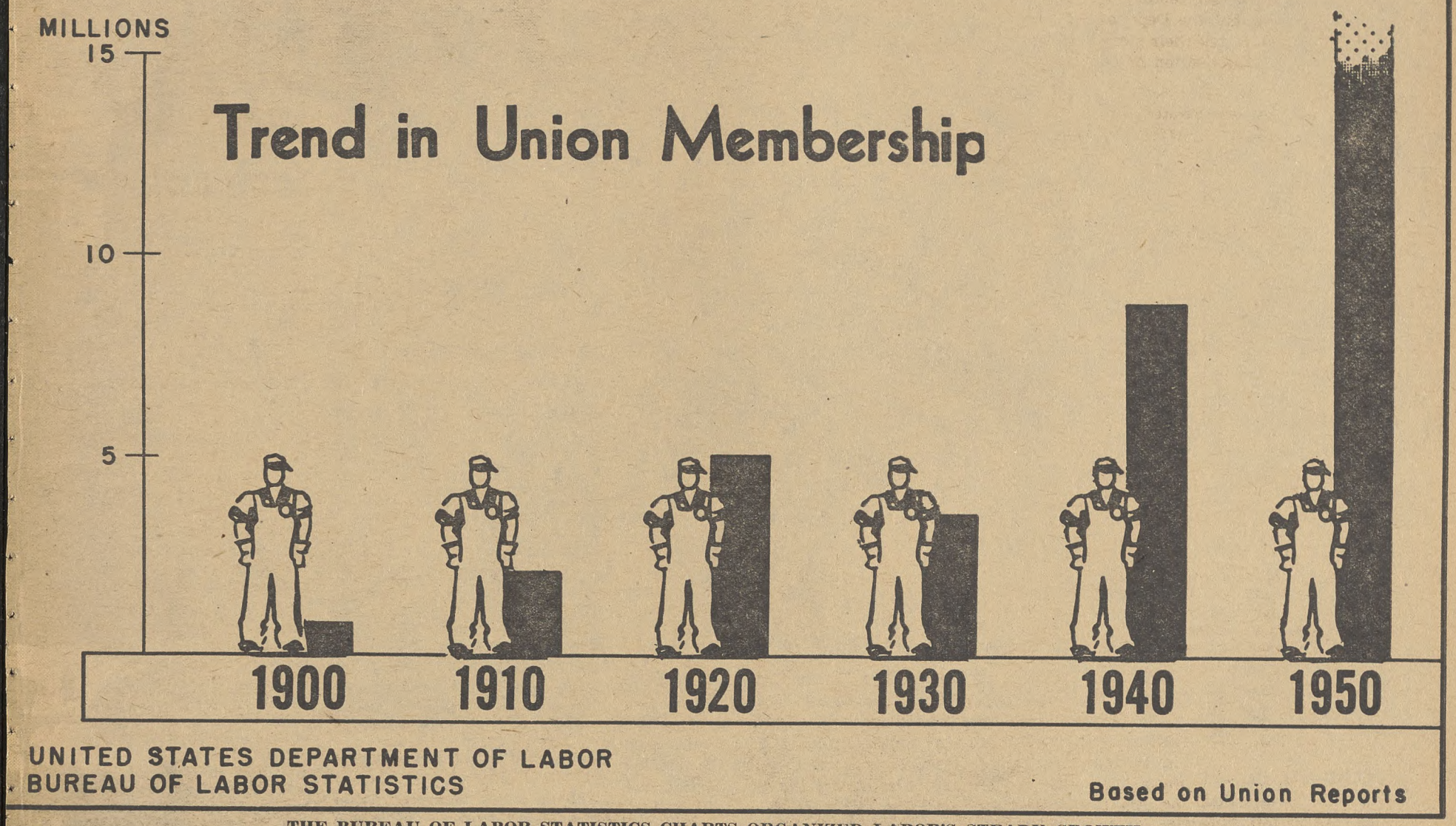
CIO Pres. Philip Murray is one of the five American labor leaders pictured in individual portraits.

"A Brief History of the American Labor Movement" may be purchased from the Superintendent Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 25c. Since the booklet may prove of special value to students, workers' education classes, it should be noted that on orders for 100 or more copies, there is a discount of 25 percent.

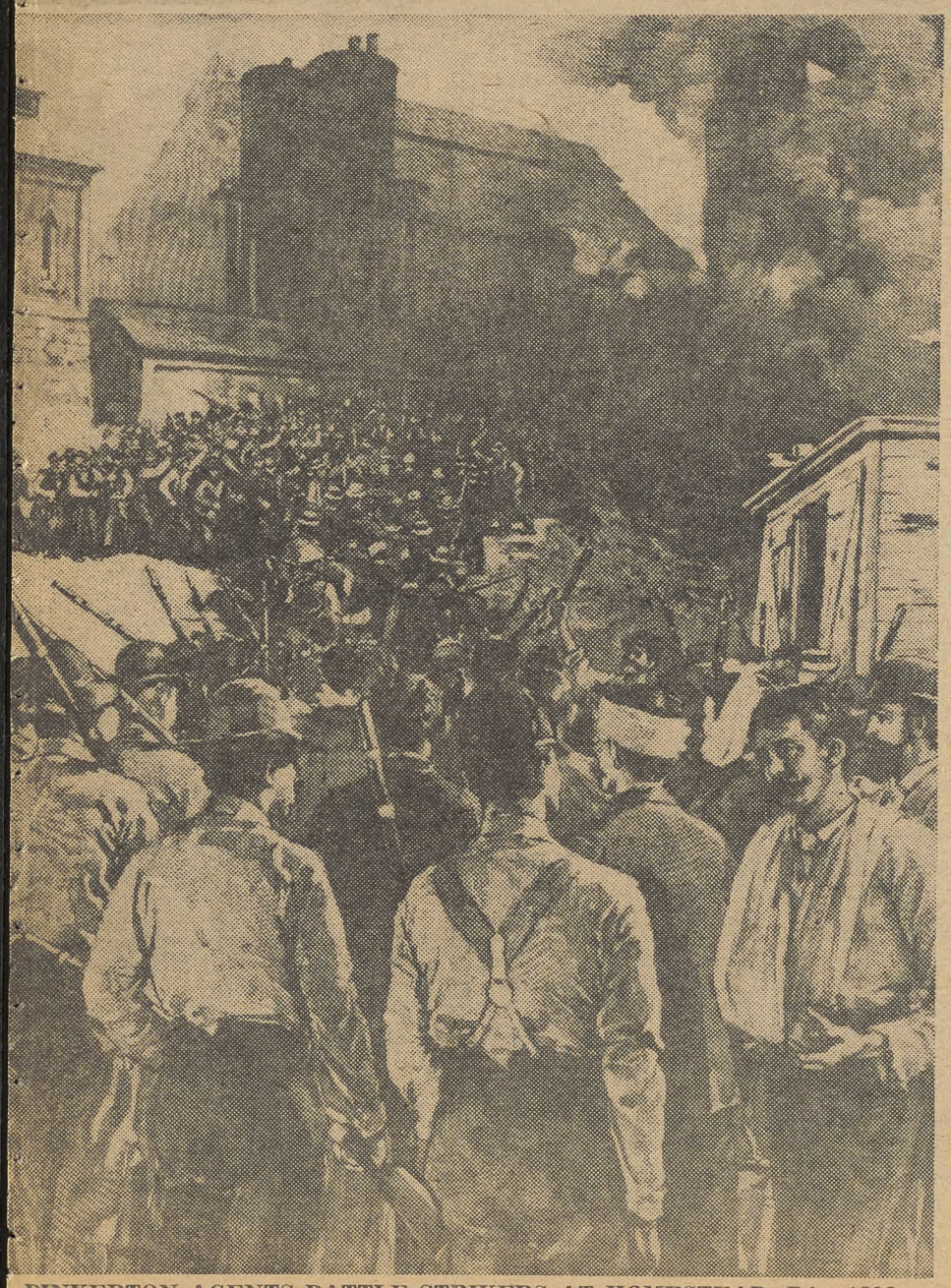
THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, NEW YORK CITY, SEPT. 5, 1882.

NOW: 15,000 UNION MEMBERS AT DES MOINES, IA., PROTEST STATE BILL OUTLAWING CLOSED SHOP

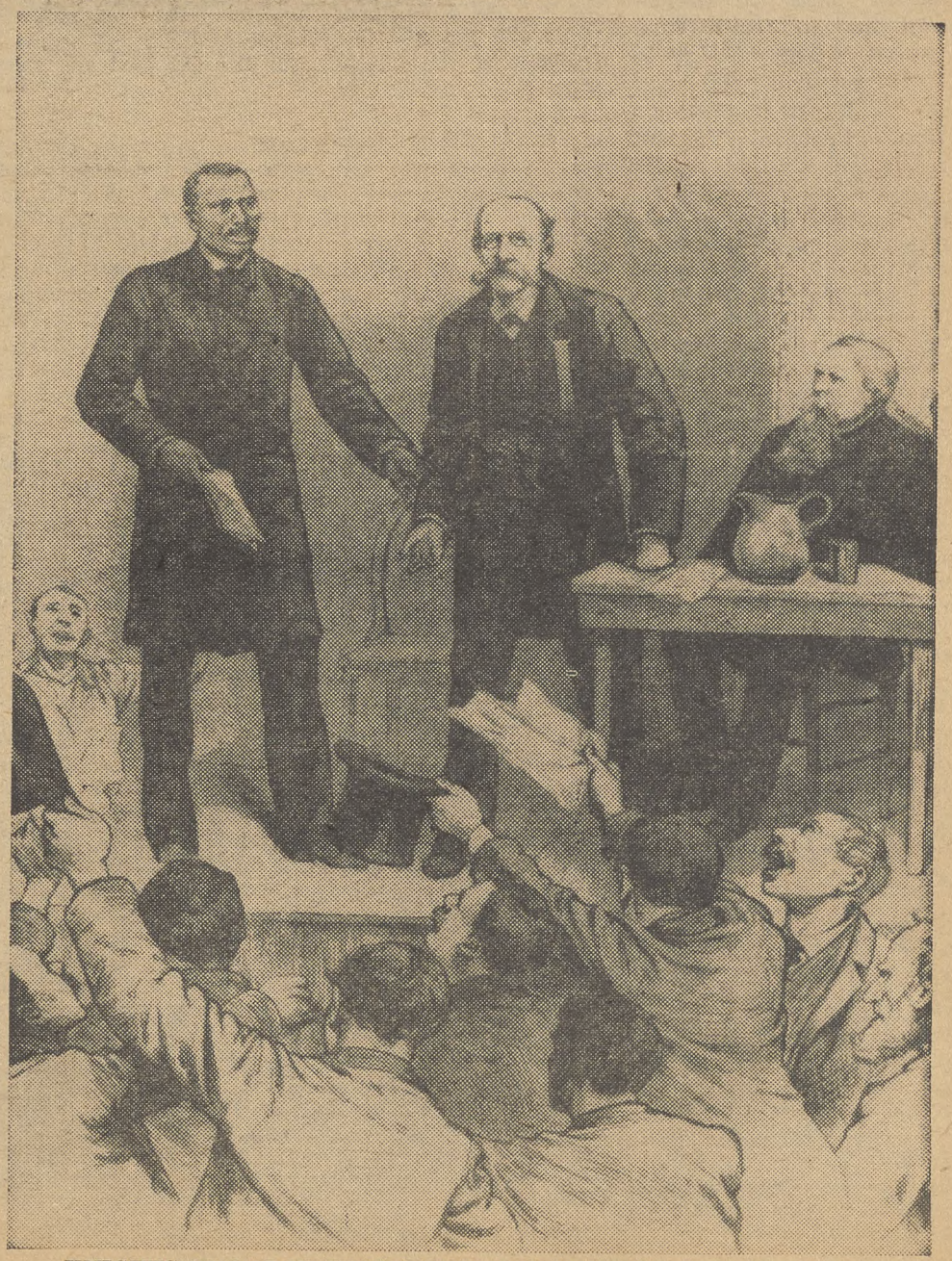
CIO's Role In Union Growth



THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS CHARTS ORGANIZED LABOR'S STEADY GROWTH.

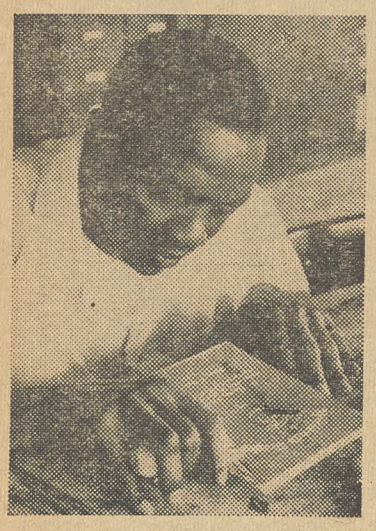


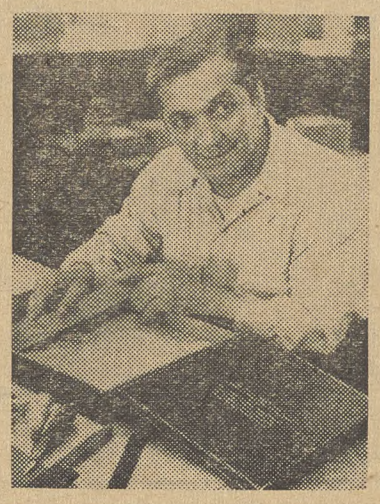
PINKERTON AGENTS BATTLE STRIKERS AT HOMESTEAD, PA., 1892



KNIGHTS OF LABOR CHEER TERENCE V. POWDERLY (CENTER).

Full Use Of Handicapped Is Vital To Defense Production, Truman Says





THE 1951 POSTER of the President's Committee on National Employ the Handicapped Week (above) carries a vital message. Other photos show handicapped workers who made the Committee's trophy. Top left, Art Smith, Bronx, N.Y., who designed it. Bottom left, James Nunn, New York City, ex-GI crippled by a land mine in Germany, who carved the Presidential seal on the trophy and engraved the silver plate on which it is mounted. Top right, Guy Carnavale, Brooklyn, N.Y., who made the mahogany base. Bottom right, Salvatore Chiaramonte, who made the pin seal leather case for the trophy. They are all students at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City.

THE DEMAND of the armed services for "able-bodied young people"—who ordinarily would be going to work—"means that in our national interest it is urgent for us to make full use of the skills and abilities of all our handicapped citizens," President Truman said Aug. 17.

He spoke at a meeting of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which this year will be observed Oct. 7-13. Frank Fernbach of the CIO Research and Education Dept. is a committee member.

"We need to use their (the handicapped) skills and energies on our great program of defense production, to help us win the struggle for a just and lasting peace," the President said.

". . . Those who have been trained should be employed at their highest level of skill. Those who have not been trained should be given rehabilitation and vocational training.

"Your 1951 poster puts the problem very clearly when it says—'America needs all of us'."

President Truman said that during last year public employment services found jobs for 100,000 more handicapped people than the preceding year, a gain of more than 50%.

"Our goal should be to see that every physically handicapped person who wants to work and who is able to work gets a job that he can do," he added.

ON behalf of the committee, the President presented George Barr the annual trophy for the "best performance" in furthering employment opportunities for the physically handicapped.

Barr, a Chicago manufacturer, is the first handicapped person to receive the trophy. Unable to find employment following the loss of his leg in an auto accident, he developed a new formula for a hair wave set. As his sales increased, he hired physically handicapped workers. At present 90% of his employes have severe physical limitations.

Like President Truman, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin stressed the importance of the unfinished task of placing handicapped workers in jobs.

"Some 80% of today's disabled veterans from Korea are under 20 years of age," Tobin said.

"Naturally, this means that we must work closely with the Veterans Administration in finding job opportunities for many of these young men who are now entering the labor market with no previous work experience."

Tobin said that his department also was working closely with other governmental agencies to find jobs for the civilian handicapped. He said that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Bureau of the Census estimated after a national sample survey that some three million persons between 14 and 64 years old were unable to work or could work only occasionally because of a disability that lasted seven months or longer.

"I am happy to agree," Tobin said, "with the Census people who conservatively estimate that more than two million handicapped people in America can be added to our labor force if provided with selective placement and rehabilitation."

He added that the estimate "is still not definitive."

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, said that during the last war there was too much emphasis on the employment of women in industry.

"**OUR** mobilization program today may go on for many years," he said, "and we cannot afford to take the risks of broken homes, family separations, and childhood insecurities that the unlimited employment of married women might bring about.

"That is one reason why we must place greater emphasis upon the use of handicapped citizens. Their numbers are considerable and their capacity for work is enormous.

"If they are put to work, they will not create new social problems; on the contrary, they will be solving the very social problems which so often arise out of their disablement."

Reuther Asks U. S. To Give Aid Wisely

PRES. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers called on the United States to use its material wealth and freedom wisely to help the rest of the world.

He spoke at the UAW Region 3 Summer Institute at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

"If the war in Korea should end tomorrow, as we hope it may," he said, "it will not have solved the problem the free world faces. For until we have changed the economic environment in which this conflict in ideologies is taking place, we shall not have solved that problem."

We must make it plain, he stressed, that a better world for all is our goal. Without that aim, he added, communism will continue to thrive because of its promised "remedies" for poverty and social and economic inequality.

"In World War II, we learned that freedom is indivisible, that we cannot have part of the world enslaved and the other part free.

"We must learn the third lesson—that economic security is just as indivisible as peace and freedom. Communism must be fought at the level at which it gained its power."

After his speech, Reuther was presented with the Tau Kappa Alpha "Speaker of the Year" award in the field of labor for 1950. The presentation was made by Dr. P. E. Lull, president of Tau Kappa Alpha, a national honor society in speech, who also is Purdue director of forensics. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, won the 1949 award.

The UAW institute was under the direction of Reg. Dir. Raymond H. Berndt of UAW Region 3, and Carroll M. Hutton, regional education director.

NLRB Vote Sept. 14 In Big GE Plant

The National Labor Relations Board will conduct a representation election among the 19,000 production employes of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N.Y., on Sept. 14, with the CIO Electrical Workers and the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers on the ballot.

Pres. James B. Carey said the election has been sought for months by the IUE-CIO because of the workers' clamor for a chance to get rid of the UE, which won bargaining rights a year ago. The UE finally consented.

The IUE-CIO already represents employes at Knolls 11, the GE atomic energy installation at Schenectady. It recently won an NLRB election in the GE plant at Lynn, Mass., where the UE had challenged its bargaining rights. The UE also had petitioned for an election at the West Lynn plant, where the IUE-CIO is the bargaining agent, but pulled out last week.

Packinghouse Union Requests Ham On Christmas, Easter

LOCAL 1 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers is willing to take some of the wage increase it is demanding from John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., in "kind."

The local is asking that each employe, at Christmas and Easter, be given free a 15-lb. ham or its equivalent in choice meat—"not ground, nor cooked, nor offal products."

The demand was made under a wage reopening clause in the two-year contract signed last fall.

The union also is asking two hours travel time for each employe to be paid by the company; a paid eight-hour holiday on each employe's birthday; lunches at no cost to the worker, or a payment of $1 in lieu thereof, with a 30-minute lunch period to be included in work time; establishment of a method of selling meat to employes at wholesale, and seats for each employe who can do his work sitting.

In addition to these proposals, which originated in the local, the union is asking for the international bargaining program. This includes a guaranteed annual wage with a minimum of $3000, the guidance of social workers to be paid by the company, extended recreation programs, and a company-financed service providing expert advice on housekeeping, buying and other domestic problems.

Rev. Merchant Gets Religion-Labor Post

Rev. Joseph W. Merchant, executive secretary of the Interchurch Council of New Bedford, Mass., has been elected executive secretary of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

He succeeds Dr. Willard Uphaus. A Congregational minister, Rev. Merchant was a member of a union while working his way through Springfield (Mass.) College and Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary.

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO To Help ECA'S Program For Better Wages

VICTOR REUTHER, CIO representative in Europe, returned to his Paris headquarters last week prepared to help European unions and their members take full advantage of the Economic Cooperation Administration's "bold new program" of raising living standards by boosting production.

His plans were announced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who at the same time pledged CIO aid to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the democratic unions of the continent "to help them develop the strength and skills that will make the ECA productivity program perform the greatest good for the greatest number."

Murray also pledged CIO support to the ECA in "its stirring campaign" to aid European workers and their families "through increasing production levels under conditions that will assure an equitable distribution of the benefits."

Murray's statement came as the climax of two weeks of conferences of CIO leaders and Reuther, who had been in this country on a visit.

"There is no hope for continued existence of the free world unless and until living conditions of the masses of the people are bettered," said Murray. "The ECA's bold new program promises great help in accomplishing that end.

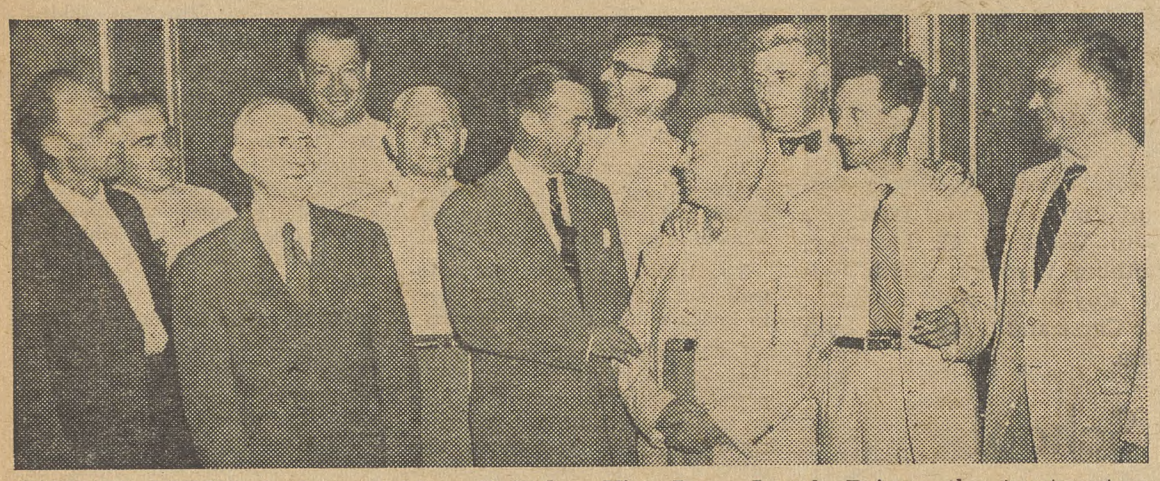
"THERE ARE limits, however, to the effectiveness of direct intervention in the internal affairs of another country and its economy by an American government agency.

"On the basis of the past record of most European employers, the CIO believes the only way to make certain that workers get their fair share of improvements resulting from increased productivity lies through the operation of strong, democratic trade unions. These unions, functioning freely and bargaining collectively and militantly, as equals with employers, can insure a just distribution of profits.

"The CIO as an affiliate of the ICFTU will do all in its power to help develop such powerful, free trade unions, and through them to help make this program truly successful for the working people of Europe.

"The ECA is showing economic statesmanship in its announced program of helping the people of Europe by extending the means by which Europe can broaden its familiarity with the techniques, processes and know-how of productivity that have done so much to strengthen our economy—and by insisting that this assistance be conditioned on assurance that all the people will benefit.

"The CIO believes that such a program, if accompanied by a vast expansion of free trade unions which can implement the ECA's conditions, offers the most inspiring hope the workers of Europe have had since the turn of the century. We pledge it our fullest support."



GERMAN UNION leaders visiting United States are feted by CIO at Washington luncheon. Shown (left to right) are Paul Goosmann, Fritz Krumkamp, John Brophy, principal CIO speaker; Wilhelm Biedorf, Adolf Mueller, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne, the toastmaster; Kurt Keitzel, Theodor Ankermann, main German speaker; Adolf Germer, CIO Woodworkers' organization director; Hermann Grote and Ludwig Diederich.

At Luncheon For Germans

International Union Cooperation Urged

TRADE UNION cooperation on an international basis was called for by speakers from both sides of the Atlantic at a luncheon in Washington last week at which the CIO was host to eight German labor leaders visiting this country.

The Germans' trip was sponsored by the U. S. Dept. of Labor and HICOG, military government in Germany. The group is spending a month in this country touring major industrial centers.

The call to international labor cooperation was sounded by Theodor Ankermann, vice president of the Leather Workers Union, an affiliate of the German Federation of Labor (DGB), and by John Brophy, former CIO director of councils now representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations.

Ankermann's brief talk was translated by Ludwig Diederich, a union newspaper editor and a member of the DBG Berlin executive council.

He asked that organized labor throughout the world cooperate to avoid repeating the errors of the past and to make a better future.

"THERE MUST be unity of all workers," he said, "all over the world to create a new world with social security and peace."

He also noted the split in the American labor movement and humorously remarked that despite the rupture "you are united in one way—all your knives are not sharp." The DBG has learned from the mistakes of the past, he said, that unity is important, and hence is organized strictly as a union and not as an adjunct to a political party.

"The ICFTU has the powerful support of free labor in helping the UN to attain its objectives," said Brophy, "and is a powerful means to assist in attaining economic and social justice.

"Also, free labor is helping as it can with its own governments to master poverty and to improve living conditions for all the people. And it must cooperate in every way, including technical aid, if economic and social justice are to be established."

Brophy asked the visitors to take back with them assurances of the peaceful intentions of the American labor movement and the American people in behalf of freedom, peace and justice.

The other German guests were Wilhelm Biedorf, editor of the DBG employes magazine; Paul Goosmann, president of the Bremen Teachers' Union; Hermann Grote, a member of the trade union executive council for Lower Saxony; Kurt Keitzel, secretary of the White Collar Workers Union in the Nordmark region; Kritz Krumkamp, a member of the DBG executive council for Nordrhein-Westfalen, and Adolf Mueller, of Stuttgart, executive secretary of the German Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

DIEDERICH was jailed in 1937 for opposing Hitler. He was drafted into the German Army in 1940 and spent 21 months in prison camps in this country after capture by U. S. troops. At the same time, it developed at the luncheon, Harry Pollock, of the CIO International Dept., was a prisoner of the Germans.

CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne, who also is president of the Communications Workers, was toastmaster.

Others attending included Pres. Harry Sayre and Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the Paper Workers; John Gibson, head of the Displaced Persons Commission and former U. S. assistant secretary of labor; Adolph Germer, organization director of the CIO Woodworkers, who is accompanying the Germans about the country; Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst of the Auto Workers; Thomas Owens, Washington representative of the Rubber Workers; William Hanscomb, Washington representative of the Oil Workers, and members of the CIO national office staff.

Big Bonuses For Executives Okayed By Salary Board

THERE were three developments along the wage stabilization front last week:

1. The Salary Stabilization Board issued a formula which virtually guarantees that corporation executives will continue to receive bonuses which are in some cases four and five times the amounts of their salaries.

2. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston approved the Wage Stabilization Board's cost-of-living wage policy. The policy permits a rise of 2% in wages, or more in exceptional cases, above the 10% increase levels of January, 1950, which the old formula provided.

The 2% is to cover the rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer's price index from Jan. 15 to June 15 of this year. Application of the new policy is limited to Mar. 1, 1952.

Applying the policy, the board approved a 6.5% pay increase negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers with Northern cotton and rayon mills. About 90,000 workers will get 8.5c per hour more, retroactive to last March when the contract was signed.

The WSB refused to grant the full 7.5% negotiated by the union on the grounds that such an increase would exceed the cost-of-living formula.

3. A six-man WSB panel issued a 60-page report on lifting wage controls for 10 million workers in industries exempt from price control, but was unable to reach an agreement.

All six agreed on one-point—the Defense Production Act is vague and legal advice should be sought. WSB Chairman George W. Taylor said that the board will make its own recommendations to Johnston.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, a member of the panel, maintained there should be no wage controls in industries exempt from price control. The other labor member of the panel, Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the AFL Typographical Union, said that Congress intended to stabilize wages only where price ceilings were set.

THE TWO public members held separate views, but the two industry members, Fred R. Rauch and Irvin D. Shapiro, saw eye to eye. They said wages in price-exempt industries should be controlled until it can be proved restraints are not necessary to the whole stabilization program.

Theodore W. Kheel, public member and panel chairman, said newspapers, radio and television, insurance and other industries completely exempt from price or rate control should not be subject to wage control. Richard A. Lester, other public member, said the board should exempt such industries from wage controls "only where such action would not be unstabilizing."

Weiss, McGrath Named To WSB In N.Y.-N.J

Two CIO members were appointed to the New York—Northern New Jersey Wage Stabilization Board, Reg. Dir. Arthur J. White, Regional Director, announced Aug. 23.

Benjamin Weiss, of the Clothing Workers, and Patrick McGrath, of the Utility Workers, both of New York, were the men named.

Intl. Food, Drink Union Plans Parley

A FOUR-DAY international conference of food unions wil be held at Innsbruck, Austria, opening Sept. 1.

The agenda includes plans for cooperation among affiliated unions, food requirements for undeveloped countries and the role of food unions in foreign affairs.

The conference — which was called by the Intl. Union of Food and Drink Workers—will be attended by CIO and AFL food unions, and by labor organizations of Europe and Asia affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

IUFD does not belong to ICFTU, but cooperates with it.

Secy.-Treas. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers left last week to attend. He will represent UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, who is a member of the IUFD executive committee.

Jos. Janecek, Pioneer Of ACWA, Succumbs

Joseph Janecek, a leader of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers for many years in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., died at the age of 60 at Chicago.

He was a pioneer in the union as a member of the Bohemian Coatmakers local affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board. He was business agent for the board from 1920 to 1924, when, because of ill health, he went into farming, but returned to the Amalgamated a few years later.

New Steel Local Wins First Pact

Workers in the Phelps-Dodge Refining Corp. plant at Laurel Hill, L. I., who recently took a walk from the red-tainted Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers into the CIO Steelworkers, won an agreement which broke through the Wage Stabilization Board's 10% formula in the non-ferrous metal industry for the first time.

The agreement was based on a 15% pay increase formula and calls for correction of inequities in jobs and classifications, better vacations, and other improvements. It was the first contract negotiated by the new local union.

MEMBERS of the student council of the California CIO Summer School at Asilomar, Cal., are in earnest discussion with Ben Segal of the staff of the CIO Education and Research Dept. (seated in foreground). Left to right, Al Haener, Auto Workers; Janet Holm and Al Thompson, both of Communication Workers; Bill Waddell, Auto Workers; G. Metalsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Keith Geisert, Steelworkers; Roy Smith, Auto Workers; front row, Chester Gerst and Betty Paul, both of the Steelworkers.

Largest National CIO Summer School Is Conducted Near Monterey, Cal.

THE LARGEST National CIO summer school ever held was conducted at Asilomar, near Monterey, Cal., Aug. 13-18.

More than 180 CIO members attended the school, which consolidated schools previously held by the steel and auto unions in the State and the California CIO Council.

Teachers included Stanley Ruttenberg and George Guernsey, Director and associate director respectively of the CIO Research and Education Dept., and two members of their staff, Stewart Brock and Ben Segal.

Staff members of the steel, auto and telephone unions and of the Univ. of California Institute of Industrial Relations, Berkeley and Los Angeles, also taught classes.

The school was enlivened by spirited discussions at the evening programs when there were guest speakers.

One of the guest speakers, John Brophy, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations, attacked the Communists for "playing fast and loose with lives and the welfare of people in the underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

"Military preparedness against Soviet imperialism is not enough," Brophy said. "We must deal with this problem of poverty. There is no security for us in America unless there is security for all of the world. That is the price of survival.

"Unless we meet that challenge of poverty—which we can—this world can be expected to remain in a continuous cycle of revolution which is the history of this century."

The world's underdeveloped areas were also the theme of a panel discussion in which participants were Dr. Rommanhar Lohi, a union leader of India; Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses, Nigerian labor leader, and Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C.

ON ANOTHER evening Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers turned to the domestic political scene in a speech critical of the Truman Administration. He said that because of Administration failures "the labor movement faces extremely difficult political decisions in 1952."

Whatever those decisions may be, he added, American labor must correct its weaknesses, build its political action strength and continue its efforts to win political support among non-labor groups.

Puerto Rican Workers' Convention Is Told CIO Will Always Aid Their Struggle

PUERTO RICAN workers hold the key to their own economic salvation, R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant organization director, told the eighth annual convention of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor (CGT) at its meeting in Manati, P. R.

The CGT is affiliated with the CIO. Attending the convention were 1100 delegates representing 146 locals.

"The CIO has fought battles in behalf of its Puerto Rican brothers in the halls of Congress, in continental United States and on this island," said Thomas.

"CIO will continue this battle, for it believes that there is no rest when a large body of American citizens, the workers of Puerto Rico, are denied the privileges of the American way of life and have to live under substandard conditions and work for substandard pay.

"However, the winning of this battle depends on you. It is you who must organize all the workers of Puerto Rico and then march to victory under the banner of the CIO."

Thomas and David Sternback, CIO representative in Puerto Rico, were given a five-minute ovation when they entered the hall. Thomas' speech was translated into Spanish for the delegates by Fernando Sierra, Puerto Rican commissioner of labor.

STERNBACK called on the convention to forget all minor differences and name officers they consider best fitted to do this job—and then to give the officers their whole-hearted support.

The first resolution passed thanked the national CIO for the help it has given the CGT, and pledged help to accomplish the aims and purpose of the CIO.

Acting Pres. Vega Berrios was elected president. He and other members of the executive board were named without opposition. They were Vice Pres. Carlos Rabassa, Gen. Secy. Alberto Sanchez, Gen. Organizer Armando Sanchez, Treas. Francisco Munoz Dieppa and Educational Dir. Alfonso Bujosa.

Canal Zone Organizing Campaign Supported

The new executive board of Panama Canal Zone Local 900, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, at its first meeting passed a resolution pledging it to continue relentlessly its campaign for 100% organization of Zone workers.

Another resolution paid high tribute to the CIO and the CIO-GCEOC for their efforts to help local rate workers in the Zone, who are paid far less than employes brought there from the United States.

Truman Asks Congress For Sound Price Law

PRESIDENT Truman last week kept his word to the American people that he would not give up the fight for sound anti-inflation legislation.

In a special message to Congress on Aug. 23, he said he had signed the new Defense Production Act only because "the dangers in the international situation made it unsafe to permit any interruption in our mobilization program."

HE SAID THE new law was not strong enough to stop inflation, and called upon Congress to repeal three sections which he said had created "an economic booby trap."

The President warned that "the greatest danger of high prices is ahead and we need stronger, not weaker laws to control it."

The three controversial provisions which Congress was asked to knock out of the new law are:

1. The amendment sponsored by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) which permits individual sellers to pass on to consumers all cost increases since the Korean war began. The effect of this provision, the President said, is to saddle the consumer with "a promissory note of higher prices payable to business on demand."

2. The amendment of Rep. Herlong (D. Fla.) which guarantees wholesalers and retailers pre-Korean percentage mark-ups on their prices. This, the President said, was nothing more than "a full-blown cost-plus system applied to everything that the consumer buys."

3. The amendment by Sen. Butler (R. Neb.) and Rep. Hope (R. Kans.) prohibiting livestock slaughter quotas which, the President said, "puts the black marketeer back in the meat business."

Truman called the price increases brought on by these Dixiegop-sponsored provisions "needless", and added:

"Our people have demonstrated that they are ready to make every sacrifice necessary to defend our freedom and our way of life. But no one has a right to force them to make sacrifices that are unnecessary."

Sen. Bricker (R. O.) bitterly denounced the President's message as a "pure demogogic gesture of the worst political color." He was promptly reprimanded by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) for questioning the President's sincerity. Moody branded his remarks uncalled for and charged that the Ohio Republican "misrepresented the facts."

THREE other Republicans, however, in a surprise move, promptly introduced legislation to repeal the Capehart, Herlong and Hope-Butler amendments. They are Sens. Ferguson (Mich.), Nixon (Calif.) and Welker (Ida.). Ferguson said that the three sponsors believed enforcement of the law was "so vital" that they were willing to give the President what he wants.

While they indicated that they were acting only because they thought that the President did not intend to enforce the new law, observers noted that many Republicans have been uneasy over the effects of inflation upon their chances in the 1952 elections. They point out that some GOP members will be only too happy to take this way out of the mess in which their earlier actions has placed them.

Reuther Asks Rent Control In 200 More Communities

WALTER REUTHER, Chairman of the CIO's National Housing Committee, last week urged federal defense mobilization and military officials to extend rent control immediately to 200 additional communities throughout the country.

These officials are empowered to control rents in camp and defense plant areas under the new Defense Production Act.

Reuther mentioned specifically all areas affected by the Kansas-Missouri flood and existing and newly established installations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He called on Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilizer, to place controls on reactivated military camps and all sections designated "critical defense areas."

Such newly established and expanding steel production centers as Morrisville, Pa., East Chicago, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., and Lone Star, Tex., must have the same control protection, he said.

Aircraft production centers in Los Angeles, Tulsa, Dallas, and Stratford, Conn., whose rents have skyrocketed, must also be covered, he added. Suburbs of Washington, D. C., now jammed with people employed in expanding mobilization agencies are in immediate need of similar protection, he added.

On the housing front a joint Senate-House committee began ironing out differences in two housing bills, each calling for construction of 50,000 public housing units.

This figure is far short of the minimum housing needs estimated by both the CIO and the Administration. So far this year, according to the Labor Dept., construction of new housing units is running about 20% behind that of last year.

Wis. CIO Fights Phone Rate Hikes

An all-out fight is being waged by the Wisconsin CIO Council against rate increases of 22 to 71% sought by the telephone company. Council Secy. John M. Sorenson pointed out that profits over the past few years "appeared more than adequate." He said the new boost in rates would add $13 million to the present more than $51 million annual revenue.

Calling the company's claim of increased labor costs "a phony excuse," Sorenson said "the telephone industry pays some of the lowest wages existing today and offers some of the least desirable working conditions."

Boss Accused Of Hitting 3 With Truck

ARTHUR Hutchinson, Philadelphia textile manufacturer, apparently believes that because his employes were on strike he had the right to mow down the pickets with a truck, according to the CIO Textile Workers.

The union claims that three women strikers were injured, one so seriously she may never again work.

Magistrate Jacob Dogole last week held Hutchinson in $1200 bail for the grand jury on charges of willful and aggravated assault and battery by truck, and failure to render assistance.

HUTCHINSON also owns two other mills, the Crescent Narrow Fabrics Co., Charlotte, N. C., and the Sullivan Southern Co., York, S. C., both unorganized, TWUA reports.

In addition to the criminal action Hutchinson faces $150,000 damage suits brought against him by three injured members of Local 161 of the Philadelphia Textile Workers Joint Board.

About a dozen women pickets were peacefully walking up and down in front of the Hutchinson plant several days ago. Hutchinson appeared riding in the cab of a large van that proceeded to pull up to the driveway entrance of the plant, according to TWUA. The pickets pleaded with the driver not to enter, explaining that they were on strike—and the driver refused to budge.

Hutchinson became enraged — swore at the driver, urging him to drive ahead if he had to run over all the picketers.

THE driver refused to move the truck. Swearing that he'd get through if "he had to kill them all," Hutchinson climbed out of the cab of the truck, walked around it and jumped into the driver's seat, pushing the driver out of the way.

He seized the steering wheel, asking the driver "how the hell do you operate this thing?"

Before the driver could reply he shoved the truck in gear and lurched forward. The truck struck three women, who were taken by police to the hospital.

Hutchinson, meanwhile, drove into an alley alongside the plant where he unloaded the truck without returning to inquire how badly the women were injured.

The most seriously injured woman is Mrs. Anna Yakobezyk, 62, who suffered a fractured spine and may never be able to work again.

Mrs. Iva Eyerman suffered a concussion of the right foot, and Mrs. Edna McDevitt's knee was sprained.

The strike has been in progress five weeks, with the company refusing to bargain.

Utility Workers Win 9 to 11c Increase

Retroactive pay increases ranging from $93 to $113 will be paid to 4000 CIO Utility Workers employed by Consumers Power Corp., Flint, Mich. Wage boosts of 9 to 11c an hour retroactive to Jan. 29, pending since Mar. 30, have been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. The firm is eighth largest of its kind in the U. S.

TELLS HER STORY: Mrs. Anna Yakobezyk (above), who was allegedly struck by a truck driven by her employer, is being cross-examined at a hearing before a Philadelphia magistrate at which her boss, Arthur Hutchinson, was held for grand jury action, Hutchinson's attorney is questioning her, while showing her a picture of a truck.

(At left) Textile mill owner Arthur Hutchinson, who is accused of hitting three women pickets with a truck, listens to a witness testifying against him during a hearing before a Philadelphia magistrate.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A PRECEDENT-SETTING contract between the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee-CIO and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. was ratified last week by the general membership. The negotiating committee is to be congratulated for this fine agreement which sets a mark to shoot at in other companies. In addition to many improvements in working conditions, the Hancock agents get a $7.14 a week increase and lifetime continuing commissions on policies sold. The IAWOC-CIO, now slightly more than a year old, has eight insurance companies under contract and organizing drives under way in six more companies.

Allan Haywood

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh reports a victory for CIO's new affiliate, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, among announcers and technicians at Radio Station WKOP, Binghamton, N.Y., NABET is represented in the New York and Pensnylvania area by Timothy J. O'Sullivan, who is meeting with similar success among radio employees in many cities.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paper Workers reports a representation election victory at the D. M. Bare Paper Co., Roaring Springs, Pa., by a vote of Paperworkers 148, AFL 101. The campaign was conducted by CIO Rep. John Radzyminski and UPA Rep. Henry Carroll with assistance from Pres. Bill Lewis of UPA Local 677.

Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports a representation victory for CIO in the foundry unit at the Intl. Harvester Co., Louisville, Ky., with 740 votes for the Auto Workers and 368 for Farm Equipment Workers-UE. These results repluse an attempted raid by FE-UE.

Vice Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers reports the following representation elections: Troy Pine Mills, Inc., Troy, Ore., IWA-CIO 28, no union 4; Clements Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., IWA-CIO 22, no union 17, challenged 2.

Dist. Dir. William F. Donovan of Steelworkers District 28 reports winning an NLRB election for recognition at the Niles Steel Products Co., Elyria, O., by a vote of 45 for USA-CIO, 19 against. Donovan says that history was made in this election. The plant is a subsidiary of the Republic Steel Corp. and is the last plant operated by that corporation to be organized. USA Rep. William McPhillips conducted the organizing campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports the results of a representation election at the American Excelsior Corp., Donaldson, Ark.; eligible 41, Woodworkers 32, no union 7. IWA Organizer G. G. Goolsby was in charge.

Big Tax Break Proposed For The Wealthy

THE Senate Finance Committee has come up with a new proposal on increasing individual income taxes that would mean:

Upper bracket taxpayers get a big break. The Senate proposal calls for a boost in income taxes of $2.435 billion a year compared with an increase of $2.855 billion voted by the House. Most of the difference would be kept by upper bracket taxpayers.

Those in the lowest income brackets would be no better off than under the House bill.

Those in the "middle brackets" would get socked with an increase of about 14% instead of the 12½% under the House plan.

TOTAL yield would be around $6 billion, compared with the $7.2 billion the House measure would raise, and the $10 billion the Administration has asked.

The House tax increase calls for 12½% more clear across the board. The Administration had proposed an increase of 4% in each bracket (those now taxed at 20%, and so on up). The Senate tax-writers have a new plan —a special "defense tax."

Here's the way the new plan would work: You'd compute your income tax on the present basis. You would subtract the amount of that tax from your taxable income. The "defense tax" would apply to what remained. On the first $2000 that remained, the tax would be 3%; on anything over $2000, the tax would be 4%. **(LPA)**

Senate Passes New 'T-H' Bill On Security

THE Taft-Humphrey bill legalizing more than 4000 union shop contracts legally endangered by Supreme Court decisions and eliminating the necessity of union shop elections in the future was passed unanimously last week by the Senate.

Eearlier the CIO, in a letter to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) had called for legislation to protect union-shop conditions won for workers in thousands of factories.

Although remaining "unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act and all its provisions," Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, told Humphrey the CIO supported the new bill as a solution to a situation threatening the stability of industrial relations.

The Senate bill, the first attempt in the 82nd Congress to change the shape of T-H, now goes to the House. Congressional observers believe it will pass there and be signed by President Truman.

Optical Local 208 Pioneered On Welfare

The story of the pioneering in life, health and accident insurance by the CIO Optical Workers Union, carried in the Aug. 13 issue of the CIO News, referred to the work of Local 208 of the union, in New York City.

The Local 208 program is considered one of the most outstanding in the CIO.

Major Blow Dealt Fight For Freedom

Senate Unit Cuts $22 Million From 'Voice'

THE SENATE Appropriations Committee last week dealt a major blow to U. S. efforts to win the cold war.

By a 14 to 9 vote, the committee approved the proposal of Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) trimming an additional $22 million from funds for the Voice of America and other State Dept. international information programs.

The House had previously hacked $30 million from the Voice's $115 million budget, but it had beaten back Republican efforts to slice off another $15 million.

McCarran, who enjoys the dubious distinction of having been named by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as the kind of Democrat he likes in Congress, thus not only has succeeded in pushing through the additional cut sought by House Republicans, but he has hacked off an additional $7 million on his own.

The committee's action came a day after President Truman had warned:

"A slash in funds for the Voice of America, coming at this time, would have the effect of severely damaging our efforts to reach the hearts and minds of other peoples. It would mean retreat in the face of the mounting world-wide pressures of Communist propaganda."

The President added that adequate appropriations were "essential" in view of the new intensification of the Soviet propaganda theme of hate for the U. S. and other members of the United Nations. He asked the Senate to restore the $30 million cut by the House.

One of the few Republicans with enough broad vision to oppose the GOP party leadership in its openly political move against President Truman no matter what the cost to the country is Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.).

Urging the Senate not to cripple the Voice by cutting its funds too drastically, Mundt told his colleagues that Voice of America broadcasts were behind the recent flight of Polish youths to Sweden and that this proved the effectiveness of the program.

As debate on the measure began, Mundt and six other Republican Senators introduced an amendment to restore the $22 million cut by the committee. Sens. Nixon (Calif.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Hendrickson (N.J.) and Case (S.D.) joined Mundt in the move.

Actually, the Voice is one of the best investments ever made with the taxpayer's money.

The six largest American corporations spend more each year in advertising than the total $115 million requested by the State Dept. to run the entire foreign information program of the richest nation on earth.

Independent surveys made by such organizations as the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Polls) and its overseas affiliates indicate that, in the nations of the free world, the influence of the Voice has been growing steadily.

Over 24% of the population of France are at least occasional listeners, and over half of the population have heard the Voice at some time or another. On any weekday at least one million Frenchmen listen to its broadcasts, and more than three million hear it on any Sunday.

In Germany, the Voice now has a regular audience of more than six million in the U. S. Zone alone, and recent progress has also been made in building up its activities in Asia and Latin America. The Voice operates around the clock, sending out more than 80 programs in nearly half that many different languages every 24 hours.

Behind the Iron Curtain, reliable information indicates that the Voice is heard by about 80% of the radio owners every day, and that, with the help of a well-developed grapevine, it can deliver an important message to nearly the entire population of the satellite states within a matter of hours. There has been a sharpened interest in the Voice in China since the Communists took over.

Before April, 1949, when the Kremlin began its frantic efforts to quiet the Voice through jamming the airways, it was known that more than 10 million Russians listened to the Voice regularly.

Scores of persons escaping from the Soviet Union have been questioned about the Voice and nearly all of them refer to its influence in shaping their decision to leave. One striking example is the two aviators who flew their plane out of the Soviet Union last year after one of the broadcasts.

An even better indication of the Voice's effectiveness is the massive effort being made by the Soviet government to keep its program from being heard.

Despite constant jamming, it is known that the Voice is able to "creep through" to listeners at least 25% of the time in Moscow, where the jamming is concentrated, and about 80% of the time outside the capital.

McCarran, Meet McCarran

This country must adopt "a fighting policy, aiming at the soonest possible collapse of the red hierarchy, and we need techniques of psychological warfare to match such a policy," Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) said on Aug. 6.

On that date he told the Senate that the free world should engage in an all-out propaganda "offensive" to enlist the aid of the enslaved peoples in the fight against Communism.

On Aug. 21, however, when his words were put to a test, McCarran led the successful fight in the Senate Appropriations Committee to cut $22 million additional from funds for the Voice of America, which would have made such a program possible.

Senate Economy Bloc Axes Foreign Aid Bill

THE SENATE Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, meeting jointly to draft legislation on the President's request for $8.5 billion in foreign aid, last week sharply knifed American security in the name of "economy."

The group voted Aug. 22 to trim more than $1 billion from the program. The cut would be made by slicing military aid funds by 5% and economic aid money by 30%. This would amount to about $659 million in economic aid and $315 million in military assistance.

In one sense, the decision was a victory for the administration, in that it thwarted announced plans of a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition to chop a total of $2 billion to $3 billion from the measure.

Prior to the decision, which was adopted by a one-vote majority—13 to 12—Southern Democrats had again begun to gang up with GOP isolationists in a move to lop more than the $1 billion cut by the House. The action finally taken would leave the measure in virtually the same state as it came from the lower chamber.

Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, proposed chopping $1 billion from the economic assistance program alone. This was defeated by several votes.

Sen. George (D. Ga.) had previously indicated he would fight to chop twice that amount and Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) was reported ready to support George's move. Sen. Taft (R. O.) earlier had demanded that economic aid be cut in half.

GEORGE'S proposal would have virtually wrecked economic aid activities, since it would have chopped off more than four-fifths of the total amount requested for this purpose. Hanging under the ax were such vital—and successful—administration programs as continuation of the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the work of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The House cut $711.25 million from the administration's $2.1 billion request for economic aid programs. After studying the effect of such a cut, the Economic Cooperation Administration told the Senate that it would set back Western Europe's rearmament program by the equivalent of $2.5 billion in manpower, equipment and capacity to produce arms.

"One dollar of American economic aid," the ECA said, "produces $4 worth of the essential strength needed to meet defense targets and to insure that the U. S. will not be indefinitely required to maintain this strength."

This same viewpoint was expressed by the Committee for Economic Development, an organization of businessmen, which, after several months of study, reported that armed strength did not mean military strength alone, but involved also a strong economy and greater productivity. The CED said that economic aid is essential and referred to the Marshall Plan as "the most successful element in our postwar foreign policy."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5022	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Hearings now on before House Judiciary Com., pending in Senate Judiciary Com.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Isthmian Line In Backdoor Pact With AFL

MANAGEMENT of the Isthmian Steamship Co. slipped out the back door last week—striking CIO Marine Engineers were picketing in front—and signed a "sweetheart" agreement with the AFL Brotherhood of Marine Engineers.

The CIO affiliate had been on strike since June 16 in a fight to win for Isthmian employes the same benefits won from more than a score of competing lines.

The company balked at the same union hiring hall provision the other firms had signed, and the strike resulted. The "settlement" with the BME gave Isthmian control over hiring.

The MEBA strike is continuing, however, and Isthmian ships will continue to be picketed. In California the union won an important legal victory when Judge Stanley Barnes in Superior Court at Los Angeles dissolved a temporary injunction restraining picketing.

The company had seized on the hiring hall demand and obtained the temporary injunction with the claim that the strike was to obtain a closed shop. Judge Barnes dissolved the restraining order in keeping with the union's contention that the strike was to win the full contract—and that besides, the union's goal is perfectly legal.

A year ago Isthmian attempted to push the engineers into the AFL union in a rigged election in which the ballots had to be signed. Despite the intimidation, the MEBA won.

AFL's Break-Up Of Unity Group Assailed By CIO As 'Regrettable'

(See Story, Page 3)

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A Program Of Progress

By CIO Pres. Philip Murray

On Labor Day 1951, American workers are determined to carry on the fight for democracy throughout the world and for equality of sacrifice at home.

In a world beset by the constant threat of aggression from the Soviet Union and its satellites, the labor unions of the United States recognize their responsibility to work at all times to strengthen the free world.

We know well that the claims and the promises of the Kremlin's propagandists are a flimsy cover for a policy of oppression, imperialism and world conquest.

But we also know that military power alone is not enough. Liberty, security, full employment, constantly rising standards of living, and broad-scale social progress are essential to provide fundamental strength for the democratic system.

Throughout this past year, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has worked untiringly to win acceptance by the Congress of the principle of equality of sacrifice, which is so essential to the long range success of our defense program.

We have lost many battles to control inflation, but we shall not give up the fight. The men and women of organized labor have demonstrated time and again that they are willing to accept a fair wage stabilization program—if the other major elements in our economy are also stabilized.

We will keep on insisting that profiteering, chiseling and exploitation have no place in our national emergency program.

We in the CIO stand flatly opposed to those shortsighted interests which proclaim that reaction must rule in time of crisis. It is clear that the defense program and our nation's role of leadership throughout the free world will best be improved by constant social and economic progress.

Now, more than ever before, we must seek enactment of a long-needed civil rights program. We must guard and strengthen our fundamental civil liberties. We must not lag in the task of improving our social security and health standards. We must insist that Americans—all Americans—have decent homes at rents they can afford.

The Taft-Hartley Act, that evil law which symbolizes an outworn philosophy of "master and slave," must be repealed and replaced by a decent and workable labor-management relations law that will bring forth cooperative relationships between industry and labor unions.

American workers can help achieve these worthwhile objectives by registering and voting for those candidates for public office who represent our aspirations for a better, more wholesome America.

The CIO Political Action Committee, during the coming year, will continue its education program to help insure that the nation's voters have a complete understanding of the issues in the elections of 1952.

The program of the CIO—economic, social, legislative, political—is a program conceived solely in the interests of our democratic nation.

It is a program based on the needs of our people; it is designed to preserve our traditional democratic values and to adapt them to the changing needs of our mid-century.

Toward this program of progress the CIO once again dedicates itself on this Labor Day.

In Labor Day Speech

Murray Says Hate Peddlers Aim To Kill Liberal Bills

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, in his annual Labor Day speech, sounded a warning against "vociferous orators" who are using hate and hysteria "to smear every program for human betterment."

"Sometimes their slogans are anti-Semitic, or anti-Negro or anti-Catholic," he said. "Sometimes they malign organized labor, or the aims of the Fair Deal.

"Whatever device the demagogues use, it is aimed to spread fear and suspicion and distrust.

"We must not heed this call to division and despair. We must reaffirm our belief in the fundamental freedoms and liberties which have made America great. America has benefitted because our people have always practiced freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of religious worship, freedom of assembly.

"But today, the demagogues and the peddlers of hate are endangering those basic freedoms. For their own selfish, reactionary purposes, they are seeking to launch a tidal wave of abnormal fear—fear of ourselves, fear of the liberties that have made America both strong and democratic."

MURRAY'S speech was broadcast over the ABC network. In a reference to "McCarthyism," he said:

"You can find some of these demagogues in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. It is no accident that their records show a consistent opposition to progressive, forward-looking legislation. They have no programs for bettering the lives of human beings.

"Rather, the demagogues hope that the excitement and suspicion which they sow will cloak their do-nothing records. They oppose the Fair Deal program because that program is aimed at promoting economic security, strengthening civil rights, and helping the general good and welfare of all the people.

"Labor in America has always fought for the strengthening of civil liberties and the expansion of the protection we offer to the rights of minorities. We know that the guarantees of the Bill of Rights cannot be neglected, or they will crumble away.

"Each case of discrimination against our citizens because of race, color or religious belief is grist for the Kremlin propaganda machine. We have a duty to ourselves and to our friends overseas to keep our house in order."

THE CIO president also renewed labor's demand for equality of sacrifice in the defense effort. The working people are prepared to do their share, he asserted.

"But the defense of democracy is not labor's task alone," he said. "It must enlist the support of every element in the population. Our defense effort must be wholehearted, and it must not place an undue burden on any group. That is the way democracy should work.

"Nevertheless, there are influential spokesmen for powerful interests in this country who scorn the wholesome philosophy of equality of sacrifice.

"They would like to take all the benefits of our economic system—and they would leave the workers and the plain people of this country to carry on all the burdens and responsibilities.

"When the workers and the plain people complain about inequities, those spokesmen for special interests would have you believe that our arguments for economic democracy are somehow arguments for socialism."

Murray blamed corporate greed for the higher prices and taxes the American consumer is being forced to pay, and accused the special interest lobbies of preventing an effective anti-inflation law.

Defense Bond Drive Opens On Labor Day

Labor Day was picked by the Treasury Dept. as the time for a nationwide rally kicking off the Defense Bond sales campaign.

Grand Rapids, Mich. took the spotlight as the scene of the bond drive. It was an elaborate Labor Day celebration co-sponsored by the CIO, AFL and railroad unions of that area. The drive was to be launched, according to Secy. of the Treasury John W. Snyder, with a civic program and a "power for peace" military demonstration. The labor and defense parade was to be held in the morning, in advance of the bond rally, with a picnic scheduled for the afternoon.

IUE Offered 2½% Hike In G.E. Talks

THE General Electric Co. last week offered CIO Electrical Workers a 2½% wage increase, plus a cost-of-living escalator. Union spokesmen termed the offer "partly acceptable."

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the union might be willing to accept the company's proposal on the two points after "certain refinements," provided GE would agree to seven other points in the IUE bargaining "package."

"We are not too far apart," Carey said after meeting with the union's GE conference board in New York City. "But what we are far apart on is awfully important."

He proposed that the plan to increase wages by 2½% across the board contain a provision that no increases should be less than 4c an hour. This amendment, he said, was aimed at improving hourly rates of lower rated employes, chiefly women.

Secondly, Carey proposed that cost-of-living rises be computed every four months beginning Sept. 14 instead of every six months as offered by the company.

The board also instructed the negotiating committee to continue its talks with the company on the following points and to report back on Sept. 12:

1. Company absorbtion of the 2% pension contribution now paid by employes.

2. Three weeks vacation after 15 years instead of after 20.

3. A clause barring discrimination in employment, especially because of sex.

4. A modified union shop.

5. An adequate progression schedule of automatic increases.

6. An improved seniority clause.

7. Reopening next March of all questions not included in the contract signed Sept. 15.

Dixiegop 'Economies' Will Cost Us Plenty

By MILTON PLUMB

ECONOMY? It's wonderful. But economy is supposed to save you money, not squander it. The so-called "economy" bloc—meaning the conservative Southern Democrat-Republican coalition running things in the 82nd Congress—obviously hasn't learned this simple economic principle.

For the fact, is that "economy bloc economies" are actually costing the taxpayers a good deal of money.

President Truman last week charitably branded as a bad example of "misplaced economy" the cut of $1 billion in his request for $8.5 billion for foreign military and economic aid. It was pushed through by Dixiegops on the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

He said that the original Marshall plan proposed in 1947 looked forward to a four-year program costing less than $17 billion, and that his present requests to complete the program successfully would only bring the total to about $14½ billion.

With success in sight, he added, supporters of the cuts are now preparing to upset the whole apple cart.

Then he came right out and said it:

The type of economy proposed by the Senate committees is no economy at all.

Why, you may wonder, isn't $1 billion saved when it isn't going to be appropriated?

The answer is simple: Many billions more will have to be appropriated in other ways to get what that $1 billion in this instance would have bought.

The House has just passed a bill appropriating $56 billion to support U.S. military forces during the current fiscal year. That is nearly seven times the whole amount of foreign aid asked by the President.

With that $56 billion, the military hopes to build up the total of all our armed forces to 3½-million men during the current year. But the $8.5 billion in foreign aid would enable Atlantic Pact countries to support an army of three million men in Europe alone.

The foreign aid measure also includes funds for Asia and South America.

Since the Atlantic Pact armies are part of our mutual security set-up, the foreign aid program is an investment that pays off in terms of sheer dollars and cents returns, 7-to-1.

This limited consideration, of course, leaves out of the picture the many additional benefits that the U.S. will obtain from a sound world economy.

BUT the real joker in the $1 billion "economy" on foreign aid is this:

If Europe doesn't get the foreign aid funds promised to enable it to build up its strength, our own military needs will increase considerably.

To offset the loss of armed might in Europe, our military leaders will demand—and get—additional funds to build our own armies at a higher overall cost. That $1 billion in Dixiegop "economy" thus will cost many billions more.

In all the talking about saving that has been going on in Congress, no one has said a word about the real economies represented by the administration's ability to keep the total Marshall Plan costs, despite inflation, to $2½ billion less than the original estimates.

CIO Officers Support MEBA Strike Against Isthmian

FULL SUPPORT of the executive officers and vice presidents of the CIO was voted last week to the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association in its strike for a new contract with the Isthmian Steamship Co.

Pres. Philip Murray issued a statement—endorsed by the other officers at a meeting Aug. 29—accusing the shipping company of refusing the same wage and working standards in effect in approximately 120 other firms operating under contracts with the MEBA.

"The refusal of the company to agree to these fair demands has been followed by intimidation, threats of violence against striking MEBA members, active recruiting of strikebreakers, and collusion with an AFL union which has been seeking for a long time to raid and destroy the MEBA," said the statement.

"There are confirmed reports that strikebreakers have been recruited with the active aid of the Seafarers Intl. Union, AFL, and sent to various American ports.

"In the port of New York known racketeers, accompanied by company officials, have threatened the use of physical violence against MEBA pickets. In Texas the company has obtained injunctions designed to smash the MEBA strike. On the West Coast the company is reported to have signed a back door strike-breaking agreement with an affiliate of the Seafarers Intl. Union, AFL.

"It seems clear that the company is using every possible device to smash the justified strike of the MEBA, an organization 75 years old with a long record of responsible collective bargaining and observance of its contracts . . .

"WE DECRY the efforts of the company to break this strike rather than engage in genuine collective bargaining to reach an agreement along the lines of those in effect on competing lines. We condemn the actions of the leaders of the Seafarers Intl. Union, AFL, in letting that union be used as a strike-breaking instrument by the Isthmian company, and call upon its members to resist this effort to destroy decent wage and working standards on the Isthmian Lines.

"We call upon all affiliates of the CIO to give full support to this strike of the MEBA in order that the strike may be most speedily won."

WSB Approves 6.5% Raise For TWUA Wool Workers

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week approved a 6.5% wage increase for more than 60,000 CIO Textile Workers members in 111 woolen and worsted mills.

The increases amounting to 9.5c an hour are retroactive to Mar. 15.

The WSB action constituted "partial approval" of wage adjustments negotiated last March 15 by TWUA with the American Woolen Co. and other textile concerns.

The increase was given under the WSB regulation providing for cost-of-living raises. The 6.5% approximates the rise in the cost of living between Aug. 15, 1950, and Feb. 15, 1951.

Under the regulation the board may measure the increase in living costs from the date of the last contract rather than from Jan. 15, 1950, the base date for the cost-of-living raises. A similar policy was followed in passing on wage hikes for cotton-rayon workers in the north.

The WSB voted to nold in abeyance another part of the American Woolen contract which calls for certain "fringe" benefits on the grounds that board policy on these matters has not yet been formulated.

IN THE SOUTH, meanwhile, TWUA set the stage for the reopening of its contracts with cotton-rayon mills for pay increases in line with the new policy adopted by the WSB.

Approximately 90,000 Southern cotton-rayon workers will be affected by the move, according to TWUA Southern Director James W. Bamford.

The union will seek increases for cotton-rayon workers who have not yet received the full 10% raise above the wage levels of Jan. 15, 1950.

U.S. Contracts Urged For Flood Area

Channeling of defense contracts to Missouri's flood-stricken areas to relieve unemployment has been urged by the State Flood Advisory Committee.

Initiated by Harold Edwards, president of the Missouri CIO Industrial Union Council, the recommendation was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization and the National Production Authority.

AFL's Action Formally Dissolves ULPC

THE UNITED Labor Policy Committee, the strongest voice of the organized worker during the emergency period, was formally dissolved last week.

The end came at a meeting in Washington on Aug. 28, at which AFL Pres. William Green handed CIO representatives a formal notice of withdrawal.

The notice also gave what the AFL said were its reasons for ending nearly nine months of successful cooperation — high-marked by the successful fight to give the country's working men and women a greater role in defense mobilization.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a statement after the meeting, called the AFL action "regrettable." The text of his statement appears elsewhere on this page.

Basically, the AFL position was that cooperation with the CIO on specific issues is not a substitute for organic unity, or merger of the two groups.

But CIO Pres. Murray said in his statement:

"We reject the idea that the United Labor Policy Committee was in any way incompatible with the development of organic unity.

"We firmly believe that through the ULPC the chance for achievement of such unity was substantially and progressively improving. It is unfortunate that the representatives of the AFL now see fit to break up this useful instrument of labor unity."

He told the AFL—and the public—that under the circumstances, the entire subject would have to be reviewed by the CIO Executive Board and the forthcoming convention, which will be held Nov. 5-9 in New York.

Murray also pointed out that the problems which led to formation of the ULPC are not "completely solved," and that a host of critical issues face the country and the labor movement now and in the foreseeable future.

The ULPC had given the majority of the labor movement in the United States, he said, "a working method of extending their areas of agreement and of enjoying the benefits of united action."

"We in the CIO," he added, "can visualize no advantage—to labor or the nation—in destroying the successes of the present for the theoretical advantages of an uncertain future.

"We have been unable to understand why discussions on the question of eventual merger of the CIO and AFL might not have proceeded in the ULPC itself; or through separate unity committees of the two organizations, while the ULPC continued its effective work on important matters related to the defense program."

The AFL statement conceded that the ULPC "has undoubtedly served a good purpose," but claimed that to a large extent, it "has accomplished its purpose."

"We emphasize that the ULPC was established on a temporary basis. Its operations never were and never could be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for organic unity of the free American trade union movement.

"To the American Federation of Labor there is no substitute for organic unity. Only through a united labor movement, merged into a single organization, can the workers of America attain the power, the status and the consideration which is their due.

"IN furtherance of that objective, and to assure that the goodwill and fraternity engendered by our associations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations on this ULPC, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor hereby propose that the standing committees of both organizations resume at the earliest opportunity their negotiations to bring about labor peace through organic unity."

Attending the two-hour meeting—90 minutes of which was in executive session—on behalf of the CIO were Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; and Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

Present for the AFL in addition to Green were Secy.-Treas. George Meany; Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers; Secy.-Treas. Eric Peterson of the Machinists, and A. E. Lyon, of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Murray Hails ULPC's Past Record; Calls AFL Move 'Unfortunate'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week issued the following statement on behalf of the CIO members of the United Labor Policy Committee:

THE decision of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from the United Labor Policy Committee is regrettable.

Philip Murray

In bringing about the downfall of the ULPC, the American Federation of Labor has scuttled a method of inter-union cooperation that has won the acclaim not only of union members but of the general public.

It is, of course, completely erroneous to visualize the problems—both national and international—that led to the creation of the ULPC, as now completely solved and belonging only to the pages of history.

Everyone knows that our nation and our labor movement must now and in the years ahead, deal with a host of critical issues.

Through the United Labor Policy Committee, the overwhelming majority of American labor had found a working method of extending their areas of agreement and of enjoying the benefits of united action.

At no previous time have the AFL members of the committee indicated dissatisfaction with the committee's progress or with the overwhelming need for joint consideration of the great and complex problems arising from the national emergency.

Indeed, the AFL and the CIO have been in substantial agreement that practical benefits had resulted—and would continue to result in the future—from the operations of the United Labor Policy Committee.

We in the CIO can visualize no advantage—to labor or the nation—in destroying the successes of the present for the theoretical advantages of an uncertain future.

We have been unable to understand why discussions on the question of eventual merger of the CIO and AFL might not have proceeded in the ULPC itself; or through separate unity committees of the two organizations, while the ULPC continued its effective work on important matters related to the defense program.

We reject the idea that the United Labor Policy Committee was in any way incompatible with the development of organic unity. We firmly believe that through the ULPC the chance for achievement of such unity was substantially and progressively improving.

It is unfortunate that the representatives of the AFL have now seen fit to break up this useful instrument for labor unity.

Under the circumstances of the disruption of the United Labor Policy Committee the entire subject must necessarily be reviewed by the competent agencies of the CIO—namely, its Executive Board and its Convention.

In the meantime, the CIO pledges to the members of the American Federation of Labor and to the American people that it will continue—as it has in the past—to exert all its efforts to support the struggle of the democratic world against Soviet-inspired totalitarian aggression, and to assure a defense mobilization program here at home that will be based squarely on the need for equality of sacrifice by every group in the nation.

N.J. CIO Again Asks Boost In Jobless Aid

New Jersey's state unemployment fund will make a $30 million "profit" this year, the State CIO has charged in repeating its plea to Gov. Alfred Driscoll for a special session of the Legislature to boost unemployment and disability benefits.

Boss' Promises Fail To Fool Workers Twice; They Go CIO

THE TRICK worked the first time, but when the Art Clements Lumber Co. of Springfield, Ore., tried it again—it bounced.

Something more than a year ago Local 5-246 of the CIO Woodworkers conducted an organizing campaign among the firm's workers. Just before a National Labor Relations Board election, the employes were told they'd get the same raises the union negotiated.

"A majority of the crew took his word for it and decided they didn't need a union to get the increases," said Max Gardner, business agent for Local 5-246.

"Following the vote Clements gave them the 10c raise, but no health and welfare plan. And when fall came, he failed to grant them the 5c granted to the IWA members through negotiations.

"When it came to this election he made the same promise . . . but this time it didn't work.

"He even went so far as to put out the word the evening before the election that back wage checks were being made up. However, the majority was not mislead by such maneuvering."

The IWA won the election by a 22 to 15 vote.

Telephone Union Wins 10% Hike

A five-day strike recently paid off for the CIO Communications Workers in Washington State and Northern Idaho when the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. agreed to a 10% wage increase.

The company provoked the strike by stalling negotiations. "Hit and run" picket lines bewildered the management which signed a contract providing wage increases of from $3 to $9, reclassification of work schedules, job upgrading, arbitration of dismissals and a seniority clause.

Union Film Adviser Gets ECA Position

Albert E. Hemsing, film division director for both the CIO Textile Workets and the CIO Clothing Workers since 1948, has left for Paris where he will become film adviser for the Labor Information Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Hemsing set up the TWUA and ACW film divisions and headed an extensive film distribution program for local unions and the public.

Marie Newby, of the Columbia Univ. Communications Service, will replace Hemsing as film librarian for both unions.

Rieve Backs Parley To Aid Massachusetts

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has endorsed a call issued by a group of Massachusetts mayors for a conference to revitalize industry and employment in the state.

In a letter to Gov. Paul A. Dever, Rieve applauded the move to "attack this problem at its source." He said TWUA was particularly interested because the state's textile workers are hard hit by employment at the present time.

AT ULPC BURIAL: This photo was taken shortly before the final meeting of the United Labor Policy Committee at Washington last week when AFL Pres. William Green (right, seated) withdrew his organization from the group. Seated next to Green is Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. Standing: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany.

End Of A Committee

There is little that can be added to the CIO's statement about the break-up of the United Labor Policy Committee (the text of that statment is printed elsewhere in this paper).

As CIO President Murray pointed out, the AFL's decision to withdraw from the ULPC was "regrettable"—for the Committee had been a method of extending the areas of agreement among the various wings of the labor movement, and of enjoying the benefits of united action.

The statement of AFL President William Green sheds little light on the federation's decision to withdraw from the united committee.

Coming as it does when economic and legislative problems connected with the defense effort are, if anything, increasing, the AFL statement curiously suggests that the ULPC "to a large extent has accomplished its purpose."

We wish it were true that all our problems were solved—but reality reminds us that our problems are far, far away from solution.

The AFL statement maintains that "there is no substitute for organic unity." But under cover of this slogan, the AFL has killed any reasonable hope for obtaining unity in the near future. If organic unity is to come about, it will be the climax of joint cooperation and friendly relationships between leaders and members of the two organizations.

The United Labor Policy Committee provided an atmosphere for cooperation and friendship. Either directly or indirectly, it could have served as a medium for hastening the day when the CIO and AFL might work out the details of a merger.

The leaders of the AFL, through their sudden decision to end the ULPC, must certainly have been aware that they were in fact retarding—not hastening—the day of organic unity.

With that background, the AFL decision to end the effective working unity of CIO and AFL certainly raises more questions than it answers about the federation's scuttling of the United Labor Policy Committee.

Sanforized Dollars?

The dollar—as well as your shirt—is in urgent need of sanforizing!

A recent survey shows how much the 1951 dollar has shrunk from its pre-war value in 1940.

As far as the cost-of-living is concerned, laundering by the inflation profiteers has pulled the dollar in by 46%. It's now rated generally as being worth on 54c on a comparative basis.

But if you buy food—and who doesn't—it's worth only 43c.

And the dollar buys only 44c worth of a home and 48c of material with which to equip it. A house, in other words, that you could build in 1940 for $4400 now costs about $10,000.

The value for clothing, too, is below the cost-of-living average. Today, the clothing dollar covers exactly half—it's rated at 50c.

If it keeps on shrinking, you may have no suit to send to the cleaners. But you'll certainly have been cleaned yourself.

Careful, Charlie!

Charles E. Wilson—the one who is head of General Motors—suggests that the "most inflationary" step taken by GM this year was to vote an extra dividend for its stockholders. He's surprised that it caused scarcely a ripple of public criticism.

Careful, Mr. Wilson. Next thing you know, the reactionary columnists will be calling you a "socialist."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Labor Day, 1951!

Rep. Vail & The Newspaper Guild

(Excerpts from an article in IUE-CIO News by its editor)

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THIS WRITER, like several others on the IUE-CIO staff, is a member of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Our union was born of necessity just like so many other unions in CIO. Back in the 20s and 30s newspaper business was sold to you as a glamour "game." A few outstanding writers received good salaries for the day. The rest of us took scraps from the business office table, an occasional "by-line" (that is, your name signed to an article), a lot of pay cuts and a lot of abuse.

Oh, it was fun at times. You would get free drinks at a speak because you were a reporter. And the cops'd slip you a bottle of the dozens they'd grab in the periodic raids they had to go through to kid the public that Prohibition was being enforced.

But, we didn't make any money. We didn't make any money and we didn't have any security. And—this really happened—there were constant firings, like the one where the publisher staggered into the newsroom, drunk, looked it over, pointed to the right of the aisle and cried "everybody on this side of the room is fired." So, we formed a union.

And it wasn't only the underpaid and pushed-around that joined and fostered this movement. No, the higher paid were, generally, good joes. There was Heywood Broun, for instance. Perhaps more than anyone else he could be called the Founder of the Guild. And he never made one extra cent out of it, never got a penny of overtime, never got an extra holiday, never collected a cent in salary from the ANG, just was motivated by a love of his fellow men. Pretty much of a saint.

All this indignation on my part leads up to a stupid piece of business which has been offered by a "representative of the people" in the 82nd Congress. Up to the House well last week paraded Rep. Richard B. Vail (R. Ill.). He deposited in the legislative hopper a bill. This bill would force newspapers to have all articles, editorials, columns, etc., written by Guild members to be labelled by the man's—or woman's—name and identified at the end with the symbol "American Newspaper Guild, CIO."

Rep. Vail is the chairman of the board of a steel manufacturing firm. Now, that doesn't make him an expert on steel. Nor does it indicate he knows a tinker's dam at all about steel. But Vail's statements in the House do make it evident that he doesn't know a thing about the CIO and the Guild and the newspaper business.

Take the CIO and the Guild, for instance, which in my mind are inseparable—which I know is the feeling of the vast bulk of ANG members. Vail says editorial work is under control of "CIO radicals."

Everyone on Capitol Hill must or should be aware that the Guild, away back in 1941, solved its Communist problem. And that the CIO expelled every last CIO union where the Commies controlled. IUE-CIO is a perfect example of what CIO has done to rescue workers from Commie control.

REP. VAIL, AS AN employer, must know that there is plenty of slanting of news in newspapers—but always at the behest of the publisher, his fellow employer, most of whom believe that there is no right except on management's side.

I sat on the city desk and telegraph desk for some 12 or so years in my newspaper career. Many a time I slanted stories. But never once did I slant a story of my own initiative. Always I slanted the stories on the publisher's initiative siphoned down to me through the straw bosses.

So, I get indignant over such idiocy as Rep. Vail's. I get indignant, I am sure, in my own name and that of the thousands of Guild members.

And I get indignant in the name of the several hundred former employes of the Philadelphia Record, of which I was one, who struck for principle, only to have the publisher use his "freedom of press rights" to sell the paper for handsome profits, thereby scrapping our jobs.

You will note that Vail doesn't say in his bill that the publisher must sign an editorial he writes as "Joseph Willoughby, American Newspaper Publishers Association, National Manufacturers' Association."

Pot (NAM) Calls Kettle (Forbes Mag) Black

The organized labor movement isn't the only phase of American life where the various elements occasionally work out on each other with verbal baseball bats. Even the tories have their disagreements, too, as the savory exchange below attests. It starts off with what Malcolm Forbes, editor of Forbes, the Magazine of Business, wrote about the National Association of Manufacturers. It ends with what the NAM thinks of Forbes. Both, in all probability, are right.

Forbes Hits NAM

THE National Association of Manufacturers would greatly further the causes it believes in if the NAM itself ceased to exist.

The organization's latest bumptious bumbling was its blast at Charlie Wilson for his support of price controls. Now Director of our Defense Mobilization, the former president of General Electric and his aide, Eric Johnston (four times president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce) were described by the NAM as "the prisoners of their subordinates, the bright slide rule and figure boys who get up the charts, interpret the statistics, write the speeches and feed them the data on which their thinking is based."

Because they agree with many of the best business brains in the country on the need for temporary controls in the present crisis, and disagree with the small hierarchy determining NAM policies, these men have lost their power to think properly. They're now prisoners of the New Deal. What malarky!

Unfortunately a lot of people think NAM speaks for American business, that their policies and pronouncements reflect the opinions of most of management and the owners of business. Fortunately, in fact, they don't. Time and again able, foresighted business leaders have gone on NAM Boards and Committees with high hopes of broadening the Association's perspective, but such attempts have thus far proven for the most part unsuccessful.

The NAM has done such an effective job that all it takes is their endorsement of a measure or a viewpoint to damn it in the eyes of legislators, large numbers of businessmen, and influential groups everywhere—and I'm not referring to the CIO or the professional left-wingers. As one who believes a national sales tax is necessary, I was discouraged at its prospects when the NAM came out in its favor. That'll make it tough to sell, no matter how logical.

It is harder to imagine a group rendering less service to things it believes in than when the NAM gathers annually at the Waldorf-Astoria to pontificate on the issues of the day. The climax comes when an immense dais of white-tie-and-tailed executives is pictured throughout the nation's press looking down toward a ballroom filled with hundreds more in white-tie-and-tails, listening to speeches about What This Country Needs.

The Association actually consists of hundreds of companies and executives with deep conviction and sound thinking as individual entities. But by the time their resolutions percolate into mass adoption the heavy hand of the so-called "hard-headed school" leaves them in the Just-What-You'd-Expect-From-Reactionaries category.

Maybe the fault lies with the "permanent secretariat" at headquarters, who must yes-sir some of the heavy dues-paying group that think the way to sell their viewpoint is to hit 'em again harder. If the National Association would content itself with a useful job of fact-finding, if it had done what today the Committee for Economic Development does, a real service of value to free enterprise advocates would be performed.

But today those who believe in free enterprise would be far better off if the NAM would jump into one of the holes it is constantly digging.

NAM Hits Forbes

THE accompanying editorial from the current issue of *Forbes Magazine* is reproduced herewith so that members of NAM may judge for themselves the validity of this effort to assassinate the character of their Association.

From the depths of his profound ignorance of NAM and its methods of operation, Malcolm Forbes has dredged up all the ancient cliches which even the most ardent enemies of free enterprise have abandoned as illogical and ludicrous *per se*.

To say that more than 16,000 manufacturers pay dues to an association which does not reflect their opinions is too ridiculous a statement to be given credence by a child of five. It would not be made by anyone who is familiar with the way in which NAM policy positions are formulated. It is a bit of wishful left-wing thinking which only the economically and emotionally immature still entertain.

If the "kiss of death" charge had any validity the nation long since would have succumbed to the persuasive ideas of the planners and socialists who have itched for decades to take the economic destiny of this nation out of the people's hands and into their own. NAM has opposed them at every step and as a result America is still a land where the individual has a large measure of freedom and opportunity to develop economically according to his abilities.

"White-tie-and-tails" are produced and sold for men to wear on formal occasions. It is no more ridiculous for NAM members to so attire themselves for their annual dinner than it is for those who attend the gala promotional dinners *Forbes* stages to honor "fifty foremost business leaders." In any case the argument is plainly one for the simple-minded and can have no bearing on the rightness or wrongness of the policies NAM advocates.

The manufacturers of this country, associated together in NAM, have fought for American traditions and principles and economic freedom for all men everywhere since 1895. They have not been dissuaded by the vituperation, villification and malignment which has been concentrated on their Association. While this struggle has been going on, *Forbes* has made its living by glorifying individual businessmen—possibly to their gratification, but assuredly to the magazine's profit.

Perhaps this is the basis for the publication's claim that it is a "magazine of business," although it has earned no wound stripes as a front-line fighter for the principles in which most businessmen believe; it has shed no blood in the battle against political encroachment on the rights of free Americans.

In the opinion of *Forbes*, "the NAM would do better dead," but the fact is that if NAM did not exist it would have to be invented. An organization with the understanding, the determination and the guts to carry on this fight to vindicate and preserve the political and economic principles which made America the greatest nation on earth is a vital necessity. This responsibility cannot be entrusted to jelly-kneed, self-styled "spokesmen" for business.

Perhaps *Forbes Magazine* has come to feel, as do many business haters, that NAM is a convenient punching bag which may be assaulted to impress the grandstand without fear of retaliation.

However, as long as *Forbes'* writers have not gone to NAM members for the truth, perhaps members will let the magazine know in precise terms what they really think.

An Unhappy Shop Steward Sheds A Tear For Himself!

The following tale of the woes that beset a shop steward is reprinted from The Union Picket, the official publication of CIO Auto Workers Local 78, Detroit:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I AM TAKING a few minutes from my diet of ulcer pills and nerve tonic to set my problems down on paper, hoping someone may offer a solution.

Once I lived a normal life, at peace with my fellow men. Kind to children and stray dogs. I was respected by my neighbors and a friend to all.

Then several years ago I was nominated for steward and after a hectic and confusing campaign, I had the fortune, or perhaps it was a misfortune, to be elected.

Like Lochinvar riding into the west, I set forth to better the lot of my fellowmen, armed with a copy of the contract. Now I am the ignorant hulk of my former self, undecided between the gas pipe and a short step from a long building.

If the department works beyond eight hours, half my workers call me a bum because they have to work overtime. If we quit in eight hours or less, the other half of my workers call me a bigger bum, because we are getting the schedule, while others are getting "gravy."

When I shout, curse and wave my arms at a foreman, some spectators sourly shake their heads, state I blow my top too easily and louse up the grievance with my operation, I'm informed that with facts, figures and cold logic, others sadly shake their heads and say I have no fight or militancy and am selling out.

Should I work overtime, I'm hungry. When I don't work I'm guilty of not properly representing my people. While I'm working on my job, I'm told I'm scared of the foreman. When I am off my operation, I'm informed that I'm the foreman's buddy and that's why I get away with it.

WEARING A dirty shirt, I'm too sloppy to hold office, a clean shirt makes me a company tool.

Last month I drew a husky $4.17 lost time and am now accused of robbing the union. Thus it goes day by day.

When I please Joe, Dick gets mad. When I please Dick, Bill gets mad and so on.

Now my problem is this. Mr. Anthony, how do I please everybody? If I could only do it, just once, I would gladly hang up the old track shoes and call it a day. Then once again I could learn to like children and stray dogs and be a friend to all.

Thanking you (please send some ulcer pills) I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A STEWARD

Give A Buck To PAC

House Unit Told:

Food Containing Harmful Drugs Is Americans' Daily Fare

By WILLIAM WELSH

FOOD and drinks containing harmful chemicals are consumed each day by most Americans, according to testimony heard by a House committee.

Enough testimony to support this grim fact has been gathered by the House Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food to fill 878 printed pages. The hearings began last year and are by no means over.

A Food and Drug Administration spokesman testified that under the law, the producers of most chemically treated foods need not bother to prove that their products are even harmless.

On the other hand, FDA must prove in court that the suspected food, drinks and cosmetics are harmful before they can be banned from store shelves.

James O. Clarke, an FDA director, told the committee that of the 704 chemicals thought to be in use today for food processing, "428 are probably safe as normally used."

That means 276 ingredients in our daily bread, cereals, fruits and vegetables are useless at the best and probably highly dangerous to man.

Clive M. McCay, professor of nutrition at Cornell Univ., told the congressmen the reason behind such practices was ". . . to introduce chemicals into foods in order to make a cheaper product appear like a better one."

The official magazine of the CIO Auto Workers' Education Dept., Ammunition, took a look at McCay's testimony concerning cola drinks.

"At the Naval Medical Research Institute we put human teeth in cola beverage and found they softened and started to dissolve within a short period," McCay testified. "They became very soft within a few days."

The pause that refreshes must also be the pause that erodes, Ammunition concluded.

Dr. Francis E. Ray, Director of the Cancer Research Laboratory of the Univ. of Florida, told the committee of scientists' concern over something even more serious.

"Perhaps a thousand chemicals have been adequately tested (experimentally) and about a hundred have shown more or less cancer-producing properties" he said. "Substances that cause cancer are known as carcinogens.

"That is why it is of vital importance that the harmlessness of all chemicals be determined before they are permitted in food.

"I would suggest to the committee that we have not adequately tested our so-called certified pure-food colors for carcinogenic properties."

A chemical used in a vitamin preparation, the congressmen were told by Dr. Franklin Bing of the American Public Health Association, was considered responsible for a disease causing blindness in premature infants.

When use of the emulsifier—a chemical softener—was discontinued by the manufacturer, he said, incidence of blindness among the babies being treated with the vitamin dropped from a high of near 40% to less than 1%.

OTHER emulsifiers and sugar extenders now used in the baking industry were reported harmful in another way. Food values in bread became less as more chemicals were used to replace eggs, milk, sugar and shortening, witnesses said.

The committee will hold more public hearings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, and Washington.

Meanwhile, in an interim report, the committee stated:

"The evidence so far presented indicates that the existing federal laws dealing with the use of chemicals in food are not adequate to protect the public against the addition of unsafe chemicals."

FPC Tells Natural Gas Firms It's OK To Gouge Public

FLOUTING THE President, the Supreme Court and the recommendations of its own staff—as well as the law of the land—the Federal Power Commission last week told a big producer of natural gas it's O.K. to continue gouging American consumers.

The FPC, overlooking completely the fact that it was created to protect consumer interests, released a long-delayed decision declaring that it has no jurisdiction over the biggest of the big gas producers, Phillips Petroleum Co.

In doing so, the commission made clear that it, too, has suffered the sorry fate of so many other regulatory agencies in a lobby-dominated Washington.

A majority of the commission apparently represents the thinking now of the special interests that the FPC was originally set up to regulate.

Although Wisconsin officials, which brought the Phillips case before the FPC, have made clear that they will appeal the decision to the courts, it will be at least three years before a final ruling can be obtained.

Six-Year Gyp

Meanwhile, oil companies will reap close to $1 billion in higher profits—all of which, of course will come from the pockets of consumers.

Despite the fact that the courts probably will again reverse the commission, there is nothing that the consumers will be able to do about the situation in the years immediately ahead.

Unnoticed in the daily press is the fact that the FPC sat on the Phillips case for three years before arriving at a decision.

With at least three years of court action ahead, this means that the commission, by legal technicalities, has succeeded in preventing regulation of a large portion of natural gas rates for a total period of at least six years.

One result:

Phillips Petroleum Co. profits for the first six months of 1951 were 45% over the like period in 1950. The 1951 profits after taxes were $32 million; in the first half of 1950 they were $22 million.

Buchanan Dissents

The natural gas industry as a whole did 27% better in 1950 than in 1949. FPC statistics disclose that 139 natural gas companies made nearly $1½ billion in 1950, against $1,147,057,000 the previous year.

The case for the consumers was argued by Thomas C. Buchanan, the lone member of the FPC to dissent in the Phillips case.

Commission Chairman Mon C. Wallgren was joined by Commissioners Claude L. Draper, Nelson Lee Smith and Harrington Wimberly in giving the natural gas gathering the green light to boost rates.

In a strongly-worded disagreement, Buchanan declared that the majority decision had done what Congress in passing the Kerr natural gas bill had tried to do and failed. That bill, passed by the 81st Congress, was vetoed by President Truman.

The President made clear in his veto message that there was no doubt of the commission's power to regulate sales of natural gas to interstate pipeline companies which the Kerr bill sought to prevent it from doing.

"The continuance of that authority," the President said, "will adequately protect the public interest by permitting the commission to prevent unreasonable and excessive prices which would give large windfall profits to gas producers at the expense of the consumers."

By their decision, four commissioners—supposed to enforce "that authority"—have completely nullified the President's words.

Phillips sells gas in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico to five interstate pipeline companies for ultimate public consumption in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

On Dec. 31, 1949, the company owned or controlled by contract 15.22 trillion cubic feet of proved gas reserves and 1.25 billion barrels of reserves of crude oil, gasoline and other natural gas liquids located within the United States.

Buchanan pointed out that Phillips' sales are not, and never have been, subject to regulation by the states.

The Natural Gas Act, which the FPC has just ruled does not apply to Phillips, was actually passed—in the words of the Committee which drafted it—"to fill the gap in regulation that now exists by reason of lack of authority of the state commisions."

Despite this clear intent of the law, the FPC announced in August, 1947, that it would construe the act as exempting the "production and gathering" of natural gas. This order was rescinded in 1950 after the President had vetoed the Kerr bill.

Several Supreme Court decisions have reversed earlier interpretations by the FPC that it lacked the power to regulate interstate sales of natural gas.

Staff Disagreed

In one of these decisions, in 1946, the Supreme Court declared bluntly that "the primary aim of this legislation was to protect consumers against exploitation at the hands of the natural gas companies."

The evidence in the Phillips case, Commissioner Buchanan said, "shows that the majority opinion would permit the very exploitation which the Natural Gas Act was designed to prevent."

He made it clear that his colleagues had taken a position entirely different from experts on the FPC staff, who had argued that the commission did have jurisdiction over the Phillips Co.

Many FPC Aides Quit In Disgust

The decision of the Federal Power Commission in the Phillips case does not come as a complete surprise to Washington observers.

The disintegration of the Federal Power Commission, once a strong and effective agency, has been made known by the resignation in disgust of many of its able lawyers and technical experts.

It is entirely in keeping with the trend of recent FPC decisions. For example, the commission this year reduced its requirement that pipeline companies proposing to bring natural gas into a city must have gas reserves for a 20-year supply. This was cut to a 14-year supply, thus opening the doors to the monopolies a little wider.

CIO Aide Hits Cut In Cuba Sugar Quota

The United States' cut in Cuba's sugar quota was described as "not necessary under present conditions" by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs, at a protest meeting of Cuban sugar workers in Havana on Aug. 21.

The CIO representative spoke on the invitation of the powerful Confederation of Cuban Sugar Workers.

Rumely Plots Knifing Fair Tax Measure

THE COMMITTEE for Constitutional Government, which claims to be in the publishing business, has been promoting an organized conspiracy among reactionaries to knife the House version of the new income tax bill.

(This is usually regarded as lobbying.)

The charge was made by Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Tax legislation originates in this committee. Eberharter was the first and principal proponent of a flat percentage increase in the income tax to help pay for the cost of re-arming.

Such an increase, he demonstrated, divided the cost fairly, with those of large incomes paying more than people of small or medium incomes, but at the same percentage rate. The House agreed that his stand was fair, and adopted a law boosting the rates 12½% all along the line.

EBERHARTER based his charge against the CCG on a telegram he said was sent to many Pennsylvania businessmen, one of whom forwarded it to him. The wire read:

"Will you help save surplus capital of your business, yourself and entire nation from British-type Socialism threatened by crushing 12½% income tax increase? Already passed by House. Senate action early September.

"Minority factions pushing this measure would cripple profit incentives and middle class individual incomes, foundation of private enterprise. Unless people speak up disastrous provisions may pass.

"Committee for Constitutional Government mobilizing mass protest to Congress. Over 14 years it has used this method successfully against many Socialist schemes. With immediate support can awaken country.

"Quick $200,000 needed. Industrialists and others elsewhere helping.

"You are asked to send $50 to $1000 for block subscriptions to weekly publication, "Spotlight for the Nation" at $10 each. Will go to list you submit or Committee's list screened thought-molders. This medium, press radio, direct mail will be used to inform nation.

"Immediate action urged. Please make check payable Committee for Constitutional Government and mail to: Francis Crandall, Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, Box 656, PGH 30. Chargeable as legitimate business expense."

THE WIRE was signed by Willard F. Rockwell, Charles R. Hook, E. L. Wiegand, Paul Hardy and Kenneth Seaver. Hook is a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Seaver is identified on the CCG letterhead as a member of its Pittsburgh Committee.

Eberharter recalled that Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the CCG, is at liberty in bail on appeal from his conviction of contempt of Congress. He was given a suspended sentence of six months and fined $1000 for refusing last year to give the House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), the names of bulk purchaser of the CCG's propaganda publications.

Rumely was convicted shortly after World War I on a charge of violating the Trading-With the Enemy Act by accepting German money to buy the old New York Mail, reportedly for use as a German propaganda organ. He was later pardoned by President Coolidge.

"It is my conviction," Eberharter said, "that everyone should share in the additional burden for defense in the same proportion that the existing individual income tax burdens are levied.

"IN ANY event, persons in the higher income tax brackets whose investment and capital gains enable them to escape the crushing load of inflation should not pay any less share of the increased tax burden during the emergency period than the low income groups who already are hard-pressed by higher prices and higher taxes. . .

Homer Dodge, the CCG's Washington agent, called a press conference a few days later so the public could hear Rumely's reply. Six reporters showed up.

Rumely held the conference despite a telephone call from his attorney advising against it, in view of his pending appeal.

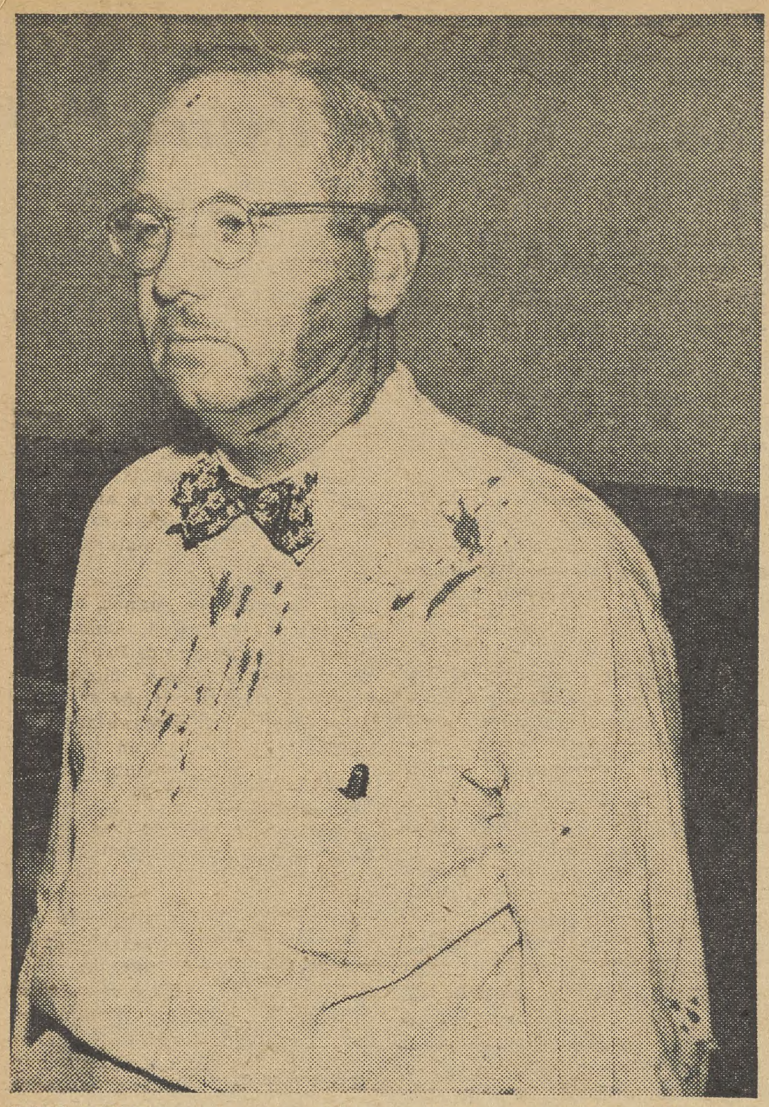
"I can't let Eberharter crucify me!" he cried.

He released a copy of a telegram to the Pennsylvania Congressman admitting the CCG has been carrying on the campaign to exact the cost of rearmament from those least able to pay it.

His wire quoted at length from the CCG Spotlight For the Nation, a weekly publication. It contains the usual CCG drivel about Socialism and what he apparently thinks is the sad, sad state of the wealthy tories who keep him in funds.

REPEAL OF THE 1.5c INCREASE in the gasoline tax is the aim of a campaign being conducted by the CIO Auto Workers in Michigan. Whitey Dancey (right), treasurer of UAW Chrysler Local 7, carries the fight to Detroit's east side and explained the issue to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold McConnell. At the left is State Rep. Ed Carey, a member of Local 7, who led the fight against the increase in the lower house of the State Legislature.

Give A Buck To PAC



THIS PHOTO of Attorney Thomas W. Johnson, Macon Ga., was taken shortly after he was beaten up in the office of Sheriff Carlus Gay of Lauren County, Ga. He blames the Sheriff.

Aftermath Of Hearing

Georgia 'Peonage' Witness Accuses Sheriff of Attack

A LAWYER who testified three weeks ago before a Senate Committee charged last week that he was severely beaten by a sheriff who accused him of "telling lies" in Washington.

The injured man is Thomas W. Johnson, Macon, Ga., who suffered possible fractures of a hand and several ribs, a sprained jaw and a cut ear. His alleged assailant is Sheriff Carlus Gay of Lauren County, Ga.

Johnson had told the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations about a Lauren County employer who held a Negro in virtually a state of peonage.

Sheriff Gay had also appeared before the Senate group to answer charges that he had broken up a CIO meeting in Dublin, Ga., last February, and had thrown two organizers into jail because "I thought they were holding a Communist meeting."

Johnson is not a CIO attorney but he does handle a lot of so-called peonage cases. In his testimony, he related the case of a Lauren County Negro, who, he said, was arrested on a trumped-up charge and whose four children were held by his former employer for an alleged debt he owed.

Last week, the blood spattered attorney accused Sheriff Gay of "beating me because of my testimony in Washington."

Johnson told how he had gone to Gay's office in Dublin on some legal matters.

"I went to the sheriff's office and met a deputy there by the name of Tom Coker," said Johnson. "I introduced myself and told him what I wanted. He was undertaking to find it for me when Sheriff Gay came in."

Johnson said he asked Gay about the warrants. The sheriff sat for a moment or two without saying anything. Then, according to the attorney, he cursed him and said:

"You go up to Washington and tell lies about me." After further profanity, Gay ordered Johnson out of the office.

"As I was getting up to leave," the attorney said, "he hit me on the side of the head and knocked my glasses across the room. Then he hit me several more times on the head."

Johnson related a blow-by-blow description of the one-sided battle. "I did not at any time strike him or attempt to strike him," he contended.

(Ed. Note: Johnson is five feet, six inches tall and weighs about 140 pounds. Gay is over 6 feet and weighs about 250 pounds.)

Johnson said he then stooped over to pick up his glasses when he "thought Sheriff Gay's anger was spent."

Johnson said Gay kicked him in the stomach, knocked him down again, and then beat him while he was lying on the floor.

The attorney said he planned to make an immediate report to the Senate subcommittee "and see if they want to take any action."

"People in Lauren County are just scared to death. That goes for both white and colored," he said.

IN WASHINGTON, it was understood the Senate group sent two investigators to Dublin to learn the facts. The subcommittee was not expected to recommend any action until a thorough investigation of Johnson's charges is made.

Subcommittee members were said to be concerned that the attack by Gay may have been an attempt to "intimidate" its witnesses.

"This committee will not tolerate intimidation of its witnesses," a spokesman for Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), the sub-committee chairman, declared. "However, we do not wish to prejudge the facts in this case."

If Johnson's charge is substantiated, the subcommittee could recommend a citation for contempt of Congress against Gay or recommend action by the Justice Dept.

Stark Quits Labor Reporting To Write N.Y. Times Editorials

LOUIS STARK of the New York Times—dean of labor reporters on the American daily press—is leaving Washington to take an editorial position with his paper.

He will report to his new post in New York on October 1. During his final week in Washington, he was honored by colleagues on the capital's busy "labor beat"; by information and public relation men from labor, industry and government; and by leaders of the CIO.

Stark was hailed for his thorough understanding of American unionism; for a scrupulous sense of honesty and integrity; and, by no means least, for a steady stream of "exclusive" stories about labor, that frequently dismayed his competition.

An old friend of hundreds of union officials, Stark rounded out more than 30 years of reporting with a major scoop—the story of the AFL's decision to scuttle the United Labor Policy Committee.

Born in Hungary 63 years ago, Stark abandoned a teaching job in New York after a six-month try and started on his journalistic career. A member of the New York Times staff for more than 30 years, he started to specialize in labor news in 1923.

At a dinner tendered by his colleagues, Stark reminisced that he had a 10-year advantage over "newcomers" to labor reporting who entered the field with the growth of unionism in the early days of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

Stark was praised, in turn, by some of those "newcomers", for setting a pattern of honest, understanding reporting about labor —and for having helped scores of other reporters to understand the issues and the problems of organized labor.

He was also the guest of honor at a luncheon last week tendered by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the vice-presidents of the organization.

Murray and others present praised Stark's interpretation of labor activities through the years, and wished him well in his new position.

Students Hit McCarthy

"McCarthyism" and its harmful effects on American college campuses were denounced last week by the U. S. National Student Association convention at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mississippi's Action Spotlights Oil Steal

OVER 800,000 acres of the richest oil deposits in the world were literally stolen from the American people last week.

But the "theft"—revealed when the State of Mississippi announced it had leased that acreage of tidelands to two oil companies—only served to spotlight an even greater amount of similar stealing that is going on.

The Supreme Court has made it clear on several occasions that the federal government — meaning the people of all 48 states — owns and controls the rich tidelands oil deposits and other natural resources under the waters off the shores of the 24 coastal states.

However, approximately half of the state governments involved have failed to recognize this fact. It has been a simple matter for the special interests involved to persuade state officials that they have nothing to lose by giving away (to the various special interests, of course) what the states don't own.

Oil deposits alone are estimated to be worth more than $40 billion. No accurate estimate has been made how many additional billions in natural wealth lurk there in the form of natural gas, kelp, minerals, sponges and other products.

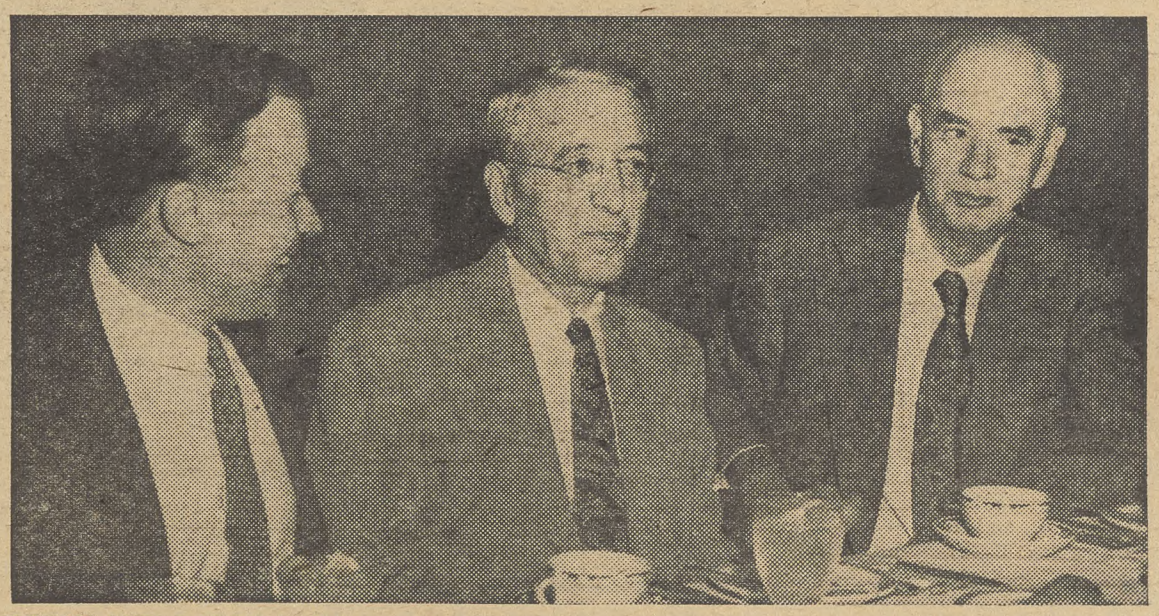
Oil and other lobbies have persuaded Congress to make several attempts to turn the title to this land over to the States, so that they could exploit it more easily than under Federal control. A bill doing this recently passed the House and is now before the Senate.

IF THE measure passes, and Congress over-rides President Truman's promised veto, constitutional lawyers point out it is probable that such a gift would be declared unconstitutional. They say that the offshore lands are involved in international law and, therefore, there is reason to doubt that Congress has the power to give them away.

Because California, Texas and Louisiana led in exploiting oil resources off their coasts, they have been sued separately by the federal government. The Supreme Court ruled against them and they are now prevented from further robbing all the people for their own limited benefit. Millions of dollars a year in royalties from the lands off these three states are now pouring into the federal treasury.

While the Supreme Court decisions clearly apply to all the other coastal states, they have not been sued. They cannot be prevented from managing their marginal tidelands—if they choose to ignore the law—until they are sued by the federal government, and a court enjoins them.

This is the loophole that Mississippi used in "leasing" to the Gulf Refining Co. and the Mebben Oil Co. of Pittsburgh the 800,000 acres of tidelands off its coast.



PRESS AND LABOR in Washington honored Louis Stark, veteran New York Times labor reporter, when he went off the beat last week to go to the home office as an editorial writer. He is shown (center) at a luncheon given in his honor by the CIO, with Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers (at left) and CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

NATIONAL CIO greetings were taken to the eighth annual convention of the Puerto Rico General Confederation of Labor at Manati, P. R., by R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization. He is shown speaking while Fernando Sierra Berdecia, the island's commissioner of labor, stands beside him and translates. Seated (left to right) are Gen. Secy. Alberto Sanchez, Ramon Serrano, and Alfonso Bujosa, education director.

French Shoe Workers' Pay Is Low, Thornton Finds

PRES. William Thornton of the CIO Shoe Workers doesn't think much of the way French shoe factory owners operate their plants.

He recently returned from visiting factories in a half-dozen French shoe producing centers.

"The workers work hard," he said, "and they produce good shoes, but they have old machinery and out-of-date techniques. Production—and wages—are much lower than in the United States."

One of the things holding down production, he said, is the manufacture of too many kinds of shoes in a single factory.

"Too many methods in one factory," he explained, "cause confusion. There isn't a good, uninterrupted flow of work through the plant."

Thornton found the prices of shoes high.

The average wage in the industry in France is 120 francs, or 35c an hour, he said. A French worker has to save up about 23 hours' pay to buy a pair of shoes at $8. An American shoeworker, making $1.45 an hour, could buy the same shoes in about 5½ hours, he explained.

What the French industry really needs, he claimed, is "real U. S.-style competition." Selling prices are based on the production costs of the smallest and least efficient factories, he said.

Thornton warned that any benefits management gets from the increased productivity of the employes should be shared with the work force.

He told members of the Force Ouvriere (FO) and the Confederation Francaise des Travailleurs Chretiens (CFTC)—the French free unions—that there is no substitute for militancy in building a union and making it strong.

Anti-Communism Not Enough For Building ICFTU—Tewson

SIR VINCENT TEWSON, new president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, doesn't think that a world-wide democratic labor movement can be established by anti-communism alone.

Also needed, he believes, is a constructive program designed to raise living standards and increase union membership, particularly in the undeveloped areas.

"The future of free trade unions," he said, "depends upon the concerted action of the unions associated together in the confederation. The confederation was not called into existence merely to combat communism or to resist the dictation of trade union policy by the Cominform.

"More important work of a constructive character has to be done by the ICFTU and its affiliated national centers than just to counteract the dangerous subversive activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions."

Tewson is general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress. He was long an official of the WFTU, and after World War II was one of the first to recognize it as nothing but a mouthpiece for Soviet propaganda.

He led the British unions out of the organization, and was one of the guiding spirits in setting up the ICFTU.

Carey Endorses Freedom Crusade

The campaign of the Crusade for Freedom for funds to finance anti-Communist propaganda beyond the Iron Curtain was endorsed last week by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"In our opinion the voice of the American people, directed over the air through a voluntary program, will carry more conviction beyond the Iron Curtain than any other medium of communication," he said.

"The Crusade is appealing to the American people for 25 million members and a fund of $3.5 million to carry on this all-important work. This appeal represents just a few nickels from each of the contributors."

Franco Is Urged To Free Unions

The Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions last week again brought pressure to bear on Dictator Franco to re-establish freedom for labor unions in Spain.

The federation is composed of church-sponsored unions, with Catholic groups in the majority. It has made several previous protests to Franco about the plight of trade unionism and the workers in Spain.

"We are strongly convinced," said its message to the dictator, "that such a step would meet a favorable response in all countries, especially in trade union circles; therefore, it would greatly facilitate the integration of Spain into the community of free nations with all its obligations, it is true, but also with all the honor and all the advantages which this implies."

Give A Buck To PAC

Book Review

Slavery Behind Iron Curtain Is Recounted Graphically

ANY American who thinks he'll get by if the Communists should take over this country owes it to himself to read **The Soviet Slave Empire,** by Albert Konrad Herling.

The author is research director for the Commission of Inquiry Into Forced Labor, and a consultant to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

He has interviewed hundreds of men and women who in some incredible fashion managed to survive the unbelievable brutalities of the Soviet slave labor system.

He has had access to what passes for law under Soviet rule, both in Russia and some of her satellites, and he shows photostats of top secret documents from the supposedly impenetrable files of the Russian secret police.

The stories of some of the people to whom he has talked, given verbatim, bring to life the stilted language of the Soviet legal code and the formal papers filched from the secret police.

But it is a life with death not far behind—a terrible and brutal sort of death, bitterly cruel in the time it takes to separate soul from body by starvation, freezing or overwork.

It is life without the scant dignity men are entitled to.

This book is the first full-scale expose of the slave labor system the Communists have imposed on the Russians and the people of the nations they cynically claim to have "liberated."

It shows how slavery is as firmly entrenched in Soviet law as the principle that a man is innocent until proven guilty is entrenched in American law.

It shows how as many as 20 million beings—and never less than eight million—have been slave laborers at the one time.

It shows how Russians and Latvians, Lithuanians and Poles, Rumanians and Bulgarians, Hungarians and even Czechs and Germans have been snatched from their families, clamped into cattle cars and sent thousands of miles into Siberia or some other far place.

THAT WAS their fate not so much because they were guilty of any crime, real or imaginary, but because their masters were insatiable.

The author relates what he thinks might happen to the average American—the average patriotic American—should the Communists ever get control of the United States. It's not a pretty thing to contemplate, even on the cold pages of a book.

Read in the light of what has happened in other countries, it's pretty horrible. But it's something every American should read and think about—especially those active in their unions.

For slave labor camps, it seems, have a special place for the active members and leaders of free trade unions. It's a place, the author makes clear, where they don't last long.

G. N. L.

The Soviet Slave Empire, by Albert Konrad Herling. Wilfred Funk, Inc., New York. $3.75.

Milwaukee Counsellors Study Drug Traffic

The Community Services Committee of the Milwaukee, Wis., CIO Council held a counsellors' clinic recently on the evils of the drug traffic in the country.

Narcotic Addiction in Milwaukee County was discussed. A federal government film about a teen-age drug addict was shown.

AN EAST ZONE (BERLIN) policeman attempts to keep two delegates of the Communist World Youth Festival from leaving the East Zone to see the sights and possibly eat some of the superior food in the West Zone.

Carey Refuses To Help Pegler Off Limb

WESTBROOK PEGLER, the anti-labor, anti-liberal columnist, worked himself out on a limb recently.

Last week CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey firmly declined to help him climb down.

In a column published last Aug. 8, Pegler's mudslinging was aimed at Carey, Bishop Francis J. Haas of Grand Rapids and Charles E. Wilson former president of General Electric and now Director of Defense Mobilization.

Carey

Pegler attacked President Truman's 1947 Committee on Civil Rights in that column and singled out Carey, one of the members, for particular attention.

Pegler said the committee operated on the quiet, and never gave a straight-forward statement of its origin, activities, methods, debates, and the political character of its personnel and the manner of their selection.

"And now, upon studious examination, the report proves to be a partisan, dishonest, propaganda book which flagrantly ignores the terrible violence by which unions wage their war of conquest against the people and the institution of government under law."

On Aug. 13, five days after the column appeared, Pegler wrote Carey asking for information on the composition of the committee, the number of meetings held, and the names of organizations which helped the group gather information.

Pegler

Carey told Pegler he had "neither the time nor the inclination to . . . help you out of an embarrassing situation."

The CIO official said that "quite frankly I am somewhat astonished that you should write such a letter admitting that your recent diatribes were written without any knowledge whatsoever on your part of the subject matter.

"It does not surprise me that you lack journalistic ethics. I am merely surprised that you admit it over your signature."

Kroll Reports On Europe:

Exchange Of Union Officials Aids Europe And America

MEMBERS OF CIO unions working in Europe "in any capacity whatsoever" are doing outstanding jobs, according to Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Kroll has just returned to the United States after an eight-week trip that took him to Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Israel, Western Germany and Sweden.

His aim was to observe political techniques. He returned with many valuable pointers on vote-getting, he said—and a number of other observations.

The labor movement in the United States has contributed much to the stability and welfare of continental European unions since the end of the war, he found, with CIO people playing an outstanding role.

THREE FRENCH labor leaders are shown with Jack Kroll, national PAC director, at a luncheon in Paris given for Kroll by the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to France. Left to right, Vice Pres. Robert Speyser of the Foremen's and Supervisors' Union (CGC), Kroll, Secy. Gen. Robert Bothereau of the Force Ouvriere (FO), and August Bahuaud, assistant secretary general of the Christian Workers Union (CFTC).

Unemployment High

"The continental labor movement is distressed by unemployment and by the fact that not enough of the Marshall Plan assistance has got to the average worker in recognizable form," Kroll said.

"Under the circumstances, they need the continued advice and assistance of the U. S. labor movement—and they want it and are grateful for it.

"The new productivity drive of the Economic Cooperation Administration, with its emphasis on a proper share for the workers of the benefits of higher production, has been received by the free labor movement with great enthusiasm.

"A similar reception by the employers would do a great deal to improve the standards of living and the general well-being of all the countries.

"The threat of communism is still great. Any worsening of the standard of living — of which there are indications—will heighten that danger."

Kroll stoutly maintained that international relations have become something more than negotiations between top-hated, stripe-pants diplomats. Some of the best diplomacy now being practiced, he claimed, lies in the interchange of union officials and members.

"Actually more mutual understanding and more mutual aid are achieved that way," he said, "than in following formal protocol. It's a two-way deal: they learn from us and we learn from them.

"But these interchanges can't be on a Cook's Tour basis, with only the best shown. If they are, they miss their objective.

Full Picture

"Workers who come here from Europe or who go to European countries from here have to have a full and complete picture of the country they visit, or they go home with an incomplete understanding.

"Some European union leaders have thought our contracts were reached simply by sitting down and talking, without realizing that often they are the result of long, bitter struggle."

Kroll said he found the influence of the labor movement greatest in Sweden, Great Britain and Israel.

"There's something significant in this," he said, "for these are the countries with the greatest stability—with no unemployment and budgets balanced they are farthest along the road to recovery. It's an illustration of the concrete effect of the contribution the labor movement can make to any country."

The crying need of both the United States and Europe, he said, is "more labor men to make themselves familiar with the situations in the different countries."

"The American labor movement," he declared, "should be given the chance to be of even greater service in Europe."

Union Shop Bill Will Get Bi-Partisan Support In House

A BI-PARTISAN move in the House to go along with the Senate in amending the Taft-Hartley Act to legalize more than 4000 union shop contracts recently questioned by the National Labor Relations Board, was announced last week.

Bills, containing substantially the same provisions as the Taft-Humphrey measure which unanimously passed the Senate, have been introduced in the House by Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) and Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.).

This means that in the House, as in the Senate, the amendment will have the backing of both liberal opponents of the Taft-Hartley Act, as well as supporters of the law.

McConnell is ranking Republican member of the House Labor Committee. Early passage by the House is expected.

The new bill would validate union shop elections and contracts dating from the 1947-49 period in which CIO national officers declined to sign Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits, pending a test of their constitutionality.

At the time, the NLRB had ruled that signing of the affidavits by officers of the parent federation was unnecessary. Recently, however, the Supreme Court held that a union was not fully in compliance with T.H unless the central body's officers also were in compliance.

The NLRB decisions in the Ford Canton case, which for a time threatened all CIO union shop agreements made during the 1947-49 period, was based on that decision. CIO attorneys criticized the ruling, however, as going far beyond the limits required by the court.

The new bill would also eliminate the need for holding any future elections to obtain the right to ask for union security in contracts.

Thousands of these elections have been held since Taft-Hartley was passed, at considerable expense to the government, and the unions have won all but a small handful by tremendous majorities.

In introducing his measure, Rabaut said that "This bill has been made necessary by the legal confusion resulting from self-reversing decisions by the National Labor Relations Board." The second NLRB decision held that the disputed elections were legal.

He added that experience has shown that union-shop elections have proven to be "mere formalities with the workers voting in favor of the union-shop in thousands of elections."

The practice is a needless drain on the limited resources of the NLRB, he pointed out.

Feinsinger New Head Of WSB

Nathan P. Feinsinger, one of the country's leading experts on labor-management problems, was sworn in last week as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. He has been a public member of the 18-man group. The Wisconsin Univ. professor succeeds George W. Taylor, the board's first chairman. Taylor, also an outstanding figure in the field, took the WSB post with the understanding that after the board had been organized he would return to his teaching post at the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

In another shift of WSB personnel, Tom Coman—a star reporter for the Bureau of National Affairs — was named as a public member to fill the vacancy created by Taylor's departure.

Coman has covered labor for the Associated Press and for the Daily Labor Reporter.

Knight Asks Unions To Aid Steel Scrap Drive

THE 16 MILLION members of organized labor have a "vital contribution" to make in the Iron and Steel Scrap Salvage Program, O. A. Knight, Deputy Administrator of the National Production Authority, has informed unions throughout the nation.

Knight, who is president of the CIO Oil Workers, last week addressed a letter to union presidents asking them to bring the urgent need for iron and steel scrap to the attention of the entire membership of the 70,000 local unions throughout the country.

"The support of the program by organized labor would be of the greatest value," Knight pointed out.

Knight said that the consumption of iron and steel scrap by mills and foundries in connection with the defense program has exceeded expectations, and unless new supplies are found immediately vital defense production may have to be curtailed.

He warned that the nation "cannot afford" any loss in production because of a lack of scrap.

NPA is conducting a special program to discover and recover the unused quantities of iron and steel scrap.

Knight said that the railroad, steel and petroleum industries have set up industry salvage committees, and that in-plant salvage committees have also been established in a number of firms. Scrap mobilization committees have also been organized in industrial communities.

"It is in this connection that the cooperation of local union members can be so helpful," Knight wrote.

"The cooperation of the local union members with any request for their individual assistance from community scrap mobilization committees and from in-plant salvage committees in the firms where they are employed is of the greatest importance."

Miss Lenroot Given FSA's Highest Honor

Katherine F. Lenroot, retiring chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency, last week received the agency's highest honor, the distinguished service award.

Miss Lenroot was chief for 17 of the 36 years she served in the bureau. From 1948 to her retirement she administered the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In 1945 she was adviser to U. S. delegates at the International Labor Conference.

Action Asked Of Truman On Joblessness

THE Philadelphia CIO Council last week complained to President Truman that the promise of defense and manpower officials to take steps to end unemployment in that city and the surrounding area have not been kept.

Fifteen thousand of a total of 80,000 CIO members in the City of Brotherly Love are without jobs, Council Pres. Henry Shipherd wrote President Truman. Unemployment is growing in radio and television, the textile, auto and men's clothing industries.

The letter requested that Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's office call a conference of government, industry and labor leaders of the affected industries in the Philadelphia area.

"Our people are confused, discouraged, and angry because of the continued stories which they read about defense contracts, shortage of labor, and full employment," Shipherd wrote.

"They see new factories being built while their shops and mills are standing idle.

"They are faced with the steadily rising cost of living which, coupled with their lack of jobs, makes them feel that nobody in Washington is thinking or planning for their future and the future of their country.

"When we were in Washington we were told by your top defense and mobilization officials that they would arrange for a meeting in Philadelphia of the leaders of business, industry and labor who are most affected by this unemployment, and that they would personally come to this meeting and help us work out a solution to our problems.

"That was nearly three months ago, and in spite of repeated follow-ups on our part no one in Washington seems to care about what happens in Philadelphia."

FIRST CONTRACT between Phelps-Dodge Refining Corp., Laurel Hill, L. I., and new CIO Steelworkers local was negotiated by this group. Seated (l. to r.) are, Vice Pres. J. B. Dyer of the company, Pres. Edward Murphy of the local, and Intl. Rep. Jack Hurvich of Steelworkers; standing, H. Barkell, plant manager, W. Hill, company attorney, and Louis Colon, Chester Rewers, William Jones and George Garwoll, union committee members. The workers in the plant were formerly represented by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who were ousted from the CIO because of Communist domination.

Taft Law Firm's Strategy & Strings Fail To Lick TWUA

By GERVASE N. LOVE

OLD-TIMERS in the CIO Textile Workers in Indiana are doing a lot of wondering these days. They can't believe that what they've just gone through actually happened, even though it's all there in the records, down in black and white.

Seems the TWUA started to organize the Sperry Rubber & Plastics Co. in Brookville, Ind., a few miles from Cincinnati, O., early this year. The company didn't like the idea.

At any rate, it consulted its lawyers. It buys its legal advice from the firm of Taft, Stettinus & Hollister, of Cincinnati. In it are members of the family of a certain Republican U. S. Senator who sired a bill in Congress designed to let employers squeeze out of situations like this. The name is Taft.

Well, Messrs. Taft, Stettinus & Hollister took a quick peek into the book of employer experiences under the law referred to above. (There's no secret about it—it's the Taft-Hartley Act.)

They found that a lot of bosses got rid of unions by demanding elections before organizing campaigns had gone far enough to produce results. So on June 5, they filed on behalf of the company a petition with the National Labor Relations Board asking for an election.

They must have greased the petition with jet plane fuel. At any rate the NLRB broke all records for Franklin County, Ind., by calling a conference of the parties on June 26—just 16 days later.

Then somebody—it couldn't have been Sen. Taft, of course—must have touched a match to the jet fuel. Zip-pp—just like that—and an election was held on July 13, just 38 days after the petition was filed.

That broke all records not only for Franklin County, but, so far as is known, for the universe.

The technique sort of slapped back in the faces of Messrs. Sperry, Taft, Stettinus & Hollister. The TWUA won the election.

"The union can't help wondering," observed Ralph Cline, TWUA regional director, "if there is any connection between the fact that a majority voted for TWUA and the fact that it took 32 days for the NLRB to issue a certification after an election held 38 days from the date of filing."

One of the things that makes the union wonder is the status of its petition for an election at the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. plant in Indianapolis, Ind. The TWUA represents the employes of most other plants of this nationwide company.

AFTER an organizing campaign in Indianapolis, it filed a petition for an election on Apr. 7, practically two months before the company filed the Sperry petition.

The first conference was held July 26. This was 110 days after the petition filed. The company wouldn't consent to an election. Now, more than a month later, the NLRB hasn't even set a date for a formal hearing.

The reader is invited to make his own deductions.

Rubber Wins 13c At Goodyear

The CIO Rubber Workers have signed a new contract with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., providing a 13c an hour wage increase for 30,000 workers in 10 plants of the company.

The agreement provides for the same pay boost negotiated by the union with the other members of the Big Four in the rubber industry—Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone. Eight cents of the raise must be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

About 16,000 Akron, O., Goodyear workers are covered, plus others in plants in St. Mary's, O.; Topeka, Kan.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Windsor, Vt.; Jackson, Mich.; Gadsden, Ala.; Lincoln, Neb.; New Bedford, Mass., and Muncie, Ind.

A full union shop was won at Goodyear last year.

West German Papers May Get U. S. Aid

West German newspapers may get financial assistance from a special Marshall Plan fund, the U. S. High Commissioner announced. The fund, set up to "promote the independence of democratic newspapers" in the western zone, was built from German marks received from the sale of Marshall Plan goods.

New Court Action Asked In Cicero

Contempt proceedings against Cicero, Ill., officials for allegedly "failing and refusing" to protect the family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., Chicago Negro, when they moved into a Cicero apartment last July 10, have been started.

Charging the officials "aided or abetted a mob" to destroy all furniture and personal belongings of the Clark family, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have filed a petition with Federal Judge William J. Campbell, Chicago.

A court order last June enjoined the police chief and other Cicero officials from depriving the Clark family of their rights as citizens. Police allegedly interfered June 8 when the family first tried to move into the apartment.

Off, On; Then Off, On Again Off Again, Finally On Again

The Liberty ship Westchester is someplace at sea, with a slightly dizzy wiper among the CIO Maritime Union members making up her crew.

On the previous voyage the wiper had considerable trouble with the chief engineer. When the vessel docked in Philadelphia, the case was called to the attention of the Coast Guard and the offending chief was removed, according to the Pilot, official NMU organ.

Then the captain fired the wiper. The NMU port patrolman went to work and had him reinstated the next day. The day after that, the skipper fired the man again. And the day after THAT, the port patrolman won his reinstatement.

Hard as it is to believe, the wiper was fired for the third time on the next day. The patrolman went into his routine again and once more had him reinstated a day later.

He also rather pointedly reminded the captain that his ship might be held up in port. That worked, and the Westchester, which is operated by the Three Oceans Steamship Co., finally sailed with the wiper on the job.

"We are happy here," wrote Acting Agent John Kadash to the Pilot, "that the ship did not spend a week longer in port. We are certain that if it had, the wiper would have been fired three times more!"

More Taxes Likely On Low Incomes

AFTER giving favored treatment to individuals with big incomes and paring sharply the corporation taxes proposed by the House, the Senate Finance Committee last week began frantically to try to make up for these cuts in tax revenue.

Its first move was an open effort to shift more of the burden upon the lower and middle income segments of the population.

It also voted to bring mutual savings, and building and loan associations under the corporation tax provisions for the first time, and to tax hundreds of cooperatives which also have been exempt.

The latter action was immediately denounced by Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

He said that it would impose "discriminatory" taxes on cooperatives and treat as business profits the savings which members achieve through "group action."

Brannan said that the committee's action, as it affected farm cooperatives, would reverse a 30-year government policy of "encouraging business cooperation among farmers."

He added that the decision was a victory for the National Tax Equality Association, which has long pressed Congress to tax co-ops.

An estimated 6000 building and loan associations and more than 600 mutual savings banks would be affected, as well as about half of the farm and consumer cooperatives.

Committee staff experts estimated that the total of taxes that co-ops would have to pay would amount to between $15 and $20 million. They set the tax yield from mutual savings banks at about $63 million and that from building and loan associations at about $65 million.

The total raised by imposing this additional tax burden upon the more moderate income families which make up the bulk of the membership of the three kinds of organizations affected might amount to as much as $145 million.

Why Sen. Frear Was Absent

Sen. Frear (D. Del.), who was listed by The CIO News on July 23 as one of 10 members of the Senate Finance Committee who did not appear when CIO tax testimony was presented, definitely must be excused, it was learned last week.

Lacey G. Wilson, the Senator's legislative assistant, said that conflicting duties as a member of the Senate Banking Committee, which was meeting at the same time, prevented Frear's appearance.

He added that Frear had personally instructed him to attend the hearing as an observer, to obtain copies of the CIO statement submitted, and to report any remarks or questions by the Senators during or following the presentation. This he did.

No word of protest has been received from any of the nine other Senators reported absent.

Foe Of Drive To Organize Cops Quits

NEW YORK City's Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath—outspoken opponent of the city's policemens' efforts to join the CIO Transport Workers—resigned last week.

Announcement of the resignation by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri followed TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill's demand is that McGrath quit because he is a director of a large New York banking institution.

Quill pointed out that the City Charter forbids city department heads to engage in "any other occupation, profession or employment."

Despite some fancy footwork by McGrath and the Mayor, designed to convey the impression that the former had considered resigning his $25,000-a-year post for some time previous, the move was looked upon as a victory for Quill in his efforts to organize the city's 19,000 policemen.

McGrath, whose resignation will be effective Sept. 15, said he had never intended to stay on his job for four years anyway and that "with four growing daughters to provide for," he felt he should not prolong his stay.

Earlier this month, on the same day TWU issued a charter to a policemen's local, Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan issued an order prohibiting police officers from joining labor unions.

The men were ordered to withdraw applications for membership in any union "now in existence or hereafter to be formed." Violators of the order were threatened with disciplinary action.

McGrath subsequently argued in court against an attempt by TWU to restrain Monaghan from disciplining policemen who joined the union.

After the Mayor announced McGrath's resignation, Quill issued a statement congratulating him "on his great public service in so promptly purging your administration of this agent of banks and big real estate interests."

"Now that he has gone, we can hope for the restoration of the excellent labor relations policies of the O'Dwyer Administration which Mayor Impellitteri himself helped to create back in 1947," Quill declared.

NMU, ARA Ask 'Inequity' Raise

Two CIO unions—the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association, last week asked the Wage Stabilization Board to use its "inequity regulation" to approve wage increases over the board's 10% wage formula.

Spokesmen for the unions, with members on the East, West and Gulf Coasts, said the regulations applied because wages in the maritime industry have lagged behind those in other industries.

With the CIO Marine Engineers, they negotiated a contract last December with the major shipping companies for an 8% wage boost which, on top of a 6% increase in December 1950, would yield a 15% raise since January 1950.

The board has attempted to keep increases since that date at 10% except in unusual circumstances such as inequities.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER'S assistant, Brother R. J. Thomas, is now in Schenectady, N. Y., assisting the IUE-CIO in its campaign in the General Electric plant there. I wish the IUE every success in this campaign, and I want everyone to render every possible support to bring the workers of GE an improvement in their working conditions and a higher standard of living. I am calling upon all our regional directors, field representative, councils and CIO members everywhere now, more than ever, to get out and build our great CIO by bringing into the "fold" more and more new members. The CIO was born out of a great need and necessity. It has and is meeting the needs of the American workers.

Allan Haywood

There are those people who would like to destroy the CIO. The recent action of certain people in breaking up labor's unity has put us back. Despite the forces working against the CIO, we must continue on and build an even greater organization, an organization that will continue toward its goal of human betterment.

The Lithographers in recent weeks have won eight representation elections in the following New York plants: Borden's Independent Blue Print Co. Carmen Associates, C. E. Sheppard, Hudson Offset, Mel Art, Terwilliger Co., and Teitelbaum Co.

Sub-Reg. Dir. John Strobel reports that the CIO won two representation elections in Rochester, N. Y. At Carhart Service, Inc., the vote was 9 CIO, 4 against; At Camera Art Co., Inc., the vote was 79 CIO, 6 against.

Director William F. Donovan of Dist. 28, CIO Steelworkers, announces two more union shop elections in Akron, O., which have been won recently as follows: Adamson United Co., eligible 161, for 100, against 11; Enterprise Manufacturing Co., eligible 455, for 242, against 46. Rep. Oliver Lee was in charge of the campaigns.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers have been recognized by the Dummy Manufacturing Co., Midkiff, W. Va., without an election. Intl. Rep. Lou Koletka handled the organizing.

REG. DIR. Michael Mann reports that in a representation election at the Sterling Bolt Co., Chicago, Ill., the workers voted in favor of the Steelworkers by a count of 89 to 9 for IAM, 14 no union, with 128 eligible.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports a union shop election at the Gates Rubber Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo., with CIO Rubber Workers Local 154, 2788 votes for the union shop and 102 against.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a clean sweep victory in a representation election at the Douglas Aircraft Co., Tulsa, Okla. The results were as follows: Maintenance and Production Unit UAW 415, IAM-AFL 271, no union 61; Power Unit Operating Engineers UAW 15, AFL 1; Electrical Unit, UAW 19, IBEW 8, IAM 3. Intl. Rep. H. A. Moon was in charge of the campaign.

A. F. Hartung, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: American Excelsior Corp., Donaldson, Ark., eligible 41, IWA 32, no union 7; Hill-Clarke-Francis, Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont., eligible 160, IWA 77, no union 61; Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., eligible 320, IWA 170, AFL 124, spoiled 4. Dir. H. Landon Ladd and Organizers Charles Morton and J. M. Bedard worked on this latter plant, which had been under contract with the AFL for six years.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board granted certification to the IWA-CIO on behalf of the employes of the John C. Mundel Co., Elora, Ont., and Hespeler-St. Mary's Wood Specialties, Ltd. Hespeler, Ont. Organizer Jack Horan was in charge of organization in both plants. The results of two union authorization elections are as follows: Western Wood Products, Lebanon, Ore., eligible 20, for 16, against 4; McCallie Brother Logging, Sweet Home, Ore., for 27, against 4.

Martin Wagner, president of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, reports winning overwhelming victories in three units of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, N. Y. Employes in the largest unit voted 613 for Gas, Coke, to 12 for no union. The UGCCW won the smaller units by votes of 6-0 and 7-0. Jack Curran, director, Dist. 3, was in charge of the campaign. The union has also been certified as bargaining agent for the Canadian Canners, Ltd., Strathroy, Ont., and Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Walkersville, Ont.

REG. DIR. James Leary reports that Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won a run-off representation election at the Carthage Marble Works, Carthage, Mo., by a vote of eligible 254, UGCCW 121, AFL 96, Intl. Rep. Ira Williams was in charge of the organizational work.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a representation election at the Hemingway Corp., Waterbury, Conn., by a vote of eligible 162, UPA 101, no union 44, void 2.

Martin Grayson, Secretary-treasurer of the CIO Lithographers, reports that in a representation election at the Gregory Co., Buffalo, N. Y., the vote was unanimous in favor of the Lithographers.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports a victory for the Steelworkers at the Sporall Manufacturing Co. Inglewood, Calif. The ballot count showed 31 votes for the USA and 6 against.

Charles J. Smith, district director, reports another win for the Steelworkers in California. In a representation election at the Quality Foundry, Los Angeles, the USA was victorious by more than a 2 to 1 margin.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports a smashing victory for LIU 1747 in Portland, Org. Winning by a 14 to 1 margin in a union shop election at the Astoria Canneries, the final vote showed 846 in favor of union security, 59 against and 9 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports two CIO victories, one in Orgeon and the other in Seattle, Wash. The win in Oregon was in Astoria, where the CIO defeated the ILWU in a representation election. The results showed 789 votes for the CIO, 291 for the ILWU, 2 for no union, 4 void and 74 challenged out of 1648 eligible.

In another representation election, at the Keller Packing Company, in Washington, LIU Local No. 1765 won a unanimous decision with all 36 eligible voters casting their ballots for the CIO.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports a representation victory for the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Breakstone Cheese Co., Syracuse, N. Y. The ballot count showed a 36 to 8 victory over the AFL. The campaign was conducted by George Bouchard of the UPW.

The CIO Communications Workers report a representation win at the New Jersey Telephone Co. an independent company in northern New Jersey. The vote showed 64 ballots for CWA and 51 for no union. The election was only for the traffic department employes.

Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports a victory for the Rubber Workers at the Synthetic Rubber Co. in Louisville, Ky. In a representation election, the Rubber Workers polled 101, an independent union 56 and the AFL, the petitioners, only one vote. Andrew Thorpe, URW field representative, was in charge.

Hearing Aid Called 'Invisible' Isn't

The hearing aid that Telex, Inc., of Minneapolis, advertised as not visible when worn actually is.

So the Federal Trade Commission announced last week that the firm had agreed to discontinue advertising in such terms as "hear secretly," "hidden hearing," and "invisible hearing."

It also agreed not to advertise that the gold or silver in its hearing devices is greater than it actually is.

IUE Wins 7c More At Philco

The 12,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers at the Philco plant in Philadelphia will receive a 7c an hour increase as the result of an arbitration award.

The new increase, retroactive to June 18, added to the 2c won in April, gives Philco workers the same 9c package won from General Electric last March.

The arbitrator was William Simkin. Both IUE and Philco agreed to accept his decision.

Press Agents Pledge Health Insurance Aid

The National Assembly for the Advancement of Public Relations pledged an all-out campaign "to educate public opinion and mobilize public support for national health insurance," at at a meeting in Washington.

The Assembly said the American Medical Association was guilty of "deliberate falsification" when it describes President Truman's health insurance proposals as "socialistic."

CIO Members On Regional Wage Boards

NAMES of the CIO members of the 14 regional boards of the Wage Stabilization Board were made public last week. Alternate members will be named later. The CIO members:

Boston—Felix Damore, Textile Workers Union of America, Worcester, Mass., and Martin J. Walsh, United Steelworkers of America, Boston.

New York — Benjamin Weiss Clothing Workers, and Patrick McGrath, Utility Workers, both of New York.

Philadelphia—Fred Skiles, USA, Pittsburgh, and Harry Block, Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, Philadelphia.

Richmond — Harold Marthenke, TWUA, Atlanta, Ga., and David Neish, IUE, Richmond.

Atlanta — R. H. Lawrence, TWUA, and S. E. Sims, Communications Workers of America, both of Atlanta.

Cleveland—Paul Miley, United Auto Workers, Cleveland, and Rex C. Murray, Rubber Workers, Akron, O.

Detroit—Earl Reynolds, UAW, and William J. Fagan, USA, both of Detroit.

Chicago—Sam Evett, USA, East Chicago, Ind., and John Bartee, UAW, Indianapolis, Ind.

Minneapolis — Glen Chinander, United Packinghouse Workers, St. Paul, and Robert I. Wishart, IUE, Minneapolis.

Kansas City, Mo.—Luther Slinkard, UAW, Kansas City, Mo., and George Paulson, UPWA, Kansas City, Kan.

Dallas, Tex.—George W. Cansler, Oil Workers Intl. Union, Pasenda, Tex., and Erwin D. Cotter, CWA, Dallas.

Denver—Arnold Campo, USA, Oakland, Calif., and M. Phyl Poulson, OWIU, Salt Lake City, Utah.

San Francisco—Robert E. Harris, URWA, Garvey, Calif.

Seattle — Douglas Chisholm, CWA, Seattle, and Kenneth Johnson, Woodworkers, Aberdeen, Wash.

UOPWA Defeat Seen At Boston

The CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee has its sights set on Boston, Mass., where an election is scheduled this month at the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Boston Mutual is the last stronghold of the United Office and Professional Workers, expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination.

IAWOC spokesmen predict an overwhelming defeat for UOPWA which will appear on the ballot under the name of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers. The expected defeat will practically wipe the DPO out of the insurance field, formerly its major territory, they say.

IAWOC recently negotiated a contract with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. covering 6100 insurance agents in 24 states and the District of Columbia. DPO was defeated in a National Labor Relations Board election last May.

Truman Spurned

Congress Deaf To Better Controls Plea

DESPITE new signs that another inflationary spiral has already begun under the weakened Defense Production Act, Congress seems bored by the President's plea for repeal of three of the worst "booby trap" provisions in the new law.

Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), author of one of the sections bitterly attacked by the President, and other members of his party launched a political attack as their answer to Truman's request.

Chairman Maybank (D. S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee said flatly that Congress will not repeal the ban on livestock slaughter quotas — one of the President's main requests.

Maybank, who had sponsored an amendment to repeal the ban, referred to the issue as "just a row between the big and little packers." The lower House was away on vacation.

In reversing his earlier stand, Maybank did not point out—as he had done before—that the ban was leading to a rapid growth in black market operations.

Nor did he mention that the little packers involved in "just a row" have reported that they are being forced out of business because of their inability to obtain cattle in competition with the big operators.

The facts in the case, however, were brought to the attention of the public by statements from two widely different sources:

1. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned that cattle rustling was rampant and probably would pick up as the result of the new controls law.

He said that his agents had rounded up 27 rustlers and recovered $13,000 worth of cattle, despite the fact that the FBI could operate only in cases crossing state lines. This was but a portion of the thieving detected.

2. The American Meat Institute in Chicago said that, for the 12th straight week, the nation's "normal beef business registered severe dislocation."

The AMI said that 95 leading beef producing plants were able to buy only 68% of the cattle they did in the same week last year, despite this year's record production.

Hoover said that it was likely that the black market would increase cattle rustling.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Stabilization, helpless to hold the line on the cost of beef under the new act, last week told the meat industry that it could increase wholesale price ceilings to absorb higher freight charges which went into effect Aug. 28.

OPS officials predicted that they would have to raise retail prices 1 or 2c a pound within the next few weeks.

While beef was the first major commodity to increase in price because of the new freight charges, similar increases are expected to come soon right down the line on all other products sold in interstate commerce.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston last week warned consumers that they must prepare for a new inflationary spiral this winter, which will push the cost-of-living above the extra $350 paid so far this year by the average family.

Forecasts of a coming shortage of consumer goods which will contribute to inflationary pressures in the months ahead were underscored by a report of the Federal Reserve Board last week. The board said industrial production in the U. S. during July had slumped to the lowest point since last September.

The OPS also reported last week that its enforcement agents had discovered many violations by retail stores, restaurants and other eating places of its regulations requiring the filing of statements of base period prices.

Prices Reach All-Time High Second Time In 3 Months

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hit an all-time high on July 15 for the second time in three months.

It reached a peak of 185.5 of 1935-39 average prices of the articles and services which are purchased by workers. This was three-tenths of a point higher than on June 15, and one-tenth of a point higher than the previous top on May 15.

The increase meant a 1c an hour wage increase for approximately one million CIO Auto Workers. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said they would be "far better off with a real roll back in prices." See how the prices climbed:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	184.4	Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5

Democracy At Stake, PAC Rally Told

REV. VINCENT J. O'CONNELL, labor mediator and professor at Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La., told a recent CIO Political Action Committee rally at Shreveport, La., that "Americans must fight to preserve their representative form of government against the onslaughts of dictatorial powers."

"The two things human beings will resist because they are human beings are dictatorship and economic suppression," he declared.

He drew on his experience as a student in Europe during the 1930's in stating that Europeans followed Hitler and Mussolini because they were dissatisfied with their economic status.

"The thing I fear most," he said, "is the mass, which is different from the people in that it can be controlled with little effort. People learn to think for themselves and to make their own decisions."

Americans must fight in Korea to "guard against a Communist set-up in this country," he declared.

Victor Bussie, vice president of the State AFL and chairman of the Shreveport United Labor Policy Committee, called for unity among labor factions on the local and state levels, stating that such organization "will be accomplished in the near future."

Other rally speakers were L. A. L'Hoste, director of the State CIO-PAC, and Roger L. Travis, president of CIO Communications Workers Local 3411.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5022	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Hearings now on before House Judiciary Com., pending in Senate Judiciary Com.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

From U.S.

$7 Million Gets Firm $46 Million

INSTEAD of a three-way split, there may soon be a four-way "take" by the monopolies controlling the aluminum industry.

The Defense Production Administration last week announced that it would approve a special loan of $46 million to the Harvey Machine Co., Inc., of Los Angeles, to help it build two big aluminum plants in the states of Montana and Washington.

In theory, the government help is being rendered to break a monopoly and help step up aluminum production, which is far from adequate since only three big producers exist.

The present producers have succeeded in holding back productive capacity to make their monopoly secure and keep prices high. The government has long wanted a fourth firm in the field.

The firm allotted $46 million in government aid, however, is, as was to be expected, one of the biggest of big business.

Harvey's has several divisions, working in brass, steel and aluminum building parts and supplies.

Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers rates the firm AAAA. You can't go any bigger in the Thomas classification.

Moreover, to get the loan Harvey will put up a mere $3½ million of its own, and sell another $3½ million worth of stock to some 1500 independent aluminum fabricators across the nation. In other words, $7 million in capital will get it $46 additional from the government.

ONE GOOD feature of the plan is that Harvey's stockholders would have first call on aluminum ingots produced by the new plants.

The DPA also announced last week that 109 additional firms had been granted special tax amortization concessions totalling nearly $137 million. These grants —again averaging more than $1 million each—were said to have been processed "just prior" to the 60-day freeze on the tax write-off program.

The biggest concession on the list went to Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corp., which was allowed to a 70% write-off on $15½ million.

Another last-minute action by DPA revised previous certificates permitting General Motors to write off 50% to 60% of more than $68½ million on a new plant at Flint. The revision was upward in GM's favor, of course. Now it can write off 75%.

The American taxpayers will foot the bill.

Union Singer To Give Another Radio Show

Joe Glazer—the union song man—will offer another program of worker and folk songs during the CIO broadcast over ABC network on Saturday night, Sept. 8. The program is heard at 6:45 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time.

It will be Glazer's third and final appearance on the CIO series. Glazer's guitar and informal singing have made the program highly popular throughout the country.

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Controls Law Stymies Efforts To Hold Back New Price Spiral

(See Story, Page 3)

IUE Is Set To Wallop UE Again

IUE IS POISED to defeat UE in an election Sept. 14 at the General Electric Co. plant in Schenectady.

In the photo at the right, workers are cheering the victory of the CIO Electrical Workers over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers at GE's Lynn River and Everett Works at Lynn, Mass.

This was the second IUE victory in Lynn, the workers having chosen IUE over the UE in May, 1950, at Lynn plants.

Prospects are bright for an IUE victory at Schenectady. An IUE-sponsored Labor Day rally was attended by 15,000 persons; 19,000 workers will vote in the election.

Brewery Workers Win $102,600 In Back Pay

It was a long time coming, but 739 members of the Brewery Workers Local 9 have now collected from the Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee the back pay they have been fighting for since October, 1949—$102,600 worth of it.

The dispute started when the company violated the seniority clause of the contract by cutting down the length of the work week. The victory was won in arbitration, and payment followed weeks of joint calculating by union and company.

Local 9 members were glad to get the money, but felt the fact that the company was forced to live up to the contract was more important. Story on Page 2.

Proposed T-H Change Boon For Unfair Boss

A proposed amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which would permit union shop contracts in the building industry without the need of representation elections would play into the hands of unfair employers, the CIO warned last week.

The measure would prevent bosses who enter into "back-door" and "sweetheart" deals from being challenged by legitimate organizations representing the majority.

Testifying before the Senate Labor-Management Subcommittee, Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers said that the bill would do this by eliminating any requirement that the union be adequately representative of the workers involved. Story on Page 2.

CIO Fights Proposed Device To Aid 'Sweetheart' Pacts

THE CIO LAST week opposed a proposed amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which would permit union shop contracts in the building and construction industry without the need of representation elections.

The measure also provided that non-union workers employed by a contractor with a union shop contract be required to join the union within seven days, instead of the 30 days required in other industries.

The CIO's opposition was registered before the Senate Labor-Management Relations Sub-committee by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, and David Feller, assistant CIO general counsel. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn) is the sub-committee chairman.

It was directed not so much against the principle of the measure as it was against the bill in its present form, McDonald made clear.

"In its present form," he said, "it will not accomplish fully the objectives which the testimony in support of the bill indicate are desired. On the other hand, it may have some results which are far beyond the intentions of those who support the bill, results which, I may add, we believe to be highly undesirable."

He explained:

"The effect of the bill as it is now would be to protect 'backdoor' and 'sweetheart' deals against challenges from employes and from organizations which legitimately desire to represent the employes.

"The bill accomplishes this by eliminating any requirement of any nature that the union which enters into such an arrangement with an employer be adequately representative of the men involved."

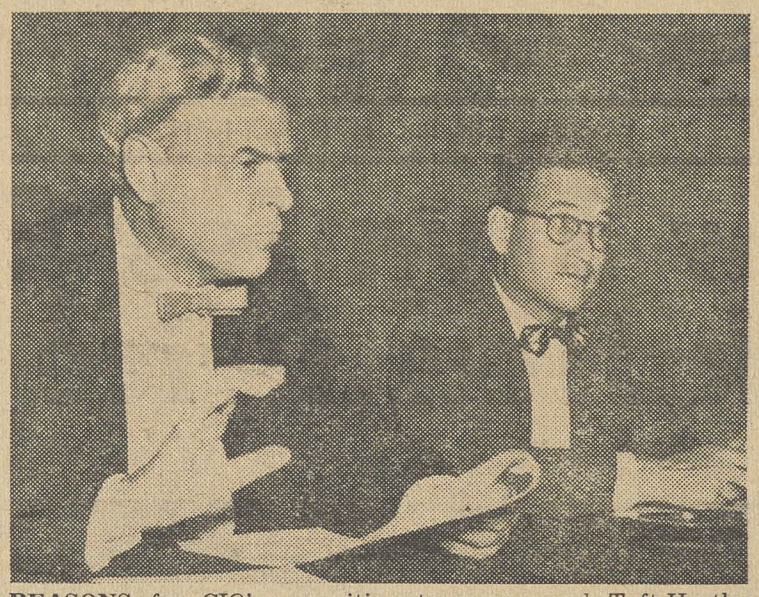
AS AN EXAMPLE of the abuse which can occur as a result of a total exemption from the requirement that the union actually represent the workers, McDonald cited the difficulties of the CIO Marine Engineers, currently striking against the Isthmian Steamship Co.

He told the subcommittee that the MEBA has been bargaining agent for the line's engineers for 15 years, "and there never has been any serious doubt that it is the union which the men desire to represent them." They are excluded from coverage by the Wagner Act because they are regarded as supervisors under T-H.

He recalled that the union, unable to win for Isthmian employes the same wage and working standards agreed to by other companies under MEBA contract, was forced to strike.

Among other devices "both legal and illegal," the company used to break the strike, he said, was the signing of a backdoor agreement with an affiliate of the AFL Seafarers Union, which does not represent the marine engineers employed by the firm, and "which has repeatedly lost elections conducted among the employes."

Problems of the maritime and construction industries are similar, McDonald maintained, with the workers holding successive short term jobs under a variety of particular employers.



REASONS for CIO's opposition to a proposed Taft-Hartley amendment are voiced to the Senate Labor-Management Subcommittee by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and David Feller, assistant CIO general counsel.

"The necessity for relief from the unworkable restrictions of the Taft-Hartley Act exists in the same measure in both industries," he said.

"In both cases, care must be taken that we do not, in removing the Taft-Hartley restrictions, also eliminate the salutary and wholesome standards of the Wagner Act."

MCDONALD, as a Steelworker, expressed concern because the bill now would permit contracts covering types of work which while technically building work, normally do not come under the jurisdiction of building trades unions, and with respect to which such unions have no membership.

"I am referring," he explained, "to construction work which often takes place in industrial plants and which may be and often is performed by the permanent employes of those plants."

Humphrey broke in to recall that AFL witnesses, when testifying, said they had no intention of the bill applying to maintenance and repair work.

"That testimony was given before dissolution of the United Labor Policy Committee," McDonald rejoined.

He explained that in some industrial plants, including steel, CIO unions represent both production and maintenance employes. In some instances the steel company itself does even major maintenance jobs, such as relining of blast furnaces, with its own employes.

In others it lets out the work to an outside contractor. But in such cases, McDonald said, the union tries—and usually succeeds—in getting the steel company to employ its own maintenance men on the project, paying them itself, though they work beside the contractor's employes who may be AFL members.

Under the proposed amendment, he went on, "it might be possible for the building trades unions to insist that an outside contractor refuse to accept a job unless all the work is to be performed by his employes."

The principle difficulty in getting the proposed amendment into workable form, he and Feller said, is one of determining the proper bargaining unit. They recommended that it be determined on a labor area basis.

"What is desired," said McDonald, "is that in industries where there is intermittent employment by a tremendous number of large and small contractors and in which there is a constant interchange of labor between the various employers, the determination of whether a particular union is the proper representative to enter into a collective bargaining relationship with respect to a particular project should depend not on the desires of the employes on the job—who are not yet hired—but on the desires of the employes in the area generally or in the area from which working men are to be recruited . . .

"ALL THAT may be required, is a direction to the National Labor Relations Board to consider, as the appropriate unit, the labor area in which the contract is to be performed or from which the employes are to be recruited.

"If such a directive were accompanied by a provision permitting hiring exclusively through the union or through a union hiring hall, I think the purposes of the parties would be adequately served, the door would not be open to possible abuses and an unfortunate precedent in dealing with problems in other industries where similar problems exist would not be created."

Feller pleaded with the subcommittee to proceed with caution, in view of the fact that whatever law is passed—if any—will be regarded as a precedent.

Job Applicants Few; Firm Offers Pie

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. for some time has been advertising in the newspapers for file clerks, typists and stenographers to work in its Los Angeles, Cal., office.

Apparently there has been no great rush of applicants—because the company is now offering cocoanut cream pies as an added inducement.

The ad states that "the best cocoanut cream pie in town is served at our lunchroom." In smaller type, is added: "Some of the best jobs are at Pacific Mutual too."

In Milwaukee

Brewery Union Wins $102,600 In Back Pay

BACK PAY totalling $102,600 has been won from the Pabst Brewery at Milwaukee, Wis., by 739 members of Local 9 of the CIO Brewery Workers.

The case arose in October, 1949, when Pabst cut its work week from five to four days. This was in violation of the seniority clause of its contract with the Brewery Workers which directed that low-seniority men must be laid off instead of cutting below 40 hours the work week of high seniority men.

Controversy over the choice of an arbitrator delayed the case until the middle of last year when Prof. Charles Gregory of the Univ. of Virginia was named.

He issued a preliminary report on July 6, 1950, upholding the union's position. His formal decision finding for the union came on Sept. 11, 1950.

Pabst accepted the decision and issued a back-pay formula of its own. This was unsatisfactory to the union and the case was once more placed before Gregory. He ruled in April of this year that computations must be made jointly by the union and the company.

Payment was finally made on Aug. 28.

Island Groups Exempt From WSB Wage Rules

The Wage Stabilization Board has exempted wages, salaries and other compensation of workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from wage stabilization regulations.

Senate Meets For 8 Seconds, Sets New Mark For Inertia

The Senate Sept. 4 added another record to the 82nd Congress scoresheet for do-nothingness.

It met and recessed in eight seconds, the shortest short session in history.

The Constitution required the Senate to meet, but, in order to give the Senators an extra day after the Labor Day holiday, it was previously agreed that no business would be transacted.

Vice President Barkley called the Senate to order and immediately announced that it was in recess. Only a handful of members were present.

But, actually, the Senate adjourned before it met. The clock Barkley was looking at was running fast.

In the press gallery, where the clocks are checked by Western Union, the time was still several minutes before noon.

And the clock behind Barkley's desk, which he didn't notice in rapping the session to a close, said four minutes to 12 M.

Texas Loyalty Oath Ruled Partly Invalid

Part of the new Texas loyalty oath has been ruled unconstitutional by the State's Attorney General Price Daniel.

He declared Univ. of Texas employes do not have to swear they have not belonged to any Communist group in the last 10 years.

They must sign an oath saying they are not now members of the Communist Party or any Communist front group.

"And, by the way, Huntly, we've decided to take you off the Bourbon account and put you on the new mineral water campaign!"

Big Biz Scores Victory?

Johnston To Quit; Rift With Wilson Reported

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Eric Johnston has asked President Truman for permission to resign his job in the near future.

Unless the President makes so strong a plea for his continued service that he cannot turn it down, only the date of Johnston's departure remains to be decided.

There can be no doubt that Johnston's departure from the economic stabilization office will be a real blow to American consumers.

Although he is a former head of the Chamber of Commerce, Johnston has made an earnest effort to keep prices in check. He has strongly differed with the policies of the Chamber in his support of firm anti-inflation legislation.

When Johnston accepted the post of Economic Stabilizer, he was granted a leave of nine months from his regular job as head of the Motion Picture Producers Association. The fact that the period will be up Oct. 24 and no extension of his leave has been granted, led some reporters to set this date as the time of his departure.

JOHNSTON subsequently denied that any date, which he says must be at the President's rather than his own convenience, has been considered. He has not denied, however, that he plans to leave the government service as soon as possible.

The announcement of Johnston's plans has brought with it considerable speculation about the reasons. The most likely one seems to be his increasing difficulty in administering an effective price and wage control program under the supervision of the Office of Defense Mobilization, headed by Charles E. Wilson.

Although Johnston's aides deny that there is any personal rift between the two men, it is thought that Wilson's failure to delegate full powers to Johnston for the stabilization program may have been a factor in his decision.

Wilson appears to have been unwilling to delegate to a subordinate full stabilization powers, since they are now among the factors which condition his overall policy on defense mobilization.

Those who hold this viewpoint find confirmation of their belief in a report that, following Johnston's departure, Wilson plans to reorganize defense mobilization agencies to bring stabilization authority more completely within his own office.

SUCH a step, some believe, would represent another victory for big business. They point out that, unless prices are stabilized firmly and independently of materials controls, some smaller business operators could be frozen out without an actual denial of an allotment of material.

By simply permitting prices on such items to rise to a level where the big businesses could still buy them, but the little ones could not, the agents of the monopolies running the defense program would have still another way to freeze out small business from defense contracts.

Grave Vault Firm May Force Strike

The CIO Auto Workers say that the adamant attitude of the Clark Grave Vault Co. of Columbus, O., may force a strike.

Workers authorized a strike when the company refused to agree to a cost of living clause authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board. Union spokesmen also charged the company refused to count pay increases already granted in piece workers' basic pay.

UAW's demand for a clause in the contract which would permit the union to have a safety committee has also been refused by the company.

Clinkers In Controls Law Start Prices On New Spurt

By MILTON PLUMB

AS MILITARY production begins to go into high gear, material shortages are developing which will soon cut sharply into the output of civilian goods, the Defense Production Administration announced last week.

When the number of these consumer goods falls below the demand, the pressure for still higher prices will increase greatly.

Effective Oct. 1, the amount of steel allotted for refrigerators, washing machines, household appliances, television and radio sets, furniture and other products will be reduced from the present 78% to 58% of the pre-Korean use. Copper supplies will be cut to 54% and aluminum to 46%.

In announcing the cuts, Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann said that the last quarter of 1951 and perhaps all of 1952 "will be a serious time of shortages." He referred to the copper situation as "desperate" and said it is "quite possible" that some plants in the auto and other industries might have to shut down for the lack of copper.

THE Office of Price Stabilization last week was rushing through an order to permit general price increases ranging from about $80 to $250 at the retail level on new automobiles. Because of a provision in the new controls law guaranteeing retailers their pre-Korea markups, automobile dealers will be permitted to charge their customers the full factory increase plus 25%.

Automobiles will be the first major commodity to rise in price under what President Truman has called one of the "economic booby traps" of the price control law. However, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle said Sept. 6 in a speech at New Orleans that prices on numerous other items will have to be changed as the result of the new legislation.

"We just haven't been able to devise a program under the new act, which is an administrative monstrosity," DiSalle said.

'Sniff—sniff—anybody smell smoke?'

What he had in mind was obviously the red tape created by the inflationary provisions which Congress wrote into the new Defense Production Act.

The President has asked for repeal of the ban against slaughter quotas, of the provision guaranteedistributors their customary percentage margins over costs, of the Capehart amendment permitting manufacturers to include all direct and indirect costs in computing ceiling prices on individual items.

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson told Congress that the Capehart requirement was "unworkable" and "impossible to equitably administer." He said that the OPS would never be able to get from Congress enough money to hire the huge number of accountants to permit it to administer the law fairly.

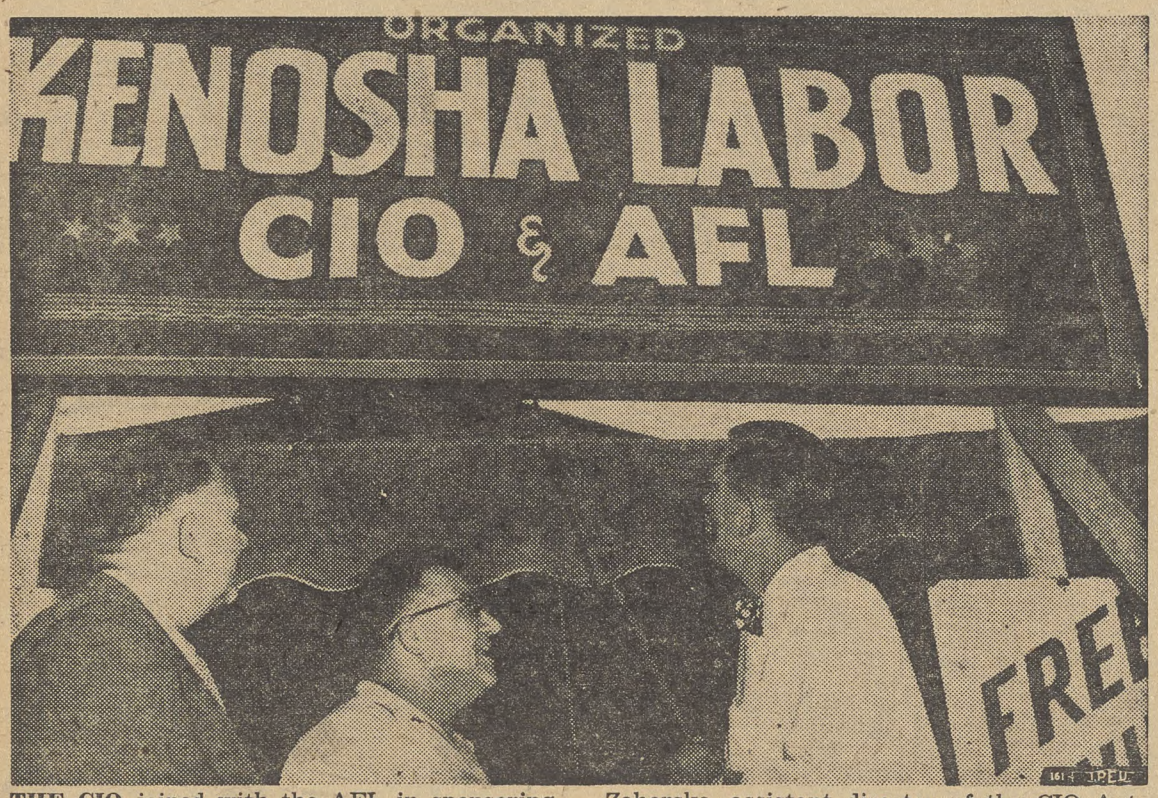
The Capehart amendment has stalled OPS plans to write dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for commodities to replace the formula price control system it temporarily adopted at the start of the program. This in itself has placed consumers at a real disadvantage.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings are much easier to enforce and the buyer does not have to have the seller's business data at hand and figure out a complex formula, as he now must, if he wishes to determine whether he is being charged the legal ceiling.

OPS officials are still trying to find some way of getting around the road block.

IN AN effort to let small slaughterers who have been unable to get sufficient cattle since the ban on slaughter quotas went into effect to remain in business, the OPS on Sept. 5 temporarily lifted the ceiling prices they can pay for cattle. Slaughterers unable to get 50% of the supply of cattle they handled in 1950 are exempted from compliance with the price regulation.

It was hoped that this exception might bring some of the cattle now going into the black market into the hands of the smaller dealers.



THE CIO joined with the AFL in sponsoring a labor tent at the recent Kenosha County Fair in Wisconsin. Admiring the sign at the entrance to the tent are (left to right) Frank Zahorske, assistant director of the CIO Auto Workers Region 10; Lee Wenszell, chairman of the joint committee, and George Hampel, Wisconsin AFL publicity director.

CWA Defeats AFL Union In Fifth Consecutive Election

THE CIO Communications Workers last week handed the AFL Electrical Workers their fifth consecutive licking in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

The latest victory beat back an attempt of the IBEW to raid the CWA in the traffic department of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. The vote: CWA-CIO 5948, IBEW-AFL 4001, no union 142, void 65, not voting 105.

The IBEW was beaten back although it had the strong support of the company, as it had in other recent contests among Bell subsidiaries.

The workers, most of whom are operators, were called into individual "captive audience" sessions with chief operators who told them the company preferred the AFL unit because it is more "sympathetic."

Illinois is regarded as the IBEW's most powerful stronghold. Its attempt to raid the CWA touched off a bitter campaign during which it made comparatively little headway.

The four previous elections in which the CWA beat the IBEW were:

Northwest Bell Telephone Co., operating in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa, where the CWA beat back another company-aided raid by a vote of 8236 to 5908.

Associated Telephone Co., in Southern California, CWA 2280, IBEW 769.

Two Western Electric Co. plants in Indianapolis, Ind., CWA 1905, IBEW 1722.

Texas Telephone Co., where the workers turned to the CWA from the IBEW and the tally was CWA 143, IBEW 6.

'Imposing' Confusion

Out at the recent Rocky Mountain CIO Summer School, CIO "students" complained that it's pretty difficult to figure out what's going on in Washington.

From our perch, here in the nation's capital, we can sympathize with the Rocky Mountain people.

Every time it seems that things are getting straightened out in our mind about what's going on in government, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio opens his mouth—and then all is confusion, again.

On Aug. 31, for example, the Senate was considering a proposal by liberal Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) that our aid to Europe under the ECA program be used in such fashion as to help competitive business enterprises, and to help the free labor unions of each country.

This is an eminently sound position. Monopoly cartels have strangled much of the European economy, and frozen practices of low output, high price and high profits. As a result, standards of living don't rise very high.

In France and Italy, in particular, the Communists gained control in the early post-war period of the largest labor federation in each country. With their policies dictated by the Kremlin, they menace the efforts of the free world to resist aggression and infiltration.

It was these conditions that Sen. Benton obviously had in mind. But to Taft, these are merely efforts to "reform" the world. So he opposed the Benton amendment—on grounds that it is a proposal for "imposing a Sherman anti-trust law in every country in Europe, and also a Taft-Hartley law."

Just what does Taft have in mind?

Does he feel we should do nothing to help competitive free enterprise and democratic free unions? Apparently so.

Does he feel that his Taft-Hartley law would hurt the unions of Europe (which indeed it would)—or does he feel somehow that a Taft-Hartley Act would help the unions of Europe—so he's against it?

Does Taft object to "imposing" a Taft-Hartley law on Europe, but favor imposing such a law on American workers? It looks that way.

Fortunately, despite the objections of the Ohio "statesman," Sen. Benton's amendment was passed by a good majority.

And, since Sen. Taft admits Taft-Hartley shouldn't be "imposed" on Europe, he should now take steps to stop "imposing" that law on American workers. In other words, repeal Taft-Hartley.

Time To Pass It

Those Congressmen who talk so frequently about "cutting government waste and expenditures" can practise what they preach by passing a bill to do away with the cumbersome union-security election machinery of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The law provides that before a union can even ask for maintenance-of-membership or the union shop, it must win a special election by an absolute majority. Thousands of these polls have been held, with millions of votes cast. Most of them have shown totals ranging upward of 90% in support of union security demands.

Uncle Sam can save himself a few million dollars if Congress will repeal the union shop election provision. A bill to do just that has already been passed by the Senate.

As yet the House Labor Committee—chairmanned by Rep. Barden (D. N.C.)—has not yet been called together to consider the bill. There can be no excuse for delay in acting on this bill—supported as it is by labor and wide sections of industry.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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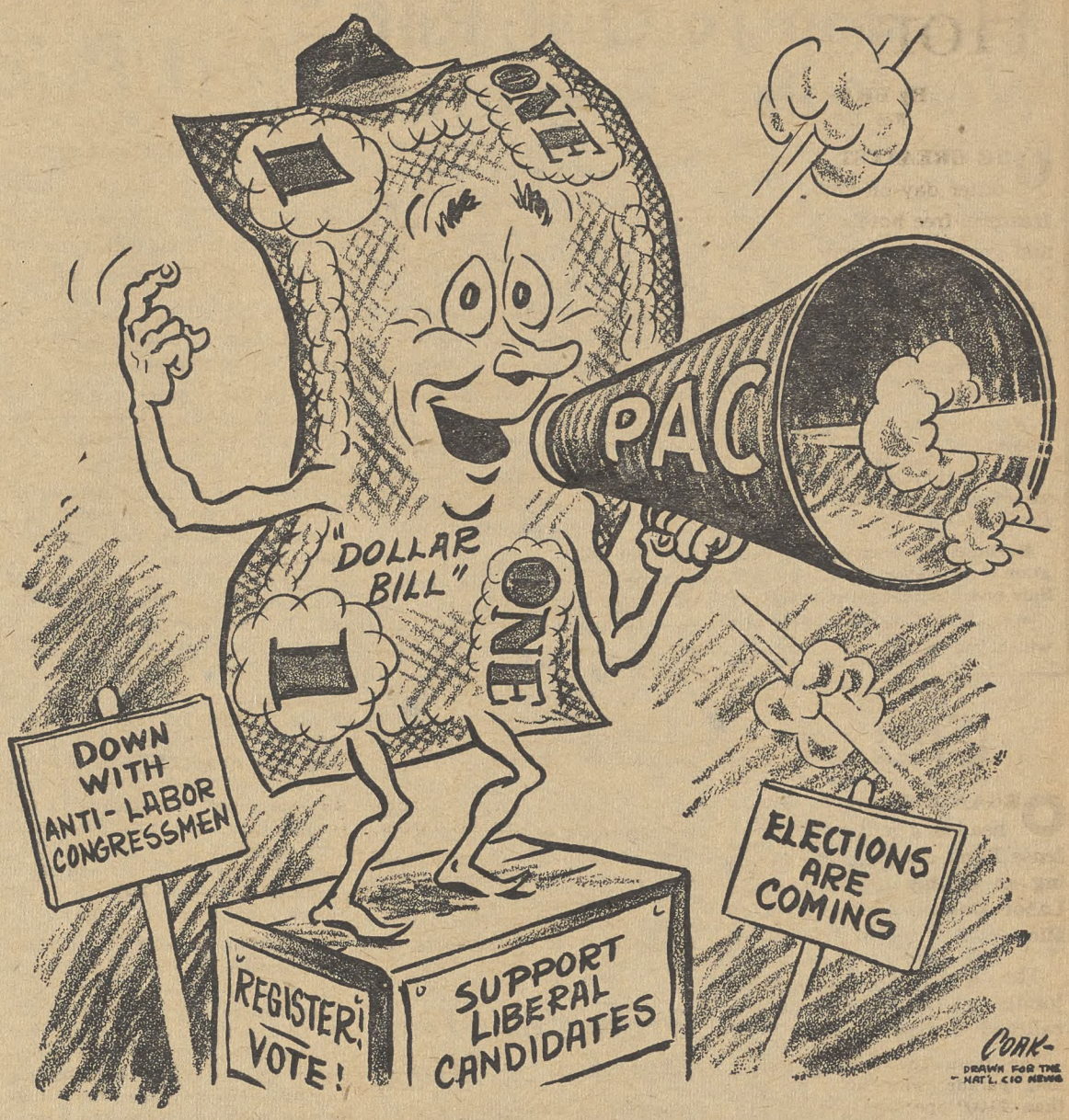
Let 'Dollar Bill' Speak For You!



15 Months In Korea

(Excerpts from a State Department pamphlet entitled "Guide to the UN in Korea").

THE FIRST year of the Korea conflict is now at an end. What has the U.N. accomplished during this year? Has this collective action been worth the sacrifice? What is gained by the policy of meeting the aggressor firmly, while at the same time trying to localize the conflict?

On April 11, 1951, President Truman once again voiced U. S. and UN objectives with these words:

"The question we have had to face is whether the Communist plan of conquest can be stopped without general war. Our Government and the United Nations believe that the best chance of stopping it without general war is to meet the attack in Korea and defeat it there . . .

"So far, by fighting a limited war in Korea, we have prevented aggression from succeeding and bringing on a general war. And the ability of the whole free world to resist Communist aggression has been greatly improved . . .

"In the meantime, I want to be clear about our military objective. We are fighting to resist an outrageous aggression in Korea. We are trying to keep the Korean conflict from spreading to other areas . . .

"That is our military objective—to repel attack and restore peace."

In some ways the limited-war concept is a new one. Its newness may account for the fact that many people have been honestly baffled by it. It becomes plain, however, if one remembers that the United Nations went into Korea to protect a free, independent nation from aggression. The UN idea was to stop that aggression and restore peace.

This is the heart of the UN policy.

For over a year the United Nations has struggled to put down an aggression, to keep it from spreading into a disastrous world war. If despite this effort war comes, it will be because the Communist rulers, as President Truman said, "want it to come."

"But this Nation and its allies," the President has said, "will not be responsible for its coming. We do not want to widen the conflict. We will use every effort to prevent that disaster. And in so doing we know that we are following the great principles of peace, freedom, and justice."

When its objectives in Korea have been achieved, the United Nations believes a monumental example will have been set to deter any other would-be aggressor. An extension of the Korean conflict would take the United Nations far afield of its objectives and might make all efforts to achieve a just settlement of the conflict, as it now stands, all but impossible. Worse, an extension of the conflict might bring on World War III.

Ambassador Austin, in a speech on April 30, 1951, summed up UN aims in Korea with these two sentences:

"Militarily, the objective is to repel the aggression and restore international peace and security in the area.

"Politically, the objective is to establish a unified, independent and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea."

THE UNITED NATIONS is determined that these objectives must and will be achieved. This fateful year of the Korean conflict has already brought forth a notable list of accomplishments. In the same April 30 speech, Ambassador Austin outlined them thus:

"The Korean conflict has unmasked the Soviet's phony world-wide 'peace' offensive.

"It has exposed the Soviet designs for conquest on the Korean pattern.

"The Korean conflict has rallied the first collective force and action behind United Nations principles.

"It has stimulated the United Nations to develop new machinery and better methods for meeting future threats.

"It has brought the free world to a new peak of unity in the United Nations.

"But, most important of all:
"The Korean conflict has alerted people all over the world to the imminent dangers of Soviet aggression.

"It has strengthened the will of nations to stand together and resist aggression.

"It has aroused the free peoples to the necessity of mobilizing their strength for defense, and may thus have saved civilization . . ."

Mr. Hoover Please Note

Honor Not Exclusive Property Of Business

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

OUR GREATEST living ex-president teed off the other day on "five percenters, mink coats, deep freezers, free hotels, favoritism in government loans and government contracts."

He was bemoaning the "flight from honor" in public life, and although he noted that "honor is not the exclusive property of any political party," he spoke of the years since he left the White House—all Democratic administration years.

What about the flight from honor in business life, Mr. Hoover?

How about the cynical advice given in business magazines on "How Business Is Able To Avoid the Excess Profits Tax?" The scheme was spelled out.

Business advisers said right out loud that any corporation that paid an excess profits tax was poorly managed. Said one business expert on the subject:

"Find yourself some good, useful business projects on which you can spend that part of your profits which, if not spent, would be subject to the excess profits tax. It's as simple as that."

What that expert was advising was how to do Uncle Sam out of taxes. And, of course, if business doesn't pay those taxes, the ordinary man, the consumer, will.

What of the business magazine that advised executives on how to double or triple their incomes without paying taxes? That cute trick was to draw added salary disguised as loans.

That's a double bit of hypocrisy, for if the loan is not repaid, the firm deducts it as a loss when making out its income tax—so the consumer pays that, too, in the end.

How about the business magazine that told executives how to make money by borrowing money? Here's the way Business Week put it:

"If your income is subject to excess profits tax, you can actually make money by borrowing money. You save more in taxes than you pay out in interest on the loan . . ." And Business Week proceeded to spell out just how it could be done.

How about the argument Mr. Hoover, put up before the Wage Stabilization Board on executives' salaries? There business argued that there should be no control over stock options for executives.

"Good men are hard to find," and have to be bribed with bonuses, stock options, etc., it was argued. Inflationary? That's for wages, not executives' salaries.

How about the argument, Mr. Hoover, put up before the WSB about wage curbs on industries exempt from price control? With a straight face, business insisted that wages in those industries must be controlled. That's what made inflation, not uncontrolled prices, they said.

How about the advertising campaign for "cold cures" that brought in millions of dollars for manufacturers of antihistamine drugs, until the Federal Trade Commission made them stop?

A business magazine, reporting on the FTC ruling, said cynically that manufacturers had known they could not get away with that claim very long. In short, the magazine was admitting that the manufacturers had lied, knowingly, and had duped millions of sufferers, to coin million of dollars.

And finally, how about the advice given to big corporations just the other day to go into the public benefactor business on a giant scale? Why just now? Well, because for a firm in the excess profits bracket, every dollar given away in such big-hearted fashion means that the firm itself is putting out only 22c. Uncle Sam is putting out the other 78c.

CIO Aids Labor Day Kickoff Of Defense Bond Drive

ORGANIZED labor spearheaded a nationwide Defense Bond campaign by staging an all-day celebration on Labor Day in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The event was sponsored jointly by the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods.

The main theme of an hour long parade, witnessed by more than 40,000 spectators, was unity for defense—labor sharing the spotlight with a display of military might by the armed forces.

CIO leaders who addressed the rally included Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Adolph Germer, organizational director of the Woodworkers.

Following and afternoon program at Ramona Park, the official opening of the Defense Bond drive was held in the evening. The biggest bond campaign since World War II was kicked off by President Truman in a radio address from San Francisco, which was received over amplifier by the rally.

The President warned that not even an armistice in Korea must be allowed to slow our efforts to strengthen the free world against an outbreak of Communist aggression somewhere else.

"Right now our defense effort is beginning to roll," President Truman said. "We have been tooling up for large scale production of new airplanes, tanks and weapons of all types.

"We have a lot of new developments that we are putting into production—ranging from faster jet planes to lighter equipment for our foot soldiers.

"That is where the defense bond campaign comes in. All of you, I know, want to help in the defense of our country. Tonight I am telling you about something everybody can do. You can help defend your country by buying defense bonds.

"Buying Defense Bonds is a way each of us can play a part in the defense of our country and in bringing peace to the world."

President Truman was introduced by Secy. of the Treasury John W. Snyder. Other speakers included Gov. G. Mennen Williams and George Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Defense bonds were presented to a Labor Day bond rally queen, Mrs. Frances Mondry, UAW member, and her court of four.

Asks Labor Unity In Rockford, Ill.

Pres. Emmet C. Poyer of the Rockford, Ill., CIO Council, has called on all unions in the area to form a United Labor League.

He cited Salem, Mt. Vernon and Centralia, Ill., as well as Kenosha, Wis. "All around us," he said, "we have instances of solidarity among working people.

"The unions in southern Illinois, fed up with anti-labor actions of both employers and elected officials, decided on joint action and cooperation."

In Kenosha, Poyer pointed out, "we find CIO and AFL operating like one organization. They are together in all things, operate a union club together, own the Union Cooperative Publishing Co. together, publish a weekly newspaper together.

"When elections come, they are united against the enemies of the people; when jurisdictional disputes arise, they settle them in the common-sense manner — around the negotiating table, amicably and in good faith with each other."

'Whodunit' With CIO Angle Is A Good Union Story, Too

Comes now the "whodunit" with a CIO angle.

This latest addition to the detective story field is "The Beautiful Stranger" by Bernice Carey—presumably no relation to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"The Beautiful Stranger" is not a story of penthouses, limousines and emerald necklaces. No foreign spies haunt its pages. There's only one—not the usual half-dozen murders.

All these features make the story unusual, as any detective story fan can tell you. What makes it even more unusual—and more entertaining—is a skillfully handled story of CIO organizing activities in the small mill town of "Conway, California."

Lester Coleman, lady's man and company stoolpigeon, is found dead in an alley. Who did him in? A jealous husband, or an enraged union man due to be fired because of Coleman's finger job on the CIO men in the plant?

Bernice Carey tells a good story, which doesn't have to be taken too seriously. But she knows something about unions; she knows her smalltown folks, among whom gossip is a highly-developed art; and she has a solid understanding of why men join CIO unions.

You'll enjoy "The Beautiful Stranger"—and there ought to be a place for it, along with the heavier tomes, on union bookshelves.

"The Beautiful Stranger" by Bernice Carey. Doubleday & Co. —Crime Club, New York, $2.50.

Boston Library Has Labor Exhibition

MARKING nine years of unusual service to labor unions, Boston Public Library is presenting an exhibition of Labor's Role in the Community until Sept. 30.

By means of books, pamphlets, posters and photographs supplied by the CIO, AFL and the library various phases of union activities in the Boston area are illustrated.

Of particular interest to union members is the section entitled The Union Program and the Boston Public Library. It shows the growth and use of the special lending service which was begun in 1942 when books were first taken to union meetings and plants for use of union members.

According to Mrs. Helen Hirson, who has been in charge of the library's union service for two years, about 4000 volumes are now in annual circulation in this way.

"Taking care of the books on their arrival at a plant is all done by a union member who volunteers," Mrs. Hirson said. "This is quite a responsibility. They keep accurate records and notify their members of overdue books. The loss is negligible."

Technical and labor books are not the only ones asked for, Mrs. Hirson noted. She said it was "amazing" the differences in reading tastes in a single factory.

The exhibition is at the Central Library building.

Hillman Center At Maximum Use

The Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, since opening in April, has provided more than 45,000 separate medical services for New York members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Established in memory of Sidney Hillman, late president of the ACWA, the center's facilities are already at maximum use. Dr. Morris A. Brand, medical director, said it will expand to care for the 40,000 ACWA members in the New York area.

"The health center services," said Louis Hollander, co-manager of the union's New York Joint Board, "are a revelation of what can be done for thousands of men and women in an industry where labor and management put forward their best efforts for the social good."

It is hoped now, he added, that the staff at the center will be able to "make our contribution to the prevention and cure of those diseases which still challenge our medical knowledge."

Some Benefits, But

GI Bill Of Rights Fails To Cover Korean Veterans

By WILLIAM WELSH

VETERANS NOW leaving the armed forces do not qualify for GI Bill of Rights benefits. An outstanding feature of that bill was government-financed GI education.

Those whose jobs are not guaranteed by union contracts get job protection under the Draft Act of 1950.

Other benefits to men and women entering the services after June 27, 1950—outbreak of the Battle for Korea — have been spelled out by the Veterans Administration.

1. A veteran who satisfactorily completes his service is entitled to reemployment and should apply to his employer for re-instatement within 90 days after discharge from the service.

2. Most benefits to World War II veterans—except the G. I. Bill of Rights—have been extended to include persons entering service since June 27, 1950. They do not, however, receive mustering-out pay.

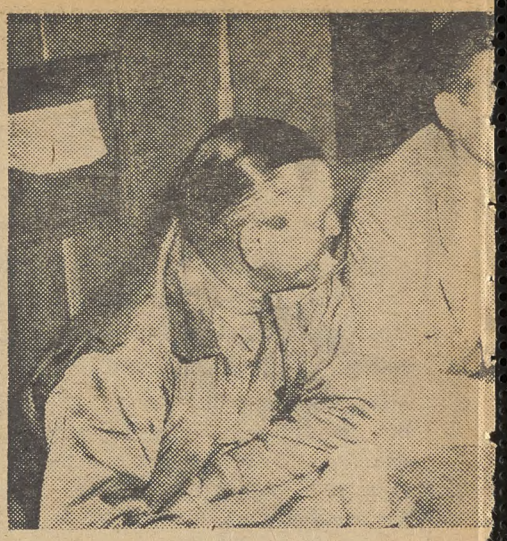
3. Vocational training for disabled veterans—originally a benefit for World War II veterans—was extended in 1950 to include many veterans disabled on or after the Korean war started.

Such veterans must show a need for training to overcome their disabilities. They must also show the disability resulted from armed conflict or extra-hazardous service.

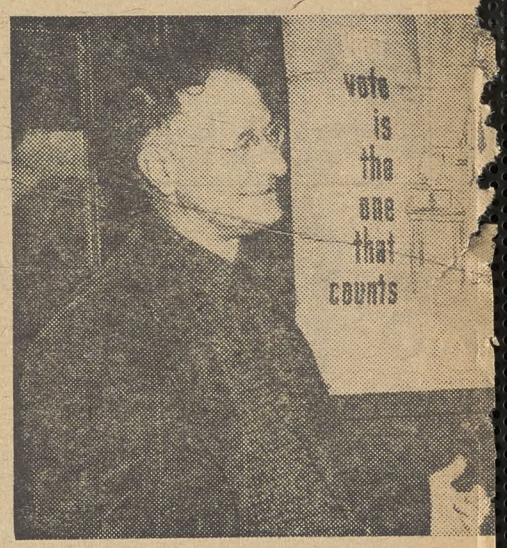
4. Hospital care for veterans of the Korean fighting with non-service connected disabilities is now offered. As in the past, all veterans with service disabilities are entitled to hospitalization.

Compensation, pensions, indemnity payments, G.I. insurance, aid for the blinded, grants for housing for wheelchair patients and death compensations and death pensions remain much as when they were first written for World War II veterans.

"WHAT DOES IT TAKE to make America strong?" George Guernsey asks CIO'ers in the cabin classroom at the CIO Rocky Mountain School. He is leading a discussion on the nation's defense mobilization program, examining it in the light of CIO policy. Students cited bad housing, inadequate health care and poor schooling as weakening forces.



THE CAMP'S SNACK BAR was a popu
right are L. E. Logan, Billings, Mont.,
and Don De Haas, both rubber worker



"IT WAS LIKE going against a tank with
PAC activities, told CIO students in expla
Listening to him are: (left to right) Cha
Phoenix, Ariz., and Byron L. Kinnaman,

CIO Students Too Busy To Visit Rocky M

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A LOG smoldered in the big stone fireplace in the center of the rustic one-room cabin.

The sun streamed in the row of windows on one side of the knotty-pine walls and Mrs. Cora Lee, Amalgamated Clothing Worker from Denver, Colo., moved her chair over to let the sun fall on her back.

It was early in the morning—only 8:30—and the sun rising from behind the mountains hadn't had time yet to warm the whole room.

Some two dozen students grouped in a semi-circle around the fireplace buttoned up their sweaters and coats but all were listening too intently to George Guernsey, CIO associate education director, to think of getting up and poking the big smoking log which was giving out only an illusion of warmth.

The branches of a fine old pine tree scraped insistently at the windows to the right of the fireplace, and two stuffed deer heads stared glassily at each other from opposite walls.

The windows and door across the front of the room looked down the slope toward the Estes Camp buildings sprawled out in the giant gray-green bowl of a valley completely surrounded by mountains.

Checked curtains pushed to the side hung at all the windows, and the view from any of them was worth a good look, but the group around the fireplace kept their eyes on George, who stood leaning on his crutches, scribbling now and then on a blackboard beside him.

Only the posters tacked on the pine walls told at a quick glance that this was a CIO affair. "Your PAC Dollar Works for you," said a bright green one. CIO Pres. Philip Murray looked out from another urging the reader to "Subscribe to The CIO News."

Then there was the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' bright red and blue 'Union Label" poster.

One for a Fair Employment Practice Commission showed white and colored workers, with some words of warning: "If his right to work is taken away, you're next."

A CIO poster quoting Franklin Roosevelt was prominently displayed: "If I went to work in a factory, the first thing I'd do would be to join a union." Every available space on the walls had been used for these and other posters illustrating CIO policies.

It was in this big one-room rustic cabin at Estes Park, 80 miles north of Denver, Colo., that morning, afternoon and evening sessions of the CIO's Rocky Mountain Summer School were held during the weeks of Aug. 16-31.

Meals Are Good

Students slept in "The Lodge," a short walk away. A bit dingy and worn, but clean and comfortable. Bountiful and good meals were served in the big screened-in dining hall.

The "Association Camp" where the CIO school was held is maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association. The camp is about three miles from Estes Park, adjoining the Rocky Mountain National Park.

A flock of brown cabins and lodges with rust red roofs lies at the bottom of a great valley rumpled here and there by pine-studded hills.

CIO students at the Rocky Mountain School came from the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Arizona and represented four international unions—Rubber, Oil, Clothing and Communications Workers.

All were active union members—shop stewards, local union officials and executive board members who took their duties seriously. One—William Butler of the Rubber Workers—is secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State CIO Council.

Attendance at classes, workshops and evening panel discussions was 100%. From right after breakfast until nine or later at night—with only an hour or two free here and there—you'd find the student unionists in the one-room cabin school room, listening intently to the remarks of one of the three staff teachers, or taking part in discussions.

It might be Guernsey explaining labor's role in the new defense agencies, and doing a beautiful job of simplifying complex matters.

Or his assistant, Stuart Brock, helping them prepare for a workshop session. (Stuart's voice was the first one the students heard in the morning, as he went around banging on doors and shouting, "Wake up! Breakfast in half an hour!"

Or it might be Herman Schnurer, who was kept busy explaining how labor could function more effectively in political activity. Herman is a part-time member on the staff of PAC Director Jack Kroll in Ohio.

He also teaches history and French at Antioch College, though he doesn't mention this unless pressed. (He doesn't want anybody to think he's just a "dumb professor" who hasn't any real understanding of the importance of unions.)

A friendly, warm-hearted fellow whose heart is wrapped up in the labor movement, Herman has a pleasant and guileless face. But he showed he was keenly aware of how democracy has been betrayed by cynical politicians who slyly devise legislative tricks and booby traps for the American people.

'One . . . Can Do A Lot'

Herman told the students that they could look for a new low in gutter politics in 1952. He had words of hope and inspiration for them too. In encouraging them to take an active part in PAC activities, he said:

"One determined man can do a lot . . . That's the heart of political action."

Mike Livoda, CIO regional director from Denver, and a warm supporter of the Rocky Mountain School, was given a big hand when he gave a welcoming address to the students at the opening session Sunday night.

He and his wife drove up the 80 miles from Denver to bring Director Guernsey to the school, but important union business forced him to return the same night.

The CIO workers at the school were mighty interesting people to meet. Sometimes, quite casually, they'd tell fascinating stories about their jobs.

After all they got around, and often knew more about what's going on at the grass roots than a lot of government officials in Washington who make policy and feel very important.

One of the outstanding things about the CIO'ers at the Rocky Mountain school was their modesty. In fact, they were inclined to have too low an opinion of themselves.

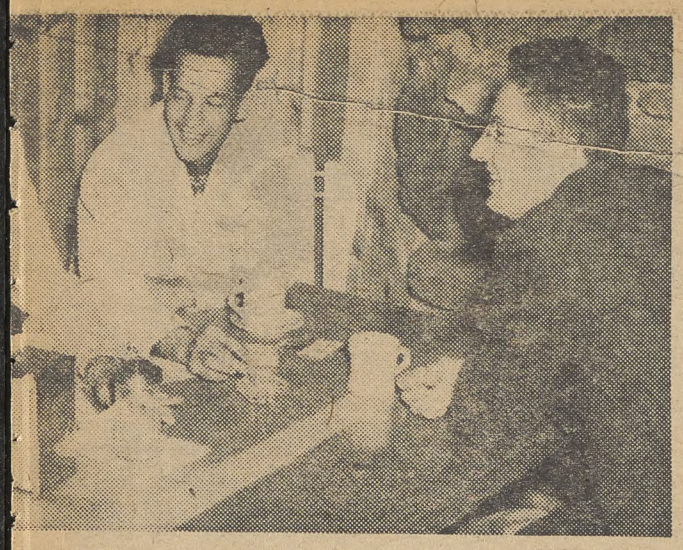
Often Confused

Some of them thought that because they were confused by all the complex legislation and the intertwining network of government agencies that have been set up, they weren't as smart as they should be.

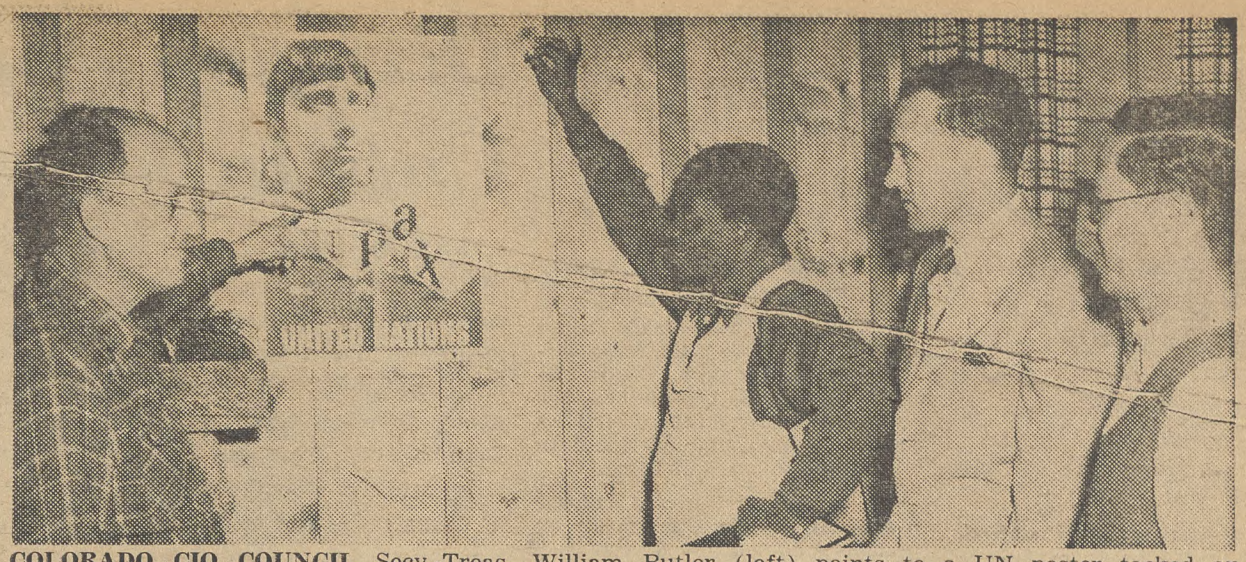
If you told them that some of the people appointed to these agencies many times don't know what it is all about either, the CIO'ers looked quite startled. As for themselves, they made it plain that they wanted to understand the legislation they were asked to support or to fight.

Once when Guernsey asked those who had written letters to their congressmen or senators to raise their hands, the CIO students looked around the room a little shamefacedly. No hands went up.

"How can we write such letters when we don't know what we're talking about?" protested a rubber worker. "We're told to write that we're for this, we're against that, and most of the time we don't even know what it's all about."



e to follow up a discussion between classes. Left to
L. Koch, Casper, Wyo., both oil workers; Robert Paris,
Denver, Colo.



COLORADO CIO COUNCIL Secy.-Treas. William Butler (left) points to a UN poster tacked on classroom wall. The others are Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses of Nigeria; Willabie Speer, telephone worker, Phoenix, Ariz. (center), and Lim Yew Hock of Singapore.

shooter," Herman Schnurer (left) discussion leader on
abor's unsuccessful fight to defeat Sen. Taft in Ohio.
Van der Laan, Rubber Worker, Denver; Willabie Speer,
orker, Casper, Wyo.

FOREIGN VISITORS at the CIO Rocky Mountain School discussing some of the labor problems of their countries with School Director George Guernsey (right). The trade unionists from abroad are Lim Yew Hock, Singapore; Benjamin C. Roberts, Great Britain; Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses, Nigeria; Franz P. Fuykschot, Holland; Laurent L. Janssens, Belgium; and Mrs. Tyyne Levio-Larsson, Finland.

t. Sights

discussion that followed showed how
ngly complex the fight for labor's
as become. As one worker said, "It's
enough to understand about going
ke for union recognition, or for a
ncrease. But all this legislation—I
et it."

nds 'Apalling'

the demands on the intelligence and
anding of a union member today
y appalling, seemed to be the gen-
nion at the school. The CIO'ers felt
as so much they didn't know about,
ey wanted to learn all they could
hey were there—and they had only
to do it.

, why, in the midst of the gorgeous
with all the sightseeing trips or
hey might have taken, they stuck
to the cabin classroom. You got
ing that they were trying to cram
year's education at least, into one
eek.

dy who thinks CIO summer schools
aste of time and money, would cer-
ave had his notion blow up in his
the CIO Rocky Mountain school.

Six Foreign Guests Interested In Unions

THE SECLUDED mountain camp where the CIO Rocky Mountain School was held seemed a strange place for CIO members to meet trade unionists from Asia, Europe and Africa. And yet they did.

Six foreign labor visitors from six far scattered countries attended the school. They were there as part of a two-to-four-month study tour in the United States, made possible under a State Dept. grant provided by Congress.

A limited number of foreign leaders in educational, scientific, govermental and other fields are eligible for these trips.

The main interest of the six who came to the CIO Rocky Mountain school was trade unionism. They came from Great Britain, Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Singapore.

● There was Benjamin C. Roberts of England, now a professor of industrial relations at the London School of Economics, who got his academic start through a scholarship from the British Trades Union Congress.

A graduate of Oxford, Roberts is proud of his trade union background and told the CIO'ers that he wanted them to know he wasn't a "long-hair" or a high-brow.

● Mrs. Tynne Leivo-Larsson of Helsinki, Finland, the one woman in the foreign group, is a trade union leader who was elected to Parliament. She said there are 29 women members, out of a total of 200 members in the Finnish parliament, the largest number in the legislative body of any country.

Mrs. Larsson is vice-president of the Women's Section of the Central Federation of Trade Unions in Finland and is director of the State Social Museum in Helsinki, which features exhibits of social welfare and safety.

Law Student-Worker

● Laurent L. Janssens from Brussels, Belgium, a slim black-haired young fellow of 21 with a thin, serious but rosy face and horn-rimmed glasses, is a staff member of the Metal Workers Union in that country.

He is an executive board member of the Socialist Youth Confederation in Brussels and is especially interested in social and labor conditions as they affect young people. Janssens is also studying law.

● Franz Pieter Fuykschot of Utrecht, Holland—a good-looking, well-built man of middle age—is vice-president of the Protestant National Trade Unions of the Netherlands, and an officer of several other labor organizations, including a white collar union of which he is secretary.

Fuykschot said he'd belonged to the trade union movement for 40 years.

● Although he did not wear the native dress he had on when he was in Washington recently, Afolabi Adenekan Adio-Moses from Nigeria, attracted the most attention of all the foreigners at the CIO school, with his dark face, dazzling smile and British accent.

He received his education in Nigeria, at Oxford Univ. in England, and at the British Trades Union Congress College.

Adio-Moses—which was all of his name CIO students at the school could remember—is organizer and secretary of the Clerical and Allied Workers of his country and a member of the general council of the Nigerian Trades Union Congress.

He said the largest union in his country was, strangely enough, the teachers' union, and that the railroad workers came next. A good part of the 30 million people of Nigeria live in such abject poverty that it would shock Americans, Adio-Moses told the CIO students.

● The small-figured, self-assured Lim Yew Hock of Singapore, smoking his long, curved pipe, made a prominent member of the CIO schools with his comments and questions.

He is one of the nine members of the Legislative Council for the colony of Singapore. Lim said that there are two labor members in the Council, of whom he is one; six liberals and one independent.

He was particularly interested in living in the home of an American union official to compare costs and standards of living here to those in his own country. He planned to meet labor leaders throughout the U. S.

Students Learn Facts Of Life On European Unions

MEMBERS at the Rocky Mountain
chool learned from foreign visitors
uropean unions are markedly different
those in this country. For instance:

Great Britain, Belgium and Holland,
are no union shop or closed agree-

ish unions are not plagued with juris-
al disputes, in spite of overlapping
ctions. Eight or more different unions
lant may get together and agree upon
to present to management.

Holland, there are three labor federations—the Socialist (membership about 400,000); Catholic (300,000) and Protestant (170,000). Belgium has two—Socialist and Christian. In both countries practically all unions are organized along industrial rather than craft lines.

Workers with families in Holland get extra pay amounting to about $1 a week for each child. A man with four children would get $4 extra.

One of the things that most impressed the American unionists was the low rents the foreign visitors reported. Franz Pieter Fuykschot of Holland said, for example, that workers paid the equivalent of about $16 a month for a pleasant, comfortable house with three or four bedrooms, less for a smaller place.

Food costs less too, he said—milk 6c a quart, eggs 48c a dozen. Laurent Q. Janssens, on the other hand, believed that the cost of living in Belgium was perhaps the highest of any country in Europe.

Food costs in Britain are held down by price control. Only four food items are still rationed—meat, butter, tea and coffee.

Europe's Non-CP Papers

Generally Approve ECA Production Plan

THE NEW Productivity Assistance Drive of the Economic Cooperation Administration has won a generally favorable reaction from non-Communist labor papers in Europe, according to word reaching this country.

The ECA's program is aimed at helping Europeans to modernize their industries, improve production techniques and increase output, while at the same time assuring the workers of a fair share in the benefits.

As it would deprive the Communists of one of their main talking points, the Red press in Europe has been unanimously against it.

OF THE free French union papers, that of the Confederation des Travailleurs Chretiens (CFTC) approved the program "provided it is carefully watched."

Approval on principle was also expressed by a spokesman for the Confederation Generale des Cadres, foremen's and supervisors' union, in its official journal, Le Creuset des Cadres. In a leading article, Andre Malterre, union general secretary said:

"The objective, a fair share of the fruits of productivity among firms, wage earners and consumers, is excellent."

Labor-oriented dailies, such as Combat, le Populaire and Franc-Tireur, wrote articles generally in favor of the need of the program, taking hefty swings at industrial management in the process for a "mentality of low wages and high profits."

Labor leaders in Germany gave similar approval of the plan, indicating both interest and support. Ludwig Rosenberg, vice-president of the German trade union federation, said he was preparing an overall economic and public relations program to assist in achieving its objectives.

In a productivity pamphlet put out by the union. George Reuter, DGB vice-president in charge of publications, also stated sympathy for the drive and added:

"The essence of trade union aims is that the national production be divided among the population as fairly as possible and that the national production shall increase continually in order to raise the standard of living.

"The productivity of a national economy, therefore, is a matter of concern not only to management but equally, and possibly primarily, of concern to employes."

In the Netherlands, while there has not been any comment from trade union official organs so far, comment did come from two large labor-oriented dailies. Vrije Volk, Socialist Labor, in a cautious tone, declared:

"There is a danger that ECA might take tasks upon itself for which it is not equipped and for which it is not the most suitable institution, either. There is a danger that Marshall Aid will become an aid to industries and not to countries."

The Catholic Labor daily, Volkskrant, called the new drive the "Hoffman Plan," and emphasized the governmental enterprises.

In Denmark, the Social Demokraten, which speaks for labor, headlined first releases of the announcement of the drive.

THE LARGE nationally-circulated daily high-lighted the importance of the plan as an instrument in raising wages and lowering consumer prices.

The Swiss Socialist organ Volksrecht, published in Zurich, commented on how the plan would affect French labor unions:

"We can say that this new plan opens up wide perspectives for free French labor organizations. If it is true that Communist influence in France is to a consider-

"It is too early to form an opinion of the new ECA plan of direct aid. But the principle of a substantial technical aid should be extremely useful for the development of French productivity, which we believe is of primary importance."

Commies Will Try Comeback In Europe, Committee Warns

THE Communist-controlled unions of Western Europe are planning on a comeback putsch this fall, the Vigilance Committee of the Intl. Transportation Federation announced at its recent meeting in London.

The committee was organized nearly two years ago by the ITF, a trade body affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The maritime and waterfront industries of western Europe were being kept at that time in a turmoil by the Reds, who were trying to block implementation of the Atlantic Defense Pact.

The committee was built on a regional basis from the Baltic area to the eastern end of the Mediterranean, with the aim of blocking the Communists at every turn.

It will be waiting for the Reds when they try their comeback attempt in the next couple of months.

It knows what the Communists have in mind. In London it drew up its own counter-plans, confident in the knowledge that "the free and democratic trade unions of the dockers and seafarers of Western Europe would stand together again in repulsing any fresh outbreak of Communist disturbances."

"While the trade departments of the World Federation of Trade Unions (Communist - dominated) pretends to hold out the hand of friendship to bona fide trade unions," it said in a statement, "it is known from inside information that another vicious attack on the waterfronts of Western Europe is planned for the coming autumn.

"The committee therefore decided to continue its vigilance with all the energy necessary. It appeals to dockers and seafarers who stand for the principle of freedom and democracy to be ready to repel all moves on the part of the Dictators of the Cominform and WFTU and their agents."

Dixiegop Politics Caused Cuts In Foreign-Aid Bill

THE ISOLATIONIST Republican Dixiecrat coalition in control of the Senate has denied even "the carefully calculated minimum" of funds necessary to equip Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's European defense army to stop the thrust of an enemy's first attack.

In fact, when the showdown came, the Senate coalition showed even less concern than the House, which had previously cut $1 billion from President Truman's request for $8½ billion for military and economic aid to friendly nations abroad.

The Senate not only sustained this reduction, but voted a further cut of $250 million in utter disregard of pleas that the action would seriously weaken U. S. security.

Only 17 members of the Senate thought enough of the national welfare to vote to appropriate the full amount requested by the President. An amendment to restore the $1 billion cut by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee was voted down 56 to 17.

Then the Senate, by a 36-to-34 vote, approved an amendment introduced by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) cutting $250 million more from the economic aid funds. The slash followed a warning to Congress from Secy. of Defense George C. Marshall that the full amount was necessary to give U. S. allies the strength to stop the "forward sweep" of an enemy attack and provide a "threshold" with which to fight back.

Marshall said that the nation's military planners had asked for only "the carefully calculated minimum" in the $8½ billion total.

THE ACTION followed an appeal for the full amount from Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. McMahon said that the Soviet Union has a stockpile of atomic weapons which, used by surprise, could strike millions dead in American cities.

"The Congress will fail to discharge its duty to the people of the country," he said, "if it does not seek to bring about the kind of strength, not only here, but all over the world, which will deter the men in the Kremlin from trying to strike that blow."

But the Senate considered politics more important than the advice of experts. The Republican Policy Committee on Aug. 29 had agreed to oppose all efforts to restore the $1 billion in committee cuts and had left the way open for further cuts on the floor.

As debate proceeded, some GOP members tried to pull so many political tricks out of the bag that Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.) found it necessary to take the floor to say:

"I regret very much that reference has been made to political elections when we are considering a measure of such real importance to the mutual defense of the free nations of the world."

MCFARLAND said he wished it were true that no more than politics were involved in connection with the bill. Actually, he pointed out, the very survival of the American political system was dependent upon the measure's passage.

The fallaciousness of the Republican-endorsed "economy" was hammered home by Sens. McMahon, Green (D. R.I.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), and Fulbright (D. Ark). In a joint statement they pointed out that "it is more important to balance the Kremlin's power and win than to balance the 1952 budget and lose."

The four Democrats said that it would cost over $50 billion to support three million troops in the U.S., but that it would cost only $8½ billion "to create the same number of troops along the front lines of freedom overseas."

"If you slash the funds needed for this joint venture," they predicted, "then you run the risk of having to spend in the U.S. not $50 billion per year, but $100 billion or more, and you also run the risk of a disaster overtaking not only Europe but America as well."

The mutual aid bill was so badly botched by Senate amendments before its passage that it is certain to be rewritten in many places when House and Senate conferees meet to iron out differences.

While there is still a slight chance to save the $250 million in economic aid cut by the Senate, it is unlikely that the conferees will make any effort to restore the $1 billion cut.

Annual Wage Hike Rejected By France

Demands of the Socialist and Catholic trade unions in France for increases of more than 30% in the guaranteed annual wage were rejected as "inflationary" last week by Premier Pleven.

Spokesmen for the labor groups, in an interview with Pleven, asked for a guaranteed wage of 23,600 francs a month. This is about $68.45, or a little more than the average U. S. industrial worker earns in a week.

Forced Labor Expert:

No Major Continent Free Of Bondage

PRACTICALLY every nation in the world has on its statute books laws against slavery—but "no major continent is entirely free from the barbarous practice of human bondage," Albert Konrad Herling writes in the September number of the magazine Survey.

Herling is research director for the Commission of Inquiry Into Forced Labor and assistant national secretary of the Workers Defense League. He is author of "Soviet Slave Empire," which was reviewed last week in the CIO News.

The Soviet Union and its satellites, he finds, are far from the only countries where some of the people are forced to work—for nothing—for others.

"Here in the United States," he writes, "bondage exists in the form of illegal peonage, or debt slavery. The Workers Defense League has found it in diminishing measure among the sharecroppers of the Deep South . . .

"It is also practiced . . . in the lumber and turpentine areas of Florida and Georgia, and 'with variations' in the truck and beet sugar fields . . .

"THE RECENT exposure of sordid conditions among the Mexican 'wetbacks,' intimidated by threats of imprisonment and deportation, rounds out the picture of illegal peonage in the United States . . .

"Difficulties of arranging a census of anything of an illegal and bootleg nature are apparent. They make it almost impossible to arrive at any clear picture of the prevalance of debt slavery in this country. Persons who have studied the problem, however, estimate the number of families held in peonage at not more than 20,000."

Involuntary servitude can be found even more extensively in Latin America, Herling points out, the forms varying with the country and most of the systems "a combination of debt slavery and serfdom."

In Africa, he continues, great strides have been made in the Belgian Congo, which in the last century "stood for the extremity of white man's depravity in dealing with the native African."

BELGIUM, Great Britain and France "can be proud of the progress they have made," he says. But in Portuguese Angola, "the status of the native population today can be compared to the Belgian Congo of 1895."

"Current efforts at the formation of trade unions and the development of self-rule in many colonial areas," Herling comments, "indicates that a new era is dawning for Africa, though the progress may be regarded by many as too slow."

In South Africa, the Hitler-like racial policies of the government indicates no short-range chance for improvement, he adds.

Frank and open human slavery still exists in the Moslem countries along the Persian Gulf, he finds. In the Far East, the practice of selling children has spread from China and Japan into Malaya, Hongkong and Singapore, while other forms of "forced and compulsory labor, peonage and chattel slavery still exists."

To correct this worldwide injustice, Herling advocates a combination of education, enforced international and national laws, economic reforms, and support of legitimate organizations working against human exploitation.

Give A Buck To PAC

GETS HERO'S BURIAL: Six horses draw the flag-draped casket of Sgt. John R. Rice—Winnebago Indian who was killed in action in Korea—to the Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery. Burial of Sgt. Rice in an Iowa cemetery was halted because the GI was "not Caucasian."

Cemetery's Refusal To Bury Indian GI Hit By CIO

THE DENIAL of burial in a cemetery near Sioux City, Ia., to Sgt. John R. Rice, Winnebago Indian killed in action in Korea, drew fire from the CIO last week.

At the direction of President Truman, Rice was buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery within a stone's throw of the grave of Gen. Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army Commander, who was killed in a jeep accident in Korea.

As chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey told Gov. Beardsley of Iowa that the American people were "shocked and appalled" by the incident.

"Without analyzing or challenging the principles of the various individuals involved," Carey wrote, "it seems to me that it should not be possible for any person or any group to cloak their actions behind a corporate charter issued under the authority of the state legislature."

The affair, Carey said, provided the Communist Party with ready-made propaganda to defame America. He was not concerned with the lies the Communists told, he added, but did object to giving them opportunities to tell the truth.

Secy.Treas Al Hartnett of CIO Electrical Workers said that "it is hard to find words to condemn this despicable brand of provincial bigotry." Hartnett is also chairman of the union's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

A public apology to Rice's widow would not right a wrong that never could be corrected, he insisted.

A CHANGE OF outlook by "people who indulge their ego with the belief that somehow they are better than their neighbor" will help in the future, he concluded.

Writing to Gov. Beardsley as a citizen of Iowa and vice president of CIO Packinghouse Workers, Russell R. Lasley said:

"I write you to recommend that a permanent state-wide committee of civic, religious and labor organizations be established to promote better interracial understanding which will prevent further embarrassment such as that imposed on the family of Sergeant Rice and the State of Iowa."

"And just which store regulation says I can't wear a print dress to work?"

ECA Fears 'Labor Unrest' In Europe

WESTERN Europe will experience "a great wave of labor unrest" in the immediate future which will slow down rearmament, according to a secret Economic Cooperation Administration memorandum brought to light last week by the New York Times.

"In many countries it will be the Communist labor organizations which will gain by these events," the Times quoted the memo as saying.

"The danger is immediate. The continuation of economic aid, its distribution in such a way that its benefits reach to a greater extent than before the low income groups, workers and consumers, is of extreme urgency for the security of the United States."

The memo was prepared before the Senate completed congressional action on the foreign aid program by cutting economic assistance to Europe to $880.5 million and setting rearmament assistance at $5,006,350,000.

The Senate also knocked out of the bill a clause giving the President discretion to transfer up to 10% of earmarked funds from one section to another. The ECA figured that $673 million would be needed to wind up the Marshall Plan.

"Many countries have made it quite clear," the Times quoted from the memo, "that if United States aid is not granted at least at the same level as the previous period, they will have to reduce their commitments in the North Atlantic Pact."

The newspaper said the memo attributed Western Europe's economic difficulties to a shortage of raw materials resulting in lower industrial production, fewer consumer goods and higher prices.

The cartels, which keep production and wages down and prices up, and the tax system, which virtually exempts the wealthy in most continental countries, apparently will mean the greatest lowering of living standards for city dwellers working in industry, the Times says the memo asserts.

The ECA did not make the memo public. A spokesman said it was prepared for policy-making officials and represented the views of one economist "which will be considered along with the views of others."

Despite Warning

TUC Backs Leaders On Armament Program

DELEGATES to the annual British Trades Union Congress, held last week in Blackpool, England, voted solidy support to Great Britain's rearmament program in the face of a blunt warning that prices will go higher and a plea that they go on wage demands.

Chancellor of the Echequer Hugh Gaitskell issued the warning and made the plea.

The 900 delegates, representing about eight million organized workers, handed Labor Party rebels led by Aneurin Bevan a resounding defeat when they voted to approve the TUC General Council's report on rearmament. The report supported the government arms production program, even at the risk of lowering living standards.

The New York Herald Tribune described the debate as long, "sometimes bitter" and "sometimes confusing."

Sir Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary, and Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport & General Workers, bore the brunt of the defense of the General Council's position. The opposition was a mixture of neutralists, Bevan supporters, Communists and pacifists, the N. Y. Times said.

"We are rearming against a real and not an imaginary danger," Tewson warned.

The vote in favor of endorsing the council's position was so overwhelming when a show of hands was called for that a roll call was not necessary.

A series of other resolutions critical of the government also went to defeat.

A motion calling on the government to abandon its support of the rearming of Germany and Japan was beaten by two to one. Another demanding a resumption of trade with Soviet Russia and her satellites as well as an "end to American interference" with such trade, was killed by a tally of 5,213,000 to 1,795,000 votes.

Delegates vote on the basis of the number of union members they represent, with each union delegation voting as a unit.

The United States was roundly abused during the debates by the Labor Party rebels, the neutralists and the Communists. Typical was the attack of J. Gardner, of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, who proposed the resolution to resume trade with the Soviet Zone.

"American dollars," he said, "have been used to restore European cartels and to help Germans and Japanese to compete against Britain."

The Communists also lost out on another front when they advanced three candidates for the General Council. They were easily defeated, and the 33 incumbents were re-elected.

Gaitskell's speech was delivered before the delegates began to consider their weighty problems. He spoke against a background of recent wage increases which this year are running at about seven times those granted in 1950, according to the Wall Street Journal's correspondent. Additional demands have been served.

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer told the convention that price increases are in sight which will add two or three more points to cost of living index. There are a few signs that world inflation is "tailing off," he said, but new wage increases in Britain could touch off a new internal upward spiral.

The increase that has taken place in the cost of living, and that to come, is not the fault of the government, he maintained. The free world's rearmament plan and the Korean war have sent up prices all over the world, he explained, so that Britain is now paying a billion pounds more this year than a year ago for the same amount of imports.

The only alternative to drastic cuts in imports, he said, is increased production. Upon completing his speech Gaitskell flew to Washington, where he was conferring later last week with Secy. of the Treasury John W. Snyder and attending meetings of the Intl. Monetary Fund.

In his opening address, Pres. Alfred Roberts accused Bevan and his followers of "playing right into the hands of the Soviet propagandists" by trying to have the rearmament program scaled down. The sole purpose of western rearmament, he stressed, is the defense of freedom and democratic institutions.

Free False Teeth For All Defeated

A resolution calling for restoration of free false teeth and eyeglasses to the British government's health program was narrowly defeated at the Blackpool meeting of the British Trades Union Congress last week.

The services are now available only on a fee basis. The motion to restore false teeth to the health program at first appeared to have been passed by a voice vote, but was beaten by 3,775,000 to 3,272,000 votes on a roll call.

ICFTU Asks Democracy Guarantee In Japan

A DEMAND that the Japanese be required to guarantee maintenance of basic human rights in the San Francisco peace treaty was served on the participating governments last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The notice went out in the form of a memorandum signed by Gen. Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek. It recalled that when the ICFTU was established in London two years ago, the representatives of four million organized Japanese workers participated on a basis of full equality with delegates from the labor organizations of other countries.

"We regret that the draft treaty does not contain more precise provisions guaranteeing the maintenance of democracy in Japan," the memorandum said.

"The workers of the free world can never forget the destruction and terrible suffering caused by the policies and actions of an authoritarian Japan dominated by militarists, and the suppression of freedom and democracy by these same elements.

"We are convinced that a repetition of the past can only be avoided if democratic practices and a democratic spirit pervade every aspect of Japanese life."

The ICFTU specifically asked:

"That trade union rights, including the right of collective bargaining for workers in private industry and in the services of the government, shall be preserved and that nothing shall be done to weaken or undermine the free trade union movement which has been built up since the end of the war;

"THAT THE forces of concentrated economic power shall never again be permitted to reign unchecked; and

"That the militarists, and the imperialist spirit engendered by them, shall never again be permitted to rise.

"A Japan fully dedicated to democracy and to a program of ever-rising living standards for the Japanese people can make a tremendous contribution to the economic development of Asia and the Far East. This kind of Japan will thus become a strong bulwark of peace and freedom throughout the world."

Indiana CIO To Hold Civil Defense Meet

A two-day conference on civil defense and community services has been called for Sept. 29-30 in Indianapolis by the Indiana CIO Council.

'Worst Anti-Labor Relations' Described To Senate Group

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

A MEMBER OF A Senate committee recently termed the labor relations policy of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., "disgraceful."

It is an example of the "worst anti-labor relations" he had ever encountered, he said.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, made the remark. He also told Vice-President Ernest Boyd of the firm that "it is obvious that you have been determined from the beginning to 'bust' the union in your plant."

"You ought to go to a school on industrial relations and learn the elementary principles of collective bargaining," Morse said.

The Senate committee had listened for two days to the testimony of a dozen witnesses, including clergymen, union representatives and Worcester city officials. They related how they had unsuccessfully attempted to get the company to reach agreement with the CIO Steelworkers, which had won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant last year.

Rev. Thaddius Clapp, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, related how he and a group of other clergymen formed an informal committee to attempt to effect a settlement after a strike had been in progress three weeks. It was called in January and is still on.

HE SAID he and another minister had met with officials of the State Conciliation Service after the company had turned down the union's offer to submit the issues to arbitration.

"They told us they thought the union was being very conciliatory and reasonable," he testified, "but they pointed out there were certain principles involved that the union could not surrender."

When the ministers called upon Alden Reed, treasurer of the company, and proposed that the parties arbitrate, Reed refused, according to the clergyman.

"We talked to him about the effect of the strike on the community and upon our parishioners—the things we had seen ourselves—but I do not feel we accomplished anything by going to see him," he declared.

Roy H. Stevens, representative of the Steelworkers, cited in detail the anti-labor history of the company since the Steelworkers Organizing Committee was forced to strike the plant back in 1937.

He said the firm, which manufactures screws and bolts, successfully broke that strike with the aid of an injunction and police. The National Labor Relations Board subsequently found the company guilty of refusing to bargain in good faith and interfering with the rights of its employes to organize.

Stevens said the Steelworkers won an election last year and after being certified by the NLRB, began negotiations Sept. 15.

"The company showed little desire to meet with us and when it did it was only for a few hours," he said. A total of 21 "bargaining sessions" was held before negotiations broke down and the union called the walkout, he said.

Morse asked Stevens if he knew that "any company attorney, who wanted to fight the union under the Taft-Hartley Act, could keep the union tied up in court for several years?"

He also asked if Stevens was testifying on the case, or "are you trying to tell the American people what an outrageous legalism the Taft-Hartley Act really is?"

Stevens replied that he was testifying "in the hope that the Senate, when it considers labor legislation, will be aware that this problem exists."

"You had better do something at the ballot boxes first," Morse declared. "It is very obvious what we have here, a case stuck with the Taft-Hartley Act. Unions are going to be wrecked by it."

George A. Wells, a member of the Worcester City Council, was asked by Chairman Humphrey (D. Minn.) about the attitude of the community in reference to the strike.

"The feelings of industrialists, owners of other industrial plants which are not unionized, and working people in the city are almost unanimous that the fault here lies very definitely with management," Wells replied.

"But, you would get much further appealing to one of these granite pillars in this room that you would get appealing to the management in this case."

Humphrey asked if he thought the company had "bargained in good faith, or in bad faith?"

"At no time has this company bargained in good faith," Wells declared.

"We like to preach that there is equal justice under the law, but there isn't equal justice under the law in this case when you have on one hand a bunch of people who work too hard to make not too good a living, and on the other hand an industry with a selfish, archaic outlook and with wealth saying:

"'We can break this strike because we'll break their backs. We will use every possible weapon the law permits us to use to drag this out.'

"Reed & Prince are going to exhaust every possibility to try and prevent the law of the land from being the law of the land."

MORSE TERMED the case "the kind that has taught American labor that it has to fight and strike in order to protect workers from this kind of arbitrary discretion."

"It is a rather shocking thing," he added.

He delivered a scathing denunciation of the Taft-Hartley law and declared that "as long as it is on the books, I think we have to find out why all the power of the law has not been used to produce a collective bargaining agreement that ends a strike."

He said he thought the attitude displayed by Reed & Prince "is the attitude that plays right into the hands of the Communist forces in this country that want to worm and termite their way into labor organizations and spread their poisonous venom to the effect that workers in mass production industries can not look to the employing classes to protect the general welfare."

Company Official Insults Clergy

"What's the matter, boys, are your collections falling off?"

The question was asked a group of clergymen in Worcester, Mass., by Alden Reed, treasurer of the Reed and Prince Manufacturing Co.

The clergymen had formed a committee to attempt to work out a peace formula between the company and striking CIO Steelworkers.

The clergymen's efforts were fruitless when the company refused to agree to arbitration.

On WSB Panel

Fred C. Piper, an international representative of the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, has been appointed a labor member of a tripartite panel of the Wage Stabilization Board. The seven-man committee will study the special problems of applying the stabilization program objectives to commission earnings.

Carey Tells Urban League

Dixiegops Use 'Rights' As Political Football

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey charged in an address last week to the National Conference of the Urban League at Minneapolis, Minn., that both Democratic and Republican parties have betrayed their official platforms.

Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, declared that "neither political party has redeemed its pledge, or even made a sincere effort to do so."

The Urban League seeks to improve the conditions of industrial Negro workers.

"We looked for the 81st Congress to do something to carry out the solemn pledges made to the people of this country," he said. "We looked in vain.

"Again last January we looked to the 82nd Congress to carry out those pledges, but once again we are looking in vain."

The CIO leader chastised the Dixiecrats and Republicans for their "reactionary coalition" which he said, "has killed every attempt to enact civil rights legislation."

"They use the sacred human rights of men, women and children to jockey for political position. In some cases they are motivated by their own prejudices. In other cases they accept the prejudices of those who influence them in the hope of realizing their own selfish political objectives."

This is not merely a moral issue, Carey said, it is also an economic one.

"These men are on extremely unsound ground in the economic sense," he declared. "Prejudice and discrimination cost money."

He pointed out the tremendous loss to the country as a whole through the failure to utilize the skills of thousands of men and women because of racial or religious reasons.

He reminded his listeners that the first CIO convention in 1938 saw fit to recognize the attainment of human rights as the CIO's first great objective.

"We in the CIO do not believe that bargaining can be really collective unless we ourselves constitute an American collectivity that recognizes no difference among our members based on race, creed, color or nationality," Carey said.

"We believe that the problem of human rights is the number one problem of our country today. The domestic side of that problem is important in itself. It is important, first of all, on the basis of human dignity; secondly, it is tremendously important because of its economic aspects.

"In addition, it has international aspects that carry it far beyond our national borders, all over the world. I find it impossible to deal separately with these apparent various phases. To me it's all one problem, and it must be dealt with as one problem."

CAREY LISTED the ultimate objectives of the country's reactionaries.

"White supremacy, economic supremacy and political advantage of the minority are some of the false goals at which they aim," he said. "They will do everything to attain their unholy ambition."

He claimed the reactionaries were making common cause with our major enemy, the Kremlin.

"The vicious coalition is doing the work of the Communist Party, carrying out the work of the Kremlin. There is no question about that," he said.

"Every little incident that occurs in this country is used by Communist propagandists throughout the world to prove there is no liberty, no freedom, no self-determination at all in America."

N.J. CIO Council Raps Resolution By Cox

Defeat of a resolution by Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) to investigate alleged un-American activity in foundations such as the Rosenwald Fund was urged last week by the New Jersey State CIO Council.

Arthur Chapin, State CIO Civil Rights director, said that "the chief purpose of this resolution seems to be an attack on colored and white people alike who wish to eliminate racial and religious prejudices in the United States."

Beatty Will Direct UNESCO Centers

Willard W. Beatty, chief of the educational program of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been named deputy director of the Dept. of Education in charge of fundamental education training centers for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The UNESCO is establishing the training centers on a regional basis for instructing teachers and preparing materials for a worldwide attack on illiteracy and low living standards in the undeveloped nations. The first center was opened in July at Patzcuaro, Mex.

FTC Finds 'Glyoxylide' Is Virtually All Water

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission says people suffering from heart ailments could have derived as much benefit from drinking plain water as they got from a preparation called Glyoxylide.

The commission has forbidden the manufacturers, Koch Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, to claim the product possesses any therapuetic value or that its use will be of benefit in treating any disease of the human body.

FTC found among other things that Glyoxylide, to which the makers ascribed the impressive formula C-C-C-O in promotional matter, was an "aqueous solution of one part Glyoxylide to one trillion parts of water.

"The relationship proportionately between one part C-C-C-O and one trillion parts of water can be said to approximate mathematically that which one second bears in point of time to the total seconds which have elapsed since the year 29,738 B.C. down to the date on which this case was orally argued before the commission."

Steel District, Locals Erect Building In Lackawanna, N. Y.

WORK HAS been started on the $150,000 CIO Steelworkers' office and recreation building at Lackawanna, N. Y. At adjacent Buffalo, the CIO Auto Workers will probably take over the Elks building for offices, recreation center and meeting place.

The Steelworkers building will house the offices of District Four and four locals at the Bethlehem Steel plant. Present at the ceremony was Major John Janiga, a member of Local 2603.

The structure will have two stories and a basement and will include an auditorium, a large meeting room, bowling alleys and a bar.

The UAW is polling 25,000 members of 20 locals. It is proposed that each local subscribe $5 a member and that a mortgage be sought for the remainder of the purchase price above $125,000. Eight other sites have been considered.

Florida CIO Steps Up Drive For Members

THE YOUNG but lusty Florida State Industrial Union Council held its second annual convention in Miami Beach over the Labor Day week-end.

The delegates welcomed home Charles L. Cowl, state director, who has been on special assignment with the CIO Steelworkers for the past 11 months, laid plans for more effective political action and intensified organizational efforts, and pledged themselves toward closer cooperation as a council.

They heard former Sen. Claude Pepper commend the CIO for the "valuable and selfless contribution it is making toward mobilization and the defense efforts of the nation." He pointed out that labor has consistently supported national legislation designed to help all—not just members of organized labor.

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, speaking for the national CIO, decried the withdrawal of the AFL from the United Labor Policy Committee.

"Withdrawal of the AFL had given comfort and solace to the big industrialists and those who would personally profit from mobilization of our defense," he declared.

Other speakers included Philip Clowes, assistant director of the CIO Southern drive; Walter E. Keyes, director of the Florida State Improvement Commission, and Ed Stone, public relations representative, who brought greetings from Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization and councils.

Roy Armstrong, Jacksonville, of the CWA, was re-elected president. William Grogan, Miami, of the Shipworkers, was named vice-president, and Bernard Bayless, Tampa, USA, secretary-treasurer.

AMONG resolutions adopted was one increasing the per capital tax to 5c with 2c earmarked for political action.

Others called on the Governor to appoint labor representatives on various state commissions and agencies; sought amendment of the Florida constitution, which prohibits the closed shop; Endorsed CIO Pres. Philip Murray's plan for establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority; reiterated support of the CIO Executive Board in the Communist fight.

Also supported the Union Record, an independent labor publication; supported the 6000 members of the CIO Transport Workers at Pan American World Airways in their coming negotiations; pledged aid to organizational efforts of the Shipbuilding Workers, and setting up an Advisory Committee on Organization to increase the tempo of organizing the unorganized.

UAW, Willys Co. Sign Agreement

The CIO Auto Workers and the Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O., last week announced the signing of a cost-of-living contract to run until June 1, 1955.

The contract, calling for an immediate 9c hourly pay increase and annual 4c hourly "improvement" increases, becomes effective Oct. 1, upon ratification by rank-and-file members.

Pay Freeze Could Hurt Rearming, Taylor Says

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has declared that a complete freeze on wages would hurt the nation's vital defense production and lead to more inflation.

Dr. George W. Taylor, retiring WSB chairman, said in his final report to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston that a "flexible" wage policy was essential to full production.

In reviewing the four months' work of the board—reconstituted early in May after labor's walkout from the original wage board—Taylor noted that the board had four primary objectives:

Wage stabilization, preservation of industrial relations stability, preservation of industrial bargaining to the fullest possible extent, and fostering of maximum defense production.

Taylor, who is returning to his teaching post at the Univ. of Pennsylvania, declared that it is not sufficient for the board simply to hold the wage line.

"If wages are kept rigid and we don't get the guns which are needed, or airplanes which are needed, the cost in holding the wage line might be too great in terms of impediments to the arms program," he said.

He said the board has, for the most part, managed to meet its current problems and has made some progress on long-range problems, such as manpower, merit and length of service adjustments and cost of living raises.

Still to be worked out by the board, he declared, are policies on pensions, health and welfare programs, inter-plant adjustments, productivity or annual improvement factors, commission earnings, price-exempt industries, job evaluation and incentive plans.

The former WSB chairman declared that the WSB is not primarily designed as a punitive undertaking "but as a program to insure that those who comply with wage regulations are not put at a disadvantage."

CIO Auto Worker Wins 'Fishingest Dad' Title

The title of "Fishingest Dad" was won for the second consecutive year by Frank Shuskey of the CIO Auto Workers at Cleveland, O. He was one of the "Fathers for a Day" to children from two orphan homes at an annual fishing party.

His two young guests caught 23 pike.

Govt. Workers Bilked Out Of Overtime

GOVERNMENT employes in various agencies, are cheated by abuse of overtime regulations, Richard E. Shoemaker, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee legislative representative, testified last week before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The option of receiving extra leave instead of overtime pay has in practice ceased to exist for federal workers he said. Agency heads claim there is no money for leave or overtime, and pressure the workers with threats of being labeled "uncooperative" when they demand their rights, he added.

A straight time and half for overtime, with a penalty for evasion of the rule, would end the practice, he declared.

—From Amalgamated Engineering Union Monthly Journal (England)
The old man's idea for the daily 'Personnel Touch'!

Oil Workers' Meet To Stress Organizing

THE PROBLEM of organizing the remainder of the rich and powerful oil industry is expected to be the main topic of discussion as the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union convenes its 21st international convention in Denver Sept. 10.

Delegates from 30 states and six Canadian provinces from coast-to-coast will hear a report from the officers that the union has gained several thousand members in the past year.

But the officers also will say that a large segment of the industry remains unorganized or organized by small independent unions.

Administrative officers of the union plan to ask the convention for a 25c increase in per capita payments to the international, part of which would be used for an expanded organizing drive.

An organizing drive — concentrated on the East Coast—is being conducted by the union with the assistance of the national CIO.

WHILE the OWIU has quadrupled in size since 1940 and has shown a substantial membership increase in the past year, small independent unions represent a substantial portion of the industry's workers.

The Oil Workers are campaigning to persuade these independents to merge with OWIU.

Advance filing of credentials indicates a record attendance at the 1951 OWIU convention.

More than 300 voting delegates already have sent in credentials. In addition, there will be approximately 200 fraternal delegates, visitors and staff members present.

Featured speakers will include Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, Director Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Archie Gordon, labor attache of the British Embassy; M. I. Zein el Din, president of the General Union of Motor Drivers, Cairo, Egypt; Robert Oliver, labor adviser to ECA.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED raid by the IBEW against our Communications Workers has been defeated. CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne and his crew, supported by Reg. Dir. Michael Mann and CIO organizers, blocked the company-supported IBEW-AFL effort to gain representation rights at the Bell Telephone Co. The vote: CWA-CIO 5948, IBEW-AFL 4001, no union 142, void 65, abstaining 165. This is a great victory for CWA against the raiding IBEW.

Allan Haywood

President Truman paid the Nation's tribute to a hero—a native Indian, who died in the cause of world democracy. Sergt. John R. Rice was denied burial in Sioux City, Ia., because he was not of the Caucasian race. He will now rest at Arlington Cemetery among other heroes who died in the service of their country. May this be an example and a lesson to bigotry everywhere.

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the United Paperworkers, reports two victories in representation elections. The first, in Memphis, Tenn., at the Cleveland Container Co., gave the UPA better than a 3 to 1 decision. The ballots cast showed: UPA 96, AFL 28, and no union 53. This win was achieved with the assistance of Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland and UPA Rep. Joseph Rinaldi.

The other representation win was at the Heminway Box Co., Waterbury, Conn. The vote was UPA 101, company union 44, 2 void, 1 challenged. The campaign was handled by UPA Dir. Anthony Adamo and Staff Members Steve Mrowka and George Pescatore.

Reg. Dir. Ernest Pugh reports a representation election win for the CIO at the Standard Lime and Stone Co., Kimbalton, Va. The ballot count showed 57 CIO votes, 3 for the AFL and 40 for no union.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports a 2 to 1 victory for the United Railroad Workers over the AFL Railway Clerks in a representation election conducted by the Railway Mediation Board among employees of the Union Depot in Columbus, O. The CIO polled 209 votes against the 117 votes for the AFL. Intl. Vice Pres. Gene Attreed, of the Railroad Workers, assisted in the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Bob McVay reports two Oklahoma representation wins for the CIO. The first victory, at the Sylvania Electric Co., Shawnee, gave the IUE a lopsided win over the IBEW-AFL. The tally showed 229 for the IUE-CIO as against 15 for the AFL union.

THE OTHER was at the American Body Trailer Co., Oklahoma City. The Auto Workers won bargaining rights by gaining 69 votes against 31 for no union.

A. F. Hartung, vice president of the Intl. Woodworkers, reports a representation victory at the Lake Pleasant Plywood Co., Forks, Wash. The ballot count showed: IWA 38, AFL 21, 11 challenged.

Reg. Dir. David Sternback reports winning three representation and one union shop victories in Puerto Rico during the past week. The representation elections were at the Puerto Rico Sand & Gravel Corp., CIO 31, against 3, challenged 3; at Clinica Antillas, CIO 31, against 1, challenged 1; the Jem Manufacturing Corp., CIO 104, against 54, challenged 9. The union shop election, at Andreu, Figueroa & Rodriguez, resulted in 17 for, 2 against and 2 challenged.

Philip Clowes, acting director of the Southern Organizing Committee, reports four recent representation victories. The wins were at the Calloway Lincoln-Mercury, Inc., Gadsden, Ala., Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store-CIO 15, against 4; Virginia Railway, Norfolk, Va., CIO United Railroad Workers 21, against 1; Fly Ash Arrestor Co., Birmingham, Ala., Steelworkers 27, against 13; and the Republic Steel Corp., Gadsden, Steelworkers 47, against 37.

GETS ECA POST

Albert E. Hemsing (above) has been named film adviser for the Labor Information Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He was film division director for both the CIO Textile Workers and the CIO Clothing Workers since 1948.

CIO Asks Public Safeguard In Television

THE CIO last week endorsed a pending bill to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board for the purpose of safeguarding the public interest in television.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, testified before the Subcommittee on Radio, Television and Telecommunication of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The CIO supports the bill, he explained, because it represents a majority of the men and women who make television receivers and because its membership also constitutes one of the largest organized consumer groups.

"The degree to which television programming not only entertains the public but also elevates its cultural standards, provides useful educational and informational services and generally advances the cause of good citizenship is of tremendous importance to our six million members and their families," he said.

The CIO is concerned not only with the educational value of television for children, Ruttenberg stressed, but likewise with its importance in adult education. Working people, he said, want more than the best in TV entertainment, and "their educational needs can be tremendously enhanced by effective educational television programming."

"It should be apparent to all," he said, "that the public interest in the development of our fast growing television broadcasting industry must be protected."

"A large part of television time should rightly belong to the entertainment field . . . but much of television time must be reserved for more serious purposes and it is the responsibility of Congress, which represents the interests of all the American people, to make this possible."

DI-6

History Of ILO Told In Pamphlet

"Lasting Peace the ILO Way," the story of the Intl. Labor Organization, has just been published by the Intl. Labour Office at Geneva, Switzerland.

It recounts the history of the ILO from the time of its establishment in the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I, through nearly three decades as part of the League of Nations and down to its present important role in the United Nations.

Copies may be obtained from the ILO Washington Branch, 1825 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, one to 10 copies, 25c each; more than 10 copies, 15c each.

FOR BETTER VIDEO: Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), left, one of the sponsors of a bill creating a National Citizens Advisory Board to improve television, congratulates Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO Education and Research Director, upon his support.

Buffalo CIO Requests Developed Water Front

The Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Council has termed the city's water front "a black eye to the community."

The CIO Council has unanimously demanded that the Common Council provide funds for the purchase of land for proposed facilities.

The resolution charged that "political maneuvering and dillydallying" by elected officials has deprived resident of proposed facilities.

Reuther Hails RFC Stand On Housing Loan

PRES. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said the change in policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. on mortgage loans, authorized Aug. 30, shows the government "will not appease greed."

Reuther spoke as chairman of the CIO Housing Committee.

Mortgage bankers and life insurance companies, he charged, caused collapse of the building construction industry by refusing to make loans at the lawful rate of interest.

Their demand for an added 2% interest would increase the cost of a $10,000 home by $2500 for the average purchaser. A credit log-jam resulted.

Prior to the policy change, the RFC financed construction only where private investors had promised to take up the mortgage after it was guaranteed by the government.

It will now make direct loans for housing construction to defense workers and families of servicemen when such loans cannot be had from private sources. The legal rate of interest—4% to veterans and 4¾% to non-veterans—remains in force.

"So long as the large investors withhold their mortgage purchase commitments, these loans will be made by the government," Reuther said. "There seems to be no reason now for the mortgage bankers to continue their sit-down strike for higher interest rates."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments S. 2048	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taft - Humphrey amendments to Taft-Hartley Act S. 1959	Validates pre-affidavit elections approved by NLRB and eliminates need for elections to authorize union shop.	Passed Senate, pending before House Labor Committee.	Write Members of House in support of bill.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5022	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Hearings now on before House Judiciary Com., pending in Senate Judiciary Com.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Senate Unit May Report Seaway Bill

THE SENATE Foreign Relations Committee has promised to consider legislation on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project "at the earliest opportunity," it was learned last week.

Supporters of the seaway nearly got it put to a vote Aug. 31 when they offered the measure as a "rider" to the Foreign Aid Bill. This was the first time in 3½ years that seaway legislation had gotten to the floor of the Senate. Opponents have kept it bottled up in committee throughout that period.

Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) offered the amendment, which was co-sponsored by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.). After 40 minutes of debate, the "rider" was withdrawn.

But, meanwhile, its supporters obtained assurances from the Foreign Relations Committee that it will take action on the project. Moody charged that the committee previously had been "blocking" consideration and preventing the measure from reaching the floor.

A similar situation exists in the House, where several seaway bills have been killed by the Public Works Committee. The Senate's last previous action on the seaway proposal was in February, 1948, when the Senate voted, 57 to 30, to send it back to committee.

During the Senate debate on the "rider" Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), who has been the chief critic of other public works appropriations on the grounds that they are "pork barrel" projects, made a strong plea for the St. Lawrence project.

"It is the best public works project to come before the Senate," he said.

Douglas complained that the Great Lakes states are treated as "provinces" by the Senate when it comes to public works. He pointed out that the committees which decide such matters are run by Senators from the Mississippi River Valley, the mountain states and the Pacific Northwest.

Murray Backs Plea For Blood Donors

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has asked all CIO national unions, councils and regional directors to cooperate in a nation-wide blood donor program.

Murray acted in response to an urgent plea from the Dept. of Defense for blood contributions to help save the lives of members of the armed forces serving in Korea.

The program is conducted by the Dept. of Defense with the cooperation of the Red Cross. It seeks to obtain donations totalling 2.8 million pints of whole blood in the next 10 months.

Murray said it is essential "that not only every local, but every individual member of the CIO be encouraged to participate."

Full details of the program may be obtained from the Industrial Services Branch, Office of Public Information, Office of the Secy. of Defense, Room 2A-858, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

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10 Firms Get 40% Defense Work Dollars; Senate Unit Warns Of Monopoly Octopus

(See Story, Page 3)

Photo Courtesy of U. S. Office of Education

THEIR FUTURE AT STAKE: Millions of children like these shown above have gone or will shortly go to school. Many schools are antiquated and overcrowded, many textbooks are old and out-of-date. Thousands of teachers are underpaid. These conditions endanger your children's future. Federal aid to education is urgently needed. (See Pages 4 and 5.)

Senate Tax Bill Easy On Rich In Spite Of All The Red Ink

THE U. S. government went more than $3.6 billion in the red in July and August.

It didn't seem to matter to the Senate Finance Committee, which is supposed to be finding a way to overcome this deficit.

Sen. George (D. Ga.), chairman of the committee which is winding up its hatchet job on President Truman's request for a $10.7 billion tax increase, announced last week that he will oppose any increase above $6 billion.

George said that his committee would report a bill next week "in the neighborhood of" $6 billion and he will oppose all efforts to expand it.

This means that the Senate committee, meeting behind closed doors, has chopped more than $1.2 billion from the inadequate measure voted by the House. It has cut the President's request by about $5 billion.

Most of the Senate cuts were made at the expense of the low and middle income groups, since they will carry a higher portion of the total tax burden than they would have under the House proposals.

The Senate measure will go much easier on corporations and individuals earning high incomes, but it will leave the tax on low and middle incomes at almost the same increased levels voted by the House.

Meanwhile, three Democratic Senators have announced that they will launch a drive to increase the tax program to at least the House level when the Senate bill comes to the floor. They are Sens. Humphrey (Minn.), Douglas (Ill.) and Lehman (N. Y.).

SENATOR HUMPHREY pointed out that the long Congressional delay in enacting the new tax measure has already cut sharply into the tax revenue for this year. He said that even the $7.2 billion House increase would bring in only about $4.8 billion this fiscal year, since tax increases cannot be made retroactive.

The government is now spending at nearly twice the rate of a year ago, due to the stepping up of the rearmament program, and defense expenditures will continue to increase over the next two years.

The announcement that the government had spent more than $3.6 billion more than it received in the first two months of this fiscal year was made by the Treasury Dept. on Sept. 4.

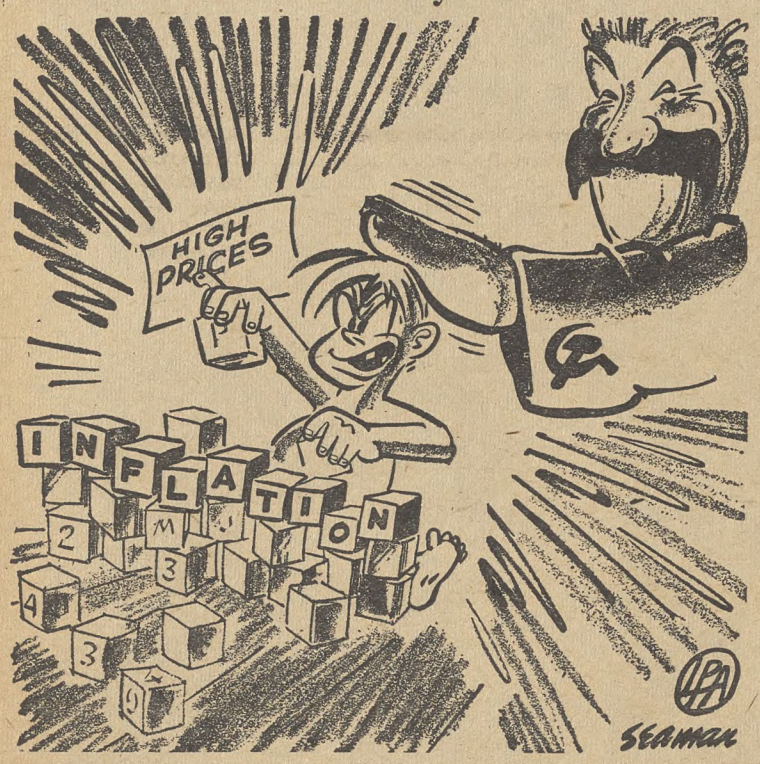
Senate Tax Bill Rankles Taft

The meat-ax job his colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee has done to the President's request for $10.7 billion in increased taxes is too much for even Sen. Taft (R. O.).

Taft believes the committee bill won't balance the budget and that a tax boost of $7.2 billion, as voted by the House, would be "about right" to cover it he said last week.

"Perhaps the most dubious" of the committee changes, Taft suggested, were those reducing the estimated yield from personal income taxes. Ignoring the fact that the biggest cut in revenue was made by reducing excess profits taxes, Taft said that a general sales tax, endorsed by big business groups, seems to him to be "the only solution" to the still higher taxes needed to pay for the mobilization program.

"Niz Baby!"



Bill Would Admit 500,000 To U.S.

Rep. Javits, Liberal-Republican from New York City, introduced a bill on Sept. 12 authorizing the admission of 500,000 foreign workers, "possessing skills needed in the U. S.," into this country in the next five years.

The measure would give priority to the surplus workers of European nations cooperating in the Economic Recovery Plan and the Mutual Security Program.

The Intl. Labor Organization, Javits pointed out, estimates there are between three and four million such workers in Austria, Western Germany, The Netherlands, Italy and Greece, and has announced plans for a migration of 1.75 million of them in the next five years.

The U. S. should provide the leadership by taking a fair share, he added, and at the same time relieve the strain on manpower here caused by the defense mobilization program.

After 2 Years' Delay

Slugging Gets Lawyer Penalty From NLRB

AFTER NEARLY two years of thinking about it, the National Labor Relations Board finally took action last week against an oil company attorney who tried a case by slugging the board attorney.

By a three to two vote, it decided to suspend his practicing before the board or its agents, directly or indirectly, for a period of two years.

The offending attorney is John L. Camp, Houston, Tex., who formerly was a county judge at Abilene, Tex., and once was a football star at Hardin-Simmons College.

His victim was E. Donald Wilson, attorney for the NLRB general counsel, then stationed at Fort Worth, Tex., and now in Philadelphia.

Camp was representing the Ohio Oil Co. on Oct. 26, 1949, at a hearing before Trial Examiner Henry J. Kent at Rankin, Tex., into charges by the CIO Oil Workers that the firm had fired two of their members because of union activity. The company also was represented by two additional attorneys.

Wilson was attacking the credibility of a company witness, according to the testimony and Camp's own admission, when the company lawyer stepped up behind him, swung him around, shoved him back several feet and then knocked him down with a blow to the jaw.

Then he jumped on the prone NLRB lawyer, straddled his body and hit him in the eye.

By this time one of his own colleagues pulled Camp away. He made no further effort to attack Wilson.

". . . This Board has the authority and the duty," said the NLRB order suspending Camp, "to protect its proceedings and the public interest against conduct of the character here found.

"While we have determined not to impose the penalty of permanent disbarment from practice before this agency, the Board cannot condone Camp's shocking behavior.

"Although Camp was angered by Wilson's trial technique and the assault was the result of a sudden loss of temper rather than a premeditated act, Camp's misconduct nevertheless was wholly unbecoming to an attorney and showed a lack of respect for the Board's agents and its processes."

CHAIRMAN Paul H. Herzog and Board Members Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles constituted the majority which voted the punishment. Board Member John M. Houston thought Camp should have been suspended for five years instead of two. Board Member James J. Reynolds said Camp's exclusion from further participation in the Ohio Oil case, which had been decreed by the trial examiner, was "a sufficiently corrective remedy."

WSB Limit Held No Firing Alibi

Strikers can't be fired on the excuse that the union demands exceed Wage Stabilization Board ceilings.

So ruled George Bott, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, in issuing a formal complaint of unfair labor practice against an unnamed arc products firm.

The workers struck two weeks after the general wage order was issued, and the company argued that the strikers were trying to compel it to grant an illegal increase.

Bott ruled the strikers were merely trying to force the firm to negotiate the increase, since payment would have to wait on WSB approval. The firm fired three workers, and Bott's ruling followed.

WSB wage limits on increases are no barrier to collective bargaining, Bott declared, since any above-ceiling agreements must be submitted to the WSB for an okay.

13th Constitutional Convention Of CIO Is Summoned To Meet In New York Nov. 5

ONLY A STRONG America can defeat Communism, Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey said last week in issuing the call for the 13th constitutional convention of the CIO.

The convention will be held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, beginning Monday, Nov. 5. The call continued:

"We must use that strength not only to build, extend and defend our own way of life but also to strengthen all other free peoples who stand with us in the fight for freedom and security."

Powerful factions in the country that place their own self-interest ahead of the national welfare were hit.

"Through their manipulations they would inflict upon the American people unprecedented inflation," the call stated.

Congress has been "impotent" under assaults of profit seekers, and an "unholy alliance" in Congress has actually lent itself to undermining the confidence of the American people in their own government, the call said.

"We realize that a real military defense program can be carried out only through the toil of working people," Murray and Carey said. "We have demonstrated over the years our willingness to accept our just share of the sacrifices that must be made to build such a defense, and to aid the peoples of other free lands in doing likewise.

"We insist that with equality of sacrifice our economy can be maintained side by side with an adequate defense program and an adequate standard of living for all our people."

The call asked for full cooperation of free workers everywhere through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

AIDS CONVENTION: Anna Balaban, office secretary at the New York City headquarters of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers of America, is holding a statistical book which will be distributed to the delegates to the union's convention to be held this week in Dallas, Tex. P. S.: Too bad she won't be at the convention.

GOP Tories Make Bow Toward Civil Rights

By MILTON PLUMB

WITH AN eye on the 1952 elections, but with an almost 100% certainty that Congress will adjourn before it takes any action on their proposal, a number of Republican Senators last week went through the gestures of moving to make it easier to stop Senate filibusters.

The real issue, of course, is civil rights legislation. Dixiecrat Senators always filibuster President Truman's proposal, strongly endorsed in the platforms of both major parties, to death whenever it comes to the Senate floor.

Although the Republican move at least broke the silence which has surrounded civil rights legislation throughout the entire life of the 82nd Congress, not one Capitol Hill observer could be found who believed there was any chance for adopting the proposal before adjournment.

Proposal Doomed

Legislative experts point out that the tardiness of the move foredooms it to almost certain neglect. Many also question the sincerity of GOP sponsorship.

These observers point out that the Republicans have really managed to control the 82nd Congress because of the tacit understanding on this matter between the GOP leadership and Southern Democrats.

In return for shelving civil rights legislation, and the necessary preliminary of changing the Senate rules so that it might come to a vote, the GOP has obtained Dixiecrat support for its anti-administration program.

The nominal Democratic majority was thus destroyed and the control of Congress fell into the hands of a Dixiegop coalition strong enough to shelve or wreck most of the liberal, forward-looking legislation called for in the President's program.

Moreover, the new legislation, introduced Sept. 10 by Republican Leader Wherry (Neb.), actually is much weaker than both of two resolutions sponsored by liberal GOP and Dixiecrat Senators which have been pending since last spring.

Wherry's move came just three days after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that Sen. Hayden (D. Ariz.) had informed it that the Senate Rules Committee will open hearings on the more liberal measures Oct. 1.

The first, sponsored by Sens. Morse (R. Ore.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.), would limit debate by a simple majority vote.

Another Proposal

The other, sponsored by 11 Democrats, would permit the shutting off of debate by either a two-thirds or majority vote, the latter being sufficient 14 days after the action had been requested.

Wherry's resolution, on the other hand, would require a straight two-thirds majority of members present to shut off discussion. Present rules, in effect since 1949, require the vote of 64 Senators, or a constitutional two-thirds of the entire membership. Thus any Senator in effect votes against closing debate merely by being absent.

Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) and Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) commended Wherry on his resolution. Ives said that it was a "definite step in the right direction." Neither referred to the other, more effective measures, which the Wherry proposal would replace.

GOP Political Gesture

The clinching argument in support of the contention that the GOP move was merely a political gesture by which the Republicans hope to recapture part of the Negro vote they have lost by stalling on civil rights matters in this session of Congress was the indifference with which it was received by the Southern Democrats.

Several Dixiecrat senators on the floor when Wherry introduced his measures merely sat back and said nothing.

Congress is still scheduled to adjourn on October 1.

Murray Prize To Be Given At CSC Banquet

THE TENTH anniversary of the CIO Community Services Committee will be marked by a banquet in Detroit on Tuesday, October 2.

The banquet will also serve to highlight the presentation of the committee's "Philip Murray Award" to a leader in American life for outstanding public service.

CIO Pres. Murray will address the gathering.

The banquet will be held at the Masonic Temple in Detroit. Banquet reservations can be made through the national CIO-CSC offices or through the Wayne County CIO Council in Detroit.

Earlier on the same day, CIO's executive officers and vice presidents will meet in the motor city. Site of their session will be the Auto Workers' handsome new headquarters, "Solidarity House."

Holland Named To MGA Board

PENNSYLVANIA State Sen. Elmer J. Holland has been elected to serve on the board of directors of the Military Government Association, which is comprised of former Army and civilian personnel in AMG capacities during World War II.

Holland is a CIO representative, working out of the Pittsburgh regional office. He was first elected to the Pennsylvania Senate in 1942 and has served continuously since that time.

The Military Government Association was formed after the last war to keep former personnel abreast of current developments in that field.

National in scope, it now has chapters in most of the large cities in this country, in Germany and Japan.

Holland is a veteran of two World Wars, serving in the AEF in World War I and as a major in the Allied Military Government in Europe during the last war.

Senate Unit Warns

Too Many Defense Contracts Held By Too Few Firms

A FAR greater concentration of defense contracts than any government figures previously indicated has been disclosed by the Senate Small Business Committee.

Unless this trend is reversed, it may "entrench monopoly beyond hope of dislodgement in our time," the committee warned.

In a report on its findings submitted by Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.), the committee said:

- Ten large firms have been handed 40% of the total dollar volume of defense contracts awarded since the beginning of the Battle for Korea in June, 1950.
- Fifty companies received almost two-thirds of the dollar volume of such contracts.
- The top firms have not cut back civilian production to make up for the defense contracts. As a result they "have been increasing backlogs of unfilled defense orders."
- Many small firms already have facilities available to handle the work which is piling up while the big companies wait for new plant facilities, being built at the public's expense through rapid tax amortization, to be completed.

THE REPORT noted that the present concentration is much greater than during World War II, when the top ten firms handled 30% of the dollar value of contracts, and 100 firms handled two-thirds of the volume.

It warned that the present situation could force many smaller firms out of business and thus leave the country without a substantial part of our industrial strength if the need for all-out mobilization should arise.

"The long-range effect of such concentration of defense contracts," the report points out, "will be equally as disastrous to our free-enterprise system as the short-range harm to the mobilization effort."

50 Corporations Are Given 64% Of Defense Contracts

THE Senate Small Business Committee issued the following list of firms which shows the concentration of defense contracts, July 1, 1950-June 1, 1951:

	Company	Dollar volume of defense contracts	Cumulative percent of total
1.	General Motors Corp.	$3,500,000,000	
2.	Ford Motor Co.	1,000,000,000	
3.	Boeing Airplane Co.	960,000,000	
4.	Curtiss-Wright Corp.	840,240,000	
5.	Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	674,300,000	
6.	Republic Aviation Corp.	549,040,000	
7.	General Electric Co.	500,000,000	
8.	United Aircraft Corp.	490,000,000	
9.	North American Aviation	481,897,000	
10.	Grumann Aircraft Engineering Corp.	410,000,000	40
11.	International Harvester Co.	355,000,000	
12.	Western Electric	343,000,000	
13.	McDonnell	269,000,000	
14.	Bendix Aviation Corp.	265,000,000	
15.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	245,000,000	
16.	American Locomotive Co.	229,000,000	
17.	Chrysler Corp.	223,417,000	
18.	American Woolen Co., Inc.	208,284,000	
19.	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	200,000,000	
20.	Packard Motor Car Co.	199,500,000	50
21.	Sperry Corp.	198,000,000	
22.	Nash-Kelvinator Corp.	192,000,000	
23.	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	172,129,000	
24.	Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Co., Inc.	152,500,000	
25.	J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.	151,900,000	
26.	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	142,041,000	
27.	Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.	127,154,000	
28.	Bethlehem Steel Co.	127,056,000	
29.	Bell Aircraft Corp.	125,092,000	
30.	Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.	125,000,000	56
31.	Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.	124,350,000	
32.	Avco	122,000,000	
33.	Newport News Shipbuilding Co.	120,400,000	
34.	Northrup Aircraft, Inc.	119,144,000	
35.	Glenn L. Martin Co.	108,900,000	
36.	Radio Corp. of America	108,560,000	
37.	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	108,000,000	
38.	American Car & Foundry Co.	105,000,000	
39.	Raytheon Manufacturing Co.	103,500,000	
40.	Studebaker Corp.	97,845,000	61
41.	Beech Aircraft Corp.	86,000,000	
42.	Standard Oil of New Jersey Affiliates	82,000,000	
43.	Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.	75,000,000	
44.	Kaiser-Frazer	65,550,000	
45.	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	65,000,000	
46.	Baldwin Lima Hamilton Corp.	65,000,000	
47.	United States Rubber Co.	64,000,000	
48.	Diamond Motor Car Co.	55,000,000	
49.	United States Steel	55,000,000	
50.	Eastman Kodak Co.	44,694,000	64

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO Council buys $40,000 worth of Defense Bonds. Council Secy.-Treas. Harry Block (left) presents a check to Ramsey S. Black, Pennsylvania director of the U. S. Savings Bond Division of the U. S. Treasury; and Council Pres. Harry Boyer (third from left) receives the bonds from Joseph Knable, director, Bond Division labor section.

Improve Our Schools

Close to 30 million kids are trooping back to school this month.

What sort of an education will they get? By and large, it will be a good one—better, perhaps, than in almost any other nation throughout the world.

But "by and large" does not help the millions of American kids who are not getting the education they deserve as junior citizens of a great democracy. In some sections of the country, the amount spent on each pupil would scarcely be enough to teach a bright puppy a bag full of tricks. Decrepit schoolhouses, underpaid teachers, insufficient and outworn textbooks don't combine to provide the sort of schooling we want in this country.

As CIO Pres. Murray points out in the article on this page, many states simply "cannot afford the money to bring their schools up to modern standards. A federal program to help them build new classrooms is desperately needed."

Unfortunately, the federal aid-to-education proposal has been in the deep-freeze for more than two years. And so long as a majority in Congress continues to regard every program for social improvement as "waste" or "extravagance," action is unlikely. School children don't have votes—but their parents do, and they ought to be clamoring for help for the nation's school system.

That system is working under the heaviest burden in decades, and there is every indication that the school population will continue to grow for many years. We should be doing something now to meet not only our present education problems but those that will come inevitably in the next few years.

A Great Public Servant

General George C. Marshall, who has just resigned as Secretary of Defense, has earned the deep respect of the great mass of American citizens and a solid place in our history.

As the man who was most responsible for building up the strength of the American army in World War II; as Secretary of State during a difficult post-war period; and as Secretary of Defense during the latest international crisis, George Marshall worked in a spirit of modesty, humility and cooperation.

A professional soldier, he has a lively understanding of the relationship between the military and the civilian government in our democracy—a relationship not so clearly appreciated by another five-star general.

The pea-shooter propaganda attacks of the McCarthys and the fanatical "China lobby" group made no dent in the reputation of General Marshall. On the contrary, a man is sometimes known by the enemies he keeps.

So, in his well-deserved retirement, General Marshall has the best wishes and the thanks of the American public.

What'll You Have?

General MacArthur, in his most recent speech at Cleveland, went out of his way to praise Senator Taft, the Ohio isolationist.

But just a few paragraphs further on, the general criticized the United Nations structure as too weak—though it is the Taft crowd which resents the limited powers given to the UN and which now bemoans the loss of American "sovereignty" to the international body.

Still a few paragraphs later in that same oration, General MacArthur criticized the additional powers granted to the federal government in recent years—and called for "states rights" as vigorously as a 1938-model Republican.

Perhaps, in his next public appearance, the General will explain just what he has in mind.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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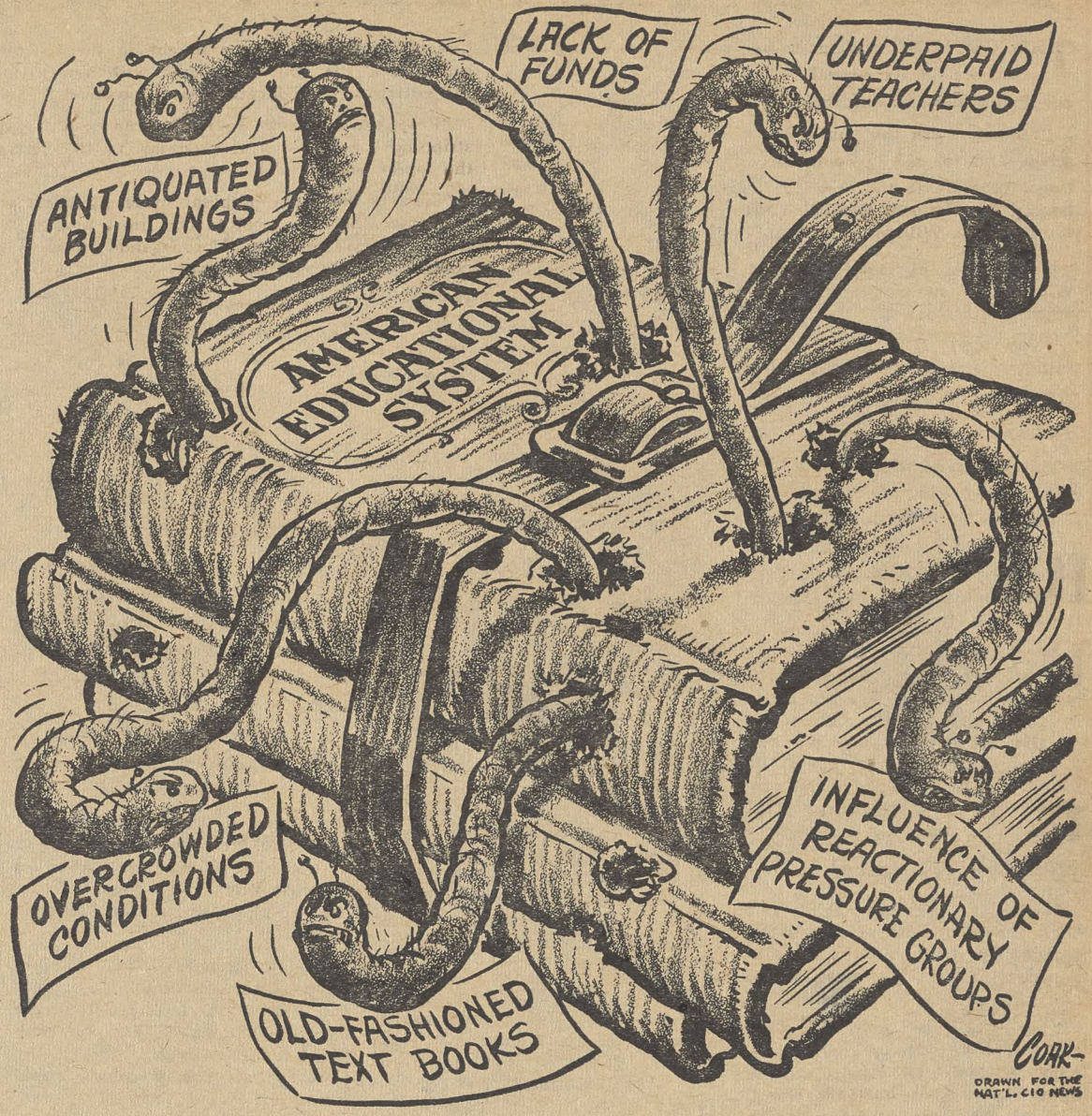
Book Worms!



Our American Schools

By PHILIP MURRAY

(The following article was prepared this summer for the Central Press Association by CIO Pres. Murray.)

THE HIGH standard of American education has always been the glory and the strength of this Republic. The people of the United States, throughout our country's history, have always tried to assure the best possible school training for American youngsters.

We know that a democracy cannot be kept strong if it rests on a foundation of ignorance. We know that adequate school training is imperative if the mature citizens of tomorrow are to handle intelligently the grave problems of our twentieth century world.

So, we can rejoice in what we have accomplished in the building of the American school system, but we cannot afford to be smug.

WE CANNOT gloss over the fact that during the past 15 years, American schools have been afflicted by an increasingly serious financial crisis.

We must take resolute steps to end this situation and to guarantee a second-to-none school system.

The facts show that more money must be spent on our educational system—for new and better schools, for new and better text books, for more adequate teachers' salaries, for more teachers.

School enrollment in 1950 was almost 27 million. By 1958, the experts tell us it will be almost 34 million.

Do we have enough adequate school facilities to meet this increasing enrollment? The answer, unfortunately, is negative. We in the CIO believe that if we are to give a decent education to our school population, we must be prepared to spend billions of dollars to obtain it. Such spending is not "extravagance"—it is sound investment in the future of democracy.

Many of the states cannot afford the money to bring their schools up to modern standards. A Federal program to help them build new classrooms is desperately needed.

In addition, there is a painfully wide fluctuation in the standards of American education throughout the country.

Ten out of every 100 children attend schools where the community spends $220 per year on each child. Another 10 out of every 100 children attend schools in areas where only $25 is spent per child each year. I know that $25 will not purchase decent education for any American boy or girl.

There is another blight that must be removed. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia maintain segregated school systems for white and Negro children. A government report for the years 1945-46 showed that in those 18 school systems, $104.66 was spent for the education of white children—and only $57.57 for the education of colored children. That does not add up to our concept of equal education for every young American.

THE FEDERAL school lunch program also needs improvement. In Charlotte, N. C., for example, authorities report 300 children a day come to school without breakfast and without money for lunch. Obviously, healthy minds do not function in hungry bodies.

If we are to make our schools meet decent standards, we must make the teaching profession more attractive to qualified people. In too many communities, school teachers are vastly underpaid. Young men and women who once regarded the teaching profession as an ideal career are turning to better-paid-work—and as a result, a shortage of teachers is becoming acute. Teachers' salaries must be increased.

There is one other major menace to our free school system—the threat of persecution and recrimination from reactionary pressure groups.

In many communities, their attacks are undermining the school system, and are preventing the teaching of realistic courses about life in our America.

Unless parents and community leaders are alert in other areas, these same malicious groups will spread their campaigns to other cities.

I am proud of the fact that the CIO has always stood in the forefront of the fight for better education, and for adequate funds for education. To do less, would be to betray the hopes of America's school children, today and tomorrow.

Teachers Ask Public To Help Improve Schools

THE COUNTRY'S largest professional organization of teachers, in its annual report to the public, asks the people to help it make the schools better.

"Educators ask the public for impartial evaluation of the school and for aid in continuous adjustment of the educational program to the needs of youth," says the annual report of the National Education Association, prepared by Executive Secy. Willard E. Givens.

"The doors of new worlds of knowledge are opening. Whether the oncoming generation of Americans enters them depends upon our schools.

"The doors to human freedoms are being closed by the ruthless hands of totalitarianism. Whether they are closed here will depend upon the character and ability and vision of those who occupy seats in our classrooms today. The decisions we make in this decade will not be trifling ones."

At the same time the association warned against extremists who use the cry of economy to conceal their efforts to dictate what shall not be taught in the schools. At the same time, the educators "look with some concern upon the criticism that education costs too much."

"Proposals are made to reduce the cost of education by stripping the educational program 'to the fundamentals,'" the report says.

"This is the same proposal made by those who oppose adjustment of the school to our times or who wish to use the school as a medium of propaganda for their own special political or economic theories.

"THOSE WHO advocate 'going back to the fundamentals' usually are referring to the tools of education—the three R's. Even those who would permit the use of these tools for learning purposes would restrict learning subjects, such as history and geography, to the memorizing of facts—often to facts of long ago.

"If these critics oppose the United Nations they would prefer that the story of its organization and activities be omitted from school texts. If they are opposed to the income tax they may brand teaching about the income tax as 'un-American' or 'communistic.'

"If social security is anathema to them, school texts should either condemn it or omit it entirely. If the Tennessee Valley Authority is inconsistent with their economic theories, they may characterize schools that teach about it as 'red' or 'socialistic.'

"THEY WOULD withhold information of which they do not approve and cut back education below the thinking level. To do so would destroy the usefulness of the school in preparing youth for intelligent understanding of what their country has done and is doing.

"The latter of course are extremists. Frequently clamorous, they are few in number.

"Unfortunately they are sometimes joined by those who are taut with the fears and tensions affecting to some degree all who watch with apprehension the threats against the American way of life, but who would never think of destroying that way of life themselves by wrecking the school, which is its cornerstone."

Biz Tax Blues Belied By Dividend Payments

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE HEAVY earnings of business are "fiction," according to the headlines in the Wall Street Journal, which says, "Most corporate profit reports for 1951 so far have to be refigured."

The argument is, that earnings have been figured on present taxes, without allowing for the higher taxes that business knew were coming. The further argument is that profits will be cut, and therefore dividends will be lower.

The very day before that Wall Street Journal article, the Commerce Dept. reported that cash dividend payments from January through July were 13% or $4.141 billion above the same period a year ago—when taxes were lower.

In July alone, dividend payments were up $5 million from last July, although July is normally a light month for dividend payments.

Nor do investors believe the crying of business, for the very same day the Wall Street Journal article appeared, stock market transactions hit a fourth straight new 1951 high.

Business Week reported that "despite signs of inflation and bad corporate income tax news, industrials are making new highs."

SHARES of Aluminum Co., for instance were up $6.75 from the 1951 low; American Smelting shares were up $7.12; Superior Oil of California $7; Standard Oil of California $4.62.

Oil stocks shattered records right and left. Phillips Petroleum, which earned $2.46 a share the first six months, was estimated to earn $5.50 for 1951 as a whole.

Figures for similar period for Plymouth Oil were $2.03 and $4.25; for Standard Oil of California, $2.96 and $6.00; for Standard of New Jersey, $2.96 and $7.50.

Oil company profits for the first six months of 1951 were 42% above the same period in 1950. Dividends in the same period were up 28%. "Profits in the second half will be another record breaker," according to Business Week.

Profits have been concealed from the public view by the avalanche of stock-splitting. And there has been a profit on the stock-splitting itself. In stock-splitting, a corporation takes your share of stock, worth, say, $10, and gives you instead, two new shares, worth $5 each.

Suppose its dividend was $1 on the old $10 share. On the new shares, the dividend is only 50c. You still collect $1, but it looks better to say that the dividend payment was only 50c per share.

As to profit-making on stock-splitting, when such a plan is announced, investors take it as a sign that the company is in fine shape. The value of the stock goes up.

As Business Week explains, "by the time the operation has been completed, the going price of the new shares normally add up to something considerably better than the value of the old share that sired them."

BUSINESS Week reports that "many stock market investors—as well as Wall Street cynics—have got the idea that a lot of splits have been put through to obscure larger earnings per share on the old capitalization and to deemphasize large dividends."

As to why, Business Week says that these cynics reason that "in the good old days, most companies were proud to report high earnings and dividends per share. It made little difference whether their shares were widely distributed or whether, because of the price, they could be bought only by the wealthy investor.

"It's a different story today. And it's not only because there aren't so many 'wealthy investors.' Most companies simply don't want to see their shares in the high-price bracket or paying high (in point of dollars) dividends.

"The idea now is to get both down to lower levels, without hurting stockholders. This, it's figured, will attract fewer brickbats from labor unions and anti-business politicians."

And Business Week concludes that "there's much validity in such reasoning."

Give A Buck To PAC

Plan For Jobs Lauded

Puerto Rico's Operation Bootstrap Endorsed By Stuart Chase

STUART CHASE, the noted American economist, has taken a good look at Puerto Rico's Operation Bootstrap—and likes it.

Operation Bootstrap is the plan Puerto Rico has devised to provide jobs for its teeming population—American citizens—so they can feed, clothe and house themselves on a higher scale than the bare subsistence level that has characterized the fertile island's past.

Its key is industrialization and a shift of a large part of the working force from agriculture to the factory and service trades. It has the support of all branches of organized labor, including the General Confederation of Labor, a CIO affiliate.

The results of Chase's visit to Puerto Rico have been published by the National Planning Association, a non-profit, non-political organization devoted to planning, as a booklet, "Operation Bootstrap in Puerto Rico."

Chase described Puerto Rico as a proving ground for some of the things that must be done in other underdeveloped countries under the Point Four program.

It has demonstrated, he said, the effectiveness of a development program in which business and government forget ideologies and cooperate on the basis of mutual respect.

It also demonstrates, he said, the importance of well-trained government leaders and officials of unquestioned integrity in making an industrial development program work. Chase and everybody else who has had anything to do with the program, he wrote, have found nothing but honesty and competence on the part of the government officials with whom they must deal.

The government, as part of the plan, has erected a number of factories and similar buildings which have been sold or leased to industries now operating at a profit and employing workers who receive, for Puerto Rico, reasonably good wages, Chase found.

Other industries have built their own factories, on a basis of tax exemption for 10 years, to provide goods for island consumption and employment for island citizens.

More industries where the capital investment per worker is high are needed, Chase found, before wages can go up enough to generate the purchasing power the island must have.

CHASE dismisses the role of organized labor in Puerto Rico rather lightly. One does not hear much of unions there, he said, the chief reason seeming to be that "the Governor's program is oriented too sharply toward the goals of workers everywhere—better status, better living standards, housing, education, minimum wages, health services—that it precludes acrimonious labor agitation."

One of the reasons organized labor is behind the plan, he wrote, is that it is careful not to entice industry from continental U. S. on the promise of sweated labor.

"The idea is a steady increase in productivity and wages," he wrote, "to an ultimate maximum which will keep a differential for mild climate and other natural factors.

"Wages will undoubtedly come up in Puerto Rico over the years as they have come up in South Carolina and Georgia."

Alice Calkin, Aided By CWA, Succumbs

Alice Calkin, a member of the CIO Communications Workers in Centralia, Ill., is dead.

The telephone operator, whose fellow workers contributed $1500 to send her to the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., for treatment, died in Fairfield, Ill.

She had been ill since last October when eye trouble developed. Cause of death was listed as "deterioration of the nerves."

"And just which store regulation says I can't wear a print dress to work?"

Standard Oil Of N. J. Has $3.5 Billion, 332 Affiliates

THE STANDARD Oil Co. of New Jersey has more assets than any American industrial company which publishes a financial statemen — $3,526,043,000 worth, according to the Federal Trade Commission.

The company headed a list of 1000 large manufacturing corporations with their 7557 subsidiary and affiliate companies.

FTC last week made public the list of corporations ranged according to size on the basis of their total assets in 1948.

In second spot was General Motors, with total assets of $2,957,770,000. At the bottom of the list stood the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co., whose assets were a trifling $8,918,000.

Standard of New Jersey, in addition to top ranking, had more affiliates and subsidiaries than any other firm listed—332 of them. On the other hand, 189 companies on the list had no affiliates or subsidiaries.

The 100 largest corporations had an average of 35 each. The 200 largest had a total of 4722 subsidiaries and affiliates, or 62.5% of all. Five hundred firms—50% of those listed—had 6281 of the affiliates and subsidiaries, or 82.1%.

In announcing the listing, the FTC said it will "provide a means of identifying the ramifying interests" of the large business community.

Indiana CIO Girds To Fight Inflation By Aiding Co-ops

DELEGATES to the 14th constitutional convention of the Minnesota CIO Council, meeting last week in Minneapolis, decided to do something about the cost of living.

They instructed the council's Research and Legislation Dept. to investigate the possibility of establishing and operating a co-operative buying service, and advised local unions to establish functioning co-op committees to provide such service to their members.

The resolution was one of several on co-ops. Another set up a program to break the monopoly hold on foods and to assist co-ops and individual farmers to build rural-dispersed grain storage facilities.

The convention in addition set up a statewide cooperative committee to bring about an even closer relationship between the co-op movement and the labor movement.

The committee, which will include all members of the State CIO executive board, was charged with organizing institutes to improve understanding and promote working relations between the two groups.

Other resolutions:

Commended CIO members of the former United Labor Policy Committee and expressed regret at withdrawal of the AFL from it.

Directed the State executive board to establish a method of determining the jurisdiction of national and international unions within the State.

Condemned enforcement of wage controls until legislation providing true equality of sacrifice is enacted. Attacked State tax legislation on the ground that it has wiped out wage increases and opposed any form of consumption tax.

Proposals to increase the per capita tax to the Council by either 5c or 3c were defeated.

Other resolutions:

ASKED THE State Legislature to amend the unemployment compensation law to provide benefits to striking workers, and to farm workers injured on the job.

Demanded that social security payments be doubled.

Opposed the proposed federal amendment to place a limit on taxes as a device to shift even more of the cost of operating the government from the wealthy to those in low and middle income groups.

Demanded an effective price control program.

Robert E. Hess, St. Paul, of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, defeated William E. Richter, president of the Duluth CIO Council and a member of the Steelworkers, for the presidency. Hess succeeds Glenn E. Peterson, Duluth, a Steelworker, who was not a candidate for reelection.

RODNEY C. Jacobson, Minneapolis, of the Newspaper Guild, was reelected secretary-treasurer. He defeated Ray Novack, Duluth, of the Steelworkers.

Speakers included Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; Sam B. Eubanks, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild; Jack Kroll, director of the National CIO Political Action Committee; Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO industrial union councils; Ted Silvey, CIO special representative on leave with the National Production Authority, and Reps. Eugene J. McCarthy and Roy Wier, both Democrats.

Mrs. Bess McPheeters was reelected president of the Women's Auxiliary. Also named to additional terms were Mrs. Caroline Beaudin, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Carrie Spotts, PAC director.

$112,000 Given Flood Victims By CIO Unions

CONTRIBUTIONS from CIO unions for the relief of members in the Midwest area devastated by the flood which poured its muddy waters over homes, farms and industrial areas in July, now total more than $112,000, reports Luther M. Slinkard, finance chairman of the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee in Kansas City.

Slinkard is area director for the CIO United Auto Workers.

Three of the CIO's big internationals together with their locals, contributed in excess of $20,000 each, Slinkard's report shows. They are: Steelworkers, $26,500; Auto Workers, $25,000 and Packinghouse Workers, $22,700. All had many members who lost everything in the floods.

An additional appropriation of $5000 was recently voted by UAW Local 249 at the Kansas City Ford plant.

Following is a list of the amounts donated by CIO internationals and their locals between July 26 and Aug. 31.

Auto Workers	$ 24,943
Barbers & Beauticians	25
Brewery Workers	688
Broadcast Engineers and Technicians	200
Clothing Workers	212
Communications Workers	6166
Electrical Workers	554
Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers	2222
Glass Workers	50
Government & Civic Employes	200
Lithographers	500
Oil Workers	6870
Packinghouse Workers	22,679
Paper Workers	1000
Radio Assn. Workers	100
Railroad Workers	50
Retail, Wholesale, Dept. Store Union	4515
Shoe Workers	1350
Steelworkers	26,550
Stone & Allied Products	150
Textile Workers	110
Transport Workers	346
Woodworkers	250
National CIO	10,050
City, State & County Councils	2323
Miscellaneous	300
Total	$112,403

Help Requested To Speed NLRB Election

THE Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee last week called on all members of CIO to aid in signing up agents in the Prudential Insurance Co.

IAWOC-CIO was formed in April, 1950, after the United Office & Professional Workers Union was expelled from CIO because of the pro-communist activities of its officers.

While the new CIO insurance union is only slightly more than a year old, it already has eight insurance companies under contract including the huge John Hancock Co. where a precedent-setting contract was recently negotiated.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, is chairman of the IAWOC-CIO and will direct its activities while the union is in an "organizing committee" status.

The Prudential agents were originally in the left-wing UOPWA. In 1949, before the new CIO insurance union was formed, they voted to drop UOPWA and affiliated with the AFL.

Now the CIO is seeking an election whereby the Prudential agents may leave the AFL, which has failed to do a job for them, and join the IAWOC.

To the left is an ad containing a blank for Prudential agents to sign authorizing an election. CIO members are asked to mail the signed authorization cards to the National CIO office, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CALLING ALL CIO MEMBERS

Does a Prudential Insurance agent call at your home? If so, you can help him get increased compensation, job security and many other benefits.

The Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, has eight insurance companies under contract—including the huge John Hancock Co.

Prudential is next.

The AFL has done nothing for the Prudential agent. CIO can and will.

Get your Prudential agent to sign this election authorization card and you mail it to us.

INSURANCE AND ALLIED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, CIO
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

I hereby authorize the above named union to file a petition on my behalf with the National Labor Relations Board requesting the holding of an election for the purpose of certifying it as the appropriate collective bargaining agency for all matters pertaining to pay rates, wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment.

Date ....
(Signature)

Home Address .....

City .....

Employed by The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Office Employed In .....

Address of Office .....

Union Counselling Courses At Milwaukee

The Community Services Committee of the Milwaukee (Wis.) County Industrial Union Council will begin a series of classes in union counselling at Milwaukee on Oct. 1, with daytime and evening sessions.

Eight two-hour weekly sessions will be held to train counsellors in making use of the facilities open to help union members solve problems which do not come under regular union procedures. The classes are under the general direction of CIO staff Rep. John P. Nichols and will be taught by experts from Community Chest agencies.

Kansas City GOP Paper Urges Congress To Aid Flood Victims

THE Kansas City (Mo.) Star, a rock-ribbed Republican newspaper with a resounding devotion to rugged individualism, apparently finds the shoe on the other foot as a result of the devastating floods that struck its circulation area in July.

In an editorial on Sept. 11, it bitterly attacked Congress for failure to act on the flood aid program. In the past it has sometimes described Federal help for large segments of the population, especially workers, as "statism," "socialistic," etc.

The editorial reads:

Judging by actions, which count more than nice words, Congress doesn't intend to bother with the flood aid program, at least until next January.

Scores of thousands of people have lost everything they own. The agricultural economy of the Nation's breadbasket is disrupted. Businesses are closed down. Industry is crippled.

Thousands of industrial workers are uprooted. But, if actions mean anything, Congress isn't worried. It is in no hurry to do anything now—if at all.

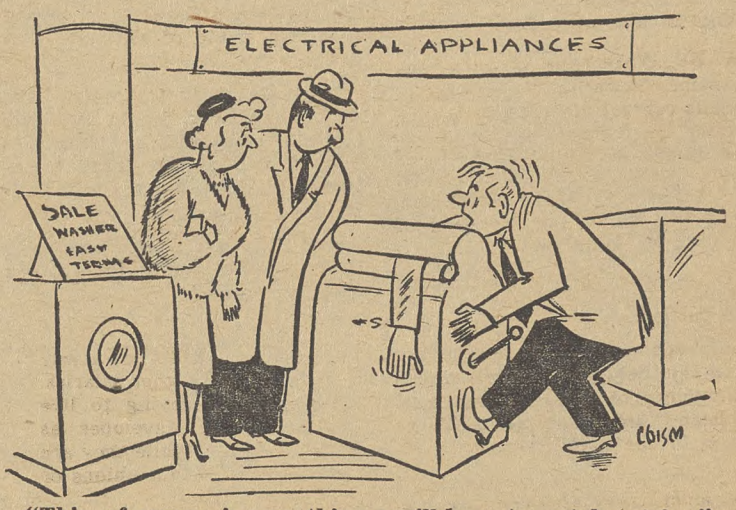
Plainly, an aid program, to mean anything, must come immediately. Get the wheels to turning, re-establish the workers, give the farmers of the rich bottom lands a chance to plan for next year. Restore confidence by a practical flood insurance plan.

Congress doesn't hesitate to spend billions on billions anywhere in the friendly or semi-friendly parts of the world. For years Congress has piled up the tax load by every kind of real or theoretical human service and never blinked an eye.

NOW IT faces a perfectly terrible situation in its own heartland and it is busy with other things, suddenly very conservative and cautious.

The flood damage is so far-reaching that it affects the economy of the whole Nation. But Congress is busy. Family savings and businesses have been wiped out as in no other disaster in American experience, but Congress has no time to fool with little, dinky 400-million-dollar appropriations. It is intent on scores of billions.

What are our own Missouri and Kansas delegations doing? We've had enough kind words. What we need is action.



"This, of course, is something you'll have to watch out for."

N. Y. State CIO Hits Kremlin and Reaction At Home

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE New York State CIO Council held its 12th annual convention at an upstate resort—but its actions were directed at San Francsico, Washington and Albany.

To San Francisco, where a majority of the world's top diplomats were gathered for the signing of the Japanese peace treaty, the council sent its strong statement of encouragement to world democracy in the struggle against dictatorship.

To bring its words before the treaty signers, the council bought a full page advertisement in the New York Times—whose airplane edition was being delivered in large quantities to San Francisco.

Working on a tight schedule, the council placed the ad at the beginning of its three-day session at Lake Placid, then phoned in last-minute minor changes to the Times advertising department.

The ad—signed by Council Pres. Louis Hollander and Secy.-Treas. Harold Garno—carried full text of the Empire State CIO statement, "For World Peace."

"No sudden switch in the Kremlin line can be permitted to sway the free world from the line we have drawn against aggression," the council said in the ad.

"The Kremlin's blackmail and aggression are threatening the very survival of democratic, free civilization . . . The free nations of the world have finally been forced to show Russia the convincing sign: 'They shall not pass.'

"We have learned through long and bitter experience that as long as dictatorships have command of the people and the resources necessary to make war, democracy must be prepared fully and at all times to fight in defense of its existence.

"We must not deviate from this course in response to any sidewindings in Moscow policy."

TOWARD Washington, the convention forwarded a demand for better control of rising prices, for better tax legislation, and improved social welfare laws.

In his keynote speech to the 900 delegates gathered at the lakeside Palace Theater, Hollander declared:

"We have lost important ground in the battle against inflation.

"The responsibility for the retreat in this field lies squarely on the shoulders of the reactionary Republican-Dixiecrat combination which is in the majority in Congress.

"We must carry the campaign into our communities, against those Congressmen who voted against the people on these issues. They must be made to answer for their votes in behalf of inflation."

AND TO THE state capital at Albany—where GOP Gov. Tom Dewey and a GOP-controlled legislature hold sway—the council devoted bitter criticism for the handling of New York State problems.

In a report on Albany activities, Garno commented that the 1951 Legislature "established a record of political irresponsibility which exceeds anything within the recent history of the state."

Noting that none of the objectives outlined by the State CIO a year earlier had been carried forward, Garno said that "on the contrary, the movement was backward.

"Big business was firmly in the saddle and the Legislature was kept with its back turned to its responsibilities."

Most bitter of the CIO complaints was lodged against the Legislature's passage of the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance bill.

That bill transformed the compensation fund into a bookkeeper's maze—from which the biggest corporations in the state will get sizeable refunds.

In two major organizing resolutions, the council voiced support of the Natl. Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians in its campaign to organize radio, television and film technical workers; and the council went all-out in backing the efforts of the CIO Transport Workers to organize New York City's thousands of under-paid policemen.

TWU Pres. Quill, pointing out that 62 police forces have been organized by AFL unions throughout the country, said New York cops are flocking into the transport union.

Scorning city cries of "poverty," Quill said that when the pressure is on, the city always finds a way to raise money for higher salaries. Cops, he said, are trying to live on take-home pay envelopes as low as $31 a week—while they are denied the right to join unions or to get off-duty jobs.

Charging a scandal in the city's purchase for $8.5 million of a branch of the bankrupt Long Island Railroad, Quill suggested the money could have been better spent to improve conditions for the city's policemen and other public servants.

During the three-day session, delegates heard speeches from Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing and a number of leading CIO officers.

They included Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Rieve, reporting that he had talked with CIO Pres. Murray a few hours earlier, denied newspaper reports of the imminent retirement of the CIO official. The same theme was voiced by other convention guest speakers.

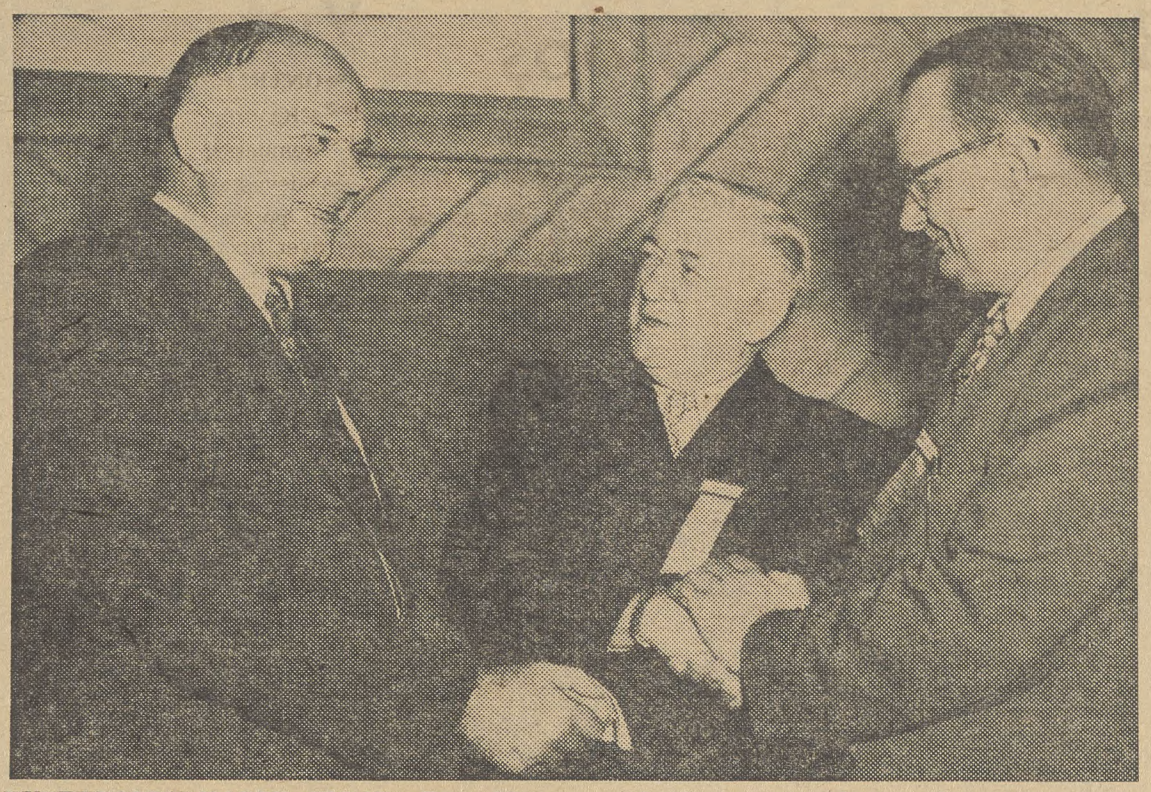
Carey, predicting new victories for the CIO Electrical Union, which he heads, lashed out at sections of big business which do business with Communist unions for a "few additional dollars" profits.

HE CALLED for a forward-looking American foreign policy, and criticized deals with Franco or other reactionary dictators.

Haywood, making his first convention appearance since an operation last summer, hailed the work of the State CIO Council and of CIO unions throughout the nation.

He derided claims that the United Labor Policy Committee had stood in the way of organic unity between CIO and AFL.

Hollander and Garno were reelected without opposition.



EVERYBODY'S HAPPY: CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (center) congratulates Louis Hollander (left) and Harold J. Garno on their re-election as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the New York State CIO Council. The convention was held at Lake Placid.

Empire State Labor Unity To Continue

DESPITE the break-up of the United Labor Policy Committee through the withdrawal of national AFL leaders, united action will continue between CIO and AFL in New York State.

Delegates applauded a message from Secy.-Treas. Harold C. Hanover of the N. Y. Federation of Labor lauding the "fine cooperative spirit shown in our mutual endeavors of benefit to labor."

The state AFL statement was hailed by state CIO council officers, who said "we are sure this will be carried forward in the coming year."

The break-up of the ULPC was also discussed by Secy.-Treas. David McDonald of the Steelworkers. He charged that the ULPC had met a "premature" death at the hands of the AFL.

But, he predicted, the CIO will continue to fight for the needs of all the people. "I reject—completely — that the United Labor Policy Committee was blocking the way to organic unity.

"We still have old, hard-shell, reactionary leaders in the AFL—still trying to carve out craft unions in industrial plants. These leaders are still powerful. It was their will that prevailed in the AFL to break off the splendid partnership of the United Labor Policy Committee.

"Organic unity can't be done by a mere resolution. It must be an amalgamation. It's not a question of a return to the house of labor, as Pres. Green of the AFL puts it, but the building of a new house."

Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers sounded a warning against "those twin monsters"—fascism and communism.

Because communism is an evil, he said, "there is a double-duty imposed on all of us to avoid the traps set for us by the communist manipulators and propagandists."

Warning against "hysteria, demagogy and suppression of liberties," Rosenblum charged that "thought control" is being instituted in America.

Unionists Don't Talk, Barbers Complain

Union members don't talk enough when they go for a haircut, a CIO Barbers Union delegate to the New York State CIO convention complained.

"People with McCarthy-Taft reactionary ideas come into barber shops and throw their propaganda around," the delegate said.

"But union men, when they come into a barber shop, seem to stay quiet about their unions. It's time they started doing a little talking, too."

TWUA Escorts For Penalized Cops

Even though they sign a no-strike pledge when they join the CIO Transport Workers, New York cops won't be pushed around by their anti-union supervisors.

Pres. Mike Quill of the Transport Workers, addressing the New York State CIO convention, made the pledge of support to any New York policeman who is sent to "Siberia" on unpleasant beats because of membership in the union.

"If that happens," Quill said, "we'll put 10 pickets in front of him and 10 transport worker-pickets in back of him, with placards to tell the story as he walks his beat."

THE CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS pay tribute to John Brown, abolitionist leader, whose grave is near Lake Placid, N. Y., scene of the New York State CIO convention. Left to right, Daniel Morgan, TWU organizer; TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, who placed a wreath on Brown's grave; Eileen and Patricia O'Donnell, daughters of TWU Counsel John O'Donnell; TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber; Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100; Louis Manning, Local 100 board member.

U. S. Court Decision

GOP Assembly Is Blamed For Indiana Relief Cut

JUDGE Alexander Holtzoff of U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., has ruled that the present welfare crisis in Indiana was solely of its own making.

The opinion places the responsibility squarely upon the shoulders of the Republican-controlled state legislature.

The decision upheld the action of Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing in cutting off some $20 million a year in federal welfare fund payments to the state. Ewing stopped relief payments in July because the Hoosier legislature, over the veto of Gov. Henry F. Schricker, a Democrat, passed a law making state relief rolls open to the public.

Federal law requires such records to be kept secret, and requires the Federal Security Administrator to stop payments when states do not comply.

Indiana filed suit last August to try to force Ewing to release federal payments to the state's welfare fund.

Its brief said that unless the money was forthcoming, it "will result in great and irreparable injury and damage and cause acute suffering and hardship to thousands of blind, aged and infirm persons, and dependent children."

About 75,000 needy persons are affected.

In taking the action, Ewing said that he acted reluctantly, but that he had no other alternative because of the federal law.

Attorney Howard Boyd, representing Indiana, told the court Sept. 7 that the denial of federal funds has "bled the state white" and that some people in Marion County, where Indianapolis is located, will be without benefits as early as next month.

"The state cannot carry on alone," he said.

During the hearing, Judge Holtzoff noted several times that Gov. Schricker had vetoed the measure because he believed that it was inconsistent with Federal law.

"I confess to some difficulty," the judge said, "in understanding why the legislature passed the law over the governor's veto with the full realization of what it was headed for."

U. S. Attorney George Morris Fay said that the Indiana law was a return to the "old poor-law theory of disclosing everything," which was precisely what Congress had intended to get away from in stipulating that names be kept confidential.

The Indiana law, he said, encourages "a gestapo state in which everybody is spying on his neighbor."

The court's decision is certain to intensify a drive in Congress led by Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) and Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) to repeal the provision in the federal law against disclosure. The Jenner amendment to that effect was actually attached by the Senate to two different appropriations measures this year, but was thrown out in conference.

Bills are now pending before the House Ways and Means Committee to repeal the secrecy provisions, and Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) has been pressing for their consideration. Supporters of the measure claim that publicity would make it easier to detect persons chiseling the government.

WHILE A FEW cheaters undoubtedly might be exposed if this method is adopted, opponents point out that the vast majority on relief are honest people who are simply the victims of unfortunate circumstances.

Democratic Reps. Madden and Denton, both of Indiana, have called for outright repeal of the Indiana law and urged the governor to call a special session of the legislature for this purpose. They said that the law was depriving needy Indianans of "relief to which they are justly entitled."

Denton also wrote to Sen. Jenner last month urging him to use his influence with the Indiana Republican Party to get the law repealed.

"DISASTER SQUADRON" crew members from CIO Brewery Workers Local 57, Rochester, N. Y., man these trucks. A fully equipped three-truck squadron has been made available to authorities in the Rochester area by the Genesee Brewing Co. Three of the six members of the local specially trained for emergency work are, left to right: Edward Frederick, Gordon Kleisle and Abe De Vey.

Thanks To Steelworkers

Surgical Benefits Now At Bethlehem, J&L

SURGICAL benefits have been extended to another 130,000 CIO Steelworkers and several hundred thousands of their dependents.

Agreements with Bethlehem Steel and Jones & Laughlin Steel worked out by CIO Steelworkers put the program into operation at all plants of both companies Sept. 1.

The union is now arranging conferences with other steel companies with the view of providing surgical benefits for additional CIO Steelworkers.

Similar to an earlier agreement with U. S. Steel, the new pacts provide surgical benefits without additional payments by union members.

The additional services for Bethlehem employes are based on a reserve fund of approximately $2 million in the Blue Shield fund.

At J&L where most of the employes have been paying for surgical coverage, the benefits will be paid out of a reserve of $500,000. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. operates the social insurance program at the latter firm.

Another feature of the J&L agreement provides for automatic hospitalization coverage for dependents of employes. Employes had been paying for such additional protection.

If the reserve funds should fall below the amounts agreed to in the contracts, workers will be asked to contribute to build them up to the minimum, at which point payment by employes will again cease. In no case is it expected that the contributions will exceed 50c per month per worker.

Ohio CIO Unites With Glass Workers To Set Attendance Record At School

IN OHIO, 150 CIO members sent their youngsters off to school with this thought, "We know just how you kids feel."

And they did too.

For those 150 CIOers recently returned from classroom at the Ohio CIO Council's sixth annual summer school.

For the third year, the school had been held at Tar Hollow, Ohio's only state-owned group camp near Chillicothe. This year it had drawn the largest student body in its history, with many coming from neighboring midwest states.

The influx of "foreign students" was the work of the CIO Glass Workers, whose international union headquarters is in Columbus, O. This year the Glass Workers joined the Ohio CIO in sponsoring the school and brought in members from as far away as Louisiana.

Vice Pres. Leland Beard of the Glass Workers, had joined Orville C. Jones, Ohio CIO education director, in planning the school and setting up the curriculum.

During the week, the students had delved into subjects ranging all the way from America's foreign policy and its effect upon workers, to "How to use a mimeograph machine."

Each student took three morning courses, participated in an afternoon workshop and an evening forum discussion.

The courses themselves were proof of the CIO's far-flung interests. While there was no slacking of interests in "wages, hours and working conditions," there was also intense concern for such matters as political and legislative action, community services, labor history and parliamentary procedure.

Emphasis was placed on the workshop courses in which the students put into practice the theories explained by the instructors.

For example, the course in workmen's and unemployment compensation was accompanied by a workshop on "presenting cases to state boards." In this workshop, the students presented mock cases, which included many of the pitfalls outlined during the morning sessions.

DURING THE evening forums, the delegates spent considerable time on the subject of foreign affairs. Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio CIO Council and director of National CIO-PAC, reported on his recent trip to Europe for the European Cooperation Administration.

At two other evening sessions, the delegates heard Michael Ross, director of CIO's Dept. of International Affairs, answer scores of questions on the whole troubled field of foreign affairs.

Outlining the results of the Marshall Plan, which CIO had supported from its inception, Ross said: "Without the Marshall Plan, many of the countries of Western Europe would probably have followed Czechoslovakia behind the Russian Iron Curtain."

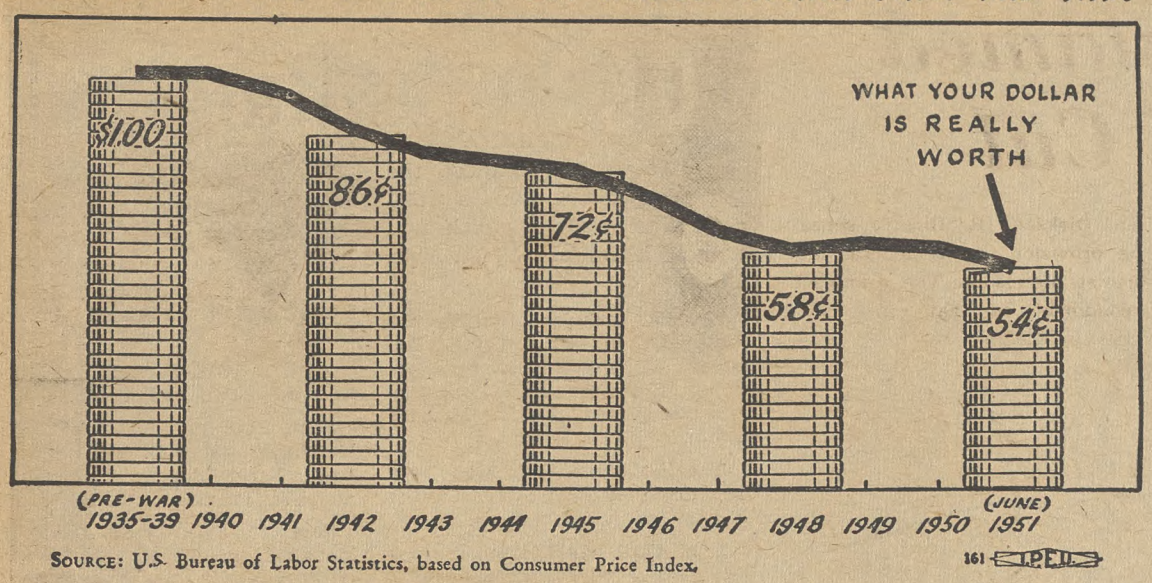
Discussing the role education plays in the CIO, Jacob Claymon, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, reminded the students:

"American trade unionism represents the social, economic and political middle road. It is the path between reactionism and entrenched conservatism on the one side, and Communist totalitarianism on the other.

"Both have plagued the Labor middle-road, whose philosophy is based on progress through social reform. In our troubled world, this makes much more sense than the unyielding dogmatism of either the far right or the far left."

—Photo by Leland Beard

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE under the elms: Pictured here is one of the parliamentary procedure classes at the Ohio CIO Council's sixth annual summer school. Joseph Joy, vice-president of the CIO Chemical Workers, was the instructor.



Just How Many Strawberries In A Jar Of Jam? If It's Less Than 45%, Tell The FDA About It

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

JUST HOW many strawberries should go into a jar of strawberry jam? The Food & Drug Administration recently concluded thorough research on the subject.

Before a standard was set inspectors had gone into factories, housewives had been questioned and cook books consulted.

It was just routine for the FDA, the government agency which is charged with protecting the health and pocketbook of the consumer and the operations of the country's industries.

It is a fact that most American food, drug, device and cosmetic manufacturers are producing the safest, cleanest and most informative labeled items ever made available to the public, according to the FDA.

Exhaustive Research

A recent FDA booklet, "Read the Label," sets forth in detail the steps taken by FDA to insure that foods, drugs and cosmetics that move from one state to another or are imported are correctly labeled.

Before it was determined how many strawberries should go into a jar of jam, experimental packs of preserves, jams and jellies were made in factories and laboratories by skilled chemists and inspectors.

Hundreds of samples of preserves were examined. Announcement was made to fruit preserve and jelly manufacturers, consumers and all other interested parties, that a public hearing would be held before a standard was set.

At the hearing representatives of the manufacturers, consumers and home economic specialists with FDA experts, gave their views on what the standards should be. All evidence was recorded and made available to the public.

Fair Procedure

Any participant at the hearings who objected to the proposed standards was asked to submit in writing his exceptions and arguments. These were studied and rulings made on them.

After the standard was set, any interested party could, for a period of 90 days, petition a U. S. circuit court for a review of the standards and proceedings.

The standard finally arrived at required that all strawberry jam contain 45 parts by weight of the fruit ingredient to 55 parts by weight of sugar.

Previous to the "strawberry jam" ruling, one enterprising though unethical manufacturer had used the following recipe:

Ten gallons of water; 40 pounds of sugar; pectin; strawberry flavoring and ONE QUART of strawberries.

The new FDA publication tells in simple words, with cartoon-style illustrations, just what to look for on labels to be a better family purchasing agent.

"Labels can help you get your money's worth and guard your family's health," said FDA Commissioner Charles W. Crawford. "They contain the information required by laws which Congress

has enacted for your protection—but if you do not read the label you are losing the benefits of that protection."

FDA sets "standards of quality" for some foods. These standards do not grade foods as "fancy," "select," or "medium" or "A," "B," of "C." They set a minimum quality below which the foods must not fall unless properly labeled.

If canned tomatoes are not red enough, if peas are over-ripe, if canned peaches are discolored and broken, they must be so labeled in bold letters.

Many "health foods" or "dietary supplements" are misbranded because their labeling does not tell the truth, according to FDA inspectors.

Most drugs are truthfully labeled, FDA says, but not all.

"It is wise to be skeptical of medicines and curative devices offered to the public for the treatment of serious diseases," it says. "It is foolish to postpone proper treatment by finding out for yourself that the medicine is no good."

Wild claims on labels of worthless medicine are much less frequent than they were years ago, but today's medicine frauds are often more sophisticated and difficult to detect.

"Beware of those who say you can throw off serious diseases or regain lost youth, beauty and pep merely by eating some outlandish food or taking some simple vitamin and mineral mixture," the FDA advises.

"Sometimes the labels are perfectly 'clean,'" FDA says, but in an attempt to dodge the law, the wild claims are made in booklets and advertising matter rather than on the label.

"Remember that the drug label (unless it is on a prescription drug) should tell what the product is for, as well as give directions on how it is to be used."

"Read the Label" is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and is priced at 15c per copy.

3 More Assigned To Welfare Groups

Latest additions to the CIO liaison staff with local welfare organizations include:

Charles Bowers, formerly president, Muskegon, Mich., CIO Council and March Haas, formerly president, Kalamazoo, Mich., CIO Council, who will work with the Michigan Welfare League on a state-wide basis.

Frank Kleva, of the South Bend, Ind., CIO Council, who will work with the South Bend Community Chest and Council of America.

"You don't have to know anything for this job; you just have to 'No' everything!"

In Asia And Africa

Colonial 'Peonage' Has West Behind 8 Ball

THE WESTERN world is now paying for the brand of "civilization" it brought to the under-developed countries of Asia and Africa, according to an article in the Free Labour World, official monthly organ of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"If the colonial powers," it points out, "had better respected the 'civilizing' ideals they claimed as the basis of their intervention in these countries, if they had listened a little sooner to the warnings given by the international labor movement, we might have been spared these tragic bills.

". . . For once, social questions are being considered on the same level as political and strategic questions."

How To Halt Reds

If there are changes made in the systems of exploitation that grind workers—particularly agricultural workers—in these countries, "there is plenty of chance that they will not fall prey to the fascinations of solutions prescribed by Moscow," says the article.

The most painful problem, it continues, is that of the plantation workers.

"It is the one for which a rapid solution could have the most importance for the future," the magazine adds. "Only a fraction of the labor force in under-developed countries works on plantations, but it is an important fraction."

The article described some of the hardships and privations under which plantation workers eke out their existences.

The principal plantation crops are tea, coffee, rubber and sugar cane. These are often in tropical and sub-tropical mountainous areas. The workers, usually from the lowlands, need special clothing and shelter which they do not always get.

Universal Complaint

The Intl. Labor Organization estimates there are 1.15 million plantation workers in India, 800,000 in Indonesia, 650,000 in Ceylon, 300,000 in Malaya and 200,000 in the Philippines.

"The system of recruiting plantation workers is a universal complaint," the article says.

"Until very recently, planters worked through agents who were charged with the responsibility of furnishing manual laborers in exchange for a fee on each worker. These agents did not hesitate to use all means necessary to enrich themselves at the expense of the workers. In many cases the system was equivalent to forced labor."

This system is declining, it was explained, as the labor supply becomes more stable in each area, and hiring is done on an individual basis. Much of the work is seasonal, and necessitates continual migrations.

"Certain countries regulate recruitment," the magazine says. "Others have organized their own employment bureaus. But the weakness of public authorities cannot guarantee that these are more than paper reforms . . .

"Working schedules still may be fixed arbitrarily by the employer. They vary according to the work. These periods may be excessively long, which in an unhealthy climate is particularly exhausting for workers.

"The more advanced countries . . . have legislation which prescribes the maximum length of the work day and work week. But these measures still are not properly applied . . . workers who do not have a contract do not benefit under the law.

"Women comprise 40% of the manual labor on plantations in India, 34% in Pakistan and 40% in Malaya.

"There is no distinction between sexes as far as the working schedule is concerned, but the pay for women is inferior. Some plantations provide maternal care and a nursery system, however crude. Children comprise almost 10% of the total plantation labor force.

"Formerly, only workers employed in industrial establishments connected with plantations were paid regular wages. Now most workers are paid on a piecerate basis for each task performed. Frequently men are hired as a team, notably in India and Indonesia. Their salaries are paid to a foreman or to an intermediary, which, of course, gives rise to abuses.

Tardy Wage Payments

"The system of working for room and board with salary is declining, but still exists in the Philippines and in Borneo. It is, incidentally, forbidden by the law in the more advanced countries. Under this system is provided with the necessities of life but no money.

"The system of pay is a universal complaint among plantation workers. Payment is not prompt and in the meantime, under a system of advanced pay, the worker gets indebted to the planter. The planter, in effect, guarantees that he will have a steady labor force by getting the worker indebted to him."

Completes Mission

Completing a State Dept. assignment in Germany in a little less than half the allotted two months, Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle has returned to Detroit. Leaving Germany Aug. 29, he stopped in Paris on a mission for the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Labor To Help Study St.LouisTransportation

Labor members were named to three committees of the Metropolitan Mass Transportation Commission in St. Louis last week. The committees will make detailed studies of transportation problems in the area.

James L. Pfaffenback, representating the St. Louis CIO Council, will aid in determining if public ownership of transportation lines should be attempted. Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Gibbons, of Teamsters Local 688, will serve with a group that plans to recommend improvements of existing service. William H. Anderson, of the AFL Building Trades Council, was named to the committee to inquire into the financial structures of the Public Service Co. and the St. Louis County Transit Co.

Senate Committee Refuses To Kill Profit Guarantee

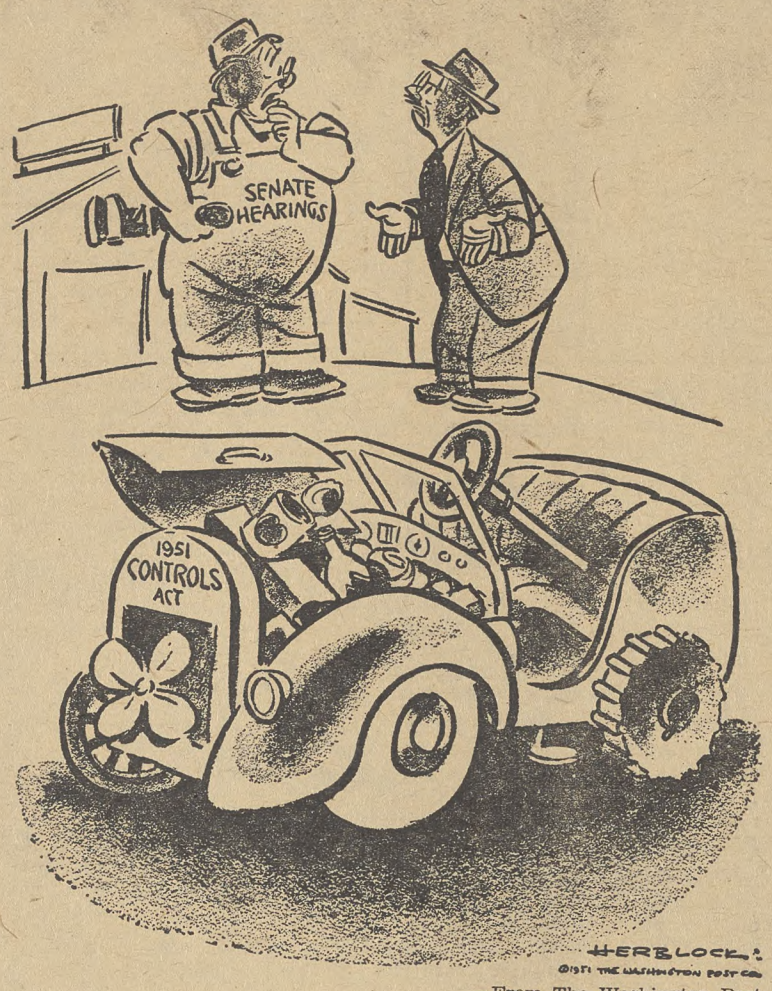
THE SENATE Banking Committee last week went through the motions of conducting hearings on President Truman's request for three immediate changes in the new Defense Production Act.

By a vote of 8 to 5 on Sept. 10, it rejected the President's request for repeal of the amendment sponsored by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), which requires price ceilings to be boosted to reflect increases in production costs.

Republicans on the committee also blocked immediate consideration of a substitute proposal which committee members said will make the amendment "more workable." The amendment guarantees profits.

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) promptly charged that there are "signs of a filibuster" to delay revision of the controls law until Congress adjourns.

This was denied by Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.), who said that the committee definitely would send its proposals to the Senate floor before Congress adjourns. However, there was no assurance, as Congressional leaders still tried to rush to adjournment by Oct. 1, that either the Senate or House would vote on them.



—From The Washington Post

"You Say There's Something Wrong With It, Eh?"

Inflation Is Hardest On Small Car Buyers

If you can afford a Lincoln Cosmopolitan, inflation's going to affect you much less than if you buy a Ford.

The Office of Price Stabilization has been forced by the new control law to let auto prices rise.

The increases asked by the Ford Motor Co., as reported by OPS, show clearly that the biggest boost percentage-wise is that affecting the lower-income families who drive Fords.

The upper-income families who buy the luxury Lincoln Cosmopolitans get off with the smallest percentage increase.

Here are the average percentage increases by make of car: Ford 4.31%, Mercury 2.83%, Lincoln 3.87% and Cosmopolitan 2.5%.

MEANWHILE, the CIO was preparing testimony supporting the President's call for repeal of the Capehart amendment and the ban on beef slaughter quotas for presentation before the committee Sept. 18 and 19.

While agreeing to appear to oppose these amendments, the CIO emphasized that it believes many other changes in the act must be made before it will provide adequate insurance against inflation.

The CIO viewpoint was underscored by the announcement of Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle that the Office of Price Stabilization will have to authorize still higher ceiling prices on beef at the retail level. The increases are expected to average 2c a pound.

Although spokesmen for the meat industry admitted that there was a "good possibility" that still further consumer buying resistance would result, they also said that cattle prices would stay at their record high.

Rep. Bender (R. O.) on Sept. 11 criticized DiSalle for the time it has taken OPS officials to draft the beef price increase order. OPS has been working on the new regulations for approximately a month.

BENDER called on DiSalle to issue the order increasing prices "immediately," and criticized OPS "red tape." He did not point out, however, that the "red tape" involved was the direct result of the new law, for which conservative Republicans were largely responsible. The law requires OPS to consider all cost factors in establishing ceiling prices.

DiSalle explained that the new beef order was delayed because of the "thousands of computations" that must be made before the new regulations can be issued.

For many meat concerns from coast to coast, however, the OPS regulations apparently have had no effect anyhow. They have simply ignored them. This became clear last week as the government began moving against numerous violators of beef price ceilings.

In the first action against a major meat concern, a suit was filed against the outlet of Wilson & Co. in Washington, D. C., charging it with selling beef at illegal prices. In St. Louis, every meat market visited so far by OPS inspectors has been found to be violating OPS rules.

IUE's 3rd Convention To Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week announced the list of speakers for its third annual convention which will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17-21.

The list includes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Special Presidential Assistant W. Averell Harriman, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, and Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin.

The list of speakers who have made commitments to address the convention is as follows:

Sept. 17—Louis Hollander, president, New York CIO Council; Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director for the Buffalo area, and Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers.

Sept. 18—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Lester Granger, Executive Director, National Urban League.

Sept. 19—CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Johnston, and Tobin.

Sept. 20—PAC Dir. Jack Kroll; Harriman; Allan B. Kline, president, Farm Bureau Federation, and Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Sept. 21—Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

IUE Wins Up To 23c At Sylvania, Continues GE Talks

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week signed a contract with the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., bringing increases of from 14.5 to 23c an hour to 5000 employes in six plants.

The contract covers the plants at the following places where IUE is bargaining agent: Huntingdon and Point Pleasant, W. Va., Salem, Mass., Warren and Williamsport, Pa., and Kew Gardens, N. Y.

IUE's General Electric Conference Board, meanwhile, notified GE that it was willing to continue its contract negotiations beyond Sept. 15, contract expiration date.

IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett in a letter to Sylvania Pres. Donald Mitchell urged that the benefits be extended to the Sylvania workers "still unfortunate enough to be represented by the discredited" United Electrical Workers.

UE, which was expelled from the CIO for Communist domination, represents the workers at Emporium and Mill Hall, Pa., and a small shop at Salem, Mass. IUE represents the employes at the large Salem plant.

The new contract provides 9 to 16c hourly increases, retroactive to July 30; 2.5% cost-of-living increase effective Sept. 11, which averages about 3.5c an hour, and a cost of living adjustment retroactive to March 15, which amounts to about 2c hourly.

GE was told by the union's conference board that "there is still reasonable opportunity for the General Electric Co. to change its stubborn attitude and agree to our reasonable demands.

"WE BELIVE that both the company and the union owe it to the Nation to continue negotiations as long as any prospects for a settlement exists."

The conference board stood behind its nine-point program which included a greater wage increase than the company offered, a union shop, an anti-discrimination clause, an improved progression schedule, better seniority provisions and assumption by GE of the 2% employe contribution to pensions.

American Smelter Hike Approved

The Wage Stabilization Board last week approved an 8c hourly wage increase for members of the CIO Steelworkers employed by the American Smelter & Refining Co. at Garfield, Utah.

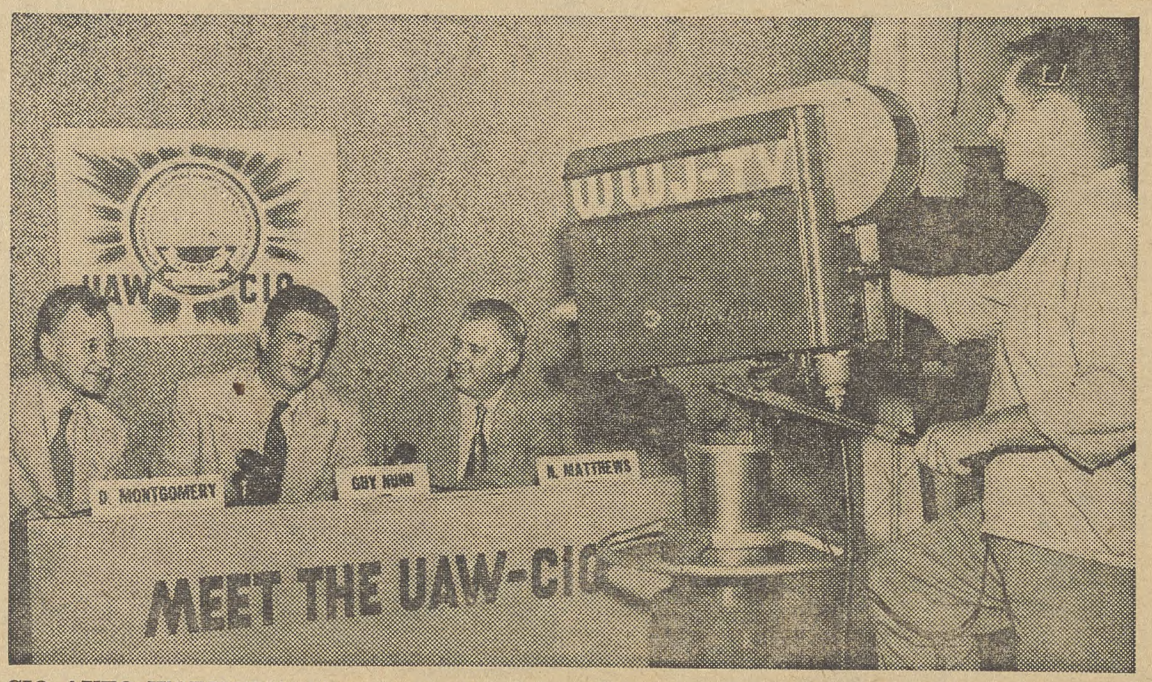
In addition, the board recommended that both parties agree to an objective rather than an arbitrary approach to the settlement of inequities existing between jobs. Steelworker representatives have been pressing this feature in recent negotiations.

No maximum or minimum figure was recommended by WSB for adjustment of the existing inequities, but it was understood that the amount would be at least 7c hourly.

President Truman referred the case to the board on Aug. 2. The ruling affects only the Steelworkers. Other disputes involving the company and the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers which resulted in a nation-wide copper strike, have not yet reached the board for decision.

Municipal Workers Join CIO Union

About 100 city employes of Jonesville, Wis., last week formed a local of the CIO Government and Civil Employes, and immediately opened negotiations for a new contract. They formerly were affiliated with the United Public Workers, kicked out of the CIO for communist domination.



CIO AUTO WORKERS' officers and aides are regular participants on the union's television program every Tuesday on WWJ-TV, Channel 4, Detroit, Mich. Don Montgomery, UAW legislative representative; Guy Nunn, UAW commentator, and Norman Matthews, executive board member, are discussing the fight against lay-offs in the UAW telecast show above.

Ask Control Of Rents Near Plant Site

THE CIO Steelworkers have made representations to federal agencies for the immediate establishment of rent control in the Morrisville, Pa., area, where the U. S. Steel Corp. is putting up a giant new plant.

The union is concerned with protecting workers migrating into the area from rent gouges, forced sales of housing at inflated prices, and segregation, H. Charles Ford, director of the Steelworkers' District 7, with headquarters in Philadelphia, told the federal spokesmen.

Ford acted on behalf of Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the steel union. He met with representatives of federal housing agencies, the Defense Production Administration and National Production Authority, and congressmen from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Morrisville is across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J.

"Our objective," he said, "is to solve the manpower problem in the Morrisville area through the solution of the housing needs of the workers required in this section.

"We will oppose rent gouging by individuals or speculation of housing values by professional promoters.

"We have made clear to the federal housing agencies that housing which must be programmed for this area must not and cannot be allocated to such organizations as Levitt & Son, who are seeking federal assistance for the establishment of a second lily-white Levittown such as was established on Long Island."

The Levitt firm plans a large housing development in the Morrisville section if it can get federal financial aid and materials authorizations.

Steel Locals Give Hospital $10,000

All CIO and AFL unions in lower Bucks County, Pa., are helping to raise $1.5 million to build the first general hospital in the area.

Three CIO Steelworkers locals have donated a total of $10,000 from their treasuries to help the project. The contributing locals are Local 1502 at the U. S. Radiator Corp. and Local 4351 at Superior Zinc, both at Bristol, and Local 2954, Riley Stoker Corp., Cornwall Heights.

The locals also agreed to conduct individual subscription campaigns among their members.

P.R. Rum Industry Minimum At 60c

A minimum wage of 60c an hour for workers engaged in the manufacturer of rum in Puerto Rico has been proposed by the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Div. of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Special Committee No. 9, which met last month, recommended the new basic rate. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the wage orders for Puerto Rico industries may be issued below the statutory 75c minimum. Unless written exceptions to the order are acted on in the meantime, the order becomes effective Sept. 20.

SOFTEN TOUGH BOSS: The CIO Furniture Workers now have a conract at the Oxford Cabinet Co., Oxford, Pa. A month's strike, solidarity of state CIO locals and the aid of Reg. Dir. George Craig accomplished what three previous strikes by other unions failed to do. Left to right are Craig; George Dunmoyer, UFWA Local 401 president; Harry Kane, picket captain; Frank Shelley, chief steward; George Weir, picket captain, and Neil Hickey, UFWA Dist. 4, Dir.

Wisconsin CIO Hits GOP Extravagance

THE WISCONSIN CIO has charged the Republican-dominated State Legislature with "wasteful government spending" and a tax policy that was "asinine and dangerous."

The charge was made after a study of Wisconsin taxation by Bill Abbott, State CIO legislative director.

The Republicans were sharply criticized for voting down a bill which would have economically reorganized the State administration.

The CIO demanded that Gov. Kohler release a report made by the Dept. of Research citing the Dept. of Agriculture for "gross waste and inefficiency." The report was suppressed by the Republicans.

The CIO also said that the Legislature turned its back on bills to make the railroads and banks pay their just share of taxation. The Legislature also exempted out-of-State stockholders from paying taxes in 1951.

Wisconsin government spending was the "highest in history" the CIO survey found, and "for the first time, more money is being spent by the State than is coming in through tax revenues."

The State CIO feared that unless liberals were elected to the next Legislature, the wage earner's taxes would be raised instead of those persons and corporations now tax exempt.

"Pardon me, friend, my colleagues here are curious to know if that's genuine chinchilla."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER initiated his return to work by attending the New York State CIO Council Convention in Lake Placid, N. Y. The State Council has continued to grow under the capable leadership of Pres. Louis Hollander and Secy.-Treas. Harold Garno. Down through the years the writer was first president of this same council, it has continued to radiate a great deal of good among its members throughout the State. The Council has done much to bring security and happiness among all its members. It was with a great deal of pleasure that the writer addressed this gathering. It was a well attended convention, one in which the writer met and talked with many old friends.

Allan Haywood

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports a representation election victory for the USA-CIO at the Kaiser Plant Corp., Baltimore, Md., with the vote as follows: USA-CIO 245, against 5, void 2.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Glove Furnace Co., Jackson, O., the CIO Steelworkers were victorious over both the AFL and the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers by the following vote: USA-CIO 122, AFL 67, Mine, Mill 47. Field Rep. Alfred Dye handled the situation under the direction of Rep. John Carroll. In a union shop election at the Borden Milk Products Co., Mansfield, O., the vote was 23 for and 3 against. State Dir. Gerald Hughes of the Dairy Workers handled the election.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that in a representation election at Midvale Motors, Inc., Midvale, Utah, the CIO Auto Workers won out over the AFL Machinists.

A. T. Stephens, vice president of the CIO Packing house Workers, reports a victory at the Davies Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., by the following vote: UPWA 98, no union 85, void 2, challenged 5.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of IUE-CIO reports the following representation election victories: General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass., IUE 6927, UE 5867, no union 206; Surrette Battery Co., Boston, Mass., IUE 33, independent 3; Clarostat, Dover, N. H., IUE 432, UE withdrew, no union 183; Sylvania Electric Co., Shawnee, Okla., IUE 229, no union 79, IBEW 15.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the Superior Beverage Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., the workers picked the CIO Brewery Workers.

John Moran, CWA vice president, reports that in a representation election at the Bell Laboratories, New York, N. Y., the CWA won out over the AFL Machinists by a vote of 129 to 100.

Employes at Il Progresso, Italian language daily, voted 40 to 12 for the Newspaper Guild of New York in a representation election according to a report from Thomas Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild.

Court Upholds Union Right To Bar Scab

A **UNION** with a closed shop clause in its contract can demand the firing of a member who crosses a picket line, if the agreement was in effect prior to enactment of the Taft-Hartley law.

The U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco so ruled in a precedent-making decision upholding the rights of AFL Cannery Workers in San Jose, Calif. It set aside an order of the National Labor Relations Board and denied three years' back pay to the woman involved.

While the union was picketing the Driscoll Strawberry Co. plant in 1948, Mrs. Nora Stiers, union member employed at Clara-Val Packing Co., would complete her cannery shift, then cross the picket line to work at Driscoll, since completely unionized.

The union fined Mrs. Stiers $250, with all but $25 to be remitted if she would agree not to cross the picket line again. She refused.

The union revoked her membership, asked Clara-Val to discharge her and the firm complied.

Mrs. Stiers took her case to the NLRB, claiming her rights under the then new Taft-Hartley Act had been violated. The board, charging both union and company with unfair labor practices under the act, ordered her reinstated with full back pay.

Contending its contract was valid, as negotiated before Taft-Hartley, the union through its attorney, I. B. Padway, appealed to the court and won.

Small Firms 'Very Heart' Of Economy

SMALL businesses are the "very heart beat" of the National economy and "must be preserved as well as big business," Federal Trade Commission Chairman James M. Mead said in an address last week.

Mead was speaking at the National Electronic Distributors Association convention in Cleveland, O.

Vast mobilization, Mead told his audience, creates by the very size of the program a drift toward concentration of economic power. The FTC has the duty of keeping business free from such concentrations, he said, and is fully aware "of the general concern for small business."

Emergency duties assigned to FTC by the Defense Production Act and Presidential directives, he noted, have brought about a close working relationship between the commission, the Dept. of Justice and the defense agencies when requests for exempting industries from provisions of the antitrust laws are considered.

"Such matters," he said, "are examined by us with the view of minimizing so far as possible, without interference with the defense effort, factors which may tend to eliminate competition, create or strengthen monopolies, injure small business or otherwise promote undue concentration of economic wealth."

Wherry Trick Spots Economy Bloc Fakery

IT WAS lunchtime in the Senate. Few seats were occupied.

Up leaped Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.), the Republican floor leader, to move that the McClellan Bill to revamp and modernize the system by which Congress spends the people's money be referred to the Senate Rules Committee, of which he is a member.

There were no objections. The bill went to committee.

The maneuver took a matter of seconds. It may cost American taxpayers billions of dollars in unnecessary government expenditures.

The action by Wherry underscored the oft-repeated statement by administration supporters that the so-called "economy bloc" in Congress isn't interested in real economies at all.

When crippling cuts are being made by Congress in any budget request of President Truman, Wherry usually is among those shouting the loudest in their support.

The McClellan Bill, voted out of the Senate Expenditures Committee a few weeks ago with unanimous approval of both Democrats and Republicans, affords Congress an opportunity to make really substantial savings in the cost of government.

It would do this by setting up a Joint Budget Committee, staffed by bipartisan experts, to advise Congress on appropriations bills.

In this way, Congress would have available the actual facts of the matters being voted upon. It could make real economies instead of following its present wasteful meat-ax technique, which injures essential services while unnecessary activities get by with cuts too small.

But Wherry's move was made when the chief sponsor of the reorganization plan, Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.), was out of the Senate. It has now effectively stymied action.

McCLELLAN has promised to fight the trick maneuver by which his bill was shelved by moving to have it considered. He pointed out that a similar bill has lain in the Rules Committee for years without anything being done about it.

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) last week announced that he would support McClellan's fight.

"The need for real economy is too vital, the load on the taxpayers too heavy, the actual need for tremendous increase in our national strength too pressing, to continue the present haphazard system," he said.

Moody pointed out that on Sept. 10, the Senate was called upon to consider a bill appropriating $61 billion for military strength alone. Vast expenditures unquestionably are necessary to protect the nation, he said, but added:

"It is no time to think first of making an 'economical' impression on the public by making a loud bustle about cross-the-board cuts, without finding out where money can actually be saved, and how."

BY AN ALMOST tragic coincidence, the importance of streamlining the Senate's appropriations procedures was driven home to members of the upper chamber the same day when Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) cracked up during debate on the armed forces appropriations bill.

Taking his responsibility as a Senator with unusual seriousness, Douglas and his staff had worked from 12 to 16 hours a day over the last month making a detailed study of the measure. As a result, he was convinced that up to $1 billion could safely be cut, and he offered amendments for reductions in specific items.

The work that he had done had exhausted his strength, however, and during debate, Douglas screamed, and collapsed.

Had the McClellan Bill which Wherry maneuvered off the floor been in operation, Douglas would not have personally had to undertake the exhausting study. The Budget Committee which it sets up would have done the work for him.

'Censorship' By House Economizers Will Be Expensive To Uncle Sam

The "economy" drive in Congress has taken on the aspects of censorship. And it will actually cost the government money.

Buried in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill as approved by the House, is one of the strangest "gimmicks" ever written into any appropriations measure. It is a provision preventing the Library of Congress from continuing to make available to the public copies of non-confidential documents on public affairs which it prepares for Congress.

The Library has been selling multilithed copies of those documents over the last two years at cost plus 10%, and thus has actually made money which it turned over to the Treasury. In 1949 it took in $5347; in 1950 sales amounted to $11,698.

The effect of the House economy bloc move in writing this provision into the Library's appropriation for 1952 thus not only will cost the government this income, but also effectively prevents the public from getting copies of the Library's studies.

Funds Asked To Deport 'Wetbacks'

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) last week introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to provide additional funds at once to enable the Justice Dept. to deport an estimated half million Mexican "wetbacks" now in this country illegally.

Humphries pointed out that the integrity of the U. S. Government was at stake.

The "wetbacks" derive their name from the fact that most of them enter this country by wading or swimming across the Rio Grande.

Farmers located near the Mexican border and in California's Imperial Valley prefer to hire them as farm hands because they can get away with paying them as little as 15c an hour. Legal entrants cost 40c an hour up.

Organized labor strongly opposed the failure of Congress to enact legislation to penalize farmers who hire these illegal immigrants. President Truman signed the Ellender-Poage Bill this spring only after Congressional leaders had assured him that supplementary legislation would be forthcoming.

THE MEXICAN government insisted upon a U. S. agreement to deport "wetbacks" before signing the new treaty.

Congress has not only failed to keep its promise to the President, but the House "economy" bloc "wrecking crew" has further weakened the administration's power to enforce even the weak law enacted by chopping off all of a $6½ million appropriation to the Immigration Bureau. Those funds, requested with Budget Bureau approval, would set up machinery for controlling migrant labor from Mexico.

The Senate has not yet acted on the appropriation.

Humphrey said that under the new treaty with Mexico, the U. S. pledged itself to do everything possible to stop the wetback traffic. He said that the Immigration Bureau has devised a means of stopping the mounting "invasion" by establishing an airlift program under which "wetbacks" will be flown into the interior of Mexico.

Since funds have not been forthcoming for its continuance, however, the program is about to be dropped.

LABOR standards in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California are threatened as a result.

Humphrey pointed out that if it failed to act, Congress would force American workers to compete with persons who, as fugitives of the law, would work at wages, and under conditions, far below the minimum acceptable to American workmen.

In contrast with the shabby treatment given to the Justice Dept. in its effort to halt the illegal traffic, Congress lost no time in voting funds to the Farm Placement Service of the Labor Dept., which is charged with bringing Mexican farm hands into this country legally.

"It is only right," Humphrey said, "that we be equally concerned to get a stepped-up program of law enforcement under way."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taft - Humphrey amendments to Taft-Hartley Act S. 1959	Validates pre-affidavit elections approved by NLRB and eliminates need for elections to authorize union shop.	Passed Senate, pending before House Labor Committee.	Write Members of House in support of bill.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. completed hearings Aug. 3, now drafting bill.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5022	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before House and Senate Judiciary Committees.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Farmers Protests Upset Co-op Tax

America's farmers spoke out with righteous indignation over the Senate Finance Committee proposal to tax cooperatives—and last week won a virtually complete victory.

Bags of mail protesting the committee's action descended upon the Senate post office. The committee quickly reversed itself, and adopted a purely face-saving device by which only "unallocated income" of cooperatives will be subject to taxation.

The decision means that a greater bookkeeping and administrative burden will be imposed upon all cooperatives, regardless of size, but it does allow a loophole by which they can escape taxation.

Bitterly assailing the proposed co-op tax, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) also attacked the National Tax Equality Association, chief advocate of the measure.

"We should be investigating this outfit and not considering their tax proposals," he declared.

Tube Strike Peace Offered By UAW

The CIO Auto Workers have offered a two-part formula to the Wolverine Tube Co. to end strikes at the company's plants in Detroit and Decatur, Ala.

The union proposed to end the strike at once, without discrimination to the strikers. Unresolved grievances at Detroit would be subject to continued negotiation, while differences at Decatur either would be subject to arbitration or would be jointly submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board for a decision which would be final.

To PAC Give A Buck

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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The CIO News

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Convention Scenes

TWO LITTLE BATON WIELDERS (in the top photo) are being decorated with visitors' badges at the third annual convention of the CIO Electrical Workers at Buffalo, N. Y.

They belong to the women's drum and bugle corps of IUE Local 511—which consists of employes of the Colonial Radio Division of Sylvania Electric Products at Buffalo. The bugle corps enlivened the convention's opening day.

Left to right, Susan Taylor, 5; IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett; Mary Fahr, 3; and IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

In the photo below are fraternal delegates from the Oil Workers Union of Mexico to the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union's 21st convention at Denver, Colo. OWIU has always had friendly relations with the Mexican union.

In the back row are: Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Pres. O. A. Knight and Vice Pres. A. S. Kinstley—all of OWIU—and leaders of the Mexican union.

Douglas Aircraft Workers Strike Long Beach Plant

AIRCRAFT workers at the Douglas Aircraft Co. Inc. plant, Long Beach, Cal., who decided to "hit the bricks" Sept. 5, are still going strong.

Wearied by what CIO Auto Workers officials at Local 148 in Long Beach described as "over two months of futile negotiations with the Douglas company," the workers struck at the end of the swing shift.

Chief demands, the spokesman for the UAW local says, are a retroactive pay increase, a union shop, automatic progression and an escalator clause. Over 8000 members of the local voted on Aug. 12, to back the demands and to strike if necessary to win them.

Most bitterly opposed by the company, according to local 148 Pres. Oval Pierce, is the union demand for a wage increase of 10% retroactive to April of this year and 6% retroactive to last October. On those dates, Pierce says, increases of those amounts were granted to workers in other California plants of the Douglas Co.

An added 10c an hour to the 10% increase is also demanded, making an over-all money value of from 22c to 30c an hour. This, Pierce contends, is a fair adjustment since local 148 workers have not had a wage increase since the autumn of 1949. The retroactive pay would average $250 per worker.

STRIKERS above are on night picket duty at the blacked-out Douglas Aircraft plant in Long Beach, Cal. More than 9000 pickets have been on duty since workers "hit the bricks" on Sept. 5, following collapse of negotiations.

Automatic progression — the union proposal that 5c an hour wage increases be granted workers at pre-determined intervals until they reach the maximum set for their particular jobs—has been agreed to by the company for some of the lower classifications.

This would replace the company "merit system" which the union says allows for too much "boss favoritism." The union points out that automatic progression is the common practice in most of the aircraft industry for all job classifications.

No balance has been found in the escalator clause dispute, the union finds. The company has offered a clause based on a wage floor lower than the present cost-of-living index. UAW insists it should be based on the more realistic modern index figures.

Federal mediators have been searching for common ground where negotiations, broken off when the strike began, can be reopened.

Due largely to the workers' solidarity, Pierce says, not a wheel has turned in the huge plant since the Sept. 5 swing shift downed tools. Over 90% of the eligible workers in the bargaining unit are paid-up members of UAW, he reports.

Picketing has been almost "perfect" according to local 148 headquarters situated across the street from the struck plant.

More than 9000 pickets, supervised by 125 picketline captains and 500 lieutenants, are assigned to four hours daily duty during their usual shift. Each picket carries a card which is punched both when he goes on duty and when he leaves.

Union headquarters remains open around the clock. On the day before the strike was called, Pierce says, over 200 additional Douglas workers voluntarily signed up with local 148. More than 30% of the union members are women, he added, and many of them take regular turns on picket duty.

Pierce noted that the present strike is the first strike against the Douglas Co. since 1937, and the first in the Southern California industry in ten years.

Local 'Goon Hound' Dogs Picket Line

"Skipper" — 100-odd pounds of German shepherd dog—pickets the struck Douglas plant with as much determination as the man on the job.

According to "Skipper's" friend and master, local 148 member Ralph Douglas, his dog is a "goon hound" trained to "sniff out scabs." So far none have tried to cross where "Skipper" is manning—or dogging—the line.

Local 148 Ralph Douglas insists he is no relation to Donald Douglas, head man of the struck plant.

From "Skipper" to date: "No comment."

Six Are Indicted In Cicero Rioting

The police chief of Cicero, Ill., and five other persons have been indicted by a county grand jury investigating rioting when a Negro family attempted to move into an apartment of the Chicago suburb.

Charged with misconduct as an officer in failing to perform sworn duties. Chief Edwin Knoovsky faces a maximum fine of $10,000 and removal from office.

The others are charged with conspiracy to cause a riot, injure property and cause financial loss to owners of the property, a 20-unit apartment building which was badly damaged. Each could be sentenced to jail terms of up to five years and fined as much as $5000.

Ship Strikes In 9th Week; No End Seen

THE STRIKE of more than 3000 CIO Shipbuilding Workers against two southern companies will go into its ninth week Sept. 24.

IUMSWA members at the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., in Mobile, Ala., and the Todd-Johnson Docks, Inc., New Orleans looked upon the return of Federal Conciliators into the picture last week as no assurance of an early settlement.

The major point at issue at both yards is the CIO union's demand for a 25c hourly wage increase, with double time for all overtime. The present rate at both companies is $1.55 for first class mechanics. Latest offer from Alabama Dry Dock was 18c hourly with the double time for overtime feature included.

The rate for East Coast Shipyard workers is currently $1.80 for first class mechanics—25c over the rate at both struck yards.

IUMSWA Local 18 Secretary-Treasurer W. M. Williams Jr., said other points at issue at the Mobile yards include guaranteed "call" pay for men who report at the yard but are not placed at work, premium pay for hazardous work, seniority provisions and improved vacations.

The CIO union has filed charges of unfair labor practices with the regional National Labor Relations Board office in New Orleans, accusing Alabama Dry Dock of aiding the Metal Trades Council, AFL in its effort to raid IUMSWA for members.

Give A Buck To PAC

'Best Pact In Canada' Won By CWA Locals

CIO Communication Workers and Saskatchewan Government Telephones last week signed what the union officially described as "the best contract for telephone workers in Canada."

Wage increases of 14% were won for the 1600 workers in the three CWA locals covered by the contract. The gain in the pay envelopes runs from $3.67 to $10 per week—an average, according to CWA, of $7.30.

Fringe benefits, when added to the flat increase, will bring the total money value of the contract to CWA workers to around $600,000 a year, union headquarters estimated.

Other features of the contract include full seniority rights, clearly defined demotion and discharge clauses, workable shift differentials and transfer and travel provisions for workers.

Although the old contract had not expired, CWA reports, the government - owned company agreed to open negotiations with the union several months before the deadline in the face of changing economic conditions.

The political party in power in Saskatchewan charged with running the telephone company is the Canadian Commonwealth Federation. It is based on worker and farmer cooperatives and is often compared in its actions by political writers to the British Labour Party.

Pinch CWA Members On AFL Complaint

Three members of the CIO Communications Workers Local 5008 in Centralia, Ill., were arrested recently on charges of violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills without a license.

The unusual angle is that a representative of the Electrical Workers, AFL, called the cops.

The incident occurred prior to a National Labor Relations Board election at the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. in which IBEW was soundly trounced by CWA.

Thelma Van Horn, Jerry Broeker and Mrs. Dorothy Dodson were the CWA members arrested. IBEW Rep. Gordon Dunbar was the informer.

Copper Group Sets Sept. 24 For Walkout

DELEGATES TO the CIO Auto Workers Copper & Brass Council, meeting in New York City Sept. 15, voted a Sept. 24 strike deadline in all plants where a satisfactory agreement has not been reached by that time.

The Council, representing more than 25,000 workers in copper and brass rolling mills and fabricating plants in the country, took the action following release of the group's policy committee report.

Declaring that the proposals submitted by the union conform to the standards generally recognized and accepted in the industry, the council charged that despite the "highest profits in history and the national emergency, the companies stubbornly refuse to meet the just demands of the workers."

"Up to date, the companies with which we have been negotiating have refused to accept their responsibilities," the council declared. "It is our earnest hope that they will do so during the next week, for if they continue to refuse, they leave us no choice but to resort to our economic power as organized workers."

Companies covered by UAW contracts represent about 55 to 60% of the total capacity in the copper and brass rolling mill and fabricating industry. They are located largely in the Connecticut Valley and the Middle West.

Among the largest involved are American Brass Co.; Revere Copper & Brass Inc., Roberts Tube Co.; H&H Tube Manufacturing Co.; Mattatuck Mfg. Co.; Scovill Mfg. Co.; Waterbury Rolling Mills; A. H. Wells Co.; Bristol Brass Corp., and Seymour Mfg. Co.

CIO Officer Gets State Labor Post

The president of the CIO Communications Workers Local 3411 in Shreveport, La., has been appointed a member of the Louisiana state labor mediation board by Governor Earl K. Long.

Roger L. Travis, an employe of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. was notified by the Governor that he has been "highly recommended" for the post.

The board, composed of representatives of labor, management and the public, is designed to help settle labor disputes.

Even Scabs Can't Stand Ala. Pickle Plant Wages

THIRTY SCABS walked out of the struck W. & W. Pickle Co. plant at Montgomery, Ala., because they got only $11 each for a full week's work.

The strike called last month by Local 309, CIO Packinghouse Workers, for higher wages and improved working conditions, still holds production of the plant down to 10% of normal.

Ada Lee Howell, Packinghouse Workers' field representative, said not one of the 150 strikers has re-entered the factory since the strike began on Aug. 2.

An attempt to break the union's solid front by working parolees sent to the plant by the Alabama State Parole Board failed when union protests to the board shut off the supply of parolee labor.

Railroad workers refused to cross the picket line. The company moved a few box cars into the plant yard by tractor. But, Miss Howell said, "the militant spirit of our workers has not dimmed one bit."

Efforts to settle the strike through the offices of the Federal Mediation Service and the State Labor Dept. have so far failed, Miss Howell continued. The company has never said it was unable to pay higher wages, she added, but only that it was unwilling to negotiate with the union.

Veterans Leader Praises Work Of CIO

By W. P. WELSH

REPRESENTATIVES of CIO international unions, government agencies, the Red Cross, USO and veterans organizations met in Washington Sept. 13-14 to discuss service to the armed forces and veterans.

The conference was sponsored by the CIO and directed by Julius F. Rothman, assistant director of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Highlighting the sessions was an address by Michael Straight, chairman of the American Veterans Committee.

Straight noted that the CIO Community Services Committee was created only a few weeks before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, yet accomplished its objectives in the face of all the tragedy and dislocation that comes with war.

"You were the pioneers," he said, "extending democracy to the local community life of America. We, in AVC, returned after the war, adopted that idea, and in our own way produced a formula unheard of among veterans—'Citizens First, Veterans Second.' "

THE CIO, Straight said, persuaded welfare workers and others to accept the union man and work with him.

"Time honored prejudices and bias," he continued, "reactionary mores, have in many of our cities and towns, crumpled to dust when exposed to the light of day by your members."

Both the CIO Community Services and the AVC, Straight declared, have placed preparation against any onslaught by "the Lords of the Kremlin" at the head of their agenda.

"Both of us have had experience in the all too recent past, and both of us approach the question of the servicemen's needs with the same basic understanding," he said.

"We look at the veteran not as a pawn for nonsensical hijinks, pompous celebrations and parades, not as an unwitting tool to be used for clubbing 'strikers,' or racial minorities, or for that matter, any minorities seeking their equal rights."

Straight ended his speech with an appeal that the CIO Community Services Committee and the AVC combine in joint action along the following lines:

1. End rent gouging on servicemen in towns surrounding army camps. Insist on adequate housing for both servicemen and factory workers. Demand that the government erect housing projects wherever factories and military camps are in existence.

2. De-emphasize the military factor in "military justice" and stress the justice aspect.

3. Counterattack the propaganda barrage which decends upon the serviceman from the National Association of Manufacturers and other narrow partisan, reactionary interests.

4. Halt discrimination against racial minorities to whom the GI Bill of Rights and other advances of the Veterans' Administration are meaningless, since they have no strong advocates to defend their claims.

5. Have the returning serviceman greeted by friends who are anxious to see his reentry into the community life. This cannot be accomplished by parties, confetti, chorus girls welcomes, or even Mother's Apple Pie.

Indiana Conference Set for Sept. 29-30

The Indiana state CIO Council will sponsor a two-day conference September 29-30 on Civil Defense and Community Services at Indianapolis.

State and national leaders of the CIO Community Services Committee will instruct on setting up community services defense programs in local unions, particularly on a plant basis.

Speakers will include John C. Pierce, national CSC representative, Frank Kleva, labor representative of the South Bend Community Chest, and Walter Johnson, division of social service, Indiana University.

WINS MURRAY AWARD

One of the country's outstanding liberals has been awarded the 1951 Philip Murray Award, presented annually by the CIO Community Services Committee for notable work in the field of health and welfare.

Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.) will receive a plaque and a check for $10,000 at a testimonial dinner in Detroit's Masonic Temple Oct. 2.

The dinner will be held in the same building where the national CSC was set up at the 1941 CIO convention.

The two previous awards were presented to General Omar Bradley and the late Sen. Wagner (D. N.Y.).

Monty Ward Firm Is Raking It In

Montgomery Ward, mail order house, made more money in the first six months of 1951 than in the first half of 1950, despite: (1) a drop in sales; (2) increased taxes.

That isn't all. Despite "ruinous taxes," it increased assets by $60 million; its earned surplus climbed $45 million, and its working capital went from $477,664,343 to $522,939,391.

Net profits (after taxes) for the first half of 1951 were $25,353,178, against $22,887,617 the first half of 1950, although sales dropped 0.7 percent and federal income taxes climbed from $20,100,000 to $23,960,000.

The Electric Boat Co. also fared well, despite "ruinous taxes." Its net profits of $1,200,000 for the first six months of 1951 almost equalled the $1,395,941 profits for the entire year of 1950.

DELEGATES to CIO Community Services Conference discuss problems with American Veterans Committee officers. Left to right, standing, Dan J. Horney, Steelworkers; Ed Follis, Communications Workers; Harold Near, Auto Workers; seated, C. F. Hogan and Michael Straight, both of AVC.

TV Takes UAW Into Homes

A WEEKLY television show called "Meet the UAW" is being sponsored by the CIO United Auto Workers, Sunday afternoons at 3:15 on WWJ-TV, Channel 4, Detroit, Mich.

Guy Nunn, UAW commentator, produces and moderates the telecast which is designed to bring the story of the union's activities and services directly into the homes of UAW members.

The telecast can be seen within a radius of 70 miles of Detroit, which includes Flint, Pontiac, Port Huron, Jackson, Monroe, Toledo, Windsor and other communites where it is estimated that more than half a million CIO members live.

The program started last June under a year's contract with WWJ-TV. The UAW also sponsors a radio program "Labor Views the News" with Guy Nunn as commentator, which has been on the air for more than a year. It is broadcast Monday through Friday at 7:15 p.m. on CKLW and WDET-FM.

Frank Crosswaith Will Be Honored

Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer for the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, will be honored at a dinner at the Statler Hotel, New York City, Oct. 15, 1951.

Sponsored jointly by CIO and AFL, the dinner is a testimonial to Crosswaith's 30 years of activity in behalf of labor and other humanitarian causes.

CIO members of the committee sponsoring the affair are: Honorary Chairman Philip Murray, Chairman Louis Hollander and Co-Chairmen James B. Carey, Jacob S. Potofsky, Michael J. Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve and Willard S. Townsend.

A CHARTER for the new Mecklenburg County (N.C.) CIO Council is presented to Miss Billie Hunter, council recording secretary, by Franz E. Daniel, CIO director for North Carolina. The presentation was made at a dance.

Halley OK's Police Right To Join Union

RUDOLPH Halley, Liberal-Independent candidate for president of New York City Council, believes that New York City police "should have the right to join a union."

Halley, who gained national fame as the general counsel of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee, made the statement in answer to a question by a member of the political action commission of the Americans for Democratic Action in New York.

"Every worker should have the right to join a union, but that union should have certain safeguards," he said.

Halley also said he is opposed to the 3% city sales tax and wanted it "eliminated as soon as possible."

"There is no room in the city for sales taxes at all and there is no excuse in the world for a 3% sales tax," he said. "This tax should never have been permitted and should be eliminated as soon as possible."

He told the ADA commission that the people of New York City were "living in a sewer" and characterized himself as a spearheading" a drive to raise the level of "political morality."

(Last month, on the same day the CIO Transport Workers issued a charter to a TWU policeman's local, Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan issued an order prohibiting police officers from joining a union. During the ensuing furore, City Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath resigned.)

WSB Jurisdiction Challenged By NMU

The CIO Maritime Union's executive board has ordered its attorneys to take immediate action to determine whether the Wage Stabilization Board has legal jurisdiction in its contracts with ship owners.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran declared that in his opinion WSB has no such authority because companies in the shipping industry were permitted to set their rates without Federal approval.

He indicated that the union "would proceed immediately" to have put into effect the wage increases and work week provisions of its contracts. WSB has shaved 1.8% from the negotiated increases.

URW Convention Is Photog Homecoming

The official photographer for the CIO Rubber Workers' convention, Terry Hines, turned out to be a former member of the union holding an honorable withdrawal card.

Hines also is official photographer for the Wilton Hotel in Long Beach, convention headquarters. He was a member of Firestone Local 186 in Memphis, Tenn., following his discharge from the service in 1943, and worked as an inspector in the salvage department. He continued as a Local 186 member until the department was closed in 1945 with the greater availability of rubber, leaving then to go to Long Beach.

Honorable Unity

In the name of "unity," the leaders of the American Federation of Labor seem determined to wipe out much of the effective working unity that has developed across the U. S. labor scene.

First, the AFL withdrew from the United Labor Policy Committee.

Now, the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education has strongly hinted that perhaps there has been too much labor unity in the field of political action.

Both these steps, taken in the name of "organic unity"—that is, merger of the CIO and AFL—are steps away from unity. So while the leaders of the AFL seem impelled to break down existing areas of cooperation between the two groups, they keep talking about their desire for organic unity.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers suggested to his union's convention that these AFL statements seem to show more desire to take in the CIO than to work out real unity. He speculated whether the AFL leadership's current rash of unity proposals might not be designed to take the CIO into the front door of the "temple of labor," carve its industrial unions into craft units, and throw the remains out the back door of the "temple."

And CIO Pres. Philip Murray, addressing the Electrical Workers made clear that he would not enter into any deal—"backdoor" or front door—"to sell a member short."

The statements of the CIO in the past, and of its leaders during the last few weeks, make clear that the CIO believes in eventual unity of American labor. Through its past actions and through its participation in the United Labor Policy Committee, the CIO showed its good-faith belief in labor unity.

But the unity we have in mind is an honorable unity, with respect for the rights of every union man and woman, whether he or she belongs to an industrial or a craft union.

That spirit of honorable unity cannot be created with a magic wand, with a resolution or with the destruction of the successful steps already taken to bring about joint action between CIO and AFL in Washington and in the states and cities.

The Truth Hurts

The National Association of Manufacturers complains that recent surveys of corporation profits by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission are "inept, superfluous and grossly misleading."

The surveys showed corporation profits at the highest figure in history.

What the NAM means by "inept, superfluous and grossly misleading" is that the government shouldn't have published them at all.

Meat For Korea?

The Army has revealed that it may be unable to purchase sufficient meat supplies for the GIs fighting freedom's battle in Korea.

The reason: big meat corporations are holding out for higher prices and bigger profits.

Have you seen editorials of denunciation in your local paper—as when any small group of workers goes on strike for decent wage standards?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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Aw, Come On In!

Indiana GOP Reprints Fantasy

By Bradford V. Carter
For Labor Press Associated

PERHAPS LABOR papers ought to do more reprinting of what the daily press says, to show union men and women that editors of America's "free and responsible press" are way off base—hypocrites, or residents of a never-never land, or both.

A prime example is a Labor Day editorial from the Indianapolis Star, circulated nation-wide by the Indiana State Republican Committee.

The Indianapolis Star states as facts, the following:

That union labor is recognized throughout American industry.

That its bargaining power is protected by law.

That the threat to union labor no longer comes from "greedy employers or big business or monopolies and sweatshops."

That the only demand sought by labor in 1882 (first celebration of Labor Day) which has not been fulfilled is reduction of taxes.

That the real oppressor of workingmen is not the employer, "who recognizes their unions, who pays them the highest wages in the world, who sets up pension systems, cost-of-living formulas and paid vacations."

That the battle against "big business" labor has already won.

"The leaders of union labor still chant the old slogans against 'big business' and the 'reactionaries,' who, they say, wish to 'enslave' them," the Indianapolis Star cries sadly.

There's a new threat to labor's "continued progress and expanded influence," declares the Indianapolis Star. "Labor's real oppressor is the increasingly powerful federal government."

There you have it. Pegler couldn't have done a better job.

So "union labor is recognized throughout American industry?" Is that why Southern towns, advertising for new industries, boast they have no unions there? Is that why even textile employers in the North say southern mills must be organized to break down the differential in wages? Is that why southern employers organize "citizens' committees" to run union organizers out of town?

And labor's "bargaining power is protected by law"? Does the Star ever see the NLRB decisions that show cases dragging through legal channels for a year, two or three, while the union is smashed and men and women have to look for other jobs?

Is that why, right now, big business is spending millions supporting anti-union lobbies? Is that why in most state legislatures unemployment compensation and disability laws have been weakened?

Is that why, right now, there's a bill in the House to tighten monopolies? And the Federal Power Commission has just made a gift of billions of dollars to the oil lobby by its decision that it has no power to regulate the price of natural gas?

Is that why most defense contracts have gone to big business?

Is that why the "horsemeat" Congress, heeding the lobbies and not the people, has passed a phony controls law that has upped prices, and balks at any revision?

Is that why the spokesmen for big business insist that the increase in taxes must be shifted from business to the workers?

Is that why spokesmen for big business insist they must have "incentive" (unlimited profits), but carefully avoid worrying about "incentive" for the worker? Why they insist the worker has "too much money" and his "excess purchasing power" must be siphoned off through higher taxes?

Is that why business has introduced in the House the "millionaires's amendment," which would limit taxes to 25 percent (which means shifting the burden from the well-to-do to the lowest brackets, through imposition of sales taxes at levels undreamed of)?

Some labor editors complain union members don't read the labor press. Others say union members doubt what they read in the labor press. Perhaps reprinting the sermons of the dailies might show union members the light.

The Indianapolis Star editorial is a good start.

PAC In N. J. Questions Politicos

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Political Action Committee has prepared a list of 37 questions which candidates for the state Senate and Assembly have been asked to answer before they are endorsed for the November elections.

The annual questionnaire has been sent to all county PAC affiliates for their use in querying local candidates.

The questions cover "caucus rule," taxes, unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits, public utilities, labor laws, education, workmen's compensation, housing, Supreme Court rule-making powers, public employes and relief.

On the subject of taxes, for example, the CIO wants to know if the candidate is in favor of raising additional money by: (1) increasing state taxes, (2) levying a general sales tax, (3) increasing individual taxation, or, (4) a corporate income tax or gross receipt tax.

Legislative candidates will be asked if they favor a passage of a strong rent control law "that will roll back unjustified rent increases and which will permit rent increases only where landlords can prove hardship."

Other queries include whether grievance machinery should be established for public employes; whether state aid to muncipalities for relief should be granted on the basis of need, and whether relief recipients should be required to sign an agreement requiring reimbursement for the loan.

Candidates have been urged to expand their answers on questions which they feel they cannot answer "yes" or "no."

Tobin Appoints CIO Members

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin has appointed seven more CIO members to serve on defense manpower labor-management committees for the labor market areas of Milwaukee, Wis.; Dayton, Ohio; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

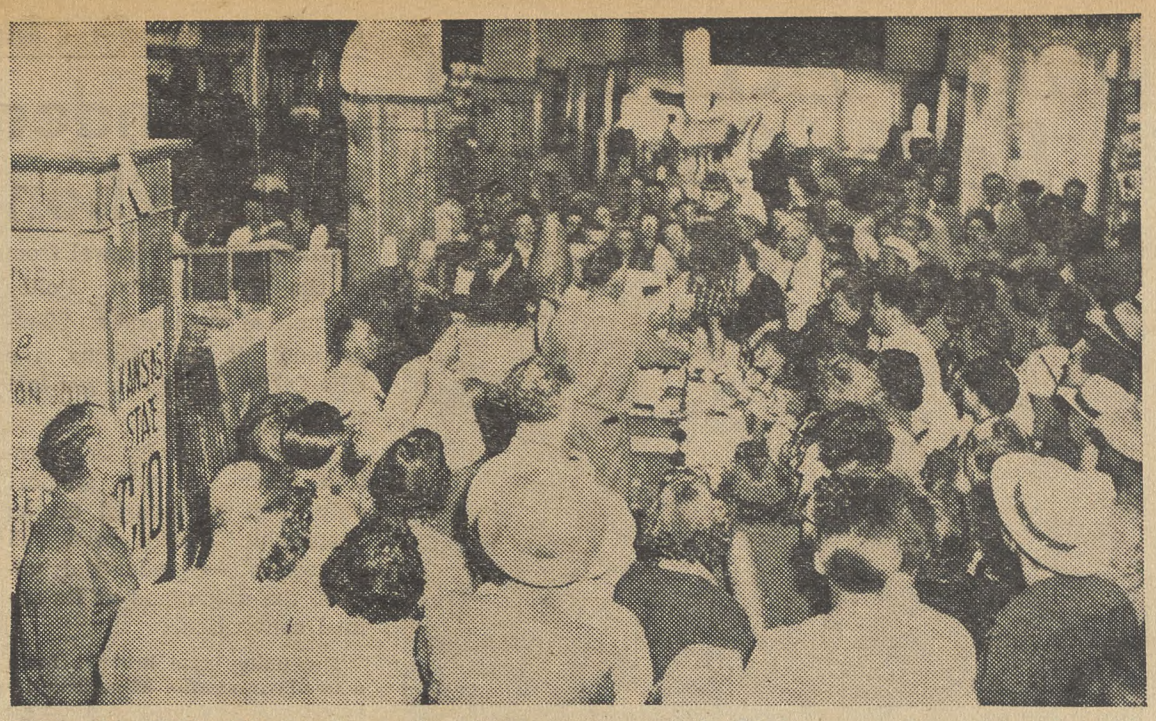
Committee members represent the interests of industry, agriculture, transportation and retail trades in making recommendations for the solution of local manpower problems.

In Milwaukee, Tobin appointed Charles Kieker, CIO Steelworkers Local 1173 recording secretary; Austin Fiedler, CIO Auto Workers Local 756 president, and Fred Erchul, Milwaukee County Council secretary.

James Craft, CIO Electrical Workers Local 755 president; and Thomas H. Hendricks, CIO Auto Workers representative will serve on the Dayton committee.

In Salt Lake City, CIO members are George W. Haycock, and Ronald S. Bills, both Steelworkers representatives.

Give A Buck To PAC



THE CIO COUNCIL booth at the Topeka, Kan., State Fair was a busy place as the above picture shows. A ham a day was given away in free drawings. Visitors also picked up 25,000 pieces of CIO literature from Sept. 9 to 15. The state council also maintained booths at two other Fairs the same week. At Coffeyville 3600 bottles of pop were given away.

Plan Religion And Labor Meetings

THE 1951 Inter-Seminary Conference of the National Religion and Labor Foundation will be held in the Hotel Commodore, New York, Nov. 5-7, in conjunction with the national CIO convention, the Rev. Joseph W. Merchant, executive director, said last week.

Another highlight of the convention will be a religion and labor luncheon Nov. 9. The meeting has been called by CIO members of the Foundation's executive board. Other labor leaders, prominent laymen and the clergy are invited.

These and other plans emerged from a meeting of the executive board at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Sept. 13. A number of new board members were elected and it was decided to keep the temporary headquarters of the Foundation at Atlanta, Ga., until Jan. 1.

The board also named Witherspoon Dodge, who has been acting executive secretary since March, to the post of associate executive director.

During the next three months, Dr. Merchant, who has just resigned after seven years as secretary of the New Bedford (Mass.) Inter-Church Council to accept his new post with the Foundation, will work closely with Ohio state CIO leaders.

He said that he plans to cooperate with Ohio state CIO Director Jake Clayman and Orville Jones, head of the Ohio CIO education dept., in encouraging the formation of local religion and labor fellowships.

Buffalo CWA Strike Ends After 8 Days

A spontaneous walkout by 1200 CIO Communications Workers at the Western Electric Co. plant in Buffalo, N. Y., ended after eight days when management agreed to a study of piecework incentive rates, settling of long-standing grievances and reinstatement of 32 suspended workers.

MISS UNION LABEL. Frances Mondry, a member of local 167, CIO Auto Workers, was "Miss Union Label for Defense" at ceremonies in Grand Rapids, Mich., launching the U. S. Treasury Dept.'s national defense bond drive. Grand Rapids Mayor Paul Goebel (left) crowned the queen.

UAW Assails Bill To Aid Monopoly

DON MONTGOMERY, legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, last week told the House Judiciary Committee that a proposed bill to legalize price discrimination "would promote the growth of monopoly and permit the exercise of monopoly power by big business."

Montgomery said that the bill of Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) would "make it virtually impossible for the Federal Trade Commission to effectively police monopoly."

Under the Walter and McCarran bills, the latter already passed by the Senate, manufacturers and distributors would be permitted to give preferential prices to favored customers if it was done in "good faith" to meet competition.

The catch is that the government would have to prove the price cut was not made in good faith in order to have a case on a charge of price fixing. Opponents of the measure say proving bad faith is virtually impossible.

President Truman vetoed a similar bill last year.

FDR Labor Center Mortgage Is Buried

The FDR-CIO Labor Center at Port Huron, Mich., held a mortgage burning ceremony, marking the final payment on the camp Sept. 22.

The Labor Center, purchased in 1946 with the approval of the 8th annual Michigan CIO convention, has been used each summer as a site for leadership training courses.

It includes 210 acres of land, a three-quarter mile beach, a number of barracks and cabins, as well as a lodge containing a dining room and many other utility buildings.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Governor G. Mennen Williams and Sen. Blair Moody were among the invited speakers.

Win In Wisconsin

A two-month strike by 1500 CIO Steelworkers at the Pressure Cooker plant at Eau Claire, Wis., won a 15c hourly package retroactive to June 15, as well as all other major demands.

Farmer-Labor Cooperation Ohio CIO Aim

THE WORK of the Ohio CIO Council in promoting mutual understanding of the problems of workers and farmers was featured in the Aug. 25 issue of "America, the National Catholic Weekly Review."

An article written by George M. Barmann declared that "organized labor and farm groups in Ohio are meeting together in an unprecedented attempt to tackle what appears to be a herculean job: to find a basis for mutual understanding and cooperation."

The types of meetings which have been held all over the state are described as "movements to ease farm and factory tensions."

Barmann points out that Ohio is a natural spot for cooperation of the two factions due to the fact that while it is one of the three or four top industrial states, it is also ninth in agricultural importance.

"If labor and agriculture are at odds, this is the natural battleground for their verbal clashes; and if they are ever to act as partners they in fact are, this is the logical place to begin," the author declares.

The education director of the state CIO, Orville C. Jones, is said by Barmann to be leading the move to create interest in developing a simple means of communication between the two groups.

WRITING principally about labor-farm meetings in Clark County, Barmann's story could have applied equally to a number of other spots in the state where similar meetings and discussions have been held.

He pointed out that such a labor-farm discussion highlighted a recent evening at an Ohio CIO summer school where, he said, "both farmers and workers had a chance to broaden their individual horizons and alter misleading concepts which both had developed."

Barmann wound up his article with this observation:

"Perhaps the exchange of ideas at labor-farm meetings will be a check on the sweeping criticisms in which both groups have indulged. Success of the informal 'get-togethers' may even be the harbinger of eventual harmony.

"Recently in one Ohio city there was a long strike which caused losses in pay which the workers can never hope to regain. It came as a surprise, then, when a farmer known for his conservatism observed: Maybe those fellows are thinking of their children, as we think of farm improvements today helping our children tomorrow.'

"He had just attended a labor-farm meeting."

Race Bars Broken At Ohio Music School

The Cincinnati College of Music has accepted the first Negro in the school's history as a student in its department of radio television.

Walter S. Schmidt, president of the college said Herman Griffith of Cincinnati was the first Negro student accepted since the school was founded in 1878.

The Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations declared that "the end of racial discrimination at the College of Music constitutes a triumph of public opinion."

CIO Oil Workers Act To Get Pay Boosts, Better Congress

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

TWO BUCKS a day for every oil worker and a buck from every oil worker for political action.

That twin theme of economic improvement and more liberal government dominated the 21st annual convention of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union.

Some 400 delegates, meeting in a five-day session in mile-high Denver, Colorado, made clear that they are unhappy about inflation which has cut into living standards—and about reactionary attacks on liberal government—which endangers the Fair Deal program.

Reporting that the oil union is at the strongest point in its history. Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight told the convention that attempts to undermine sound American policies "will succeed unless we exert every effort to build our unions and to use our organized strength effectively and intelligently."

A day after the convention, the OWIU's top national policy committee set up the union's economic goal: a 25c-an-hour, $2-a-day pay raise for every worker in the industry.

Average wages in the industry are now slightly above $2 an hour —about 20 cents more than before Korea.

But, Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick told OWIU delegates:

"The money we have won in wage increases in the past year has been taken away from us by price increases."

And, Pres. Knight pointed out, corporation profits have "gone through the roof" during the past 10 or 12 years.

Few Workers Hired

At the same time that profits have been rising, companies have hired few additional workers into the industry, he said. "They are making more profits while hiring the same amount of labor."

The 25c hourly increase will be a principal demand in all forthcoming OWIU contract talks with major oil producers—along with efforts to improve fringe benefits, pensions and shift differentials.

In addition, the union has filed petitions for union shop elections at the Sinclair Oil properties and will follow through with similar demands from other companies.

The drive for wage benefits and security will be matched by a major organizing drive to vastly increase the size of the oil workers' union.

Major gifts from the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers — together with matching aid from the national CIO—will finance the organizing drive.

A 15c increase in per capita to the OWIU national office — from $1.25 to $1.40 a member a month —was also approved by the convention to place the union on sound footing for its future activities.

After hearing an address by CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, the convention passed a resolution noting that "gains won at the collective bargaining table are placed in jeopardy by events in the political arena."

Support PAC 100%

A sign that OWIU members want their political action to be effective came in the strengthening of the PAC resolution brought to the convention by the union's officers and executive council.

That resolution had called for a drive to get dollars for PAC from at least 50% of the union's members. The delegates amended that objective to 100%. And, from Secy.-Treas. McCormick, they received a "warning" that they had better meet their dollar-from-every-member goal.

Vice-Pres. A. S. Kinstley, in his report to the OWIU meeting, reminded the Truman Administration that it must follow liberal policies to merit the faith of workers. The Administration's record is not without blemish, he charged, and good speeches must be followed up with good programs of action.

Calling on union members to elect good Congressmen, Kinstley reminded the delegates that it's Congress—not the Administration —that passes the laws.

Pres. Knight—who serves as labor representative in the government's National Production Authority in Washington—promised that labor's spokesman will fight hard to prevent big business control of the defense program.

"The only force in America big enough to stop the power of the rich from controlling the government is the labor movement," he said.

The Union's three top officers were all renominated. Secy-Treas. T. M. McCormick was unopposed; Pres. O. A. Knight will be challenged by H. J. Savage of Long Beach, Cal.; and Vice-Pres. A. S. Kinstley by B. J. Schafer of Chicago. The union elects its officers by referendum election.

The 1952 convention will be held at Philadelphia.

THEY DON'T LIKE TAFT: Presidential campaign hopes of Sen. Taft of Ohio were under discussion when PAC Dir. Jack Kroll chatted with oil union officials. Among them (at left), William Hanscom, OWIU legislative representative in Washington; at Kroll's left, Secy-Treas. T. M. McCormick.

OWIU Delegates Demand FEPC Law

The Oil Workers Intl. Union took a strong stand against racial discrimination at its convention.

Delegates—a large proportion of them from southern and southwestern states — voted to call on all members of Congress for passage of a Fair Employment Practices law.

The union also called on locals to set up FEPC committees to work against discrimination in their home areas, and to negotiate contract clauses providing equal opportunity for employment, promotion and all other work conditions for all employes —regardless of race, color, religion or sex.

Oil Workers Charge

AFL Ended ULPC For Own Phony Reasons

THE AFL's withdrawal from the United Labor Policy Committee was based on "flimsy and phony" reasons, the CIO Oil Workers charged last week.

And organic unity in American labor will win support only if it is secured on an "honorable" basis, with full protection for industrial unions, the union said at its annual convention.

The unity issue brought forth a two-hour session of serious debate before delegates—at the suggestion of Pres. O. A. Knight—turned down a "unity now" resolution and ordered a new statement based on later developments in the CIO-AFL relationship.

The exchange of views came on a resolution submitted by Pres. Harlan Savage of the union's California district, which proposed an organic unity convention of all branches of U. S. labor before January 1, 1952, to bring about a completely united organization.

Pres. Knight, after reaffirming faith in the hope of eventual merger of the various union groups, said that the AFL had not shown good faith in breaking up the ULPC.

"The AFL wants us to come into their organization, then have the fates of our individual unions decided by the AFL executive council," he charged. "The AFL wants to tear us apart, and parcel us out to the various craft unions.

"I'm against abject surrender to the AFL. I'm unwilling to sell the interest of one industrial union to the AFL. I am for organic unity on an honorable basis, but I strongly oppose our merging with the AFL on the terms presently offered by the AFL."

KNIGHT SAID he "suspected" that Tobin (of the AFL teamsters) and Hutcheson (of the AFL carpenters) are ready to lead labor right back into the Republican party.

The new resolution approved by the convention urged AFL members to "repudiate" the break-up of the ULPC.

"We are not willing to enter into any merger until we are assured that the new organization resulting from such a merger would insure the security of all industrial unions and would provide for democratic representation of all members," the OWIU statement said.

It endorsed the CIO's position on united labor action, and "heartily commended" the efforts of CIO Pres. Murray to win unity on an honorable basis and pledged continued support to the principle of industrial unionism.

PAC Bucks Come From All Directions

The CIO-PAC got a buck from an unexpected source during the Oil Workers convention at Denver.

After Republican Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado finished his address to welcome to the 400 delegates, he took a dollar from his wallet and got an official PAC receipt.

But the governor's political action donation was more than matched by the OWIU convention delegates.

They passed a special resolution barring any delegate from the convention's banquet unless he could produce a PAC dollar receipt dated Sept. 12.

Recipe For Old Age: Pick Right Foreman

Ancient union arguments have been verified. The University of Chicago Industrial Relations Center announced that a five-year study at a heavy machinery plant disclosed that "Foreman who tend to be little dictators have accident rates among their subordinates four and five times greater than the average foreman in the same plant."

FOR A BETTER UNION: Pres. O. A. Knight addresses the 21st annual convention of the Oil Workers Intl. Union at Denver, Colo. The union set its sight on higher wages and strong political action—as two ways to "build a better union."

Reuther Says Annual Wage Is UAW Goal

A GUARANTEED annual wage—designed to insure three square meals a day for 365 days of the year—will be the next big objective of the CIO Auto Workers, Pres. Walter Reuther told the oil workers convention in Denver.

A guest speaker at the convention, Reuther said the UAW would submit its demands to the auto corporations a full year before present contracts expire.

And if the companies turn down the union's demand, Reuther added—"well, a lot of people will be riding around in jalopies—because UAW members won't be producing new cars until their demands are met."

Pointing to seasonal and emergency lay-offs as cutting into auto workers' take-home pay, the UAW president said workers—as well as rich persons—should have a right to the certainty of three meals a day.

"If the good Lord intended the biological processes of the rich to be different from the biological processes of the poor, he would have made two varieties of men's stomachs—the yearly and the hourly models."

Reuther lashed out at the poor showing of the 82nd Congress in refusing to take strong steps to control inflation.

"Henry Ford will go down in history as the man who took the horses off the streets of America," Reuther commented.

"And the 82nd Congress will go down in history for putting horses on the dinner tables of the American people."

Kroll Warns Taft Is Labor's Enemy

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll told the Rubber Worker's convention that Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) "undoubtedly" will be the Republican candidate for president next year.

"Bob Taft is an implacable enemy of our movement," he declared. "Don't fool yourselves on where he stands—he is one of the leaders of reaction in America.

"If he is elected, we can well again have the American Plan movement (open shop movement that followed World War I). We will see an open shop drive that will make all others like look child's play. Brothers and sisters, if we do, you won't be able to sit in conventions like this and talk about paying more dues—you'll be too busy trying to defend yourselves."

Kroll warned that the 1952 campaign will be a dirty one, with "tactics dirtier than those used in 1950." He recalled Republican smear tactics of last year in senatorial elections in California, North Carolina, Maryland and Ohio, and predicted that in 1952, the country will see "the Republicans going into every garbage can in the nation, digging up every bit of filth and slime to use on liberal candidates and the CIO-PAC."

WELCOME FOR REUTHER: UAW Pres. Walter Reuther won strong support from the oil worker's convention when he praised OWIU record and told of UAW's aim to win guaranteed annual wage for auto workers. He's shown here in lobby session at Denver with OWIU Vice-Pres. A. S. Kinstley (second from left) and other union officials.

Buckmaster Reports:

Tremendous Progress By Rubber Workers

APPROXIMATELY 65% of the entire membership of the CIO Rubber Workers—or 112,000 members — has come under the protection of the union shop since the 1950 convention, officers told the 1951 convention at Long Beach, Cal.

The union security clause was written into 50 additional contracts during the previous year. The URW won every union shop vote in which it participated under Taft-Hartley requirements except one—and in that case, Organization Dir. Fleet Perrine noted in his annual report, it polled a majority of those voting though not the majority of eligibles that T-H requires for a victory.

The Rubber Workers now have 160 contracts, covering 145,000 members, with the union shop. This compares with 110 a year ago and only 58 in 1945. The union claims the best union shop record in any basic industry, with practically every tire and tube company, and most other companies, signed up.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster described the progress in the past year as "tremendous."

THE "first significant breaks in the industry's long-standing and traditional opposition to the union shop, dating back to the days of Akron's fiery sit-down strikes, came in October, 1950, with modified contracts won from Goodrich and Firestone, two of the "Big Four," he said.

"Those two agreements led to complete union shops with the remaining members of the Big Four, Goodyear and U. S. Rubber, this year," he said.

"Since the Big Four has capitulated on the union shop issue, many large producers have now agreed to complete union shop contracts."

At the same time, he emphasized, the job is not completed, as about 50,000 additional union members have not finished negotiations with their employers.

It will be completed, he added significantly, "some time before the end of 1951."

Buckmaster also noted that some 125,000 workers in the rubber, cork, linoleum and plastics industries have won nearly $33 million in annual wage increases as a result of the URW's wage drive, which began three months ago.

A DOZEN major companies, he said, have yielded pay boosts averaging 13c an hour since bargaining began with U. S. Rubber on June 7.

"We are not deluding ourselves," said Buckmaster, "into thinking these recent wage gains are anything that will advance the living standards of our membership above the level we established before inflation set in.

"The 13c an hour pattern which has been established merely permits us to bring ourselves closer to the level of living costs that have been permitted to go out of sight."

82nd Congress Held 'Worst In History'

The low estate to which Congress has fallen in the eyes of organized labor was summarized for delegates to the CIO Rubber Workers' convention by Thomas R. Owens, the union's legislative representative.

"I am sorry to say," he reported, "that this past year has been the most disappointing from a legislative standpoint that we could have had.

"The 82nd Congress has been very well named 'The Do-Nothing Congress.' We thought the 80th Congress when the Republican Party was in control was bad enough. But this 82nd Congress through coalition of Reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats has been the worst in the history of the country so far as constructive or progressive legislation is concerned."

In Spite Of Glamour

CIO Rubber Workers Set Realistic Program

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO Rubber Workers held their 16th annual convention last week in the spacious Municipal Auditorium in Long Beach, Cal.

The glamorous Pacific, its blue softened by a light autumnal haze, was just outside the door. A few feet away was a sun-drenched bathing beach, with inviting, glistening sand. A few miles away was Hollywood, with all the lure of movieland.

But more than 400 delegates, representing more than 200 local unions, steadfastly turned their collective backs on these attractions. Instead, they stayed on the job to whittle out, by democratic discussion and debate, an aggressive program intended to enable the union to continue the progress it has made in the past.

Per Capita Increase

The most important step taken was to increase the per capita tax to the international from 70c—lowest of any major CIO union—to $1 per month.

The convention made the decision on Sept. 18 on a roll call vote, by a count of 1080 to 370. A two-thirds vote was required. It was taken after a day of debate that found administration forces led by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and other officers firmly in command. A dozen amendments were offered, but all were roundly defeated.

The increase came in the form of an amendment to the constitution that also raised monthly dues from a minimum of $1.50 and a maximum of $3 to a low of $2 and a high of $3.50. The new rates become effective Nov. 1.

The badly-needed additional income will enable the international officers and general executive board to expand some operations and inaugurate others for which authorization has been given by past conventions, but which have been held up because of inability to finance them.

The vote followed pleas from Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, Secy.-Treas. Desmond Walker and many rank-and-file leaders. Unexpected support came from some delegates who in the past have opposed the administration. The debate was vigorous but restrained.

Buckmaster touched off the discussion in his opening address.

"The union, while we are proud of it, we know has certain weaknesses that need to be overcome," he said.

"We started off small. We set $1 a month dues, and when I say $1 a month, I mean $1, not part of a dollar . . ."

As a result of having started off that way, Buckmaster said, "we have been unable to meet in a fully satisfactory manner the demands of our members for the various types of services which they need, such as research work, legal counsel, educational programs, public relations programs, and various other types of programs which we know and our people know they need.

"In addition, we have been unable to pursue an aggressive and militant and effective program in organizing the unorganized."

Buckmaster touched on several other phases of the union's role in the national and international picture. He pointed out to the delegates that while they were meeting peacefully in Long Beach, they were aware that "everything is not peaceful and serene" in the world.

Communism Flayed

"The threat of communism, and all of the evils that go with it, lies very heavily upon the people of the world," he said.

"I don't think that we can win this war against communism solely by the use of guns. We have to make the people of the underprivileged countries of the world come into more of the rights that human beings are entitled to if we want actually to stop communism."

Buckmaster also paid tribute to his fellow officers and the members of the company-wide negotiating committees for their cooperation in marking up the gains of the past year. These include wage increases totaling 25c an hour for practically all of the 175,000 members, and union shop protection for 112,000 members—who didn't have it a year ago.

Buckmaster's first action after taking over the gavel from District Dir. Floyd Gartell, who opened the convention, was to seize former Pres. Sherman H. Dalrymple by the hand and lead him to the microphone.

"We pay tribute now," he said, "to the greatest leader that this union ever produced, the man who just stepped up here on the platform."

Kroll Speaks

Jack Kroll, director of the National CIO Political Action Committee, bluntly told the delegates that the union has not been carrying its full share of CIO political activity.

"Your shop stewards don't ask for PAC dollars. Some of you say you can't afford to give a dollar to PAC. Actually, you can't afford not to. Inflation is costing every American between $250 and $300 a year. If we had the right kind of congressmen and senators we would have price controls, etc., and we would not have inflation—and we would have that money in our pockets."

G. L. Paterson, the union's general counsel, discussed some of the legal battles the union has been through and the problems it faces. He particularly warned against wildcat strikes.

Other speakers included Adolph Germer, organization director of the CIO Woodworkers and a veteran of early organization battles of the Rubber Workers; Secy.-Treas. Alfred T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council; CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin De Shetler, and Mrs. Annette Snider, president of URW District Council No. 5, covering the 11 western states.

Mayor Burton Chace presented Buckmaster with a key to the city.

Give A Buck To PAC

IUE Conclave Backs Demands At General Electric

By FRED ROSS

NECESSITY and adversity gave birth to the first international union in the electrical union in the electrical and radio industry in Buffalo, N. Y., 17 years ago.

And in the same city last week necessity and adversity spurred on the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers at its third annual convention to greater efforts.

The AFL had refused to give an industrial union charter to the group of unions which met in 1934. (The unions all had been set up to combat starvation wages.)

James B. Carey, who is IUE president, headed the earlier union. IUE Vice Pres. Harry Block and William Murphy, who attended the IUE convention as a representative of the Defense Bond drive, also attended the 1934 meeting.

But there were differences between the two meetings.

There were only a handful of delegates representing several thousand workers at the 1934 meeting. But the third annual IUE convention was attended by 472 delegates representing 350,000 workers.

Despite its size, IUE faced real problems. Meeting its difficulties head on, IUE decided:

• To back the General Electric conference board in its contract demands.

• To ask the local unions to approve a constitutional amendment increasing the minimum local dues from $1.50 to $2 a month. After heated debate, the convention approved the constitutional change by a vote of 1142.08 to 778.92.

During the discussion of the resolution to back the union's GE conference board, Carey served notice on UE that it would be ousted at all GE plants.

"We stood up year after year on the UE convention floor," Carey said. "I must admit that success did not crown all of our efforts."

There finally came the day when the 1949 CIO convention at Cleveland ousted UE and set up IUE.

"If there is one thing that IUE has," Carey continued, "it is persistence," as he predicted IUE's victory over UE in the remainder of the GE system.

Carey charged that "GE wants to keep UE alive. He recounted the long struggle of the right-wing group which he headed within the UE to remove the Communists from power.

Carey said that when the IUE negotiators called on GE Vice Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware the day after UE won a recent NLRB vote at Schenectady "he was very cocky about his 'victory.'"

Both Carey and General Conference Board Chairman John Callahan were confident that GE would eventually grant IUE demands. And the convention resolution pledged "the entire strength of the IUE-CIO for the support of the GE workers in the achievement of their just demands."

Demands At GE

The conference board for the GE workers include:

A 4c minimum guaranteed under the 2½% wage increase, which GE has offered; a calculation of the cost of living index—on which increases are based—each three or four months instead of every six months as GE wants, and three weeks' vacation after 15 years.

IUE is also demanding a union shop, a vigorous anti-discrimination clause for women, who constitute 31.5% of the GE workers, an improved progressive schedule, better seniority provisions, assumption by the company of the 2% employe contribution to the pension and a wage re-opener next Mar. 15.

Opposition to the dues increase centered on the charge that the move would interfere with the locals' autonomy. Carey explained that the change—which was the subject of debate at the Milwaukee convention—would have to be approved by the locals.

Dues increase opponents fought to the last ditch, forcing a roll call vote.

The convention was encouraged to continue this struggle with UE by Pres. Michael Quill of the CIO Transport Workers. He said that UE's Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak and Organizational Director James Matles did not plan to precipitate the expulsion of UE at the Cleveland convention of CIO in 1949.

Quill charged that Gerhart Eisler, German Communist leader who subsequently fled this country while deportation proceedings were pending against him, directed the UE moves that made it necessary for CIO to expel the union.

Recalls Early Struggle

The early struggle of the 1934 meeting to form a union was brought home to the delegates when Carey introduced John Brophy, CIO representative on the appeal committee of the Wage Stabilization Board, who at that time was director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which later became the CIO.

Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, told of the growth of the committee's work and appealed for greater participation of IUE members on CSC activities.

He told the delegates to refuse to sign loyalty oaths when they volunteer for civilian defense work.

The convention went on record as hailing the CSC on its tenth anniversary and "commending the valuable services it has rendered."

The convention also endorsed CSC campaign for funds to send comfort packages to GI's overseas and to aid Korean rehabilitation.

Other resolutions:

Called on Congress to make available necessary funds for civilian defense and on the Civilian Defense Administration to develop a program to assure full participation of the CIO in all civilian defense activities.

Commended and urged financial support for IUE members who have been locked out at the Bowling Green, Ky., plant of Westinghouse for their efforts to have the corporation's national agreement extended to their plant.

Commended CIO Pres. Philip Murray, "ably assisted by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, for the leadership he had given the CIO and the labor movement as a whole, and for the support and cooperation he has given IUE-CIO."

Other speakers included Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.) PAC Dir. Jack Kroll; W. Averell Harriman, special assistant to President Truman; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers; Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, and Pres. Allan B. Kline of the Farm Bureau Federation.

UE News And Worker Look Alike To Carey

IUE Pres. James B. Carey called the delegates' attention to the presence at the press table of a correspondent for the UE News.

He said that he hoped that the reporter—Betty Goldstein—would report the convention proceedings accurately. He said that she would receive the same courtesies as were extended to the representatives of other newspapers — "if," he added, "you can call that soap wrapper a newspaper.

"We have some difficulty in distinguishing between the UE News and the Daily Worker."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR'S BADGE is being pinned on Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt by Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett at the convention of the CIO Electrical Workers at Buffalo, N. Y., while Pres. James B. Carey shows his approval. The badge was made of metals from the White House, which is being reconstructed.

Intelligent Voters Needed To Aid Peace--Mrs. Roosevelt

MRS. Eleanor Roosevelt—who was introduced to the convention of the CIO Electrical Workers by Pres. James B. Carey as "the first lady of the world"—made an ardent plea for an alert citizenry to help assure a peaceful world.

"We have a great deal to do at home in safeguarding our rights and freedom," Mrs. Roosevelt said. She declared that she was shocked by the small number of people who vote.

"Women around Poughkeepsie and Hype Park come up with 'good excuses' for staying home on election day," Mrs. Roosevelt continued. "What is at stake is whether this form of government democracy—really can be trusted.

"Have your union give you the information you need so that you will be an informed voter on election day.

"And if we don't know about people in the other parts of the world, we may find ourselves deciding something that will hurt us through its reaction on these people.

"We are fighting for freedom for all the people in the world who aspire for freedom. We are doing it by being stronger militarily and economically so that we can help other people.

"We have the spiritual and the moral values to help the world, but we must put away fear. We cannot be good citizens if we are afraid of something happening that will hurt us.

"We must make our decisions as to what we want to do at home and abroad with the aim of advancing a better life for every people everywhere in the world.

"We haven't really accepted our world leadership. When we do we will be the kind of citizens our democracy can be proud of. We can say that we are not perfect but that we are moving forward. The nation that moves forward cannot be conquered."

Upon the conclusion of the speech, Carey presented Mrs. Roosevelt who is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild with a convention badge made of metal from the White House.

The badge bore the inscription: "To Eleanor Roosevelt for distinguished service to the cause of human rights and democratic unionism."

Demands Explained By Federal Mediator

Rising prices, higher taxes and the fact that the nation is on only a partial wartime footing are responsible for present pay increase demands, Clyde M. Mills, chief assistant to Federal Mediation Director Cyrus S. Ching said last week.

Behind union demands for more money he saw labor's view that weak price controls and higher taxes make such demands a must.

Murray Says Turn Rascals Out Of 'Hill'

CIO PRES. Philip Murray—in a speech to the CIO Electrical Workers — accused Congress of "letting this economy of ours go to hell on roller skates."

He was referring to the Defense Production Act and the recently enacted Capehart and Herlong amendments.

Murray recalled that President Truman asked Congress to enact control legislation that would stop inflation.

"It paid scant attention," Murray said, "but adopted the Defense Production Act which in itself produced inflation.

"THEN IT enacted the Capehart and the Herlong amendments which provide loopholes that enable American interest to hoist prices to any extent, while the same Congress proposes to the people of the United States that wages be frozen.

"Price Stabilizer DiSalle and Economic Stabilizer Johnston told Congress that the act does not stop inflation. Defense Mobilizer Wilson said the same thing.

"Johnston has no political axe to grind. He is not a member of a labor union. I don't believe that he is a Democrat. In fact, I know he isn't.

"Wilson (formerly president of General Electric) can't be charged with having a socialistic trend (laughter). DiSalle can't be accused of being a dangerous radical.

"You have a bad Congress. There is one remedy: to use the instrumentality provided by the federal government and vote the rascals out of office."

He said that the people by the use of the ballot box should decide what should be done with members of Congress who favored not only the Defense Production Act but also the Taft-Hartley Law.

Murray also did not pull his punches when he spoke of the action of the AFL in withdrawing from the United Labor Policy Committee.

HE SAID that he did not know why the AFL quit ULPC, but he had read reports that a deal had been made by the AFL with Sen. Taft (R. O.).

"No calamity has overtaken the nation because we don't have ULPC anymore," Murray continued. "I have worked—and your friend (referring to James B. Carey, IUE president) and the members of the CIO executive board have worked—with the AFL for many months in the ULPC.

"But people were working pretty well on the local level before ULPC, There was never anything to prevent any organization in the ULPC from taking up the matter of organic unity."

Steel Union Now Has 1.4 Million Members

CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the CIO Electrical Workers convention that the CIO Steelworkers—of which he is president—now have 1.4 million members.

"Dug In"

Labor Won't Be Left Holding 'Stabilization Bag'—Johnston

LABOR alone has practiced equality of sacrifice in the stabilization effort, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston last week told the CIO Electrical Workers convention.

"During the recent fight for the renewal of the Defense Production Act," Johnston said,—"I watched group after group march up to Capitol Hill in Washington demanding exemptions and special privileges.

"Every group favored controls for the other fellow, but for itself it wanted either no controls at all, or else control at a higher level of prices.

". . . Labor took a different attitude. It asked for a strong stabilization program all across the board.

"You men and women in the labor movement don't believe in a controlled economy any more than I do," said Johnston, who formerly was president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and is now the top official of the Motion Picture Association.

"But you recognize that we are caught up in a great emergency. We must arm the whole free world—and arm it fast—in order to meet the threat of Communist aggression.

"We are going to carry through the stabilization program fairly and honestly, and with equal justice for all groups. If you have any fears that as a result of the weakening amendments, labor will be left holding the bag of stabilization, you can set these fears at rest.

"In our agency's battle against inflation, we have, first of all, the system of price controls. I don't want anybody to get the idea that just because I have been fighting for a stronger law, the Economic Stabilization Agency is going to lay down on the job and is not going to use the powers that it has to fight price inflation.

"Quite the contrary. I have instructed my people all down the line to use all our powers to the full and to grant no ceiling price increases that can possibly be avoided, and I am sure that these instructions will be carried out.

"Our second weapon, our second pillar of stabilization, is the wage stabilization program. The wage stabilization program comprises a series of policies worked out and administered, under my general supervision, by the tripartite Wage Stabilization Board.

"As Economic Stabilization Administrator I approved the new cost of living policy subject to review next March in the light of the conditions which then exist.

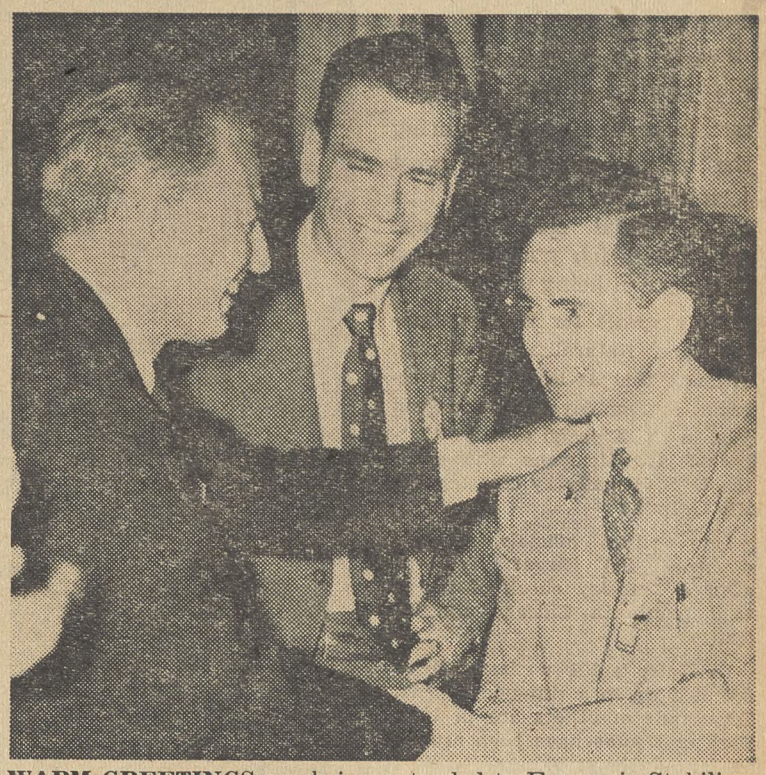
"I approved this policy because it seemed to me—just as it seemed to the board—a way of assuring the workers that a leaky stabilization program will not be put through at their expense.

"And speaking of increasing production, we are all of us in the stabilization agency aware of the desirability of encouraging payments for increased productivity when this can be done without inflationary effects.

"As early as last February I wrote to Cyrus Ching, then chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, that it would be especially helpful to the stabilization effort if arrangements could be made in the plant for payment of productivity increases through a mutually acceptable form of deferred-payment plan instead of in cash.

"In the same letter to Mr. Ching, I asked the Wage Stabilization Board to work out standards within the stabilization program under which new health, welfare and pension plans—that is to say, plans other than those in contracts before last January—could receive approval. A panel of the board is hard at work on this problem, and we expect a report in the not too distant future.

"The board is also currently working on the problems of inter-plant and intra-plant inequities—trying to set up standards for remedying this type of injustice, for doing this with the least harm to the stabilization program and avoiding the creation of new inequities to take the place of old ones."



WARM GREETINGS are being extended to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston (left) by IUE Pres. James B. Carey at the union's convention, while IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett beams his approval.

Johnston Offered Organizer's Job

Upon the conclusion of his speech, Economic Stabilizer—Eric Johnston — who has announced his intention of resigning that post — was facetiously offered a job as an organizer by IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

"I am afraid I can't be an organizer, if I can't be a stabilizer. There are some people who believe that I'm not a stabilizer at all," Johnston said.

"You'd better see what kind of a job I'm doing before you offer me a job as an organizer."

Negroes Aided By Unions, Says Urban League Leader

DR. LESTER B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, in a speech to the CIO Electrical Workers convention, hailed the advance of Negroes in America, during the last 15 years.

But he warned that indifference by union members to Negroes' problems may help cancel that progress.

He said that the league has grown because the status of the Negro has grown. The league was created to aid Negroes to get a greater degree of civil rights and most of its members are Negroes.

"More and more Negroes are being integrated into the community because more and more Negroes are welcomed into labor unions," Dr. Granger said.

"There are close to 1.2 million organized Negroes, which is more than 10 times the number there were 15 years ago.

HE WARNED that the ignorant racists are "all too typical of the American community." Dr. Granger said that "for the last 300 years America has suffered from the virus of slavery. As a result, there many many people as sick of this virus as if they were physically sick.

"They must not be allowed to infect American unions."

He also warned that Communists make effective use of the racial issue.

"There is no danger of the Communists taking over any segment of our population by the use of the racial appeal unless we stand by and let the Communists win through our own inertia.

He asked whether proponents of civil rights were making proper use of the Negro press, church and fraternal organizations.

Dr. Granger wondered whether bona fide union members were as persistent in getting attendance at union-sponsored rallies as the Communists are.

He noted an improvement in our racial relations since 1940 because America has been "around the world" since then. He said that Americans because of the World War II have seen suffering all over the world.

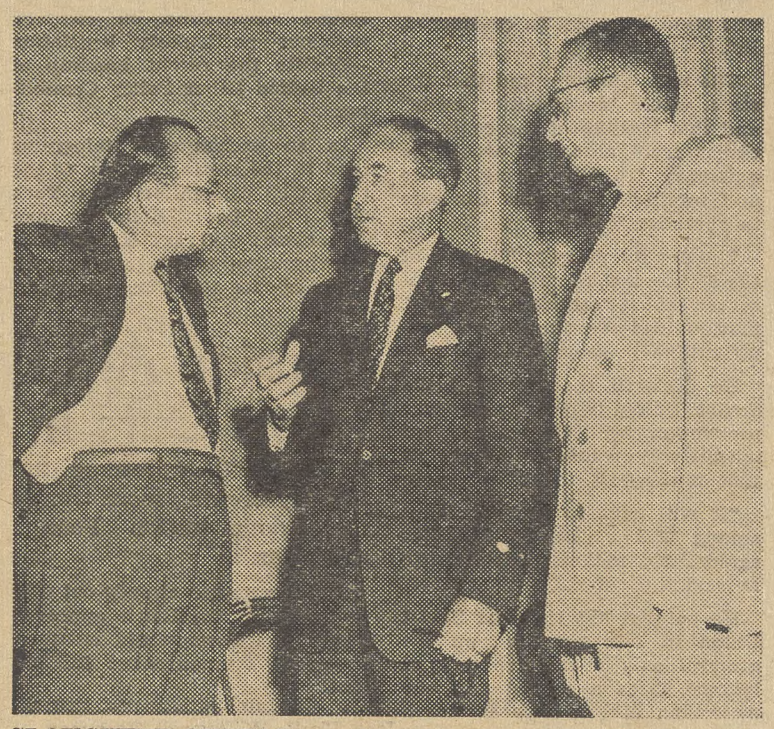
"We saw what happened in Poland, Russia and Germany under Hitler," Dr. Granger said. "We recognize the spiritual kinship between Hitler and Americans at their worst. The only difference between Klansmen and Storm Troopers is the uniform.

"The answer is in meetings like this. Civil rights legislation would be good, but civil rights lie in the reaction of people to the spirit of the the law.

"Your ideals are our ideals, your objectives are our objectives. In the spirit of President Franklin Roosevelt, we who work in the people's cause will never stop."

TUC Will Train Young Unionists

Britain's Trades Union Congress has inaugurated a new program to teach young trade unionists the fine points of collective bargaining and negotiations. The one-month study courses will be financed by the TUC.



SLAUGHTER QUOTAS were bitterly attacked by CIO Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg (left) and his associate, Nathaniel Goldfinger, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee last week. Here, they discuss the CIO viewpoint with Sen. Schoeppel (R. Kans.).

East Zone Shuns Rules For Safety

The Russian drive for increased industrial production in the eastern zone of Germany has brought large-scale neglect of safety regulations and a consequent increase in factory accident rates, according to refugees arriving at Brussels.

Even official Russian sources estimate the factory accident rate is up at least a third.

Refugees say families of accident victims, even those injured fatally, receive no compensation. The families are told the men themselves neglected to take necessary safety precautions. Yet if real safety measures are taken by the men production suffers and the workers are punished.

Salary Board Sets Top On Merit Hikes

The Salary Stabilization Board last week declared that employers cannot give salaried workers merit or length of service increases totalling more than 6% of the employes' base pay in any one year.

WetbacksNow Threat To Pay Of Entire U.S.

THOUSANDS of Mexican "wetbacks" have invaded the U. S. in the past few months and many are ignoring the usual migrant harvest jobs to move north into jobs in industrial centers. Wage scales and job standards are in danger of being undermined.

Field agents for the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimate that at least 10,000 wetbacks are employed at non-farm jobs in the Chicago area. ("Wetbacks" are Mexicans who enter the U. S. illegally by crossing the Rio Grande.)

Immigration officials recently deported 406 illegal Mexicans after a four-day check of industrial plants in Chicago and vicinity.

In Detroit, 101 wetbacks were rounded up in a three-day check. Thousands of others are in New York and some have been caught as far north as Alaska, officials said.

Last year, 579,000 were expelled from the U. S., at government expense, and the number is expected to be greater this year.

Congress, however, has refused to take steps to relieve the problem by imposing penalties on employers who knowingly hire the illegal migrants. Both the Senate and House killed provisions establishing fines and prison sentences for such offenses.

The CIO demanded the penalties to protect the jobs, wages and working conditions of American workers. Wetbacks are hired for extremely low pay and cannot complain because of their illegal status.

THE MEXICAN government also has demanded the penalties to protect the legal migrant workers it furnishes to the U. S. under the new migrant labor treaty. Estimates of the number of legal migrants who will be brought into the U. S. this year range from 200,000 to 400,000.

The California convention of the AFL National Farm Labor Union charged that wetbacks have been employed by some states, counties and cities on public work projects and again urged that Congress set up penalties for such offenses.

The union also recommended that unions "police their ranks" to weed out wetbacks in industry.

Commenting on the wetback problem, the Washington Post editorially deplored the failure of Congress to adopt additional measures necessary to control illegal immigration from Mexico.

Terming the Ellender-Poage bill which President Truman reluctantly signed last July "pathetically inadequate," the Post editorial called for approval of a joint resolution introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) providing $600,000 in stop-gap aid which would enable the Immigration and Naturalization Service to cope with the problem temporarily.

"The U. S. has a double obligation . . . a treaty obligation to Mexico . . . and an obligation to American farm workers whose work opportunities and living standards are being depressed by ruthless exploitation of the poverty and helplessness of these aliens," the editorial declared.

TRUTH WILL OUT. Secy. of State Acheson is warmly applauded in Washington after his masterly guidance of the Japanese Peace Conference proved to millions of Americans watching on TV the absurdity of Sen. McCarthy's charges that he is a Communist stooge. McCarthy remained antagonistic, but other former GOP critics were won over.

Commies Call Shortcomings 'Socialism'

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

AFTER innumerable "five year plans," the Russian people were told recently that the Soviet Union "now stands at the half way mark" toward the creation of the planned goal of a Communist utopia.

Not only that, but a lot of the Red brothers who have imagined all along that they belonged to a Communist society, now find that they are still living, if that's the word for it, under what the Commie bosses call a "Socialist" economic system.

The revelations were made in an authorative discussion of the question of the transition of the Soviet Union from socialism to communism. They were published in the latest issue of Bolshevik, important party review.

The article, in discussing the present, which is termed a transitional era eventually to be replaced by a strictly Communist way of life, says that to provide an industrial basis for communism, Soviet industrial production must be increased by "at least threefold over the pre-war level."

THE ARTICLE admitted that the present economic and social system in the Soviet Union, although established and directed by the Communist party is not, from a theoretical viewpoint an actual Communist system.

The present arrangement is called "distribution according to labor." Under communism it is hoped to ultimately achieve "distribution according to need" whatever that may mean.

A "great increase" in agricultural output was also called for but no specific percentages are given as to how much it must be upped.

Just five years ago, Premier Stalin called for approximately the same industrial increases suggested by Bolshevik. At that time he declared that Soviet industry "must achieve a threefold increase over pre-war levels" if the Soviet was to "regard our country as guaranteed against any accidents."

Stalin then gave as specific targets 50 million tons of pig iron, 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal and 60 million tons of oil.

Today, five years later, according to Bolshevik, Soviet production is still approximately half way toward those marks.

The article criticized theorists who pay too much attention to working out problems of free distribution of goods and services, noting that the first problem is literally to "saturate" the country with consumer goods in unheard of abundance.

ONLY AFTER saturation is achieved should the question of free distribution be considered, Bolshevik asserted.

The article emphasized that the state would not "wither away" and that because of the capitalist threat from abroad it would be necessary "to have army, police and intelligence organs continue in operation."

The day following publication of the article, a U. S. government observer said it "sounded like sweet music aimed at making the speed-up system more palatable."

He declared that "even if the Soviet Union triples its pre-war production by 1960, its national income will be substantially below that of the U. S. today."

"It will have to be spread out among 220 million people, as against 150 million people here," he said.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union in 1950 produced on the average only about one pair of leather shoes a person and one passenger car or less for each 2000 persons.

"Soviet city dwellers are cramped in predominately slum-quality housing with typical families living in a single room of an apartment whose kitchen and other facilities they share with other families."

He added that the Soviet diet consists primarily of bread and cereals with meat, eggs and other luxuries rarely available to workers.

He declared that there is no sign that Soviet workers' attitudes toward their jobs are changing in accordance with Communist ideology. On the contrary, the Soviet government has found it increasingly necessary to multiply incentives, rewards and penalties to obtain higher productivity.

ADA Witness OK, Capehart Tells Capehart

SENATOR Capehart (R. Ind.) looked directly at the witness appearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee.

The witness—John J. Gunther, legislative representative of Americans for Democratic Action—appeared last week to testify against the "Capehart Amendment," an amendment very close, indeed, to the Senator's heart.

Mr. Gunther and the ADA thought the "Capehart Amendment" should be repealed outright. Senator Capehart thought otherwise and wanted to get at the inside of Mr. Gunther's qualifications to make such a proposal.

Had the witness the experience to judge a good law from a bad one, the Senator wanted to know. Was he a businessman? An accountant? Was he able?

The witness was modest. But he said that—since his competence had been questioned—he had a letter which he would like to enter in the proceedings, a letter which might drive out all doubts about his ability from the Senator's mind.

Senator Robertson (D. Va.), chairman of the subcommittee, gave Gunther permission to read the letter. Dated Washington, D. C., June 1, 1948, it follows:

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to introduce Mr. Gunther, a Hoosier, with residence in South Bend, Indiana.

I have known Mr. Gunther for sometime. He is of good character, and an outstanding student with a wealth of varied experience.

As an interne, he was a member of the National Institute of Public Affairs. He has served with the International Section of the Labor Department. His most recent association has been as a staff member in the office of Senator Flanders.

I recommend Mr. Gunther as an able, loyal and conscientious person.

Sincerely,

(signed) Homer E. Capehart

N.Y. CIO And AFL Still To Cooperate

Top New York state CIO and AFL officials have pledged continued cooperation on common problems—particularly legislation—despite the recent breakup of the United Labor Policy Committee.

In an exchange of telegrams read to the closing session of the state CIO convention, New York CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and AFL state Sec.-Treas. Harold Hanover promised to continue to work together "for the common good."

CIO Counsel Attacks Insurance Tax Plan

A worker's insurance is not a form of payment, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, told members of the American Bar Association meeting in New York last week.

It is a condition of employment the same as water and air and as such is not taxable, he said.

Foreign Aid Program Faces More Cuts In Conference

REPUBLICAN leaders are busy brewing more trouble for Administration Foreign Aid plans.

The Senate has already cut $250 million from the House approved $7.5 billion Foreign Aid measure. President Truman asked $8.5 billion.

In a House-Senate conference on the bill late last week Senators forced through two minor changes that may prove troublesome to the Administration.

One snips off $150 million from the funds made available to transfer excess equipment between member nations of the North Atlantic organization. The other limits the amount to be spent on a "foreign legion" made up of escapees from behind the Iron Curtain.

Over everything hangs the threat of the heavy-handed economy proposals of Congressman Taber (R.-N.Y.), senior minority member of the House Appropriations Committee and Republican spokesman on money matters in the House.

Taber hopes to cut the aid program by about $2 billion.

Meat Industry Strikes As Congress Reconsiders Controls

Would Deny Army Beef To Keep Profits

By MILTON PLUMB

AS IT DID during earlier hearings on the Defense Production Act last spring, the meat industry last week again struck against the American people.

This time, however, the chips are down, and the industry seems ready to go to any extreme to thwart the present effort to repeal the special-privilege amendments it succeeded, through similar pressure tactics, in getting Congress to write into the new Defense Production Act.

In its earlier strike this spring, the industry forced a shortage of beef upon American consumers by withholding cattle from the market. This time, with wanton lack of patriotism, the meat industry is extending the strike further.

It is now threatening to cut off supplies of beef to feed American soldiers and other members of America's fighting forces.

The meat industry's strike this time came as the Senate Banking Committee was winding up its hearings on President Truman's appeal to Congress for repeal of four sections of the new economic controls law. These include provisions which confer special benefits upon the meat industry.

DESPITE THE FACT that beef production this year is greater than at any time in history, the Army Quartermaster Market Center in Chicago reported Sept. 19 that the Army faced the possibility of a beef shortage.

An officer at the center said that in response to the Army's call for bids to supply 13 million pounds of boneless beef, most of the large packers had told him they could not supply beef at this time. He said he understood the industry's objections to price controls are the reason.

The meat industry strike comes at a time when beef ceilings are higher above parity than any other agricultural product. This means that the meat industry has already been getting far more than its fair share of the inflation "gravy."

Despite the favored treatment on price ceilings which Congress voted it last spring, the meat industry has found it more profitable to ignore even these high ceilings and engage in black market operations. These operations are made much simpler by the ban against slaughter quotas.

The large packers and organized cattlemen are fighting hard to keep the ban, but their little competitors are being forced out of business through their inability to obtain cattle. Four spokesmen for these smaller operators appeared before the Senate committee last week.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration began checking slaughter operations in "answer" to the meat packers and slaughterers who have complained that they cannot buy their normal amount of cattle at ceiling prices because they are outbid by others dealing in the blackmarket. All slaughterers caught cheating face stiff penalties.

Growing Food Chain Wants Shrinking $ $

A straw in the wind of what is in store for consumers under the new controls law is a suit filed in the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals last week by Safeway Stores, Inc., one of the nation's biggest food chains, against Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle.

The chain, expanding rapidly on the high profits it has been making, seeks a court order compelling DiSalle to let it boost the prices of 50 food items it sells in 1,065 stores in 21 states.

Officials of other food chains applauded the action and indicated that if Safeway succeeds, they will follow suit.

Basic Wants Of Labor Are Outlined

Labor's basic wants from management were outlined by Clinton S. Golden, labor counselor, Economic Cooperation Administration, at a conference on Humanities in Business sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Labor, Golden said, wants "the fact of regular employment at an annual wage adequate for decent living." It also wants recognition of the dignity and worth of a person.

Other wants of workers, he added, are the right to take part and express themselves in the employing enterprise and a fair share of the returns.

Finally, he said, labor wants the right to organize for legitimate purposes.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Many of our CIO State Industrial Union Councils are having their conventions during the months of September and October. Assistant Dir. of Councils Anthony Smith will attend the Oregon State IUC in Astoria, Ore. Assistant Dir. of Organization, R. J. Thomas, will attend the Georgia, Virginia and West Virginia State IUC Conventions, all between now and the end of the month. The writer plans to attend and speak at the Missouri State IUC Convention in Jefferson City, Mo., and the Wisconsin State IUC in Milwaukee, Wis. I also plan to attend the Utility Workers Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. More about these conventions later.

Allan Haywood

According to press releases, there has been a great deal of loud barking in some quarters as to what is going to happen to the CIO in the months to come. This of course, will serve to activize our CIO membership more and more, and I am confident the results will lead to a bigger and better CIO leading the progressive forces of America. All the dire threats are likened to the barking dog who has no bite. Our reply will be constructive by continued organizing among the unorganized workers of America.

CIO Steelworkers—who represent workers in 36 plants of American Can Co. across the nation—have added another "Canco" plant, defeating the ILWU in a representation election held at the new Wilmington, Calif. plant. USA-CIO defeated Warehouse Local 26 of the ILWU (expelled a year ago from CIO as commie-dominated) by a vote of 47 to 13. USA-CIO Rep. Arnold Campo was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a representation election held at the Phillips Refinery, Kansas City, Kan., the workers voted for the Oil Workers, CIO by a vote of 54 to 32 for no union. Intl. Rep. William Noell was in charge of the organizational work.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham reports that the Oil Workers, CIO won a representation election at the Wortham Machinery Co., Billings, Montana by a vote of 6 to 4 for no union. Intl. Rep. George Jenkins conducted the campaign.

CIO Rep. Larry Tucker reports that the CIO in a representation election, won out over the discredited ILWU at the Astoria Cannery Company, Astoria, Ore., by the following vote: eligible 1580, 1160 cast, CIO 789, ILWU 291, challenged 74, void 4, and no union 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports the following union shop election victories. All these plants are in Grays Harbor, Wash., and under contract to CIO-LIU 1754; Whiz Fish Co., West Coast Fish Co., Washington Fish Co., Crown Packers, Pioneer Fish Co., Strand, Grays Harbor Crab Co., and Point Adams Packing Co.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election held at the General Electric plant, Huntingburg, Ind., the IUE-CIO won an important victory by a vote of 254 to 246 for no union. Dir. James Click and Rep. Ernest Rutherford deserve a great deal of credit for the job that was done in this plant.

A. F. Hartung, vice president, CIO Woodworkers reports that in a representation election held at the Sylvian Products Co., Centralia, Wash., the workers favored the Woodworkers by a vote of IWA-CIO 72, AFL 9, no union 15.

CIO Field Rep. Dominic Spasbo reports that the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, CIO, won over the AFL in a representation election held at the Valley Manufacturing Co., Martins Ferry, Ohio, by a vote of 70 to 27.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the UAW-CIO won two representation elections in Columbus, Ohio, as follows: Columbus Stamping Co., UAW 22, 9 against; Scioto Steel Stamping Co., UAW 25, 2 against. Intl. Rep. Willard Dobbs was in charge of the elections.

Martin Wagner, president, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Acme Quality Paints, Inc., Detroit, Mich., a subsidiary of the Sherwin-Williams Co., threw out Dist. 50, UMWA, as their bargaining agent and chose Gas, Coke by a vote of 210 to 122 no union; Standard Lime and Stone Co., Kimballton, Va., Gas, Coke 57, AFL 3, and 40 no union; Gas and Electric Co., Lynn, Mass., Gas Coke 187, Dist. No. 50, 145; Himes Brothers Dairy Co., Dayton, Ohio, Gas, Coke, 49, 4 against; Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. (firemen and maintenance) Dayton, Ohio, Gas, Coke 11, against 0. In a run-off election held at the Carthage Marble Co., Carthage, Mo., Gas, Coke 121, AFL 96.

John C. Lawson, secretary-treasurer, Stone and Allied Product Workers, CIO, reports that in a run-off election held at the Asbestos Co. of Texas, Houston, Texas, USAPWA-CIO came out on top over no union by a vote of 41 to 29. CIO Reps. Harry Cochran and James Brown worked together on this project. Employes of the Tennessee Marble Company's quarries in Knoxville and Luttrell rebuked the AFL in its abortive attempt to raid USAPWA, CIO by a vote of 36 to 24 in a representation election.

Philip J. Clowes, acting national director of the Southern Drive, reports the following representation election victories for the CIO: Southeastern Pipeline Co., Atlanta, Ga., Oil Workers, CIO 56, no union 29; M. Kimberling & Sons, Birmingham, Ala., USA-CIO 69, no union 4; Wheland Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., USA-CIO 491, AFL 132; Gold Hill Food Corp., Nashville, Tenn., Packinghouse Workers 73, no union 50; Air Reduction Sales, Fairfield, Ala., USA-CIO 12, no union 9; Cleveland Container Corp., Memphis, Tenn., Paperworkers, CIO 96, no union 53, AFL 28. Reilly Tar & Chemical, Daingerfield, Texas, USA 16, no union 6. Alamo Iron Works, Houston, USA 35, no union 14; Electric Service Co., Greenville, Texas, UAW 19, no union 0; East Texas Steel Castings Co., Longview, Texas, USA 125, no union 51; AAA Corp., Camp Sibert, Ala., Glass Workers, CIO, 50, AFL 44.

Morris Pizer, president, Furniture Workers, CIO reports the following representation election victories: Sun Glow Industries, Logan, Ohio, UFWA 71, UIU-AFL 34, challenged 4; Ridgefield Furniture Co., Ridgefield, N. J., (woodworking dept.) UFWA 31, no union 13, (upholstery dept.) UFWA 25, UIU-AFL 6, challenged 1, void 1; Ideal Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., UFWA 53, no union 3. The following union shop elections were also won: Hoosier Panel Co., New Albany, Ind., for 164, against 12; O'Hearn Mfg. Co., Gardner, Mass., for 43, against 5; Oxford Cabinet Co., Oxford, Pa., for 91, against 6; and Ferguson Co., Newark, N. J., for 174, against 6.

CIO Field Rep. Bill Edwards reports that the Oil Workers, CIO, won a very important representation election at the Texaco Refinery, Westville, N. J., by a vote of OWIU 201, independent 174, and neither 3. This victory completes the last link in the chain of Texaco Refineries in America.

CIO Calls For Inflation Law's Full Revision

APPEARING under a gag rule imposed by the committee, the CIO last week presented testimony supporting repeal of each of the three amendments to the Defense Production Act on which the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would allow testimony.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray made it clear, however, that in conforming to the committee's rule which limited testimony to these three issues, the CIO by no means believed that repeal of these provisions alone would be sufficient to stop inflation.

Murray wrote the committee to object strongly to the way in which it is conducting hearings on President Truman's request for changes in the law.

"WE OBJECT," he said, "because the committee's rule limits, discussion to three weaknesses of the law when, in actual fact, it has many other shortcomings.

Even if Congress were to approve all of the administration's requests, he said, the law would be substantially the same as the one passed last year which failed to control the cost of living.

Three separate statements were submitted by the CIO.

These called for:

1. Lifting of the Congressional ban on imports of fats, oils, dairy and other agricultural products.

2. Outright repeal of the Capehart Amendment which requires the Office of Price Stabilization to allow price increases for all increased costs.

3. An end to the ban against slaughter quotas.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, Executive Secretary of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, submitted the statements on the first two issues. The third was discussed by CIO Research Director Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

In attacking the import restrictions, Goldfinger told the committee that the restrictive provisions of the act are contrary to national policy, unnecessary for the protection of domestic producers, and run counter to the objectives of the government's defense program.

HIS REMARKS were underscored three days later when Canadian Minister of Trade and commerce C. D. Howe told a treaty assembly at Geneva, Switzerland, that the restrictions written into the act over President Truman's objections are "an obvious violation" of the general international agreements on tariffs and trade.

In his testimony, Ruttenberg warned that the ban on livestock slaughtering quotas threatens to undermine the whole economic stabilization program. He said that elimination of beef price controls—combined with the inability to effectively control other food prices under the present law—would mean an end to any serious attempt to control the cost of living.

Liberal Demos Hope To Kill Aid-The-Wealthy Tax Cuts

LIBERAL Democrats met the Senate Finance Committee headon last week when the committee reported out on the floor of the Senate a $5.5 billion tax increase bill.

Led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), the liberal bloc hoped to remove loopholes which, it claimed, have been carefully fitted into the bill to favor upper income taxpayers and corporations. Patching the Senate bill with 13 proposed amendments, the group claimed, would add between $5 and $7 billion to the federal revenue.

This additional amount, it was pointed out, would bring the yield closer to the $10.7 billion, first asked for by President Truman to carry on the rearmament program.

Income-splitting, as allowed in the Senate bill, Humphrey claimed, would withhold $2.5 billion that should come to the national treasury.

The committee also whittled $480 million from the House personal income tax plan.

The House bill would boost personal income taxes 12.5% in nearly all brackets and was considered a more equitable levy than the committee's proposal.

Humphrey's group hoped to restore both these cuts.

A COMMITTEE proposal which would take more money from the poor and middle income taxpayer than from the wealthy was an increase in excise taxes on cigarettes, gasoline, liquor and other items. This boost would increase the House levy from the same source by $23 million.

The CIO opposed increased excise tax, and the Brewery Workers fought particularly any boost in the liquor levy, contending that such an increase would stimulate bootlegging, and, in the long run, deprive the government of money.

However, Chairman George (D. Ga.), said only minor technical changes in the bill were made in the last two sessions of the committee. He added that he supposed efforts would be made to jack up the rates approved by it.

"It's all right with me if someone wants to take the responsibility of taking more money out of the pockets of the American people," he said, "but I'm not going to do it."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN received a report Sept. 19, from the Displaced Persons Commission on its work. John W. Gibson (left), chairman of the Commission and former Michigan CIO leader, presented the report. Other commissioners look on.

Best Job Steward To Get Free Convention Trip

The best job steward of the CIO Communications Workers local at Newport News, Va., will be rewarded by an all-expense trip to the national convention next Spring. Award will be based on performance of duties and participation in union activities.

Demand Pay Boost

No overtime work without an increase in pay—that's the program for Milwaukee, Wis., county employes as outlined by the CIO Government and Civic Workers Union.

An increase of $75 monthly is sought for the rest of 1951 followed by a $30 cost of living boost Jan. 1.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taft - Humphrey amendments to Taft-Hartley Act S. 1959	Validates pre-affidavit elections approved by NLRB and eliminates need for elections to authorize union shop.	Passed Senate, pending before House Labor Committee.	Write Members of House in support of bill.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. did hatchet job and cut to $5.5 billion.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5259	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before House and Senate Judiciary Committees.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Reuther Reports:

First Taxes Should Go On High Incomes

WALTER P. REUTHER, CIO Auto Workers president, has reaffirmed a statement he made on a television program Sept. 16 that high income families should bear as much as possible of the tax burden before low income families are deprived of the necessities of life.

Reuther issued the following statement:

"In view of the furore my statement seems to have aroused in some newspapers, I have carefully reviewed the transcript on Sunday night's American Forum of the Air program on which I debated Charles R. Sligh, chairman of the taxation committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"I not only reaffirm emphatically what I said about taxing high income families, but I am amazed that any person with a social conscience would disagree with it.

"I do not see how there can be any controversy about the idea of cutting out luxury and non-essentials before any family is deprived of any basic necessities of life. As I see it this idea flows directly out of the fundamental principles of morality that form the common basis for all of the world's great religions.

"The statement that has aroused such a controversy is the following colloquy between Mr. Sligh and me:

"'REUTHER: I think that where there are millions of families in America getting less than $1,000 a year income, $10,000 or $12,000 is a good income in this period for a family.

"'SLIGH: You think $10,000 is as high as anybody should have then?

"'REUTHER: I think before you deny children decent shoes in America, people should be cut down to that level. That is what I think.'

"To me this is more than a matter of economics. It is a matter of human decency and morality. I do not at this time, and did not on the television program advocate the imposition of a flat limit on family income because I see no need for such a limit at present.

"I believe that we can get enough fat out of the luxury spending of high-income families to finance our defense mobilization program during this emergency and still leave high-income families with incomes far in excess of $12,000.

"However, if the day should come when the cost of defending freedom against Communist tyranny ever increases to the point where it becomes necessary to make a choice between reducing high incomes through taxation to a $12,000 a year level or depriving the children of low-income families of adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care, I certainly would be in favor of reducing the high incomes.

"I supported the proposal to limit incomes advanced by President Roosevelt during World War II. I would support a similar proposal again if made in similar national circumstances, whether at the $25,000 limit proposed by the late President or at any other level that seemed responsible and necessary.

"The NAM, which Mr. Sligh represents on tax matters, would start, even now, to reduce still further, through a hidden sales tax, the income of families who already do not have enough to live on in order to protect the high incomes of those who have far more than they need."

'Economy' Bloc Won't Cut Itself

Economy-minded Senators go all out to clip federal agencies and public welfare projects, but when it comes to cutting their own expenses, including the elimination of free haircuts, that's another story.

The Senate Sept. 14 voted down moves to do away with free haircuts and Capitol chauffeurs even though it won't permit such luxuries in other government agencies.

Justifying the Senate's stand on haircuts, Sen. Carl Hayden (D. Ariz.) quoted the late Sen. William E. Borah (R. Ida.) who said years ago he wanted free haircuts continued because "I want the same service received here by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun."

Both economy proposals were offered as the Senate considered legislation giving Congress nearly $74 million for operating funds this year. The bill passed.

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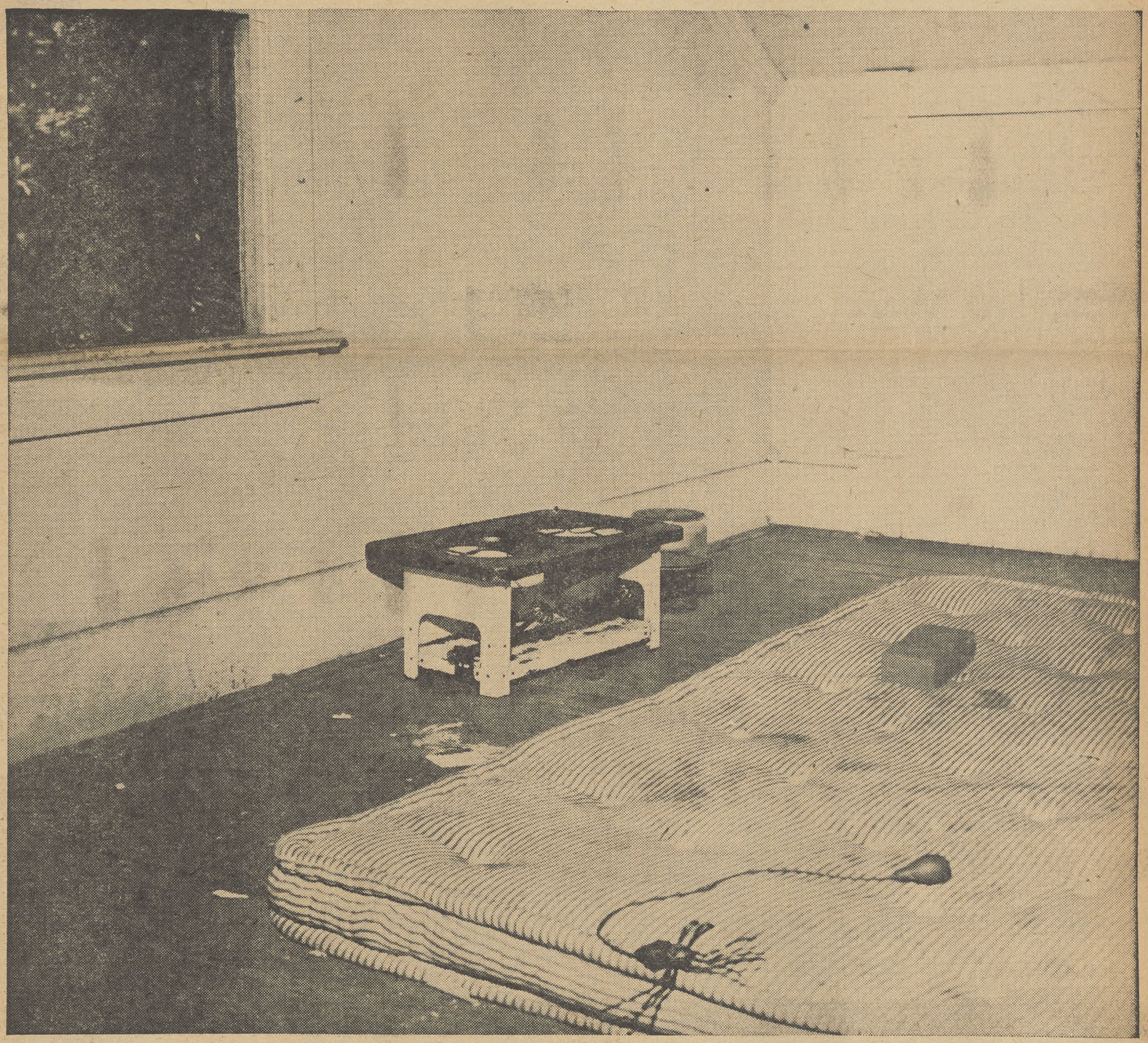
Dixiegops Lick Efforts To Equalize 'Relief For Wealthy' Tax Measure

(See Story, Page 3)



SHOCKING LIVING QUARTERS for which armed services personnel pay exorbitant rental are reported in survey made by the Senate preparedness subcommittee at 15 camps throughout the nation. In the above picture is a "furnished room" at Jacksonville, N. C., near Camp Lejeune. For this and another room a private who was overseas for three years in the Pacific during World War II pays about $40 a month. Committee found thousands of GI's being gouged. (See story on Page 10.)

House Unit Approves Union Shop Measure

HOUSE approval of a bill to legalize more than 4000 union shop contracts questioned by the National Labor Relations Board was expected soon.

The House Labor Committee on Sept. 28 approved the measure, which the Senate had passed unanimously. The measure has bipartisan support.

The bill would validate union shop elections and contracts dating from the 1947-49 period when national CIO officers declined to sign Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits.

The NLRB had ruled that the signing of affidavits by the parent federation was unnecessary. The Supreme Court, however, recently ruled that a union was not in full compliance with T-H unless the central body's officers also were in compliance.

Acting on the court decision, NLRB issued a ruling in the Ford Canton case, which for a time threatened all CIO union shop agreements made during the 1947-49 period.

CIO attorneys said that ruling went too far. Later the NLRB, in a second decision, held that the disputed elections were legal.

The bill would also wipe out the requirement that an election must be held to determine whether a union would be allowed to negotiate a union shop.

Consumers' Debts Rose 20% In 1950

At the end of 1950 the nation's consumers were in hock to the tune of $20 billion. The amount they were in debt had risen by $3.3 billion during the year. That was an increase of 20%, largest increase on record.

The figures come from the Department of Commerce, which reported that the net level of all debt in the U. S. went up 9% in 1950 to a total of $484 billion. And for the first time since the war, net private debt topped net public debt.

U.S. Consumer Price Index Stays At All-Time High

The Consumer Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Aug. 15 stayed exactly at the all-time high it reached July 15—185.5.

That means prices for articles and services are 13.6 above the monthly average of 1950 and a dizzy 85.5 above the 1935-39 average, the period on which the figures are based.

How nearly steady the climb has been is shown in the figures below:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 16	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	184.5	Oct. 15	175.4
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5
		Aug. 15	185.5

Lack Of Jobs Hits Clothing Industry

WIDESPREAD unemployment problems throughout the men's clothing industry were discussed by Pres. Truman and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week.

After visiting the President, Potofsky said he had received a "very sympathetic" response to his outline of the needs of men's clothing workers for more work.

Noting that joblessness has spread to a number of clothing areas, Potofsky told reporters: "I believe the government can be very helpful in having industry operate on an even keel, through scheduling U. S. contracts for men's clothing in slack periods, and for areas where unemployment is particularly heavy."

Potofsky said that the "whole problem of layoffs" is important for the national economy.

Similar unemployment matters have also been a concern of the CIO Textile Workers. Many cities —Philadelphia among them—have seen only part-time work, or none at all, for large groups of textile mill employes.

Potofsky Finds

World Labor Unity Aids Peace, Freedom

INTERNATIONAL labor unity is a "potent force for democracy and world peace," Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee believes, after completing a 20,000-mile trip to Europe and South America.

Potofsky, who heads the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, summed up his views in four main points:

1 Although productivity has soared in countries receiving Marshall Plan aid from the United States, not enough "has seeped down to the workers" to improve their standard of living. More stringent regulations and supervision by the U. S. would benefit the wage earners.

2 Organized labor must have a greater voice in determining the foreign and domestic policies of their own countries.

3 All free nations must work together to offset the dream of communist world domination. In this sphere, organized labor through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has assumed an unprecedented leadership in seeking to fulfill the hopes of the people for peace and democracy.

4 U. S. alliances with the dictatorships of Franco Spain and Peron Argentina, rearming of Western Germany and revival of cartelists of the nazi Germany era can only create distrust of us among our allies.

He said that the people of Western Europe and England frowned on this country's decision to provide military assistance for Franco Spain. He described it as a "tottering fascist regime" that has stayed in power only by ruthless suppression of the Spanish people.

The ACWA president cautioned that rearmament and social progress must go hand in hand if the economy of any nation is to become or remain healthy.

Hits Rearmament

Potofsky also registered a protest over the plan to rearm Western Germany. He said that this is not popular with the labor groups in that area and with people in other Western European countries.

"I believe that democracies can survive without alliances with Franco of Spain and Peron of Argentina, and, I repeat, if we rearm Western Germany we might well have cause to regret it. That country is by no means denazified."

The United States, he went on, has assumed the leadership in guarding the peace and spreading democracy, and is making headway in that direction.

He related that while he was in Brazil he had an opportunity to determine that Peron's dream of an ABC alliance—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—was meeting with no success.

Through the ABC Peron hopes to set up a Third Force as opposed to the forces of democracy on one hand and communism on the other.

Seeks Labor Ties

Potofsky, whose specific mission to Brazil was to strengthen the bonds between labor in that country and the United States, said the country "is growing so fast it is bursting at the seams. Brazil has a great future."

While there he visited with President Getulio Vargas, Brazil's new Minister of Labor Jose Segadas Vianna and trade union leaders.

He called Vargas' attention to the fact that Brazil was not officially represented at the formation of Inter-American Regional Workers Organization at Mexico City last winter. This group is the Western Hemisphere branch of the ICFTU.

Potofsky stressed to the Brazilian president the importance of unity among the labor unions of the world democracies as an instrument of fostering peace and furthering democracy. Brazilian labor, he reminded Vargas, is an important cog for a united front.

As for Latin America as a whole, Potofsky felt that more must be done in constructive ways "so that those countries can help themselves and be real good neighbors." He had in mind expansion of U. S. Point Four assistance in agriculture, mining, sanitation, education, etc.

IUE Adopts A Resolution That UE Conclave Ignores

A RESOLUTION condemning the UE News which a Baltimore local submitted to the convention of the Communist-dominated United Electric Workers convention in New York never got out of committee.

But the convention of the CIO Electrical Workers, meeting at the same time in Buffalo, thought it was so good they passed it unanimously.

The resolution called upon the UE News to cease seditious talk, and to expose the evils of Communism as well as those of Fascism. Upon passing the resolution, the IUE convention extended an invitation for those UE locals which has sponsored it to join IUE.

W. Averell Harriman, special assistant to President Truman, told the IUE convention that "it is the free expression of American labor which you men and your representatives have taken abroad that has done more than anything else to bring to European labor an understanding of the spirit of this country.

"I feel we are on the ascendency and we are gaining the initiative in more parts of the world. The Kremlin is worried about what has happened."

To fill the one position open this year, Alexander Giordano of RCA Local 103 in Camden, N. J., was elected for a three-year term as trustee.

WSB Approves 20% Pay Boost

A 20% pay boost for 1700 CIO Shipbuilding Workers at Jacksonville, Fla., has been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. It ruled that with no raise granted since 1948 the workers were adversely affected by cutoff date of Jan. 15, 1950 for the 10% wage hike formula.

Approval of the increase was won after a 5-day strike last June at the Merrill Stevens Drydock and Repair Co.

Miami ULPC Goes On

All segments of organized labor in Miami, Fla., are continuing cooperation, with the United Labor Policy Committee resuming its schedule of twice-monthly meetings.

One of its first projects for the season is a ball in honor of the delegates to the coming State Federation of Labor, with its treasury benefitting.

THREE PRESIDENTS met to discuss labor problems in Brazil recently when Brazil's newly re-elected President Vargas (right) received Pres. Pequeno of the Brazilian National Federation of Tramway Workers (left) and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers (third from left). Potofsky also is head of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee and of the CIO International Committee. Potofsky also visited Europe.

McCarthy Faces Suit And Possible Ouster

THE OUSTER of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) from Congress is being considered by a Senate Rules subcommittee. Left to right: Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R. Me.), Chairman Gillette (D. Ia.), Sens. Monroney (D. Okla.) and Hennings (D. Mo.), and the committee counsel, John Moore. The fifth member is Sen. Hendrickson (R. N.J.).

HE CAN SURE dish it out, but can he take it? An answer to this question which many Americans have asked about Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) began to emerge last week.

And it begins to look more and more that, when all the facts are in, the answer will be negative.

The cocky Senator with a reputation for mud-slinging and crap-shooting last week was under fire from two quite different quarters. First of all, he was compelled to give a pre-trial deposition in an assault-libel-conspiracy suit for more than $5 million filed against him and other defendants by Columnist Drew Pearson.

Charges Foul

Then, as the week ended, he found himself under attack—and fighting for his right to remain in the Senate—before a Senate Rules subcommittee which held a preliminary hearing on the demand of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) that he be expelled from Congress.

In both cases, McCarthy was screaming "foul." And in both cases, he was apparently getting nowhere.

Pearson's suit, filed last March, named ten other defendants besides McCarthy. Those are the Washington Times-Herald, Columnist Westbrook Pegler, Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, and one of his writers, Edward K. Nellor; George Waters, publicity man; Don Surine, an employe of McCarthy; Morris A. Bealle, and J. B. Matthews, writers, and two unidentified persons.

Assault Alleged

It grew out of an alleged assault upon Pearson by McCarthy on the night of Dec. 12, 1950, when the two encountered each other at the Sulgrave Club in Washington.

The attorney for the Times-Herald sought unsuccessfully to prevent the press and the public from having access to the depositions but was overruled by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

That meant that testimony by McCarthy, as well as all others concerned, will be open to public view. McCarthy promptly charged that the suit was simply a "political smear."

He also passed over questions regarding his military service and income as irrelevant and accused Pearson's attorney of "shyster tactics."

In the other matter, McCarthy actually screamed before he was hurt. Even before the Senate Elections subcommittee had voted to approve Benton's request for a preliminary hearing, McCarthy sought to discredit three of its five members by calling upon them to disqualify themselves.

McCarthy said that Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) should disqualify himself because his law partner has agreed to serve as attorney for a Communist editor on the grounds that freedom of the press was challenged.

He also called upon the two Republican members, Sens. Hendrickson (N.J.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), to take similar action because last year they had both signed the GOP "Declaration of Conscience" which condemned McCarthyism as inimical to American institutions.

Mrs. Smith immediately asked the full Rules Committee to rule upon her qualifications to sit on the subcommittee, and promptly won a full vote of confidence.

Shifts Attack

Having lost this round, McCarthy shifted his attack and screamed that he understood that the committee had agreed to hear Benton's charges against him without first placing the Connecticut Senator under oath. Senate custom usually allows Senators to testify without being sworn, but McCarthy said that such a procedure would be "highly irregular, improper and unheard of."

Benton indicated that he was quite willing to make his charges under oath, and that he would follow whatever rules the committee ordered in presenting his testimony.

The members of the Rules Committee, however, gave no indication that they would dignify the Wisconsin Senator's bellyaching by swearing Benton in. The full committee voted to leave the matter entirely in the subcommittee's hands.

Senate Dixiegops Defeat Higher Taxes On Wealthy

THE SENATE last week made it clear that it is more interested in special benefits to big corporations and upper income individuals than it is in the welfare of the great majority of taxpayers.

A group of 16 liberal Senators from both parties, led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), fought valiantly both to increase the yield and to distribute fairly the additional burden imposed by the tax bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee. Their efforts met with a series of defeats.

The coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats which had succeeded in committee in hacking the President's request for $10 billion more in taxes almost in half also had firm control of the Senate during efforts to amend the measure on the floor.

The committee had cut $1.7 billion from the tax bill passed by the House, and it seemed unlikely that any major increase in the measure could be made on the floor.

Humphrey pointed out that nearly all of the savings made by the committee would benefit corporations and upper-bracket individuals. He said that only $128 million of the reduction would go to taxpayers earning less than $5000 a year.

Actually, the Senate bill will mean a cut of $1.10 weekly in take-home pay for families of four with annual incomes of $4,000, the CIO Legislative Dept. pointed out.

"To compensate for the attempts to 'ease the squeeze' on middle and high incomes," Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, said in a letter to each Senator, "the Senate Finance Committee recommends a $600 million deeper bite into low incomes and a bits-and-pieces excise (sales) tax program that would steal in pennies, nickels and dimes $1.3 billion, most of it from low income families."

PRES. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers bluntly charged that the committee's bill was a big step toward the "NAM-inspired" plan to substitute a general Federal sales tax for income taxes based on the ability to pay.

"Instead of reducing the standards of luxury of the well-to-do before cutting down further the already inadequate standards of living of wage-earners and most farm people, this bill would open new tax loopholes for high incomes and luxury spending while curtailing purchase of necessities by low income families by increased income taxes and increased and new excise taxes," Reuther said.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) called the Senate measure a "relief bill" for the big corporations and fought unsuccessfully for stronger excess profits provisions.

Although corporation profits are now running at about three or four times the pre-World War II level, the Senate voted his amendment down by a three-to-one margin.

Then it proceeded to also vote down a move by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) to knock out the committee's "special favor" provision making the higher corporation taxes retroactive only to April 1.

Lehman pointed out that the committee date will save corporations about $500 million and declared that "there is no justification for this forgiveness."

He said that in every year except 1950 increases in corporation tax levies have been made retroactive to the first of the year and that corporations had been notified early in January that new and higher taxes would be levied.

But the Senate held fast to its determination to give this gift to corporations. It rejected Lehman's amendment 54 to 33.

Senators To Pay More Taxes Later

The Senate last week went on record as favoring higher taxes on members of the Senate —that is, the Senate of the next Congress, not this one.

Sen. Williams (R. Del.) created a panic when he moved to repeal special tax exemption privileges for the President, Vice President and all members of Congress.

That launched a series of complaints by the Senators that they were already underpaid. Some suggested that they should vote themselves an increase in salary.

Williams then agreed to modify his proposal so that Senators will retain their present tax-free allowance until January, 1953, when a new Congress comes to Washington.

"By that time, many of the present Senators won't be eligible for the exemption, anyhow," one Senator commented wryly.

Manpower Fund Slash Hit By CIO

THE CIO LAST week warned Congress that its failure to provide adequate funds to the Labor Dept. for essential manpower functions would be "disastrous to the defense effort."

In a letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee, Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., said that the $3.5 million requested for designated defense activities is not excessive in view of the wide variety of manpower problems to be handled throughout the country.

He protested the House's action in eliminating the appropriation entirely.

He said that even if the amount is restored to the $2.5 million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, the $1 million cut "would still inflict great damage."

Cowan told the Senators that unless all the requested funds are provided, there not only would be a delay in output of vital materials and a shortage of essential skills, but that it was quite possible that these shortage situations would be seized upon as an excuse to order workers into jobs under national service legislation.

In addition to the cuts for designated defense activities, the House Committee also slashed requests for grants to the states for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, and denied $1.2 million requested for community manpower organization for defense. It also severely cut funds for the farm placement program.

Cowan also asked that "these essential items" be restored.

—From Washington Post

"Just Big Enough To Drive A Few Trucks Through."

Topsy-Turvy Justice

Ever so often, the process of justice meanders down strange paths. But rarely in American history has it wandered so far away from reality as in the case of the notorious "Cicero riots."

The disturbance, in that Chicago suburb last July, was caused by hoodlums stirring up trouble after a young Negro street car company employe moved his family into Cicero. The riots caused tremendous property damage—but, far more important, they violated every American concept of freedom and fair play.

But the Cook County grand jury ignored all that. Instead it indicted the former owner of the apartment house into which the Negro family had moved, and others seeking to preserve civil rights. The jury, in an indictment that can be described only as fantastic, accused them of "conspiracy to injure property." Not a single one of the rioters has been indicted by the jury.

In calling on President Truman for an immediate investigation by the U. S. Dept. of Justice, the CIO in Chicago called the county grand jury's action "morally outrageous," and added that the facts of the law and "on-the-spot evidence" were both completely disregarded. The CIO's estimate of the situation has been editorially confirmed by three of Chicago's daily papers.

It is clear that there's something very rotten indeed in Cook County. As a first step to deodorize the situation, these preposterous indictments should be withdrawn or quashed.

And there should be quick steps taken to bring to justice the rioters who smeared the name of America throughout the world and who did irreparable insult to a decent American family.

Attorney General McGrath is to be congratulated for his prompt action in calling for a Federal grand jury investigation of the matter.

Can't Take It?

Ever so often, the "smear" boys get a taste of their own medicine.

Thus, at the pre-trial hearings in the damage suit of columnist Drew Pearson against Sen. Joe McCarthy, the Washington Times-Herald and others, the general public had an all-too-seldom look at how reactionaries act when the heat is on. It is very enlightening.

Lawyers for the Washington Times-Herald (which is controlled down to the last line of type by Col. Bertie McCormick of the Chicago Tribune) wanted the hearings closed to reporters. Why? Because the case "might be tried in the papers"!

And Joe McCarthy, the man who has called more men names than any other character in recent history, was concerned that he might be "smeared" if the facts were reported by the press.

We're not in a position to judge who did what to whom in the rumpus at Washington's fashionable Sulgrave Club when Pearson and McCarthy got into their scuffle several months ago.

But one thing seems obvious early in the case. McCarthy and McCormick may be able to dish it out—but they just can't take it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Just A Light Trim, Please!'

Japanese Labor's New Problems

By HESSELL TILTMAN

(Excerpts from an article in The Reporter magazine. The author was formerly Tokyo correspondent for the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Party.)

WHAT HAS happened to Japanese labor, and what is going to happen, is not merely a Japanese internal matter; it is of vital concern to the watching Russian and Chinese Communists—and to the United States and the West.

Relations between the Japanese movement and the free trade-union organizations in the West are increasingly close.

Japanese delegates, with full status, participated in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London; Japanese labor has received recognition by the International Labor Office; a number of American and British trade-union experts have done yeoman service in the Labor Division of the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, at Tokyo in advising the rapidly growing Japanese movement (not always agreeing a 100% with General MacArthur's labor policies in the process).

The "moderate" Japanese unionists . . . while not in full agreement with American policies toward Japan, are in no sense anti-American. But the danger exists—and could prove to have been intensified by the San Francisco treaty terms—that the United States has, for the sake of expediency, run the risk of alienating a group which potentially and ideologically is on our side.

What happens to their movement is of immediate concern to the whole world. For only if Japanese labor can retain and enforce the labor-standards law and other gains, and bring the nation's low standards of living (today only about 70% of prewar) nearer to prevailing conditions in the West, can the nation avoid renewed charges of "dumping" and "coolie labor."

SCAP's labor officials, while admitting that the challenge exists, are guardedly optimistic. They say, in effect, that the Japanese trade-union movement represents the most important potentially powerful democratic force that has arisen in postwar Japan—which remembering the word "potentially," may well be true.

. . . Japanese labor hopes were raised when, last April, the ICFTU announced its support of the demand of the Japan Teachers Union—strongest teachers' union in the world with 400,000 members—for the lifting of restrictions on Japanese labor, including the ban on normal political activities of Japanese government employes.

Union circles in Japan were also heartened recently when the National Federation of Coal Miners Unions scored a major victory in a 26-day walkout in which 70% of Japan's 433,000 coal miners struck in the biggest purely economic work stoppage since the surrender. SCAP labor officials were equally heartened by the fact that the agreement which ended the strike was worked out by arbitration.

THE MAIN problems facing the movement, as SCAP's labor experts see them, are the excessive number of union officials, the need for further education of the rank and file, the threat of Communist infiltration, and the need for regrouping the multiplicity of local unions on a nation-wide basis.

The main problem, as Japan's own trade-union leaders see it, is how to encourage in the average Japanese worker the state of mind in which he will gladly work for the national welfare.

The way to do that and to counteract communism, say the leaders, is to raise the living standards of the working people.

"What Japanese labor fears," one prominent leader told me, "is not so much the rise of communism as the rise of fascism in Japan. If that threat develops, and if laws restricting the rights of Japanese labor are enacted, then we will not rely solely upon the slow process of elections to place in power a more sympathetic government.

"We shall fight with all labor's traditional weapons, and, further, in view of the fact that Japan must import essential raw materials, we will ask the trade-unionists of other lands to halt the shipment of materials to Japan."

UAW Was Needed In Auto Industry—Ford's Bennett

"'FORD SERVICE' was the name used for the plant police. Their job was to guard the gates, protect the plant, prevent theft and keep order."

"But besides these ordinary police duties, they were used to check on the men constantly, to see that they kept working and broke none of the rules . . . employes were even followed to the toilets."

That's Harry Bennett speaking and he's talking about conditions in the Ford Motor Co. plant and the Ford Service Dept., of which he was director.

Probably the most-hated opponent of labor throughout the early days of the CIO, Bennett masterminded the beatings and espionage that was directed against efforts by the CIO Auto Workers to organize the Ford plant in the late 30's and early 40's. There have been many exposes of his brutal methods and his plant "arsenal," his efforts at bribery, and his tie-ins with the underworld and native fascist organizations were common talk among Detroit newspapermen.

The self-styled tough guy now tells his own story of the union-busting work he did for Henry Ford in an article in the October issue of the magazine TRUE.

"The man who knew him (Ford) best was Harry Bennett," says Paul Markus who relates the story as Bennett told it to him.

"Fresh from a sailor's life in the Navy in 1916, young Bennett was picked up from a water-front brawl by Arthur Brisbane, noted newspaper writer, and presented that same day to Henry Ford as a young man whose rough and ready methods might be useful to the auto king in the forging of his industrial empire."

The article entitled "Thirty Years with a Model-T Genius," is a condensed version of a book written by Markus in collaboration with Bennett. "We Never Called Him Henry" is the book's title.

On the subject of Ford's relations with organized labor, Bennett declares he can say "the CIO Auto Workers got into the automobile industry for some very good reasons."

Enumerating some of the "reasons," Bennett relates it was the custom in the auto industry, when changing models, to pay everyone off and close down the plant.

"Upon reopening, all the men would be rehired at the flat rate," Bennett says. "Thus, a man who might have worked his way up to $8 to $10 a day would be rehired at the wages of a beginner. If I had been in the shop, I'd have been in sympathy with the union myself.

"Furthermore, unions were necessary in the automobile industry in order to stop all the politics, the favoritism, and the discrimination that went on in the plants.

"However, having said this much, I will say frankly that we didn't want the CIO in the plant. As the CIO's efforts to unionize the Ford Motor Company became more intense, there were accusations that I was spying on the union. The accusations were unfounded. We didn't have to spy . . . we were good listeners."

Bennett relates that it was "Mr. Ford's idea that we might get company men to go into the union and disrupt it by accusing each other of being spies and mixing it all up. But it didn't work out that way.

"Mr. Ford wanted me to fight the thing out. He told me to arm everyone we had in the plant, and use tear gas if necessary. I felt the same way Mr. Ford did."

Asserting that he worked for "peanuts" during most of the time he was with Ford, Bennett admits that he "managed to get my salary up into the $75,000 a year bracket for the last two years I was there."

The Ford Motor Co. set up a "Sociology Dept." in 1914 as a "sort of moral uplift organization which was supposed to help employes," Bennett revealed.

"The Sociology Dept. had a staff of investigators who visited every employe's home," Bennett discloses. "They asked the wives how much money their husbands saved, how much they brought home, whether they drank, and whether they had any domestic difficulties.

"If a workman had kept out of his pay a few dollars for a crap game or a glass of beer, he was in trouble. If he wanted to leave his wife, or she left him, he was just about washed up with the company. A card-catalogue was kept on just how every employe was behaving himself."

Bennett says he changed the Sociology setup in 1921 "because I thought it was a stupid waste of time and money."

In his early years with Ford, Bennett says he "saw no bigotry in him."

"I don't believe anyone else ever did either, up until around 1920 . . . However Mr. Ford did become a bigot. He became bigoted about Jews, and just about as much about Catholics, though the latter aspect of his intolerance was never so well known to the public," Bennett says.

He said that "thousands of ex-convicts and criminals were taken on the Ford pay roll over the course of the years—at Mr. Ford's request."

"Mr. Ford gave the public to understand that he hired these people to rehabilitate them. But I didn't see much of that happen. He ((Ford) often had a specific motive in hiring a given ex-convict. But behind this, I think, his motive lay deep in his own personality."

Bennett had an unusual hobby—raising lions and tigers at home. "I have always been fond of cats of any kind," he says, "and often took one of the animals into the plant with me."

Public Employe Can Strike In Germany, But Not Here

A GROUP of 19 German labor experts studying unions in the United States spent a day at CIO headquarters in Washington last week.

The eight women and 11 men in the group who visited the CIO are here on a U. S. Government sponsored educational exchange program.

George Guernsey and Katherine Ellickson of the National CIO Research & Education Dept., and Harry Pollak, CIO International Affairs Dept., talked to the group at CIO headquarters, explaining the CIO's programs and policies. Alexander Wilde, of the U. S. Labor Dept., translated the CIO aides' remarks into German.

Three of the women in the group, who are members of the Public Service Employees union, affiliate of the German Federation of Trade Unions, compared notes with Ruth Wiencek, education director of the CIO's Government and Civil Employees Organizing Committee.

They discovered that the U.S. Government, at the request of American trade unions, has helped the Germans obtain better organization and fairer collective bargaining agreements than organized government workers have in this country.

The German women said that the membership in the larger of the two German government public service employes' union was 700,000 while the other has 70,000.

The German unions bargain collectively on all levels, negotiate contracts, and have the right to strike, with certain exceptions. Public employes do not have the right to strike in U.S.

Although they have no union shop or dues check-off, union contracts provide for dues collections on work time.

Others in the group were union officials and members of youth, cooperative and trade union groups in various industries and the white collar field.

The Germans were scheduled to go to Chicago at the conclusion of their Washington visit.

A group of Italian trade unionists are scheduled to visit CIO headquarters this week. Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paper Workers, who speaks Italian, will be their CIO host, and will preside at a luncheon for them on Oct. 3.

Give A Buck To PAC

Blackburn Warns Lithographers Against Fake Security

By D. W. STONE

Prosperity—due to defense production—is giving some workers a false sense of security, Pres. John Blackburn warned the 11th convention of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Blackburn said that now is time to build strong unions, which are needed not only at present but in the future when defense production eventually declines.

The convention was held at Dallas, Tex.

Blackburn reviewed the gains ALA had made since its last convention. He stressed development of a union-controlled pension plan under which 60% of the organization's 27,000 members are now protected, and health and welfare plans in which more than 80% of the membership participate.

Representing CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the Lithographers' Convention was Emil Mazey, member of the CIO executive board and secretary-treasurer of the Auto Workers.

Mazey urged the delegates to help prepare their locals for political action to elect a Congress prepared to protect the rights of working people, rights which have been so seriously damaged or ignored by the present Congress.

The United Labor Policy Committee—in which the CIO, the railroad brotherhoods and the AFL cooperated until the latter withdrew—thawed the wage freeze, Mazey said.

B. M. Robinson, ALA legal counsel, warned the delegates that the Taft-Hartley Act was cracking down harder on unions day-by-day. He stated flatly that a Taft-Hartley union shop was, in his opinion, "worth less than what it costs and creates a greater danger than it brings us benefits."

The convention adopted a wage policy resolution which called for contracts not longer than one year, and urged that all agreements contain a cost-of-living escalator clause or a wage reopening clause.

Affiliation with state, county and city CIO councils was urged in another resolution adopted.

Another resolution stated that "henceforth and forever" no member shall be eligible to serve as an officer of this union "who is a member of the Communist Party or of any fascist group or of any other totalitarian movement," and that any member who shall win office by perjuring himself as to his political connections can be expelled.

All present International officers of the union were renominated without opposition except Secy.-Treas. Martin Grayson, who will be opposed by Frank Gilligan of the New York Local. Further nominations can be made by locals and election is by referendum ballot.

ON A VISIT to CIO headquarters, three German women government union members meet Ruth Wiencek, of the CIO's Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee. Left to right, Alexander Wilde, U. S. Dept. of Labor representative; Clara E. Sahlberg, Trier, Germany; Miss Wiencek; Hellen Mertens, Hamburg; and Margarethe Schaeffer, Fulda, Germany. The Germans plan to visit Chicago after leaving Washington.

POWERFUL AID to striking workers is provided by union counsellors. This photo shows counsellors helping members of the CIO Auto Workers during the 1949 Chrysler strike. The counselling headquarters was set up by the UAW and the Wayne County (Mich.) CIO Council and its Community Services Committee. Counsellors tell how to get various types of relief—which bolster picket line spirits.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING a un
Detroit's Torch Drive — are given
representative, to his fellow members o
Workers. The drive received unprecede

CSC To Mark Ten Years Of Service To Membership

GREETINGS FROM international unions, councils and hundreds of locals are pouring into the offices of the National CIO Community Services Committee in New York City, as the committee prepares to mark its tenth anniversary of service to CIO membership.

CSC was established in 1941 to help raise funds for the people of war-stricken countries. It has branched out into the fields of community health, welfare and recreation to establish a program which integrates CIO in community planning and action.

CSC will celebrate its first decade at a dinner Oct. 2 at Detroit's Masonic Temple, where the CIO convention that established it was held.

Pointing to CSC's progress over the past ten years, Leo Perlis, National Director said:

"These are all accomplishments, not of the committee, but of the thousands of CIO men and women throughout the country who took our program to heart and translated it into local action, bringing real benefits to their fellow members and their fellow citizens."

Some of the accomplishments Perlis referred to were the training of 8000 union counsellors in 54 communities, and 10,000 CIO men and women on the boards and executive committees of hundreds of community agencies.

During the past ten years CIO members have contributed more than $300 million to voluntary community social welfare agencies, and over $15 million in assistance to the trade union movements of 17 foreign countries.

To help CIO members when they are most in need—during strikes—CSC has developed assistance programs. Operating through industrial union councils and in cooperation with international and local unions, these programs benefited the Auto Workers during the 1945-1946 GM strike, and the 1949 Chrysler walkout, and the Steelworkers during their 1946 and 1949 strikes.

The Textile Workers, the Communications Workers and a number of other unions also were aided during strikes.

Keeping attuned to the changing times, CSC is now promoting civil defense, servicemen's and veterans' programs and a Korean relief campaign. Food packages and comfort kits have been shipped to both Korean refugees and to servicemen of United Nations in Korea.

The committee, active in the past in such organizations as the Community Chests & Councils, the American Red Cross, CARE, and other agencies, this year helped organize the United Defense Fund and the United Community Defense Services.

Irving Abramson
CSC's Chairman

Leo Perlis
CSC's National Director

Gift Pack 'Touches' Tough Cooky' Marine

HERE IS one of the many letters received by the National CIO-CSC from servicemen in Korea who received comfort packages:

"Dear Sirs:

"I am a veteran of several campaigns in Korea and have been twice wounded so I consider myself some tough cooky,—until I received your package through Chaplain Kelly. It touched me deeper than most people who have not been through this hell can understand, but to me it symbolized the fact that the people at home do care and have an interest in us.

"I remain,
"Sincerely thankful,
"Pfc. Joseph E Lienhop (1098503)
"USMCR, 'C' CO., 1st Batt.,
"7th Marines, 1st Div.
"c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif."

CSC Program Aid

WHEN THE raging Kaw and Missouri Rivers smashed into the industrial areas of northwestern Missouri and Kansas in July in the worst flood in the area's history, the Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas State CIO Councils had a ready tool for action in their Community Services and union counselling programs.

Virgil McCormick, Community Service Committee representative, swung into immediate action when the flood reached the danger stage, working with the Salvation Army, Red Feather agencies and CIO unions on both sides of the river in arranging for emergency housing, and food and clothing.

A central unemployment compensation registration office staffed by CIO

nd campaign—
ic DeRoss, CSC
l 174, CIO Auto
upport from the

workers. CSC has long promoted federated campaigns, striving to put all major health and welfare appeals into once-a-year drives, which have proved successful.

Civil Defense Programs Spurred By Union Action

URING THE past year, the CIO National Community Service Com-tee developed a program for civil ense and plant protection.

A number of conferences on this and ted matters have been sponsored in peration with the CIO Dept. of Or-ization and Industrial Union Coun-

he program is taking hold in a nber of communities where local ncils are taking the initiative in munity civil defense programs.

n example of CIO stimulating a l defense program occurred in Mil-kee when the Milwaukee County ustrial Union Council stepped in to ter a lagging civil defense program.

he Fire Chief and Mayor of Milwau- had sent letters to all industries in area asking for the initiation of fire

brigades and plant warden systems for the protection of the employes and the plants. The response from industry was very poor.

A joint labor meeting was then held, and CIO officials swung into action. Following recommendations of the National CSC for procedure and program of civil defense, the Council and local unions were able to establish labor-management committees for employe-plant protection.

lood Victims

nteers was established in the Kan-City, Kan., CIO headquarters at the ht of the flood, and as many as CIO unemployed members were reg-red per day during the first week.

was estimated that 35,000 CIO bers in the area of the Kansas es were unemployed as a result of l damage in the industrial areas.

t the request of CIO leaders in the , Charles F. Ferguson, Robert L. ey and William F. Donovan of the onal CSC staff worked on the spot ng the emergency, advising on re- l procedures, committee organiza- and direct relief policies.

ational, state and local CIO organ-ons sent in almost $126,000 to the Flood Relief Committee.

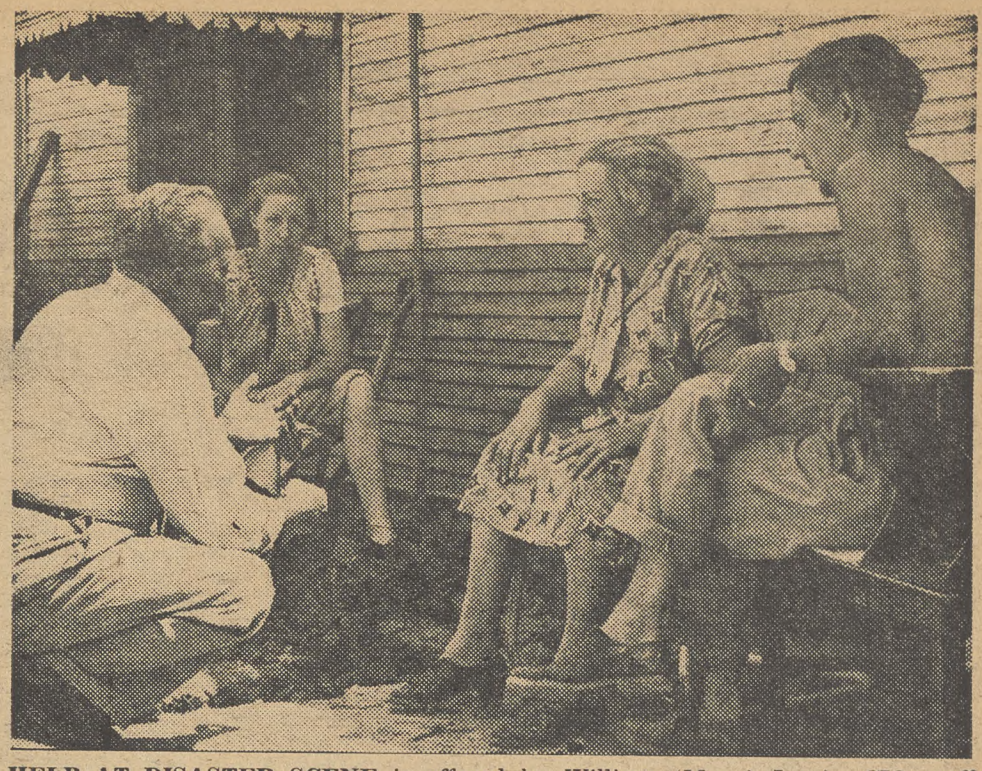
Chest Leader Lauds Committee's Work

HIGH PRAISE for CSC was given by Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chest and Councils of America, Inc., in a message to the committee which said in part:

"Where before there were a few scattered instances of CIO members serving on agency boards, Chest and Council organizations and campaign organizations, there are now thousands of such instances.

"Where support of such activities, both within and outside Community Chests, was formerly reluctant and halting in many cases, there is now a much better spirit and much more satisfactory participation.

"Most important of all, your organization has helped untold numbers of Americans better to understand health and welfare facilities which are available to them and has assisted greatly in setting up and maintaining the kind of day by day working relations which result in more services going to a greater number of people."



HELP AT DISASTER SCENE is offered by William (Moon) Lewis, CIO staff organizer and CIO Flood Relief Committee counsellor to Mrs. O. Engelmohr, whose Kansas City home was submerged. Others are her daughter, Evelyn, and her son, O. W. Englemohr, CIO Chemical Worker.

DESPITE WAR'S HARDSHIPS these Korean children smile because they realize that the CARE package contains much needed food. A campaign conducted by CSC resulted in $2500 worth of CARE packages for Koreans—with more of the same on the way.

Ted F. Silvey
CSC's Secretary

John Brophy
CSC's Treasurer

Secy. Conroy Quits Canadian Congress Of Labor

By GERVASE LOVE

SECY.-TREAS. Pat Conroy resigned his post as chief executive officer of the Canadian Congress of Labour at the organization's 11th annual convention in Vancouver, B. C., the week of Sept. 17.

On the last day of the five-day session—and almost at its last hour—Conroy, who a few hours earlier had been re-elected with the solid backing of all but a handful of left-wing delegates, stepped to the speaker's stand and announced that he was through.

Then, as the 636 delegates sat in stunned silence, he smiled faintly and stalked out of the meeting hall, in the Vancouver Hotel.

Conroy's exit provided a dramatic anti-climax to a siege of political activity that started weeks before the convention. Involved in it were Sam Baron and J. A. Harold D'Aoust, of the CIO Textile Workers. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

Baron formerly was TWUA Canadian director. He was dismissed recently and replaced by D'Aoust, but was rehired as an organizer by some Canadian locals.

As a member of the CCL executive board, Baron was a candidate for reelection and had the support of the board including Conroy. D'Aoust also was a candidate for the post.

EARLIER, the convention had voted to amend the constitution to provide for four vice-presidents instead of three, and to cut down the other members of the executive board from nine to eight.

Both Baron and D'Aoust were far in the rear on the first ballot for the executive board. Needed for election were 289 votes. Only seven of the 18 candidates polled that many. The two candidates with the least number of votes were automatically eliminated, and the nine left went on a second ballot.

Elected in the second round was Penrod Baskin, of the CIO Steelworkers staff in Toronto. Baron ran second, thus failing to win a place on the board.

It was then that Conroy stepped to the microphone. He said he had supported Baron "in the undercover fight that was at least partly out in the open."

"I have taken the position," he continued, "that my support of Sam Baron was a test of the confidence of the Congress in me.

"I feel that I no longer have the confidence of this Congress, and I formally tender my resignation as secretary-treasurer, effective at once."

He was out of the hall before the delegates could recover from their surprise.

Charles H. Millard, Canadian director for the CIO Steelworkers, who had maintained that the Textile Workers should settle their own differences and refused to be a candidate for reelection as CCL vice-president when the executive board decided to support Baron, was first to reach a floor microphone.

By this time shouts of "No, no!" and "We want Conroy" were bouncing off the walls. Pres. A. R. Mosher gavelled the assembly into something resembling order and Millard started to speak.

"I am sure that this convention cannot agree with Brother Conroy's reasoning," he said.

"I have had some differences with Pat Conroy, but he received the solid support of this convention when he was almost unanimously voted to return to office. There is no question but that he still has this support. I want to move that his tendered resignation be rejected."

THE DELEGATES cheered and pounded tables and shouted their demands that Conroy return. The question was called for, and the vote appeared unanimous.

"There certainly is not the slightest question in my mind," said Mosher, "that the delegates want Brother Conroy to continue as chief executive of this Congress. But I don't control him.

"I would hope that he would accept the unanimous verdict of this convention but he has left the hall, and I don't know if he would. He feels very deeply that the convention did not accept his leadership."

Amid cries of "Get him back"! a motion was made from the floor to send a committee to Conroy to ask him to continue. An amendment to refer the resignation to the incoming executive board, with the power to name a successor if Conroy remained obdurate, was made and later withdrawn.

But before it was withdrawn it produced such a welter of cries and shouts that Mosher, too, threatened to resign unless order was restored. The original motion was passed with three "No" votes.

A committee composed of the top officers and executive board members present, augmented by Baron and by a supporter of D'Aoust—who had left the convention — visited Conroy in his room while a short recess was taken. About an hour later the members returned, glum-faced.

"Your committee has failed in its mission," Mosher said simply.

"We come back to report to you that we recommend to you that this convention adjourn. Most of the business of importance has been dealt with.

"We recommend that you refer to the incoming executive board all unfinished business, including the tendered resignation of Brother Conroy."

The unfinished business included an important resolution on foreign policy, upon which some of the left wingers had promised to tee off. But the committee proposal was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

THE NEW executive board met briefly the following morning. It determined to withhold action on everything before it, including Conroy's resignation, until Oct. 29-31, when it will meet in Ottawa.

H. A. Chappell, Winnipeg, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, was named acting secretary-treasurer.

Alec McAuslane, of Toronto, director for the CIO Oil Workers and a CCL vice president since 1940, who had been reelected the previous afternoon, announced his resignation before the board meeting. He submitted no formal notice, however, and the board took no official action.

Rumors that Mosher had resigned were so presistent he was forced to make an official denial.

"I have not resigned and I have no intention of resigning," he said flatly.

In elections the left wingers, were able to poll only token votes.

Mosher, only president the CCL has ever had, defeated William Stewart, Vancouver, of the Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia, by a vote of 507 to 65. Mosher is a member of the Railway Employes.

Conroy trounced Thomas Mackie, Drumheller, Alta., a Mine Worker, by 532 to 53.

Vice presidents named, in addition to McAuslane, were Sol Spivak, Toronto, of the CIO Clothing Workers, who was reelected; George Burt, Windsor, Ont., Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers, and Silbey Barrett, Toronto, of the Mine Workers.

Executive board members chosen, in addition to Baskin and Chappell, were J. Stewart Alsbury, Vancouver, Woodworkers; Raoul Leclerc, Montreal, Municipal Employes; Fred Dowling, Toronto, Packinghouse Workers; Freeman Jenkins, Glace Bay, N. S., Mine Workers; William Mahoney, Toronto, Steelworkers, and J. E. Maguire, Ottawa, Railway Employes.

Fur Workers' Ouster Upheld

The Canadian Congress of Labour convention rejected almost unanimously the appeal of the Communist-dominated Fur and Leather Workers Union from its expulsion by the CCL executive council.

The council acted last April under authority voted by the previous CCL convention. The action followed a statement by the Fur and Leather Workers accusing the CCL of "betraying the interests of the Canadian workers" by joining with other labor groups to demand price controls from the government and oppose wage controls.

Under convention rules, the union was allowed one hour to present its case on Sept. 18, and the executive council an hour in rebuttal. No debate was permitted. The vote, taken immediately, showed only about 30 votes against the executive council's action.

The CIO expelled the Fur and Leather Workers in June, 1950.

TOP LEADERS greet each other at Canadian Congress of Labour convention at Vancouver. They are CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher (left) and CCL Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy who subsequently resigned his post after being re-elected.

Conroy—Like Murray—Born In Scotland, Was Miner

PAT CONROY — whose re-election to his 11th term as secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labour was followed within a matter of hours by his dramatic resignation — like CIO Pres. Philip Murray was born in Scotland of Irish parents.

And like Murray, he went to work as a coal miner as a child. He migrated to Canada at the age of 20, and worked in mines, lumber camps and factories in that country, the United States and Mexico.

Active in Canadian and American locals of the United Mine Workers, he subsequently became vice president of UMW District 18, which covers western Canada.

When the CCL was organized in 1940, Conroy become its first vice president. The following year he was named secretary-treasurer, the chief executive post of the CCL, and has been re-elected every year since. He also is national director of organization.

As a mine union official, he served on many Canadian government commissions and investigating bodies dealing with the industry.

During World War II his services on government committees dealing with production, finance and reconstruction were rewarded with the award of Member of the British Empire. Recently he has been serving as a member of the National Advisory Council on Manpower.

Conroy also has been active in the world-wide labor movement, and is a member of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

St. Francis Xavier Univ., at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, conferred an honorary LL.D. degree upon him in 1948.

Ranjit Singh (above) is a Sikh from Victoria, B. C., who was a delegate of Woodworkers Local 1-118 to the Canadian Congress of Labour convention. He also edits an East Indian paper which is published in two languages.

Canadian Papers, Radio Give CCL Full Coverage

Newspaper and radio coverage of the CCL convention in Vancouver last week was comparable to that at a National CIO convention.

Daily newspapers in a dozen Canadian cities were represented by staff reporters. Press associations, the Canadian Broadcasting System and independent radio stations also covered the event.

Coverage by the three Vancouver dailies—Sun, Daily Province and News-Herald—was much more complete than a National CIO convention normally gets in the city where it is held.

The Daily Province and the Sun got out a special CCL edition with Page 1 devoted to news and feature stories. Included were humorous articles, such as one in the Province about a roll back in prices to levels of June 1, 1939. In addition, both had full pages of pictures. The Sun had in one edition about one-third of a page of pen-and-ink sketches of convention personalities as well as its regular coverage.

Perhaps the fact that Vancouver is one of the most solidly organized cities in the Dominion had something to do with it.

Canadian Unions Aid ICFTU

PAUL FINET, former president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, delivered a major speech to the Canadian Congress of Labour convention at Vancouver.

Finet's speech was followed by a resolution endorsing the ICFTU campaign for funds for its educational and organizing work in Southeast Asia. The CCL share is $50,000, of which $18,000 has already been raised.

In addition, they adopted a series of policy statements aimed at intensifying organization work, securing better contracts with higher wage rates, demanding improvements in several provincial and federal government services to the people, and spurring greater political action.

Among delegates speaking in favor of the motion was Ranjet Singh a black-bearded, turbaned Sikh representing CIO Woodworkers Local 1-118 of Victoria, B. C.

The convention took a firm stand in support of labor unity by "wholeheartedly" instructing the incoming officers and executive board "to continue its efforts toward full cooperation and the establishment of organic unity with all bona fide central labor organizations into one body throughout Canada."

A resolution on wages pointed out that the unprecedented and uncontrolled rise in the cost of living in the past few months has made wage increases "imperative" if living standards are to be maintained.

It urged that all affiliates "take immediate steps, consistent with their own needs and responsibilities, to secure these much-needed substantial wage increases."

The resolution also instructed the CCL Wage Co-ordinating Committee to intensify its assistance and support of affiliates in their wage demands, and directed that regional wage co-ordinating committees be set up to work with the national committee and local unions in each area.

The proposal had widespread support from the floor. Speakers pointed out that basically, it calls upon all locals to help each other in winning higher wages, especially where strikes are necessary.

"It means," one delegate succinctly said, "that we're taking on each other's burdens."

The convention also took notice of spreading unemployment in Canada, sharply rapped the Dominion government for its failure to consider CCL proposals to halt impending layoffs in the auto industry, and voted to set up an organization of unemployed workers.

It also demanded that the federal government institute work projects in affected areas and increase unemployment compensation benefits.

Other resolutions called upon the government to reimpose price controls immediately, with prices rolled back to the lowest possible levels and subsidies set up where necessary, and to relax strict credit restrictions so as to halt unemployment by widening consumer markets.

A demand for an old age pension of $65 a month at 65 years of age, without a means test, was unanimously approved. The present pension is $40 at 70 years without a means test.

The convention endorsed the CCL education program and commended Congress officers for their work in lessening discrimination and intolerance in the last year. Emmett Holmes, Vancouver, Negro delegate from Woodworkers Local 1-217, touched a sombre note in commenting on the report.

"It's like the heat," he said of discrimination. "You can't see it but you can feel it."

In his keynote talk, Mosher sharply criticized employers who help Communist-dominated unions by signing "cheap" contracts.

"Without the collaboration of such employers," he asserted, "Communist - dominated unions would have a much harder struggle to survive, but there can be no question as to the outcome.

"Communism will inevitably be undermined as far as the labor movement in Canada is concerned It is becoming more and more difficult for Communist groups to gain adherents, because communism has been so clearly exposed as a conspiracy of disloyal citizens acting in the interests of a foreign power."

On domestic affairs he said:

"During the past summer the cost of living has reached a higher level than ever before in Canada, offsetting wage increases which had been obtained only with enormous effort and, in many cases, costly strikes.

"It should be unnecessary to point out that if what they obtain from employers is nullified by the unwillingness of their governments to provide protection of their interests, the workers have no alternative but to elect their own representatives to parliament and legislatures, and thus obtain direct representation of their interests.

". . . It is not too much to say that if a political party responsive to the wishes of organized labor had been in power since the war, the (cost of living) situation would have been vastly different, and incalculable savings to the people of Canada would have resulted."

Romance Blooms At Convention

Romance reared its beautiful head at the CCL convention, thanks to Delegate Carl Anson of Auto Workers Local 200.

Anson slipped away from the last session of the convention to be married to Mrs. Winnifred Taylor, also of Windsor, who 'happened" to be visiting friends in Vancouver.

Roy P. Babcock, another Local 200 delegate, was best man, and several other Windsor delegates attended the ceremony.

WHILE THE BALLOTS at the CCL convention are being counted, Vera Mackenzie, Vancouver, a delegate from the Office and Professional Workers Organizing Committee, and Ed McCurdy, of the Canadian Broadcasting Co., entertain with music.

Oil Workers Win $1527 For Member

Back in November, 1949, Otis Hall, a member of the CIO Oil Workers, was fired by the Columbian Carbon Co. at Dumas, Tex. Weighing 50-pound bags of carbon black, a foreman claimed some of them were off as much as four or five ounces.

The shop grievance committee, protesting his dismissal, pointed out that the scales he used had been condemned and were so marked.

The union sought arbitration, the company stalled and finally sought a court ruling that the case no longer was subject to arbitration. It lost and another arbitrator gave Hall back his job and $1527 in back pay.

Series On McCarthy Is Available

The Wisconsin CIO News issued a 16-page supplement in its Sept, 28 edition, containing a series of stories on Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), which appeared in the New York Post. Copies of the supplement may be obtained from the Wisconsin CIO News, 952 North 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Georgia Council Hears Beirne Lambast AFL

PRES. JOSEPH A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers told the 14th annual CIO Council convention that the CIO "has been, and will continue to be, in the forefront, resisting attempts of big business to take over the defense effort."

Beirne lashed out at the AFL for withdrawing from the United Labor Policy Committee and said the CIO "now stands alone in taking positions affecting both organized and unorganized workers. We can no longer count on them," he said. The convention was held in Macon.

"Long ago, the CIO recognized the need for greater production to aid a successful defense effort," Beirne said. "In order to bring this about, we urged adequate price controls and equitable wage stabilization. Much of this work was done through ULPC.

"Now selfish, small-minded leaders of the AFL have withdrawn from the ULPC. Even without them, however, the CIO will go forward to make our national effort successful."

Political action was the highlight of the convention which saw the delegates vote to set up a full time political action director and to increase their per capita tax from 4c to 8c to finance the PAC program. David C. Burgess, former PAC representative in North and South Carolina, was named director.

The convention voiced a vigorous pledge to work for the defeat of reactionary Rep. Davis and for the re-election of Rep. Lanham next year.

Charles H. Gillman, Georgia CIO director and council president, declined to be a candidate for re-election and threw his support to W. H. Crawford, CIO Steelworkers Dist. 35 director, who was elected by acclamation.

Crawford declared he would refuse the position unless he was assured that the delegates meant to conduct a vigorous political action program. "I cannot work without tools," he said. After the PAC program was approved, he accepted the post of president.

The following were elected to council positions: Lloyd Gossett, Atlanta, treasurer; Gladys Dollar, Atlanta, first vice president; R. E. Starnes, Atlanta, second vice president; Hugh Gammon, Rome, third vice president, and O. A. Nikula, Macon, fourth vice president.

Oregon CIO Discusses Power, Fish, Timber

CONSERVATION of fish and timber and the development of water power in the Pacific Northwest were matters of major consideration at the 14th annual convention of the Oregon CIO Council at Astoria.

First Vice-Pres. A. L. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers, who is a member of the Oregon and California Timber Lands Advisory Committee, warned the delegates that more funds are needed to build access roads into federal timber stands. More money is also needed, he said, for the proper administration of the Oregon and California timber lands grant by the Dept. of Interior.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, called for public development, transmission and distribution of power in the Columbia River Basin.

Meeting the "dams versus fish" argument head on, Smith declared the CIO is convinced that both fish and dams are possible. "However," he warned, "the building of certain dams should be postponed until some method is worked out to make the dams and generators safe for the salmon and steelhead fingerlings."

Council Secy-Treas. George Brown was nominated for a second full year term in office. He was unopposed. Brown is a member of Woodworkers Local 5-3, Portland, and a former IWA Director of Organization.

Pres. John Brost declined to be a candidate for re-election. Lyman Wax, Willamina, and Kenneth Smith, Portland, were nominated. Both are IWA members.

Jess Bell, Portland, was nominated for re-election as vice-president and will be opposed by Del Minkler, rubber worker, also of Portland. Election of officers will be held by referendum.

Portland was chosen for the 1952 convention.

Paul Gurske, chairman of the Oregon Industrial Accident Commission, declared that the safety record in the lumber industry is "terrible."

He reported logging and log hauling which made up 5% of man-hour employment in the state during 1951 accounted for 9% of all time lost for injuries and 58% of all fatalities.

The lumber industry as a whole in the same period of time accounted for 10% of all employment, 37% of all time lost and 66% of all fatalities, he said.

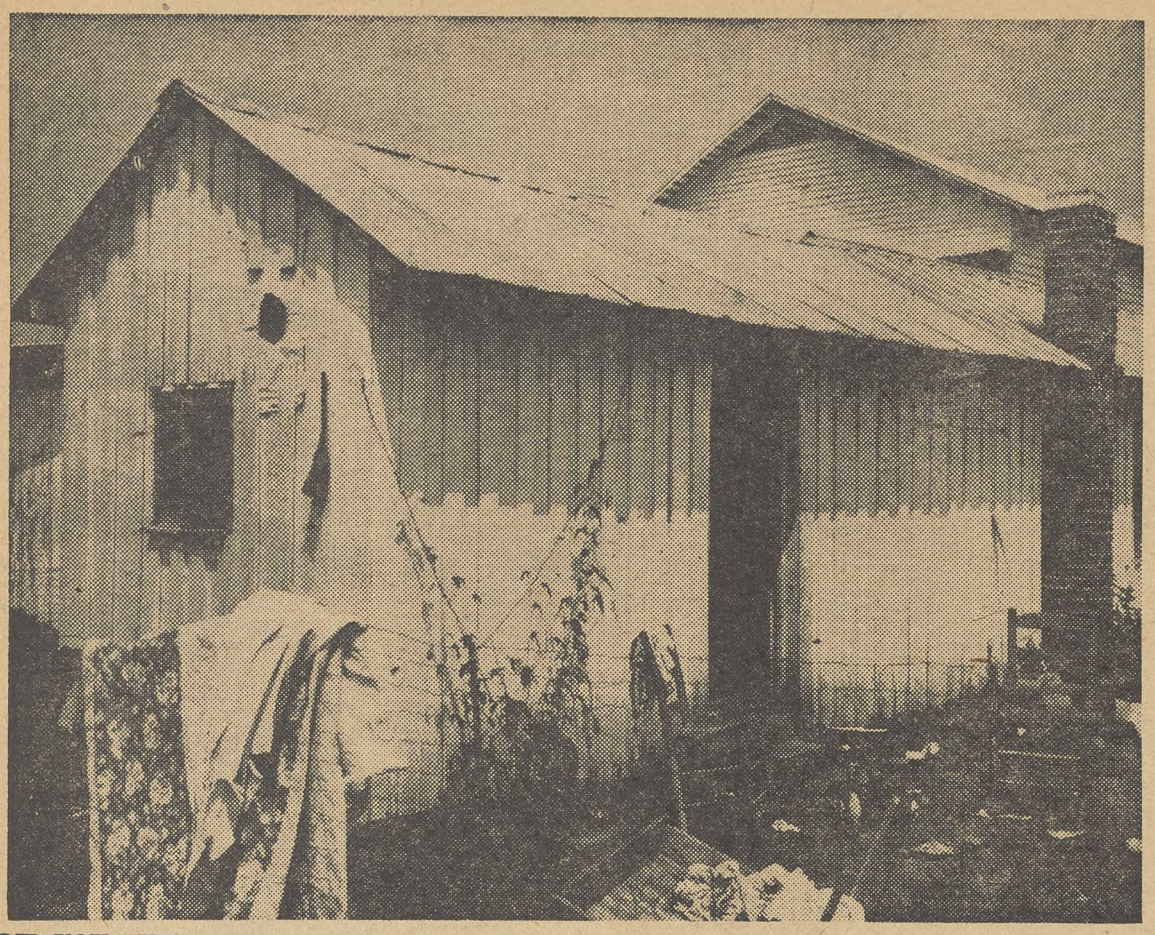
The delegates adopted a resolution denouncing Alaska Air Lines, Inc., for its failure to start air service from Portland to Alaska. The council had fought to get the franchise for the company.

Other resolutions proposed changing the State's election day to Monday rather than Tuesday as at present and make it a holiday; approved a school reorganization plan for the State, and opposed using the defense effort to bring about a longer hour week at straight time wages.

Husbands Desert; Living Cost Blamed

An official of the Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children blamed the 75% increase in desertions by Quebec husbands over a 10-year period on the high cost of living and inadequate housing.

George H. Corbett, executive director of the society, said the province's laws should be strengthened to make it easier for deserted wives to collect maintenance from their husbands.



DID YOU EVER try living in a hen house like this near Camp Lejeune, N. C.? For the "privilege" of living here with his wife and two children, a marine private paid $22.50 a month. Size: 9 by 39 feet. Luxury item included: One chicken wire fence.

FLIES SWARM near a cabin of a Camp Lejeune marine sergeant near Jacksonville, N. C. A look at the garbage disposal facilities (above) shows why.

Senate Unit Finds Nationwide GI Rent Gouging

THE SENATE preparedness subcommittee—in its second report—last week found that "substandard (housing) conditions and rent gouging appear to be prevalent," near military installations.

Broader than the first report, the new document covers housing conditions near 15 camps, bases and training stations.

The subcommittee — which is headed by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) —noted some improvements since the first report issued earlier this year.

"In such places as Columbia, S. C., and Lake Charles, La., the citizens did not wait for a Government bureau to send its agents to them with a solution for all their problems," the committee reported.

But the committee concluded that "the deplorable conditions cited in the committee's early report are not just confined to a few bases or to one or two sections of the country.

"They are widespread — much too widespread to justify any complacency on the part of those who are concerned about the morale of our fighting men."

In what marines grimly call the "second front"—a honky-tonk and tourist cabin area across from a gate of Camp Lejeune, N. C.—committee investigators found a sergeant and his wife living in a ramshackle 12 by 12 foot cabin for which they paid $7.50 a week. The report added that "toilet facilities are available only when the nearby restaurant is open . . .

"Every case of rent gouging, every instance of an American soldier forced to house his family in a hovel or a chicken coop, represented a crack in the structure of the national unity . . .

"One of the most astonishing groups of landlords in the area," was found at Camp Lejeune — commissioned officers and a master sergeant. These men rented property to fellow marines at rates so high the rent control office was forced to step in to stop gouging.

In Jacksonville, N. C., — near Camp Lejeune—a private who was overseas for three years in the Pacific pays $40 a month for two disconnected rooms in an old frame house.

The "furnishings" consist of a mattress on the floor—a mattress which the report described as "filthy" — and a small kerosene stove.

That same frame house, the Senators reported, is the home of 10 Marine families, a total of 25 persons. The area rent control director estimated its value at about $8000. Rent paid by the Marines amounts to $5000 per year.

In the same area is a converted hen house—9 feet wide by 39 feet long—for which a Marine private pays $22.50 a month. Other landlords refused to rent him better accommodations because he has two children.

"Water is obtained from a pump in the rear of a barn about 50 yards distant," the report said. "The water tastes bad and is often muddy.

"No hot water is available. There are no washing facilities. Heat is supplied by a coal stove.

"The entire area is damp and filled with stagnant pools of water. Flies swarm through the unscreened door."

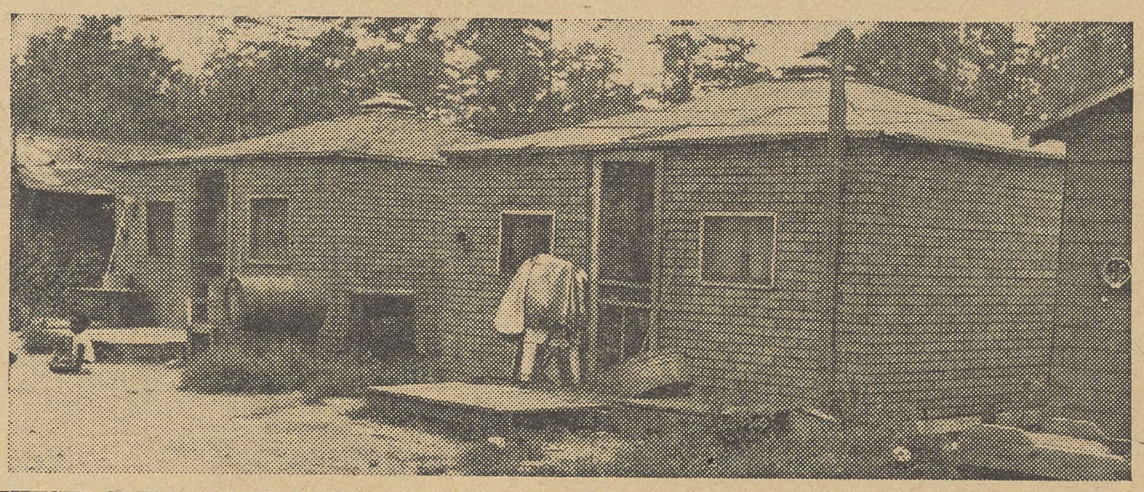
At Fort Dix, N. J., investigators found 1591 military personnel occupy off-post quarters. In nearby Browns Mills they saw soldiers living in cabins made "of a heavy type of cardboard or wallboard which has been placed on a quonset frame."

On the outskirts of Browns Mills is the "slums."

"In an area set back from the road, are a group of decrepit tattered shanties in which military personnel and their families reside," the report stated. "There is no running water available, water being secured from a filthy community pump which swarms with flies.

"The only toilet facilities are supplied by a privy some 100 yards away which 33 people share. Near the privy are piles of garbage and trash. Behind the cabins are what can best be described as a junk pile containing old papers, rags, and debris.

"Rent averages about $45 a month plus the cost of gas which runs about $10 a month."



THESE SLUM DWELLINGS near Browns Mills, N. J., were rented to Fort Dix military personnel for approximately $35 a month. These shanties have neither running water nor sanitary facilities. You're in the Army, Mr.—and Mrs.—Brown!

Business Tax 'Steal' Is Attacked By N. J. CIO Council

THE NEW Jersey CIO Council has charged that the construction of more than $111 million worth of new plants in the state "is being paid for by the American people through a giant socialism-for-business tax steal."

Terming the action by 153 corporations in 17 counties "grand larceny," the state council condemned the process known as "accelerated tax amortization" under which the government issues a "certificate of necessity" and permits the owner to deduct the full cost of the plant from his taxes in five years. The Bureau of Internal Revenue normally requires 20 to 25 years to write off the cost.

The Council pointed out that before Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson halted the practice last month, the 153 companies requested "certificates of necessity" for $146,882,308 worth of production facilities and were granted a total of more than $111 million in such tax-write-off certificates.

Permission to write off plant costs in five years, instead of from 20 to 25 years, "is a terrific boon to corporations in the present era of high profits," a Council spokesman declared.

"By reducing the owner's taxable income, it permits him to avoid payment of excess profits taxes. At the end of five years, he owns, free and clear, profit-making property which has cost him nothing to construct and which still has a 15 or 20 year life."

The Council called the program "just another method of permitting the rich boys to escape their fair tax load by shifting the burden on to the shoulders of low-income workers."

Inequities in the setup were listed by the Council. They were:

The Council said that "a more intelligent approach to the problem of constructing plants for urgently needed materials would be for the government to construct such plants, lease them to the manufacturer for the period of the emergency and then sell such plants to small businessmen when the crisis passed.

"Imagine the cries that would go up if workers in defense plants were permitted to build brand new homes and have the government pay the cost of construction through a similar scheme," the Council declared.

NLRB Slaps Company's Use Of Riot

A NATIONAL Labor Relations trial examiner last week ruled that it is an unfair labor practice for a company to instigate a riot directed at discrediting a union.

J. D. Jewell, Inc., a Gainsville, Ga., poultry company, was found liable for instigating the riot during which five members and officials of the AFL Meat Cutters were beaten or kicked.

The union has just won an NLRB election—280 to 152 for no union.

The examiner, Lee J. Best, recommended that the company "instruct all its employes that physical assaults or other anti-union demonstrations" against the Meat Cutters "or any other union organization will not be permitted in or about" the company property at any time.

Unless contested by the company or the union within 20 days, the examiner's recommendations take effect as a NLRB order.

An NLRB decision dismissed AFL Machinists charges against the Des Moines (Ia.) Auto Dealers Association.

The union, the board found, had threatened a strike but "could not say when, where, or against how many dealers." When a strike was called against two dealers the following day, the other 19 members of the association shut up shop.

"Under the circumstances," the board ruled, "the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the union's strategy . . . was to keep the respondents (the 19 dealers) off balance with the threat of momentary strike hanging over their heads at all times."

There was nothing unlawful in the union's action, the ruling continued. But since the union had set out to "produce an uncertain operating situation it cannot complain now that it succeeded."

N. J. To End Bias In Driver Applications

A civil rights victory in New Jersey was hailed last week by the State CIO, when State Motor Vehicle Director Ferber disclosed that the word "color" will be eliminated from the 1953 driver license applications.

New Jersey CIO Civil Rights Director Arthur Chapin had instituted a campaign to have the "color" designation removed from license blanks. He said insurance companies were using the information obtained from the Motor Vehicle Department to charge Negroes higher rates than whites for the same auto insurance.

UAW Sues Hudson For Half Million

Charging breach of contract, the CIO Auto Workers Sept. 24 sued the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, for $500,000 in damages and back pay.

The union said that, throughout June and July, the company had some 8000 production workers report for work daily and then sent them home claiming materials shortages. Union officials said the employes were sent home because Hudson car sales slumped sharply during the two summer months.

Hit 'Wrong-Way' Riot Indictments

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SUPPOSE YOU had rented a new apartment and were moving in when a bunch of hoodlums appeared, destroyed your furniture, drove you and the other tenants out, and gutted the building.

Suppose you had previously retained a lawyer who had obtained a court injunction ordering police officials to protect you and your family against the terroristic threats of these hoodlums, and the police had failed to give you this protection.

Then suppose a grand jury met to investigate the "riot" that ensued when you attempted to move, and turned in an indictment—not against the hoodlums who destroyed the building, but against your attorney, and others, who tried to aid you in your legal rights.

Sounds like a cockeyed story the Russians might have cooked up for home consumption, doesn't it? Yet that's actually what a Cook county grand jury did Sept. 19, in acting on the case of the shameful race riot which took place in Cicero, Ill., last July, when the family of Harvey Clark, Negro bus driver and war veteran, tried to move into a newly rented apartment.

THE Illinois indictments were questioned last week by the Federal government when Attorney General J. Howard McGrath ordered a new investigation of the Cicero riots, to be undertaken this time by a Federal grand jury. A delegation from the CIO conferred with McGrath shortly before his action was taken.

"The findings are legally fantastic and morally outrageous," Michael Mann, the CIO's regional director in Illinois, said in a wire to President Truman, last week. Mann requested that the Dept. of Justice convene a federal grand jury to investigate the "basic motives of the Cicero riots."

He branded the Cook county grand jury report "a shame and disgrace to citizens of this county," which completely disregarded the facts of law and on the spot evidence."

The Chicago Council has been in the forefront of the fight to get justice for the Clark family. The council has worked with such organizations as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination, on this and other racial issues.

NAACP condemned the indictment of its attorney, George Leighton, who was retained by the Chicago NAACP to defend the Clarks.

NAACP said that it would "take up the challenge of the Cook county grand jury which failed to indict any of the rioters after three months of investigation."

NAACP Exec. Secy. Walter White termed the indictment "one of the gravest threats to the Negro's fight for equal justice which has yet developed." He appealed to NAACP branches throughout the country for moral and financial support in the fight to vindicate the indicted NAACP lawyer.

Indicted with Leighton on a charge of "conspiracy to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes," were:

Mrs. Camille DeRose, former owner of the property into which the Clarks sought to move; her former attorney, her rental agent, and a man who allegedly distributed Communist literature in Cicero.

Cicero Police Chief Edwin Konovsky was indicted on a separate charge of misconduct in public office.

FBI Investigation Asked At Cicero

CIO Electrical Workers last week demanded that the FBI investigate the failure of a Cook County, Ill., grand jury to indict any of the 6000 persons involved in the Cicero, Ill., riots.

IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who is also chairman of the union's Civil Rights and Fair Employment Practices Committee, declared:

"The term of the grand jury had been extended for three months to handle the Cicero situation, where mobs rioted for some time, denying the Negro family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark, their civil right of a place to live . . .

"The few indictments that were handed down were flimsy and ridiculous. We of IUE-CIO feel that this action of the grand jury can aid none except the Communists. We demand that the FBI immediately investigate this breach of American justice."

"Bah! I hate the stuff!"

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended the Missouri State Industrial Union Council Convention in Jefferson City, Mo. The vital matter of flood control was utmost in the minds of those in attendance. In addressing the delegates, the writer explained the action of the AFL in breaking away from the United Labor Policy Committee. Many other important matters were discussed and passed upon. From Jefferson City the writer traveled to Milwaukee to attend and address the Wisconsin State IUC Convention More about this next week.

Allan Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the UAW-CIO won two representation elections at North American Aviation Corp. cafeterias as follows: Downey Plant, Downey, Calif., CIO 12, against 0; Inglewood plant, Inglewood, Calif, CIO 36, against 1.

USA-CIO Dist. Dir. Charles Smith reports that in a representation election held at the Hollydale, Calif., plant of General Metals Corp., the Steelworkers were victorious by a vote of 84 to 20 AFL.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the Barton Furniture Co., Memphis, Tenn., the workers by an overwhelming vote, favored the CIO Furniture Workers over the AFL by 39 to 1. There were 19 no union votes.

A. F. Hartung, vice president, CIO Woodworkers, reports a representation election victory for the IWA-CIO at Wilson and Company, Clayton, La., by the following vote: eligible 50, IWA 35, no union 9, challenged 1. Organizer J. L. Baughman handled this election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Corp., Meriden, Conn., the workers favored the IUE-CIO by the folowing vote: IUE-CIO 317, UAW-AFL 187, no union 11, void 8. This campaign was directed by Intl. Rep. Henry Jean, assisted by IUE Reps. Martin, George Norcross, and Herman Carter.

CIO Reg. Dir. Henry J. Henry reports that in a union shop election at the River Products Co., South Bend, Ind., the workers favored the CIO Paper Workers by a vote of 71 for, 11 against. Intl. Rep. George McGrew handled the campaign.

The USA-CIO won a representation election at the Newberry Equipment Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a majority of 4 to 1. USA Rep. Earl Crowder directed this drive.

CIO Rep. Ted du Cuennois reports that in a representation election held at the National Automotive Parts Association, Richmond, Va., the workers voted for the UAW-CIO by a vote of 8 to 3 for no union.

School Trains CIO Leaders From 5 States

LOCAL CIO leaders from five eastern states were given certificates of achievement at the concluding session of the National CIO's leadership training school held the week of Sept. 16-22 at the beautiful Bynden Wood Camp, Wernersville, Pa.

Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, and CIO Associate Education Director George Guernsey, presented the certificates.

The ninth of a series of regional one-week summer schools held so far this year by the CIO's Dept. of Education and Research, the group that met at Bynden Wood came from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. The 37 student-delegates who attended represented CIO International in the steel, auto, brewery, chemical, textile, packinghouse, paper, telephone, and electrical industries.

Lively discussions took place at evening sessions following talks by guest speakers on such subjects as international affairs, civil liberties, legislative activities and the Taft-Hartley law.

Eric Hauerslev from the Workers' Education Assn. of Denmark who spent the whole week at the school, taught a class on international affairs, and Soedarpo Sastrosatomo, press counselor for the Indonesia Embassy in Washington was a speaker at an evening program. An ECA team of 12 French trade unionists spent two days at the school.

CIO officials who spoke or led classes, included John Edelman, Textile Workers legislative representative; Tom Harris, CIO assistant general counsel; Henry Murray, National PAC, Edward Haas, president, Berks County CIO Council; Henry Shipherd, Philadelphia CIO Council, and others.

CIO's Peace Views Told In Finland

WORLD peace cannot come from loud talking but must "be established on the firm foundation of economic prosperity for the masses of the people," Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, recently told a rally in Lahti, Finland.

"We think it is a sin and a crime to talk about the fight for peace," Reuther said, "as if peace could spring full-blown from a manifesto or a petition without having first established the economic underpinning for the peace we all want and some talk about so eloquently."

The CIO representative said American labor is active in world affairs both through its participation in the work of official recovery agencies and through direct contact with the free labor movement.

"The American program of economic assistance to Europe and to the under-developed areas of the world has only begun," he said, "but we of the American labor movement feel that in this domain of making world democracy flourish, as in the domain of domestic reform, we are moving in the right direction."

Strike Against Controls Gets Packers Higher Beef Ceilings

By MILTON PLUMB

THE MEAT industry's strike against price controls paid off again last week, as the Office of Price Stabilization reluctantly found it necessary to order still another increase in the retail beef price ceilings.

At the same time, however, there were increasing signs that Congress is beginning to get fed up with the flagrant disregard of the public interest which the big meat operators have been showing.

This, coupled with growing consumer pressure, has increased the chances that Congress actually may repeal the ban against slaughter quotas which the legislators, at the meat industry's bidding, wrote into the Defense Production Act last July.

The urgent need for quick passage of remedial legislation requested by President Truman was underscored by the findings of OPS enforcement officers when they made surprise inspections of 500 slaughter houses in more than 100 cities throughout the U. S. last Tuesday.

The inspectors found 222 violations of the law in 54 cities. As a result of inspections made on a smaller scale last month, OPS uncovered similar violations in eight of 14 cities where checks were made.

The government had filed suit against those firms where the most serious violations were found in the earlier inspections, and it plans to take similar court action on new violations uncovered last week.

As more and more evidence piled up of an industry-wide contempt for law, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle openly charged that the industry in general, and the American Meat Institute in particular, are determined to wreck meat price controls.

DiSalle said that if the industry had cooperated with the government instead of fighting its efforts to control prices, the new increase in beef prices probably would not have been necessary.

The stepped-up enforcement drive was undertaken by OPS after it had received information that some slaughterers are upgrading cattle and falsifying weights and records in attempts to justify illegally high prices. They also are reported to be charging customers for more beef than they are actually giving them.

OPS said that it also has reports of illegal tie-in sales and side payments.

AN IMMEDIATE falling in the price of livestock resulted from its enforcement drive, OPS officials said, One slaughterer reported that, following the crackdown, he was able for the first time in several weeks to buy cattle in compliance with ceiling prices.

Another branch of the government, the U. S. Army, also acted last week to break the strike which the industry has been waging for still higher beef prices.

Following a refusal on the part of the meat industry to bid on more than 10 million pounds of beef needed to feed the armed forces, the Army announced that it would take steps immediately to purchase the meat it needs abroad.

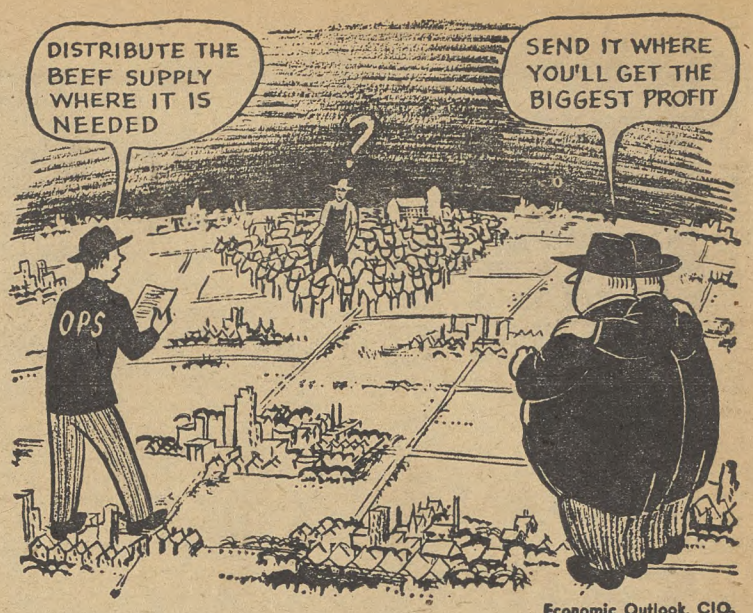
The industry has previously bitterly attacked suggestions that the government should buy foreign beef, rather than pay the sky-high prices demanded by American cattlemen. It will find it difficult to block the present Army move, however, since in its greed for above-ceiling black market prices, the industry ignored the opportunity it had to feed American troops at the ceiling rate.

Another setback to the industry came as a Senate Banking subcommittee voted to give the President the power to again reimpose slaughtering quotas. Meat industry spokesmen had opposed repeal of the present ban during recent hearings.

The subcommittee's amendment, which is reported to be certain of full committee approval, would also provide for additional controls over meat distribution all the way from slaughterhouse to wholesaler.

In voting for even more stringent meat controls than the President had requested. the subcommittee took a direct slap at the meat industry for its refusal to operate within legal ceilings.

At the same time it made it clear that it regarded as ridiculous the meat industry spokesmen's claim that the black market was caused by price controls rather than the cattlemen's stubborn refusal to abide by them.



Economic Outlook, CIO.

Economic Outlook Finds

U. S. Is Unprepared In Inflation Threat

THE United States is "not adequately prepared" to combat the continued threat of inflation, the CIO Economic Outlook said in its current issue.

The Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, is entitled "Congress Wrecks Inflation Controls."

"There are indications that inflationary pressures will be building up in the winter and spring. Defense production will be rising, with resultant shortages in many raw materials.

"Consumer income, too, will increase as employment rises. These factors will create upward pressures on prices in 1952 and 1953.

"Slowly creeping price boosts are as damaging to the economy as sudden and sharp price rises. They cut into the buying power of wages, salaries, savings and pensions. They increase the cost of the defense program.

"An effective over-all economic stabilization program is urgently needed. The Defense Production Act should be amended to provide the nation with protection against rising inflationary pressures."

The Outlook said that loopholes in the original act "still need plugging." It added:

"The Defense Production Act should provide the basis for increased production, effective price control, equitable wage stabilization, rent control and credit control, which are essential parts of an over-all stabilization program, including adequate and fair taxation, and a savings program.

"The President's request for Congressional action on the four amendments does not go far enough."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taft - Humphrey amendments to Taft-Hartley Act S. 1959	Validates pre-affidavit elections approved by NLRB and eliminates need for elections to authorize union shop.	Passed Senate. Reported out favorably by House Labor Committee. Vote due soon.	Wire Members of House in support of bill IMMEDIATELY.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. did hatchet job and cut to $5.5 billion. Senate now debating measure.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30. Has since shelved all pending bills.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Approved by Senate Labor Com. Senate action due soon. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935 H.R. 5259	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before House and Senate Judiciary Committees.	Write to members of Senate and House to support these bills.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

General Electric Talks Severed

The General Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers will meet Thursday, Oct. 4, in New York to consider union action following the breaking off of negotiations with the company on Sept. 26.

Federal Mediators John R. Murray, Francis L. Maher and Harry Winning have been appointed to seek resumption of negotiations.

The union and the company are in general agreement except for IUE's demand for a minimum wage increase of 4c an hour. The union demand for three weeks vacation after 15 years instead of the present 20 years required has been agreed to, IUE reports.

Buckmaster Is Re-elected

L. S. Buckmaster, president of the CIO Rubber Workers since 1945, was reelected at the union's 16th convention at Long Beach, Cal., by more than three to one, as was Secy.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

Vice-Pres. Joseph W. Childs was retained by acclamation. Buckmaster defeated Joseph Smith, Passaic, N. J. Walker's opponent was Roland Lashbrook, Detroit.

Buckmaster forces won all 12 positions on the executive board, 11 of whose members ran for reelection. Those named are:

George Froelich, Naugatuck, Conn.; Josh Tools, Memphis; Gerald Fitzpatrick, Gloucester, N. J.; James Dunn, Wilmington, Del.; E. K. Bowers, Gadsden, Ala.; Leo George, Detroit; Francis Hannley and G. L. Lewis, both of Akron; W. H. Kuehner, Pittsburgh; Norman Allison, Bowmanville, Ontario; Fred Winrich, Eau Claire, Wis.; and R. E. Harris, Los Angeles.

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Congress To Hand Big Corporations $400 Million Tax Gift; You'll Pay For It

(See Story, Page 3)

WINS CIO HONOR: Sen. James E. Murray (D. Mont.) addresses a CIO Community Services Committee banquet at Detroit after receiving the Philip Murray Award for outstanding service to the cause of human welfare. The Montana Senator, who has been fighting the people's battle for security, health and economic progress for many decades, presented the $10,000 CIO gift to the Committee for the Nation's Health, a physicians' group fighting for national health insurance. Shown at the head table with the Senator are (l. to r.): Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers; Irving Abramson of the CIO-CSC; CIO Pres. Philip Murray; and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther. (See Story on Page 5).

McCarthy Faces Facts--And Trouble

Like Joshua of old, Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) blew his horn again last week. But Communists wouldn't tumble down, as the walls of Jericho did for Joshua. The walls were real. McCarthy's Reds aren't. His blast was directed against Philip C. Jessup, up for consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as Ambassador-at-Large to the UN. The result, an illogical squeak. For story, and excerpts from "case" of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) against McCarthy, see Pg. 6.

Filibustering Unconstitutional

The present rule requiring a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate to curb filibusters is a violation of the Constitution, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers last week told a Senate subcommittee considering proposals for shutting off debate. It gives a minority power to "arrest" enforcement of the Constitution, Carey said. Reuther claimed it permits a minority to make policy, where the majority should rule. See Page 12.

General Electric Offer Accepted By IUE

THE General Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers last week accepted a company contract proposal as a first installment on the union's program for GE.

A strike of 70,000 IUE members was averted by the firm's proposal.

The conference board was meeting in New York City on Oct. 4 to decide on strike action when a call came from a GE official, George Pfeif, to IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer.

Pfeif suggested that the committee meet with him at once before it took any drastic action.

The proposal provides a 2.5% wage increase with a 3.5c minimum, retroactive to Sept. 15. The amount of the minimum under the 2.5% increase which GE had offered earlier was one of the points which had held up a settlement.

Agreement also was reached on a cost of living increase for the period from Mar. 15 to Sept. 15 based on a 1% raise for each 1% increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Other provisions are a wage reopener next Mar. 15—with the right to strike if satisfactory agreement is not reached—and a re-opener next Sept. 15 for further discussion of pensions and insurance programs.

GE also agreed to give three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service, effective next Jan. 1.

A number of other gains were won by IUE, including a revision of the discrimination clause to state that there will be no discrimination because of "marital status."

Negotiations had broken down several days ago and federal conciliators had stepped into the picture in an effort to avoid a strike.

The union's GE board discussed the proposed terms, agreed to accept them, but pledged itself to continue the fight for the entire IUE program for GE.

World Series A CIO Affair

The 1951 World Series is, in a way of speaking, strictly a CIO affair.

The CIO Utility Workers have organized the groundskeepers, ushers and other service and maintenance employes at both Yankee Stadium, home of the New York Yankees, and the Polo Grounds, where the Giants hang their hats.

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who also is director of organization and councils, was an ardent rooter for the Giants during the National League playoff. Ebbetts Field, home grounds of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is not CIO-organized like the Polo Grounds.

TWUA Wins 16c For 18,000 In Three States

ALMOST 18,000 workers in approximately 400 textile processing shops in three states are working under a new contract providing a 16.25c an hour package increase over the next two years.

States covered are New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but the benefits are extended to a group of plants in the New England states which follow the New York metropolitan area pattern.

The contract provides a 6c an hour across-the-board increase and another 6c an hour raise Oct. 1, 1952.

The new two-year agreement replaces private welfare insurance in the old pact with the New Jersey Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan for workers and dependents, giving them full coverage for hospital and surgical benefits.

Employers' monthly contributions to the industry's pension fund are doubled.

ITALIAN WORKERS now on tour in this country who helped cast and gild the statues given to the people of America are shown near the statue "Valor." Left to right, they are: Luigi Marotta, Alberto Guintoli, Libero Frizzi, Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paper Workers, who was their CIO host for the day; Mrs. Petronilla Sesta, an Italian union official, and Francesco Bruni. Statues are in Washington.

Tractor Strike Gains 13.5c, Escalator Gains

THE NINE-WEEK strike of 28,000 CIO Auto Workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., won a contract producing a 13.5c an hour general wage increases and an escalator clause.

The agreement was announced by the Federal Mediation Service after a week of day and night sessions with union and company officials. Members of UAW Local 974 ratified the agreement and went back to work last week.

Cost of living adjustments will be made on a six-month basis beginning Feb. 1, 1952.

According to H. Erickson, Local 974 financial secretary, the strike grew out of the company refusal to raise wages to a level comparable to the rest of the tractor industry.

The union demand for a general boost of 19c an hour was countered by a company offer of 7, 8 and 10c an hour for various grades of work.

On the theory that the Wage Stabilization Board would not approve the union demand, the company stalled negotiations until the workers struck. Erickson was confident WSB would approve the new agreement which punches through the old 10% wage formula.

Although two weeks of the strike included the workers' vacations—for which they were paid—pickets were on duty during the entire nine weeks, Erickson said. The picket lines were never broken at any time during the strike, he added.

UFWA Keeps Team Going

The Damascus, Va., High School football team is playing its schedule this year thanks to an organization that wasn't even allowed to meet in the school hall when it was organizing a year ago.

It's the Damascus local of the CIO Furniture Workers, made up of 600 employes of a firm that fought bitterly to keep it out of town.

The high school gridders, it seemed, would have to stay on the sidelines this year because some $86 was needed for insurance on the players. The local club that had paid it in the past was no longer able to.

Things looked black until the CIO local union heard about it, invited the coach to its first anniversary dinner and in the presence of town officials, presented him with a check for the amount needed.

Senate Would Make Manufacturers Show Financial Hardship To Boost Prices

THE SENATE last week approved an amendment to the 1951 Defense Production Act taking some of the teeth out of what President Truman last summer called the "terrible Capehart Amendment."

By a vote of 49 to 21, it passed a flexible substitute for a price section of the controls law which would allow higher price ceilings only upon proof of financial hardship—a policy formerly followed by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Under the present version of the act, the OPS has to raise price ceilings to reflect added costs to manufacturers and processors since the war started in Korea.

THE CAPEHART amendment was one of several sections of the controls law passed by Congress in a petulant revolt against the President and the great body of Americans. They served to increase already swollen profits of wealthy industrialists and businessmen, to heighten the danger of inflation and to increase prices.

Another was deletion from the law of OPS authority to fix quotas for the slaughter of meat animals. The Senate Banking Committee earlier last week recommended Senate approval of a bill restoring this authority.

As the President and Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle had contended, the committee found that slaughtering quotas are "absolutely essential to a successful compliance and enforcement program."

"In the long run the fate of the whole stabilization program depends on effective meat price controls," the committee contended—again reflecting the views of the President and DiSalle.

In the Senate, Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) refused to let the controls law be changed without a fight. He offered a substitute which would have kept most of the objectionable provisions of the section he had put into the act, but it was defeated by a 41 to 28 vote.

He claimed it met all objections raised to his original amendment, and maintained his purpose was to assure individual sellers the opportunity to petition for relief from injustices.

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) attacked Capehart's new proposal as "highly inflationary." It would allow manufacturers, he claimed, to "pyramid" costs and pass on to consumers "excessive" charges for advertising, transportation, etc.

The Senate Banking Committee, in its report on the slaughtering quota amendment, noted that it "hears many reports of black market operations and sharp practices" in the meat industry." It called upon the OPS for an "active and courageous" crackdown.

THIS had already been promised by DiSalle. He said the agency will seek stiff legal penalties against flagrant price violators and "make examples" of them. Court cases are being prepared against 443 slaughterers found in violation of beef price regulations among 1182 slaughterers investigated—most of them, he maintained, "wilful" violators.

In a speech in Philadelphia, he warned the meat industry that the time has come when it must "choose up sides" to demonstrate "once and for all what segments of the industry will line up in support of their country and which will be content to step over the line, to live by chiseling, by sharp practice and by preying on their fellow citizens."

Italian Union Members See D. C. Statues They Cast

FOUR ITALIAN trade unionists employed in the foundries that cast the four giant equestrian statues presented as a gift from the people of Italy to the people of the United States visited CIO headquarters last week.

Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paper Workers acted as host for the CIO. Speaking in their language, Grasso—who is of Italian parentage—explained to the visitors the background, program and policies of the CIO and American labor in general.

The huge golden statues of horses and human figures, at approaches of the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac river in Washington, were recently unveiled at a ceremony attended by Premier Alcide De Gasperi of Italy and President Truman.

THE EVENT was witnessed by the Italian craftsmen from the foundries—in Milan, Rome, Naples and Florence—where the statues were cast into bronze and gilded with real gold by a process going back to the days of Michelangelo.

Mrs. Petronilla Sesta, general secretary of the Italian Federation of Artists and Professionals for the last two years, accompanied the four men, all of whom are members of the National Federation of Metal Workers.

The men in the group were: Francesco Bruni, caster gilder, son of the proprietor of the Bruni Foundry, Rome; Libero Frizzi, Milan; Alberto Guintoli, gilder at Marinelli Foundry, Florence; and Luigi Marotta, head fireman and pourer, Lagana Foundry, Naples.

Their union is affiliated with the new anti-Communist Italian Confederation of Labor, a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which the CIO belongs.

CIO Officers Meet In Auto Union's New Home

THE gleaming new headquarters building of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit was the site of a meeting of the CIO executive officers and vice-presidents on Oct. 2.

Pres. Philip Murray and other leaders of the organization were taken on a "conducted tour" of the four-story building by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and other union officers. The UAW headquarters was dedicated last summer. It is on the grounds of an estate formerly owned by the late Edsel Ford, son of Henry.

Murray told reporters that the CIO officers held their meeting in Detroit "primarily to visit the building of the UAW and to look it over."

"It is one of the finest labor buildings in the United States," Murray said. "Its functional apparatus is well adapted to the needs of a giant organization such as this."

MUCH of the meeting was concerned with plans for the CIO convention, which opens at the Hotel Commodore in New York on Nov. 5. Principal convention committees will meet on Oct. 29. The vice presidents will meet Oct. 30 and the CIO Executive Board on Oct. 31.

Murray told reporters that the vice-presidents had given some attention to jurisdictional matters among the various CIO unions. He revealed that a committee of five CIO leaders has been studying the jurisdictional problem during recent weeks, and will make a formal report to the vice-presidents at their Oct. 30 meeting.

The committee is composed of Reuther, Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America; Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America; and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

Reporters questioned Murray concerning newspaper rumor stories of the possibility of his retirement from the CIO leadership; concerning relations with the AFL; and concerning steel union-management wage talks which will open late this year.

Murray noted that talk about his possible retirement seems to appear in the papers every year before the CIO convention. Asked about a recent article in Colliers by Ed Lahey, of the Chicago Daily News, Murray said:

"The CIO is bigger than any one man. It will continue to live, regardless of any one man."

THE CIO President said it was "unfortunate" that the AFL withdrew from the United Labor Policy Committee "without giving the CIO the benefit of consultation."

He said the attitude of the CIO is one aimed at producing "understanding," but in view of the AFL's recent actions and statements, he offered little hope that unity arrangements might be resumed.

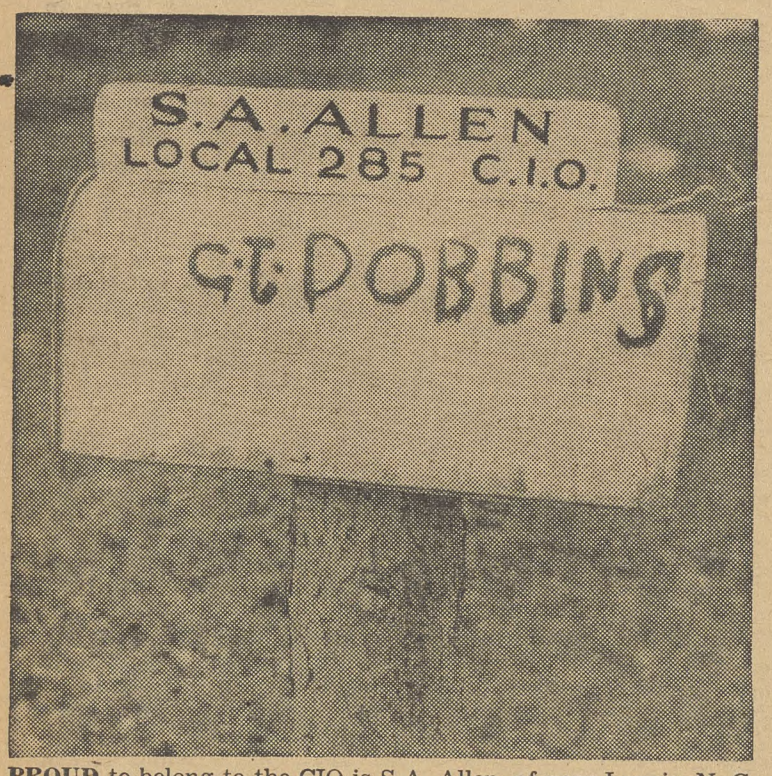
The executive board and wage policy committee of the Steelworkers will meet in Atlantic City very shortly after the CIO convention, Murray told reporters. He said that no demands have yet been formulated for economic improvements in new contracts between the union and the industry. The present pacts expire Dec. 31.

Murray added that there have been no "exploratory discussions" —formal or informal—with anybody in the steel industry concerning the new contracts.

WHEN it was suggested that under a strict application of wage stabilization formulas, the union might not be "entitled" to more than a 4c hourly wage increase, Murray said with a smile:

"I will tell you confidentially right now that 4c would be very low . . . you can quote me flatly on that."

On the evening of Oct. 2, Murray and other CIO officers were present at a CIO Community Services Committee banquet marking the group's tenth anniversary and the presentation of the Philip Murray Award to Sen. James E. Murray (D. Mont.). (See Story Page 5.)



PROUD to belong to the CIO is S A. Allen, of near Lenoir, N. C. His name as well as the number of his Furniture Workers local perches atop his mail box. Allen builds television cabinets at the Southeastern Cabinet Co.

349 Pages—20 Hours' Study

Tax Conferees Vote Big Biz 'Gift' Of $400 Million

By MILTON PLUMB

NO MATTER what you read in the newspapers, the first victory in the current tax struggle between House and Senate conferees on the new tax bill went to big business.

The cost to American taxpayers is a neat $400 million —presented as an outright gift to the big corporations.

Because of its complicated nature, tax legislation lends itself especially to misinterpretation and resultant misunderstanding.

This fact has been seized upon by the special interests to cloak the real situation in regard to current tax legislation, which bestows "scandalous" benefits to wealthy individuals and profit-gutted corporations.

This year's Senate tax bill comprises 349 pages of fine print.

Its text, written in the hard-to-comprehend language of tax lawyers, was made available to members of the Senate only 20 hours before they were called upon to begin voting for its passage.

"The Hand That Came To Dinner"

Public Confused

The tragic result of the legal doubletalk which surrounds tax legislation is a general failure on the part of the public—meaning more than 90% of American taxpayers—to understand just how they are made to foot the bill for far more than their fair share of the cost of government.

Take, for example, the case of a union man in Pennsylvania who last week asked a visitor from Washington, "What's wrong with this guy Humphrey? I always thought he was a liberal and on the side of the workingman, but here he is leading the fight in the Senate to boost taxes still higher."

His question — natural enough in the light of general misunderstanding of tax matters—illustrates precisely how successful the lobbyists and spokesmen for big business have been selling the public an entirely false picture of taxation.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) HAS led the unsuccessful fight in the Senate for higher taxes. The truth of the matter is, however, that if he had succeeded, those higher taxes would actually mean much lower taxes for the overwhelming majority of taxpayers.

Who Is To Pay ?

There is no dispute these days over the fact that increased taxation is absolutely necessary to pay for defense and that it also is economically desirable at this time of high national income as a means of checking inflation.

The real issue, cloaked entirely behind a relatively meaningless issue of how big an increase should be voted this year, is over how much of the increased taxes should be taken from low and middle income families and how much from families with high incomes and from the excess profits of corporations.

President Truman's request for an additional $10 billion in taxes to balance the budget was deemed too high by the House, which approved a bill calling for an increase of $7.2 billion.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which drafted the measure, had the litle fellow's interests in mind, however, and provided for a steady increase in the tax rates for personal income, while also increasing the excess profits rate in corporation income.

When the measure reached the conservative Senate Finance Committee, composed almost entirely of millionaire representatives of big business, it underwent a complete revision.

Using a meat-axe technique, the committee lopped off most of the increased taxes on higher individual and corporation incomes which the House had approved.

Low Incomes Hit

At the same time it left the increased taxes on the lower and middle income families at the same higher level voted by the House. The total increase in taxes approved by the Senate totalled only $5.4 billion.

Capitalizing on the general public dislike of higher taxes, the Senate could thus boast that it had "lowered" taxes $1.8 billion.

In actual fact, the Senate's bill will make the great masses of citizens pay a much higher share of the total tax income than they would have under the "higher" taxes approved in the House measure.

Moreover, since the $5.4 billion increase approved by the Senate won't meet current government defense expenditures, the $1.8 billion it "saved" taxpayers actually is merely being deferred for future payment.

And instead of being paid by high income and corporation taxes this year, that "saving" to taxpayers eventually will almost certainly be paid largely by low and middle income wage earners.

A conference committee last week set to work to iron out the differences between the House and Senate measures. It was a foregone conclusion that the conferees would increase the total of increased taxes voted by the Senate.

The real question was whether or not the additional increase would come at the expense of the small taxpayer.

On the very first issue, it became evident that such would be the case. Misled by the usual tax lawyers' doubletalk, however, the public generally was not made aware of this fact.

Newspapers generally reported that the conferees had agreed "to accept the higher corporate income taxes voted by the House." This made it appear as though the corporations weren't going to get away easier, after all.

A committee spokesman was quoted as saying that the new rates will bring in an additional $2195 million in corporate taxes as compared with $2060 million that would have been obtained in the Senate bill. That looks as though the corporations would have to pay $135 million more.

In actual fact, however, the conferees' actions in regard to corporate taxes—the largest single source of possible increased revenue—will actually cost taxpayers about $400 million.

Moreover, that amount is an outright gift to corporations, since it represents money already set aside by the corporations in expectation of higher rates.

The Gimmick

The gimmick that makes possible this additional big business "steal" under the guise of paying "higher" taxes is the retroactive date which the conferees adopted.

Utterly ignoring custom and precedent, the conference committee made the corporate income taxes retroactive to last Apr. 1, the date voted by the Senate, instead of last Jan. 1, as the House wanted.

The change of one word—"January" to "April"—in the new law will forgive corporations from paying the higher rates on income during the first quarter of the year. That will mean a tax loss, according to Treasury experts, of more than $500 million. The $135 million "tax increase" is thus offset almost four times by this tax-gift, and the net loss is about $400 million.

Profits in the first quarter of 1951—the period exempted—were running at the annual rate of more than $51 billion. This is higher than in any other quarter in the nation's history.

McCarthy On Shoals

A cool, clean air blew over the cesspools of McCarthyism last week as evidence mounted that American sanity was about to demand sanitation measures.

There was no doubt about it, the bumptious Senator from Wisconsin and his rabble-rousing ilk were having a hard time.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) led the drive to restore standards of decency to the Senate by outlining "ten cases" involving McCarthy in actions which, he charged, were each alone sufficient cause for expulsion from the Senate.

The charges levelled against McCarthy were outright perjury, acceptance of $10,000 from a building corporation while presiding over a committee considering its interests, many instances of lying, and other serious offenses.

It was typical of McCarthy not to answer these charges. Apparently unable to stand up before the facts Benton had assembled, he refused to appear before the committee to answer them, although most of the responsible press of the nation had editorially urged him to do so.

When he later appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to charge Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup with following the Communist line, McCarthy wrangled with the committee for two days and then had all of his smears completely refuted by the documented evidence submitted by his intended victim.

"I have never seen a more arrogant or more rude witness," Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) found it necessary to tell McCarthy at the end of his testimony.

One of the chief points in McCarthy's attack upon Jessup had been his affiliation with the Institute of Pacific Relations. This lost most of its weight, even in the eyes of most Republicans who have been attacking the Institute, when the hearing brought out that Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) also had been connected with the IPR at one time.

It has always been clear that McCarthyism is vicious and mean. The hearings now make equally evident that the Wisconsin Republican has used "barefaced falsehoods, distortions and misrepresentations" in his smear campaigns. The Senate ought to throw him out.

Minority Veto Power

Chances are that you haven't heard anything about the civil rights program for months.

The reason is simple: there just hasn't been any action in Congress on bills to outlaw various practices of discrimination against minorities.

And the reason for the lack of action is simple, too: it lies in the veto control exerted by a minority of Senators, who have the power to talk any bill to death. The heart of that veto power is the two-thirds rule, under which only 34 Senators can effectively prevent real consideration of any bill they dislike.

Not for the first time, the CIO last week called for a revision of those rules, in order to free the Senate from the bondage of a minority and to restore the power of a majority to debate and vote on bills such as those involved in the civil rights program. Until the Senate can free itself of unlimited talkathons by the Southern Dixiecrats—or, for that matter, of any minority caucus—it will not function under true majority rule.

No system of logic can explain why the United States Senate cannot, by majority rule, democratically limit its own powers of debate.

The filibuster has been the last refuge of the forces of reaction and repression. The Senate should take steps to modernize those rules, which belong to the 18th, not the 20th, century.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Into A Corner!

The Health Of The People

By SEN. JAMES E. MURRAY OF MONTANA

(Excerpts of a speech delivered by Sen. Murray at Detroit after he had received the CIO Community Services Committee's Philip Murray Award for outstanding service to the welfare of the American people.)

PERHAPS the most fruitful example of liberal philosophy translated into action is our system of Social Security. Behind it lies just one single thought—a thought born out of the experience which faces every working family in the Nation when it confronts the four risks with which all such families once contended. These are:

Loss of employment through no fault of its own;

Injury on the job;

The economic penalties of old age and death itself;

And, fourth, the economic penalties of sickness and ill health.

Over great opposition, we succeeded in erecting bulwarks against the first three of these risks. We have provided the average working family with its first real protection against unnecessary poverty, suffering and human need.

But in the continuing fight to strengthen our system of Social Security, we cannot afford too long delays.

IN THIS current fight to close that gap, our common goal is a comprehensive National Health Program.

In our fight for a sound National Health Program, what has been achieved so far?

FIRST, this nation has moved forward through the construction of hospitals and health centers in local communities throughout the land.

SECONDLY, we no longer use Federal research funds solely to find the causes and cures for the diseases of cattle and pigs and chickens. At long last we have forced the admission that children and their mothers are important too. Now we have Federal aid to medical research so that our scientists can have the funds necessary for a broad attack against disabling and killing diseases.

And a **THIRD** great gain was scored only last year through the Social Security amendments. Funds have been authorized to reduce maternal and infant deaths.

These gains are behind us. Immediately ahead lie other fights, equally important to the health and well-being of our families. The nation's medical, dental, and nursing schools stand in desperate need of Federal aid if they are to maintain high standards—still more if they are to expand to meet our needs for more and more men of medicine.

THE BILL which could meet this need—Senate Bill 337, which you of the CIO have wholeheartedly endorsed—may come up in the Senate in a matter of days.

On the one side, fighting with the thirteen Democratic and Republican Senators of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, are the majority of the deans of the medical schools, organized labor, and a host of organizations representing millions of American veterans, farmers, church-goers, professional men and women, and consumers.

Against us there is but one organization. But the three millions of dollars which this organization has to spend each year on its lobbying activities make it a veritable Goliath blocking the paths of progress in the field of health. And this Goliath fights not only against S. 337 and other such measures; it even dares oppose the suggestion that we use the surplus money in our Social Security Fund to pay for the hospitalization needed by those elder citizens—65 and over—who have paid social security insurance.

FORTUNATELY, against every Goliath there is always a David to fight for truth and right and human good.

I refer to the Committee for the Nation's Health—a courageous band of distinguished physicians and outstanding citizens who have fought tirelessly and brilliantly in behalf of measures to improve the health of every family in the land. You of the CIO know the Committee for the Nation's Health as a staunch ally. Indeed your President, Philip Murray, serves as its honorary vice-chairman along with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other distinguished public-spirited citizens.

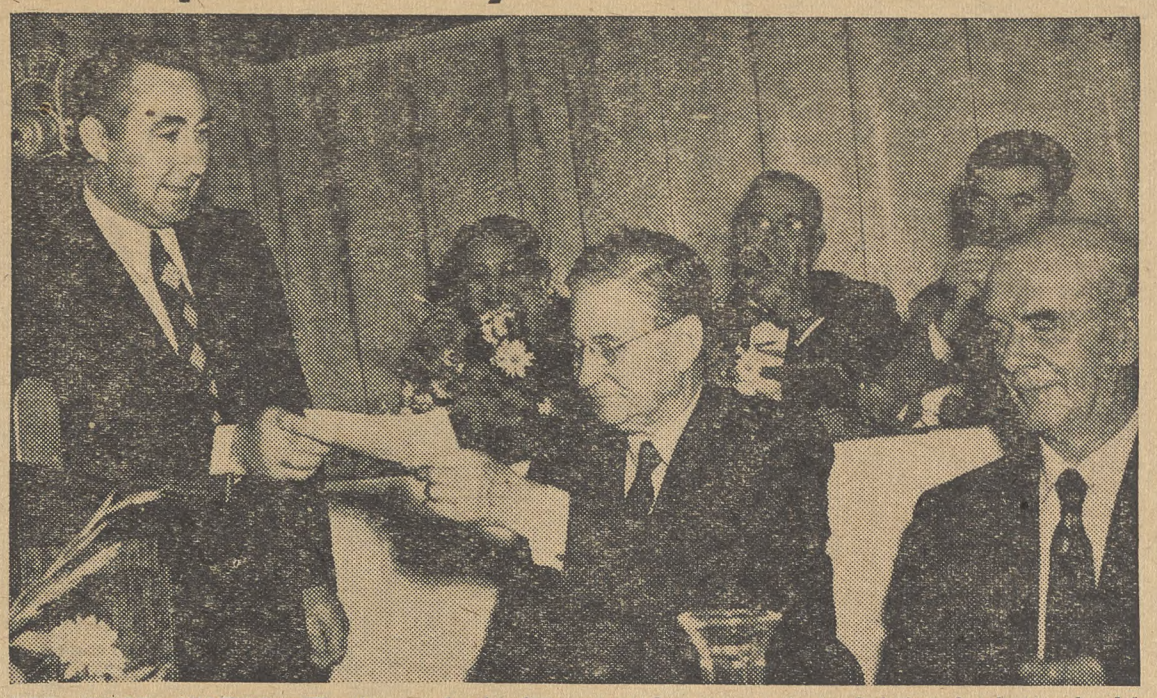
CIO-CSC Philip Murray Award Given Sen. Murray

OCT. 2 WAS a big night for the Murrays. On that evening, Sen. James E. Murray, Montana Democrat, received the CIO's "Philip Murray Award" for outstanding service to humanity.

The occasion was the tenth anniversary banquet of the CIO Community Services Committee—and the committee also came in for generous praise for its record of welfare service during the past decade.

At a banquet in Detroit more than 1000 CIO officials and members saw the popular Montana Senator, who has been in the forefront of every liberal fight in Washington for many years, receive both a plaque and a check for $10,000 from the CSC.

Sen. Murray, noting that congressional liberals "usually get 'whacked' instead of 'plaqued,'" voiced high praise for CIO's many services to the nation.



FOR GOOD WORKS: That's a check for $10,000 that UAW-CIO Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey is handing to Sen. James E. Murray of Montana. Check was part of "Philip Murray Award" presented to the Senator, who has devoted many years to fighting for better health and social security laws. He turned it over to physicians committee fighting for national health insurance. Occasion marked 10th anniversary of CIO Community Services Committee.

Donates Award

Sen. Murray turned the $10,000 check over to the Committee for the Nation's Health. He described that committee as a "courageous band of distinguished physicians and outstanding citizens who have fought tirelessly and brilliantly in behalf of measures to improve the health of every family in the land."

Pointing out that CIO Pres. Philip Murray is an honorary vice-chairman of the committee, Sen. Murray added:

"Through brilliant planning; through ability to make each dollar do the work of ten; and through many sacrifices on the part of its small staff the committee has welded into a fighting organization the liberal, independent-minded physicians throughout the nation."

The Montana Senator, who began his public career as a crusading County Attorney in Montana, surveyed the state of many of the causes for which he has fought.

He voiced thanks that the country has gone a long way since a railroad president preached the doctrine "that the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."

Against this type of thinking, Sen. Murray said "we had to erect, or resurrect, a democratic creed—to breathe meaning into those words of the Constitution" that Congress shall provide for the general welfare.

He recalled that CIO Pres. Murray has been "in the forefront of every worthwhile fight since then" to advance the well-being of the American people.

Truman Wires

The Senator said that it would be "unseemly" for him to accept the CIO's honor award "if I did not feel that through me you are in reality paying recognition to all those other liberals in the Congress."

The Detroit banquet heard words of praise both for Sen. Murray and for the CIO-CSC from a number of union officials and in the form of a telegram from President Truman.

The President hailed Sen. Murray as a "staunch liberal" and said "the richly deserved award . . ." symbolizes his concern for the health and welfare of all Americans."

CSC Praised

Pres. Murray described the CIO-CSC as "a pillar of the CIO" and said its work is "noble" and "holy."

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that the Community Services Committee has functioned well during these past 10 years."

In just the same way, he added, "Sen. Murray has devoted himself to humanitarian work in a different field."

"But both Sen. Murray and our organization have been striving for the same goals of humanitarianism," he added.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers commented that the only prominent Murray not present was Arthur Murray.

The CIO-CSC, Reuther added in a more serious vein, "has always symbolized the human feeling of Philip Murray that we cannot solve our social and economic problems in a vacuum."

"For millions of families, there is an economic barrier that prevents adequate medical care," he said.

Paying tribute to the Community Services Committee's work, Reuther said:

"The agencies that wage war on battlefronts can get a $100 million from Congress.

Have To Beg

"The agencies that wage war on illness or poverty have to stand on the street corners and beg for nickels. It is time that the importance of both battlefronts is fully recognized."

Other speakers included Irving Abramson and Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC chairman and director; Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO; and Pres. Mike Novak of the Detroit CIO, and Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW-CIO.

CSC Lauded

The following editorial, praising the activities of the CIO Community Services Committee, appeared in the Washington, D. C., Post:

THE CIO Community Services Committee, which is celebrating its 10th anniversary this month, was set up originally to raise funds for war-stricken countries overseas and developed into a coordinating body for CIO contributions to community health, welfare and recreation activities.

Its record over the past decade has been a genuinely magnificent one—a testimonial to labor's responsible participation in public affairs. We take pleasure in congratulating the CIO on this record—the more so since we have had occasion now and then to deplore what seemed to us irresponsible labor demands put forward without adequate regard for the general welfare.

Through the Community Services Committee, CIO members contributed more than 300 million dollars from 1942 to 1950 to local philanthropic agencies such as the Red Cross and the Community Chest. They gave over 15 million dollars for special labor projects in 16 countries overseas during the same period; and between 1945 and 1950, they purchased food and clothing packages amounting to approximately two million dollars from CARE for distribution abroad.

AFL members undoubtedly participated in these philanthropies with equal generosity, although without any central coordinating agency analogous to the CIO's Community Services Committee.

The CIO body has served not only to elicit a generous labor response to community needs but also to give labor a powerful voice in community affairs. Most important of all, it has given great numbers of individual workers an invaluable sense of sharing and of "belonging" in their own home towns.

SERVICE TO COMMUNITY: Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, describes the committee's work on behalf of CIO during the past 10 years. More than 1000 Detroit residents and CIO leaders attended the anniversary banquet. President Truman wired greetings.

The McCarthy Story: Benton's 10 Case Histories

HIGHLIGHTS from the 59-page statement of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) before the Senate Rules subcommittee on Sept. 28, in which he cited 10 specific cases to substantiate his charges that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) is unfit to hold membership in the Senate:

"The issue here this morning is thus not merely the moral conduct of a single Senator. It is the mighty symbolism of the Senate itself. If your committee, with its high responsibilities, tolerates corruptibility and mendacity in a United States Senator, shame is brought to a whole people. Such toleration undermines on a world scale the capacity for leadership of that people in a world desperately requiring their leadership."

* * *

"As the members of the Committee must know, many unusual claims and charges have been published which support the thesis that Senator McCarthy's is a pattern of conduct sustained over a period of many years, and repeated again and again, rather than merely a series of events between '47 to '51."

* * *

"Freedom to lie is not a freedom which membership in the U. S. Senate confers upon any man; nor does membership confer the freedom to commit unethical acts of any kind."

* * *

"My evidence . . . will . . . help your committee find the the answers to pertinent questions as to whether Senator McCarthy has borne false witness and as to whether he has deliberately and repeatedly corrupted and subverted facts . . . whether he has practiced calculated deceit and falsehood on both the U. S. Senate and the American people."

* * *

"I shall submit a group of case studies, 10 in all, to help illustrate the general charges I have just made . . . I shall start with the charge of perjury."

* * *

"Case No. 1 establishes that Sen. McCarthy apparently lied under oath to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last year . . . This case further indicates deliberate deception of the Senate by Sen. McCarthy in altering the text of that sensational speech when he read it into the Congressional Record."

* * *

"Congress has frequently brought contempt and libel proceedings against witnesses who have appeared before its committee. I have submitted to you this morning much direct evidence and much supporting evidence that a member of the U. S. Senate rests under the cloud of suspicion of perjury . . . Certainly the Congress should not be able to bring witnesses for trial for perjury—witnesses who are not members of the Senate—if it is to refuse to bring one of its own members to book who stands under an indictment of having committed perjury himself."

* * *

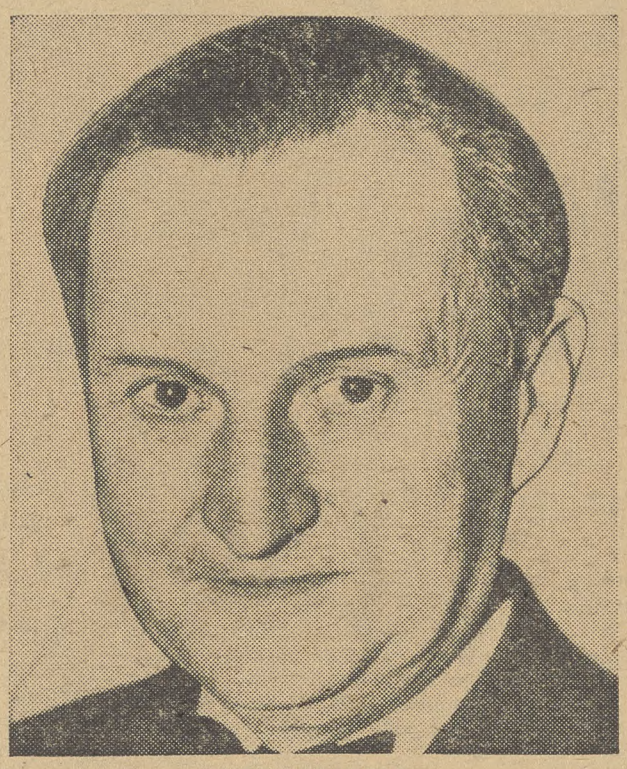
"Senator McCarthy shows himself a calculating dispenser of false and perverted information."

"Case No. 2 illuminates the lack of character, ethical standards, and integrity of Sen. McCarthy by detailing his acceptance of $10,000 from the Lustron Corp., a corporation which had a vital interest in the ouctome of the deliberations of a Senate housing committee presided over by Sen. McCarthy . . ."

"Sen. McCarthy took money from a party at interest."

* * *

"The fact that he would take $10,000 from a corporation which was vitally concerned in a field in which he carried vital responsibility as a legislator . . . makes refrigerators and cameras look like very small potatoes for small fry."



SEN. BENTON
Asks McCarthy's Ouster

* * *

"Case No. 3 highlights Sen. McCarthy's efforts to hoax the Senate with the incredible charge that Gen. George Catlett Marshall has been part of a 'conspiracy so immense and an infamy so black as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of man.' "

* * *

"I believe that this Committee should investigate whether in fact Sen. McCarthy believes his own incredible statements in this speech. If he doesn't—manifestly, here is more evidence of his deceit and fraud which warrants his expulsion from the Senate . . . If he does believe these extraordinary charges, the inquiry of this committee should take a very different turn from that which I have anticipated. We have had one instance in Senate history of an expulsion proceeding against a Senator thought to be of unsound mind."

* * *

"In part the word McCarthyism has grown to mean the charging of communism against named individuals under the cloak of congressional immunity—and in such a way that an innocent man is presumed guilty until he can prove himself innocent, and yet is left with no suitable way to prove his innocence and clear his reputation."

* * *

"Sen. McCarthy on March 30, 1950, told the Senate that responsibility for making public these names rested squarely upon Sen. Tydings. He made this charge even though he had given his statement (containing the names) to the press before the meeting began."

* * *

"All Senators naturally shrink at the thought of facing up to the fact that the Senate has an amoral man who uses the lie as an instrument of policy. Only when one case piles upon another case, when incident piles upon incident, and story upon story—do we learn to face up to the terrible reality, a reality which is a source of shame to all of us."

* * *

"They did not know and Sen. McCarthy did not tell them that his 'FBI chart' was a hoax. My authority for my statement that the 'FBI chart' is a hoax is Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI . . . This alleged 'FBI chart' is an affront to the Senate. Shall we, as Senators, continue to permit ourselves and millions of our constituents to be hoodwinked by a Senator who has never made good a single one of his accusations against the State Dept.?"

* * *

"His action in the Malmedy case and his Malmedy speech follow such a pattern of extraordinary distortion and falsehood as to confound the most reasonable observer."

* * *

"In these irresponsible attacks on the distinguished Sen. Baldwin and his colleagues on the subcommittee, Sen. McCarthy follows the technique which he has followed again and again: the deliberate policy of destroying a man's reputation, regardless of the evidence, if this serves to attain some objective Sen. McCarthy is pursuing."

* * *

"I do not suggest that these 10 case stories which I have submitted . . . by any means exhaust the flood of material that has poured in . . . Quite the contrary. These could be multiplied to an extent I've had no time to determine."

* * *

"I submit that there is one act of hypocrisy which most offends the deepest convictions of the Christian conscience and also the American spirit of justice and fair play. That act is to put the brand of guilt on an innocent man. I submit that there is no one who has erred more recklessly and maliciously in this respect than Sen. Joseph McCarthy."

Joshua?

McCarthy Blows His Horn Again, But No Reds Tumble Down

SEN. McCARTHY (R. Wis.), the contemporary would-be Joshua, was still blowing his horn last week. But even the imaginary walls of his allegedly Communist-populated Jericho refused to tumble. Despite McCarthy's conjuring, there just wasn't a real commie anywhere to be seen.

After listening to McCarthy's long serenade of hate against Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup, and hearing the latter's reply, nearly all fair-minded Americans were convinced that all that had come out of the former's horning in on the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was an utterly illogical squeak.

Talked Two Days

For two days, Wisconsin's mud-slinging member of the Senate had testified that Jessup, nominated as a U. S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, was an absolute follower of the Communist Party line.

When he finished, Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) exclaimed:

"I want to say for the record that in all my experience in the Senate, never have I seen a more arrogant or rude witness before any committee."

Then Jessup, on the following day, took the stand to refute McCarthy's charges one by one. He submitted documented proof to show the calculated distortion of his opponent's arguments and branded them "barefaced falsehoods, distortions and misrepresentations."

He suggested that the committee should "consider whether this disregard for truth, under oath, was or was not deliberate."

Even before Jessup had taken the stand, the best qualified group in the country to determine the truth of McCarthy's charges had given him a clean bill of health. The President's Loyalty Review Board, after an exhaustive consideration of all the evidence, announced that there could be "no reasonable doubt" of Jessup's loyalty.

McCarthy's Move

McCarthy then told the press that Hiram Bingham, the review board's chairman, had assured him that the board would never have cleared Jessup as "a security risk," but that it had no power to rule on anything other than Jessup's loyalty.

"I never told him any such thing," Bingham promptly retorted.

Bingham pointed out that he had had no communication with McCarthy since the Jessup case was taken up. He added that never at any time had he expressed any opinion about Jessup as a security risk.

The skullduggery of the Bingham incident fitted neatly into the pattern of similar cases involving McCarthy which Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) had outlined to the Senate Rules subcommittee to support his contention that McCarthy is not fit to be permitted to remain in the Senate. (See abstracts from Benton's testimony elsewhere on this page.)

Won't Face Facts

McCarthy has refused to accept the committee's invitation that he appear before it to answer Benton's charges.

If charges of as serious a nature had been made by a Senator against a private individual, the person accused would almost certainly be compelled to answer them or go to jail. It is unlikely, however, that McCarthy will be forced to go before the committee against his will.

On still another front, the taking of pre-trial depositions in Columnist Drew Pearson's $4.5 million suit against McCarthy and 10 other defendants continued. McCarthy, who had stamped out of the first session, was expected to add to the statement he had made the week before. No date has yet been set for the trial.

Meanwhile, Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) said Oct. 3 on America's Town Meeting of the Air that "McCarthyism is so bad that it must be ranked with communism as a threat to democracy."

In a debate with Rep. Kersten (R. Wis.), Bolling declared that the purpose of McCarthyism is not to fight communism but "to get publicity, power and prestige for Sen. McCarthy." He added: "The effect of McCarthyism has been to undermine the strength of democracy by creating disunity, based on distrust and fear. In this way, McCarthyism has actually aided communism." **M.P.**

Ohio Council Plans Compensation Clinics

The Ohio CIO Council is planning a "brass-tack, practical presentation" of workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation at two three-day schools in Columbus this month.

In addition to the two main themes, time will also be devoted to factory safety. Top technicians in the field from the U. S. Dept. of Labor, the Ohio Industrial Commission and the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, together with union experts will answer questions on specific problems.

The first school for delegates from the northern section of the State has been scheduled for Oct. 17-19. Delegates from the central and southern sections of Ohio will attend Oct. 24-26.

Utility Union Lashes Controls Act

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

"LIGHTS OUT" is the slogan of the CIO Utility Workers when its members are forced to strike by a public utility company.

In Cleveland, however, lights burned late at night at the union's 5th annual convention, as delegates laid plans to build their organization stronger.

The convention was also a victory celebration as UWUA recently won a 40-day strike at the Ohio Power Co. The settlement gave union members a substantial wage package and contractual gains.

UWUA Pres. Joseph Fisher pointed out despite this and other gains during the 18 months since the last convention, profits of public utliity companies were still far ahead of production workers' wage increases.

Split Unfair

Fisher cited figures showing that while wages of 13 million American workers were raised an average of 14c an hour in 1950, gross profits of employers as a whole went up an additional 25c per hour on each employe during the same period.

"In other words," Fisher declared, "out of an increased margin of about 40c available for distribution, workers got 14c and employers got 25c. Both workers and consumers paid for these vastly increased profit margins of the last year.

"There has been a hoarding of scarce materials and a sitdown strike on the part of many producers who demand swollen profits before they agree to meet the government's needs.

"Is it any wonder that labor raises loud objections to the inadequate provisions of the Defense Production Act?"

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, lashed at the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act, saying it makes control of prices "an impossibility."

Common Foes

McDonald, who is assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, listed as the "common foes" of organized labor the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce and the Farm Bureau Federation.

He charged those organizations "are insisting on" firm wage controls but at the same time fighting price controls. "Any group which advocates such a policy is an enemy of labor," he declared.

Two major dangers facing the nation were listed by McDonald as inflation and communist aggression.

He charged that Soviet Russia is determined to conquer the world by either force or internal disruption.

"Communists respect only force," he said. "Where weakness is evident in any nation—whether it be military or economic—the Russians consider it an invitation to move in.

"They hope to do the job in America by having inflation destroy our economy."

The Steelworkers' official voiced hope that the Defense Production Act will be amended next year. He said there is little hope that the present Congress will make the necessary changes.

Calling for all-out support of PAC, McDonald warned that PAC committees must be formed and trained this year in order to function next year—"the year of decision."

The convention showed its awareness of the danger of mounting inflation by condemning the Defense Production Act as inadequate and, calling for further legislation to control prices and for "effective" rent control. A resolution denounced Congressmen who "vote to scuttle economic controls and expose the nation to greater perils."

UWUA Secy.-Treas. William J. Pachler delivered a slashing attack on the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, terming their use against unions "one of the most vicious, rottenest measures favoring Big Business on the law books of the country today."

Many Injunctions

He cited the experience of UWUA regarding company-inspired injunctions during the recent Ohio Power Co. strike. During the past year, he pointed out, most companies the union has been forced to strike have obtained injunctions in a matter of hours after the strike began.

The 450 delegates representing 80,000 dues paying members heard Pachler report that the union conducted three successful strikes and engaged in 17 organizing campaigns since April, 1950.

Nine campaigns were won, three are still in progress, four were lost and one, the East Ohio Gas Co. drive, was frustrated by a National Labor Relations Board decision.

More than 5000 new members were brought into the union since the last convention, including 3000 at the Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass. Most elections were won despite opposition by the company, or the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, or both, Pachler said.

Delegates voted to set the range of monthly dues between $1.50 to $2.50 and raised the per capita tax of local unions from 50c to 65c a month.

Dues Increased

The dues increase was approved with only four dissenting votes after Pres. Fisher and Pachler declared the additional revenue was necessary for an expansion of services, an organizational program and establishment of a welfare and pension program for union officers and staff members.

The convention reaffirmed its traditional policy of opposition to government ownership of public utilities except where investor-owned companies fail to provide for power distribution and sale.

Another resolution called for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and "enactment of a just and equitable labor relations act."

Pres. Fisher, Secy.-Treas. Pachler and Vice Presidents Harold J. Staub and William R. Munger were re-elected by acclamation to three-year terms.

TOP OFFICERS of the CIO Utility Workers stand with CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (second from right) on Freedom of Speech Steps in Cleveland's City Square. The steps were erected as a memorial to the city's liberal Mayor Tom L. Johnson and are symbolic of the right of freedom of speech for every citizen. UWUA Pres. Joseph A. Fisher is next to Haywood. Bottom row, Secy.-Treas. William J. Pachler (left) and Vice Pres. Harold J. Straub.

AFL Merger Plan Would End CIO's Industrial Unions

CIO VICE PRES. Allen S. Haywood, who is director of organization and councils, is fondly known as the "daddy" of the Utility Workers.

He responded to a standing ovation at the UWUA convention by recalling the trials and tribulations which faced the membership before the union came into the CIO.

Terming the UWUA top officers "great leaders who have worked untiringly for your interests," Haywood declared he was "proud of the record your union has made since it affiliated with the CIO in 1945."

Speaking on the possibility of eventual merger of the CIO and the AFL, Haywood said that such a move would succeed "if and when the AFL is ready to sit down with us and talk common sense" about the problems in the way of an amalgamation of the two organizations.

"We are willing to unite," he told the cheering delegates, "but only under conditions and an agreement that guarantees our rights and their rights."

He said present AFL terms for merger would mean absorption of the CIO and the carving up of its industrial unions for the benefit of the AFL craft groups.

"Under their terms, a union like yours for example, would be swallowed up by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and your members would be Class B members in that organization."

He pointed out that the CIO was born out of necessity in the 1930's because the AFL with its craft union philosophy refused to accept industrial unionism.

"The CIO is playing a proud role in the American labor movement," he declared. "In the 15 years of its existence it has performed a human revolt in America. It has brought humanization to industry through higher wages, better working conditions, pensions, health and welfare benefits, paid holidays and paid vacations."

What! No Atomizer?

In Detroit, CIO Auto Workers have no regrets that labor publicity has driven a special Cadillac, being prepared for Dictator Peron of Argentina, into obscure storage.

The super-luxurious job, for a fascist who has forced millions of workers into company unions, was being outfitted with air-conditioning, a built-in bar, rear-seat television, a small refrigerator and special telephones.

Health Program For Workers Expanded

The U. S. Public Health Service is developing a comprehensive program for additional protection of workers' health both on the job and at home, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced last week.

The service's Division of Industrial Hygiene has been renamed the Div. of Occupational Health, as a better indication of its job of promoting the health of the individual worker.

Hadacol Ads Again Called Fake By FTC

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission still thinks — just as it did a year ago—that the advertised virtues of Hadacol, the current patent medicine fad, are much greater than those of the preparation itself.

The FTC branded the claims as "false, misleading and deceptive," and ordered the officials of the LeBlanc Corp., Lafayette, La., to answer formal charges there on Nov. 26. The firm was founded by State Sen. Dudley J. LeBlanc of Louisiana, who built it into a multi-million-dollar operation before selling it a few months ago.

Despite the sale, the FTC said he continues to "formulate, direct and control" the company, and directed him to appear at the hearing.

Hadacol contains vitamins and minerals in a 12% solution of alcohol. The FTC said it may make up deficiencies in such vitamins and minerals, but "contrary to claims made" in advertising, is of "no value" in treating cancer, tuberculosis and everything else down to and including that tired feeling.

The FTC warned the firm about its advertising a year ago, and the company said it would quit making extravagant claims.

FPC Boosts Gas Rates By Default

NATURAL GAS consumers in four states will pay more as the result of the Federal Power Commission's failure to act on a case involving their interests.

The Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co. last week notified the FPC that it was putting a rate increase into effect for the natural gas it sells to 16 utilities in four states.

While the price boost applies to the wholesale rate, it inevitably will be passed on to consumers.

The company was able to put the new rate into effect without the commission's approval because of a legal gimmick which allows a higher rate to be applied if the FPC fails to complete action within five months on its suspension of an application for a new rate.

The FPC, which recently in effect voted continued price gouging of consumers by ruling that it had no jurisdiction over the Phillips Petroleum Co., this time let the higher rates go into effect by merely failing to take action.

Is it only coincidence that the Phillips Co., the biggest of the natural gas producers, furnishes gas to the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co.?

Named To Rent Board

Appointment of Secy.-Treas. James Coates, of CIO Auto Workers Local 669, as a tenant member of the Northeastern New Jersey Rent Advisory Board was announced last week.

Coates, who lives at Allendale, N. J., succeeds Manuel Kurzberg, former education director for the Passaic Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers, who resigned July 26.

New Style 'Bureaucrat'

Former CIO Aide Raps Congress On ECA Cut

IT apparently takes the CIO to supply the kind of federal government "bureaucrat" —even if he is a temporary one—who has nerve enough to take a crack at Congress in a public speech.

The criticism came from Robert Oliver, labor adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration and prior to that CIO regional director in Texas. It came during a speech before the National Fraternal Congress, a central body of fraternities, at its convention in Chicago.

"It is unfortunate that Congress has so drastically cut the funds which ECA had asked for economic purposes," he declared.

"I, for one, believe it was very short-sighted of Congress to cut ECA funds, and to curtail ECA activities. It is indicative of . . . a sort of ostrich psychology of burying our heads in the sands of rearmament, and leaving our . . . well, leaving ourselves exposed to attack."

OLIVER maintained that rearmament and recovery of Europe are not ends in themselves, but "ways and means to securing for ourselves the sort of world we want."

"Seriously," he said, "what we must face up to is that we do not face a temporary crisis, we face a new era.

"All over the world people are looking to us for guidance and leadership. But they are not yearning for leadership to recovery of 19th Century capitalism.

"They are not looking to us for leadership down the dismal road of rearmament. They are looking to us for leadership up the highway of the 20th Century man.

"Our interest in Europe is not —and must not be allowed to appear to be—an interest in how many soldiers they can provide from among their sons, or how many battlefields they can provide in their countries.

"They must know, and we must help them know by our words and deeds, that diversion of energies and resources to rearmament is a temporary diversion and that we all have our eyes on a far more important end. That end is the welfare and happiness of all free men in a democratic world of expanding opportunity.

"MY PLEA is that we do not become so absorbed in ways and means of defense against outside aggression that we forget the true nature of the free world's strength, and thereby neglect to build the world we want."

One of the means the ECA is using "to build the world we want" is the Production Assistance Drive, Oliver said.

"The workers of the United State," he explained, "have confidence in our system of production because it is based upon the concept of the ever-expanding economy.

"The care of this concept is the progressive increase of productivity and the deepening of consumer markets. It is exactly here that the greatest promise lies in appealing to the workers of Western Europe . . .

"The ECA production assistance drive is intended to demonstrate not only that it is possible to increase productivity sharply, but also to market the increased production and to share the substantial benefits of the improvement equitably between the ownership as greater profits, the workers as higher wages, and the consumer as lower prices."

Mosher Says

Canadian Labor Congress 'Will Continue To Progress'

DIFFERENCES of opinion in the Canadian Congress of Labor which led to the resignation of Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy at the recent Vancouver convention have been "greatly exaggerated," CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher said in a statement last week.

Mosher said the distortions apparently were an effort "to weaken the Congress." Conroy resigned two hours after he was re-elected, with only a scattering of left-wing votes against him, on the claim that other election results showed the CCL no longer had "confidence" in him.

The resignation was rejected unanimously by the convention, but Conroy refused to withdraw it.

"I should like to state in the most positive manner," Mosher said in his statement, "that the structure of the Congress has not been weakened in any way by these differences of opinion, and that fact itself indicates the democratic nature of our organization.

"The Canadian Congress of Labor, representing 350,000 workers, has become firmly established as a strong and responsible Canadian organization.

"The feeling of regret of the membership at the resignation of Secy.-Treas. Conroy was made abundantly clear by delegates to the Vancouver convention.

"We are still hopeful that Mr. Conroy will reconsider his resignation, but in any event there is not the slightest doubt that the Congress will continue to make progress and to function in the service of Canadian labor."

Brewery Workers Win Akron Strike

Local 268 of the CIO Brewery Workers, at Akron, O., settled its three-weeks strike against the Quaker Oats Co. of that city last week when the company agreed to pay a general wage increase of 10½c an hour.

Negotiations began in July, when the union notified the company it wished to discuss a wage increase under a reopening clause in the contract. On Sept. 11, union members rejected a company wage offer 523 to 1. Two days later they walked out.

Defense Task Spurs Use Of Handicapped

NATIONAL EMPLOY the Physically Handicapped Week is being observed this week—its goal the integration into the nation's economy of the millions of handicapped workers whose skills and services are too often rejected by employers.

The observance has the strong support of the CIO. The week was proclaimed by President Truman under an act of Congress asking the President to urge support of programs "calling for full opportunity for physically handicapped men and women in employment."

The week has a special significance this year, as the bottom of the manpower barrel is being scraped by the demands of defense and civilian production. Millions of handicapped workers were given employment during the World War II manpower shortage and proved themselves competent, steady and less prone to accidents than their more fortunate fellows.

ONE OF the objectives of the observance is to inform the public that vocational rehabilitation and training are available to the handicapped under the auspices of state employment services.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Census Bureau reported after a recent joint survey that at least two million workers could be added to the country's labor force if they receive the necessary rehabilitation and training.

In the six years since the first observance of the week, 1.3 million workers with physical impairments have been trained and placed in jobs where they have proved their ability.

Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, asked for full public support of the week "knowing that its beneficient operations will bring smiles of gladness to replace tears of sadness, productivity instead of idleness and wealth instead of poverty."

More Juvenile Cases

About 12 in every 1000 children in the nation between the ages of 7 and 17 came to the attention of juvenile courts because of delinquency in 1949, according to a study just released by the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency. The year saw a 4% increase in juvenile delinquency cases over 1948.

"When my wife heard that I supported just management-labor relations, she wanted all her kin put on my payroll!"

'Canada Alone' Plan Aids Seaway Backers

SUPPORTERS of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project have launched what may prove to be a last-ditch stand in Congress against the lobby which has successfully blocked approval of the essential defense undertaking for more than a decade.

Hanging over the legislators' heads is the formal proposal of Canada to undertake the project alone, if Congressional approval is not speedily forthcoming.

Since shipping on the St. Lawrence is predominantly in the hands of U. S. interests, unilateral Canadian development would mean that consumers in this country, in the end, would pay the major share of the cost in tolls without acquiring the advantages of joint ownership and control.

A new resolution to authorize joint U. S.-Canadian construction was introduced in the House Oct. 1 by Rep. Blatnik (D. Minn.), who said that his measure was "a new and materially different approach" designed to meet objections raised by opponents. His legislation would require the Canadian Parliment to agree before construction starts on the principle of charging tolls on the seaway to make it self-supporting and self-liquidating.

Blatnik pleaded for Congressional support of the revised plan on the grounds that supporters of the seaway now "have gone more than half way to meet" their opponents' objections. He conceded, however, that "some elements in the country" would not "be appeased" by the compromise, but would continue to try to block action.

He was referring to the lobbyists for railroad, coal, port and utility interests, who have beaten back all efforts to enact legislation putting into effect a 1941 treaty between the U. S. and Canada promising joint construction of the seaway.

The House Public Works Committee by narrow margins has killed all of the bills submitted earlier this year.

In the Senate, where the Foreign Relations Committee has bottled up pending seaway legislation, Sens. Moody (D. Mich.) and Aiken (R. Vt.) last week again were pressing for consideration of the project.

Moody reminded the committee that it had promised last August to take action at the "earliest opportunity," after he and Aiken had cancelled their effort to enact the seaway legislation as a rider to the foreign aid bill.

THE CHANCES of Congress taking up seaway legislation have increased greatly since Sept. 28 when Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent formally presented to President Truman his government's plan to undertake the project alone unless there is early authorization for joint development.

Confronted with the reality that Congress for 10 years has refused tc pass legislation permitting the U. S. to live up to its treaty obligations, the President said that, although he prefers joint action, he would support the Canadian plan as "second best." Seaway legislation will be introduced at the fall session of the Canadian Parliament.

The importance of the seaway to national defense has been stressed by all top military leaders. In addition, the recent opening of vast iron ore deposits in Labrador and northern Quebec make the St. Lawrence a vital supply route for steel mills in U. S. cities.

Survey Shows:

Health Insurance Would Cut Medical Cost Three-Quarters

By WILLIAM MILLIS

YOUR MEDICAL care costs twice as much now under America's highly touted system as it would under prepaid national health insurance.

And you would pay only half of the reduced cost, because your employer would pay the other half.

That indication of the high cost of inadequate medicine came last week in an economic report, "The Cost of Medical Care," prepared by the Heller Committee and published by the Univ. of California.

THE COMMITTEE—whose past investigations of living costs have proved valuable to union contract negotiators—checked on the annual medical costs of 455 "middle income" families in the San Francisco Bay area.

The families' average incomes were $4100 a year—that's $1000 above average wages for factory workers—yet the cost of medical care, said the committee, is a "staggering and often disastrous financial burden."

Average medical costs, the report found, were 6% of annual income and another 1.5% for dental care.

In contrast, the Heller report by Emily H. Huntington estimates that comprehensive, family coverage health insurance would cost 3 to 4% of annual income. National health insurance—which CIO advocates—would be financed by a 1.5% wage deduction on employes and a matching 1.5% employer contribution.

THE CASE for national health insurance and other measures to improve the nation's health, as supported by CIO but stymied in the Dixiegop-controlled Congress, received full substantiation in the Heller Committee report.

So-called voluntary health programs, which were bitterly opposed by the "doctors' lobby" until only a few years ago, were rejected as "inadequate type of limited coverage" which "did not provide adequate security against the costs of medical care."

"The only way that real protection can be accomplished," the Heller report said, "is through a system of compulsory health insurance at least for the low and moderate-income groups in our population."

KEEP IT COMING: Pres. Russel Yarman of Local 711, CIO Electrical Workers, stands in the midst of a display of food and checks contributed to locked out members of IUE Local 740, Bowling Green, Ky. The lockout began Aug. 15 after Westinghouse management broke the terms of its national agreement with IUE by refusing contract benefits to Local 74.

Four IUE Locals Win $320,000 In UE Assets

FOUR LOCALS of the CIO Electrical Workers have won legal battles for possession of more than $320,000 in assets they had accumulated before bolting the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

In each case—two in Minnesota and two in New Jersey—the verdict was based on the same factor:

That continued membership of the UE in the CIO was a condition of affiliation of the locals, and that when the CIO expelled the UE because of its domination by the reds, the locals were free to do as they pleased.

Involved were Local 1140, an amalgamated group representing 2000 Minneapolis, Minn., IUE members; Local 1145, representing 7000 employes of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co.; Local 447, with 3500 members at the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., and Local 410, with 4500 members at the Westinghouse Electric Co., in Bloomfield, N. J.

THE DECISION in Minnesota case—involving more than $200,000 in assets—came in a case involving Local 1140. It was handed down by Judge Rol E. Barron in the 4th Judicial District, who heard the case without a jury. By agreement of all parties, the trial was consolidated with that of the case involving Local 1145.

The situation in the New Jersey cases, involving more than $120,000 in assets, was similar. The decision, by the State Superior Court, came in the case of Local 447, with the Local 410 litigation a companion case.

The trials were on the merits in all cases.

Judge Barron summarized his conclusions after an analysis of the evidence showed conclusively that prior to the expulsion, the emphasis had been on membership in the CIO rather than in the UE, as CIO attorneys had claimed.

". . . the Defendent UE undisputedly was expelled from the CIO on Nov. 2, 1949," he wrote, "and lost its CIO affiliation on that day, thereby failing to perform and breaching the implied agreement and implied condition that it would remain affiliated with the CIO.

"This breach effectively rendered unenforceable any contract rights of the Defendant UE against the Plaintiff (Local 1140).

"THE PLAINTIFF thus being free of any enforceable provisions preventing its disaffiliation, intact with its property, became free by a majority vote or greater to sever its relationship with the UE and, taking its property with it, to remain independent or seek a new affiliation . . .

"Accordingly, judgement and decree for the Plaintiff is granted . . ."

The IUE had won one earlier case on the same basis, and thus now has won all five court actions involving UE locals' assets. The UE and its locals have yet to win a case.

Executive Board Of ICFTU To Meet

The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will meet Nov. 26-30 in Brussels, Belgium, to implement the decisions made at the world congress held in Milan, Italy, in July.

Among items on the tentative agenda are: Appointment of several assistant general secretaries, requests for affiliation from the Australian Council of Trade Unions, with 900,000 members, and the Australian Workers' Union, probable announcement of the establishment of the ICFTU Asian regional office in Colombo, Ceylon.

Bowling Green Story Shames Westinghouse

By W. P. WELSH

THE "BOWLING Green Story" — the lockout of members of CIO Electrical Workers Local 740 at the Westinghouse Electric Co. plant in Bowling Green, Ky.—is rapidly attracting national attention because it involves a huge corporation's refusal to live up to its signed agreement.

In the Kentucky city of 20,000 people — famous among other things for crack basketball teams —the IUE intervened after the AFL Electrical Workers had petitioned for an election at the newly established plant last May. The IUE won the National Labor Relations Board contest 142 to 2 for IBEW and 3 for no union.

On the basis of a signed master agreement with Westinghouse calling for the extension of benefits to all Westinghouse plants where IUE became the bargaining agent, the union asked the company to open negotiations.

However, the firm refused to extend the 9c an hour wage increase, union shop, seniority, holidays, vacations and other benefits, already won through the national agreement, to its Bowling Green employes.

Production workers in other Westinghouse plants earn from $1.25 to $1.41 an hour. In Bowling Green they get 75c. Maintenance men generally are paid up to $2 an hour except in Bowling Green, where the rate is 80 to 85c.

Employes finally began demonstrations, demanding their rights under the master contract. The company threatened to close the plant if the demonstrations continued and did so when the workers immediately called a mass meeting. The gate was padlocked on Aug. 15.

Missouri CIO Flays Former Gov. Donnelly

DELEGATES to the 13th annual convention of the Missouri CIO Council unanimously adopted a resolution branding former Gov. Phil M. Donnelly "extremely objectionable" to organized labor as a candidate for any office in the 1952 election.

The convention was held in Jefferson City.

Donnelly, a Democrat, was elected Governor in 1944, and could not run to succeed himself under Missouri law. He has not announced his candidacy for next year's balloting, but has issued a statement saying he would decide by shortly after Jan. 1.

The resolution condemned Donnelly as a phony "liberal and friend of labor until his election to the highest office in the State, after which he clearly demonstrated his utter disregard for the wage earners of Missouri."

"He has in general adopted a lofty, egotistical attitude," it said, "with utter disregard for the sick, poor and needy, which renders him most unacceptable to labor as a candidate for any public office."

The resolution specifically charged that Donnelly "used his office in the interests of Missouri's powerful utilities by demanding passage of and affixing his signature to a bill designed to reduce utility employes to virtual involuntary servitude."

The reference was to the King-Thompson Act, which restricts the right of workers in the utility field to strike. The constitutionality is now being tested in the courts.

The convention also condemned the former Governor for signing the Madison Act, an earlier law regulating unions which has since been repealed. The resolution came from the St. Louis Industrial Union Council.

ANOTHER resolution urged the CIO to take the lead in promoting development of the Missouri River basin through an authority similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and condemned the "Pick-Sloan pork-barrelling program of the Army Engineers as a worthless project."

The convention approved the cooperation of the CIO with other relief organizations during the summer floods after hearing CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary describe the CIO role during the crisis.

The delegates expressed "bitter opposition" to pending legislation which would permit St. Louis to reinstitute an earnings tax. They described the levy as "unfair, unjust and unwarranted, and not based on ability to pay."

Other resolutions demanded:

An increase in state relief grants.

A raise to $30 a week in unemployment compensation benefits.

Greater use of voting machines.

Recognition of the farmer and the worker as well as business by political parties in their choice of candidates.

Prompt investigation of housing shortages in defense areas with a view to the imposition of rent controls.

STILL OTHERS endorsed CIO workers education and a proposal for week-end educational conferences in conveniently-located cities in the State.

Convention speakers included CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Tilford Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Harold E. Edwards, of Kansas City, was re-elected president and James A. Davis, of St. Louis, secretary-treasurer without opposition.

CIO Boycotts Demos' Dinner

The Missouri and the St. Louis CIO Councils have backed up their opposition to the likely candidacy of Ex-Gov. Donnelly for the State's highest executive post by refusing to take part in the Democrats' annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner Oct. 6.

Executive Secy. Oscar A. Ehrhardt of the St. Louis CIO Council said that CIO organizations and leaders have refused to buy $25-a-plate tickets for the dinner or to make $100 contributions as sponsors.

While Donnelly has not formally announced his candidacy for governor, he said that numerous requests that he enter the race "cannot in fairness to my friends be ignored."

Franco Marks 15th Year, 'Forgives' Strike Penalties

DICTATOR Franco of Spain celebrated the 15th anniversary of seizure of power last week by canceling all punishments imposed on workers who led the cost-of-living strikes that paralyzed a large part of Spanish industry last spring.

The workers had been deprived of their seniority rights and other benefits because of their role in the walkouts, according to a Reuters dispatch from Madrid.

Repercussions from the strikes are still being heard in Spain, according to word received by the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions at its headquarters in Utrecht, Holland.

The IFCTU reported that several Spanish priests issued a sharp statement printed in Apostolado and published in Barcelona, center of the walkouts, which in effect supported the strikers.

"If our workers get no food," they said, "it is absolutely useless for us to preach on the true principles of family life.

"Moreover, it is useless in that case to make sermons on morality and the duty to rear children in a Christian way. This is what we wanted to point out clearly to all Barcelona authorities as well as the Ministers of Labor and Justice . . .

"It has to be recognized that nobody among those living in the higher circles cares about the misery of the working class. The only means to abolish misery would be the introduction by law of a new system of distribution."

Virginia CIO Action

GOP Urged To Back Byrd For President

IT IS DOUBTFUL if the GOP will appreciate it, but delegates to the Virginia CIO's lively convention suggested that the Republican Party nominate Sen. Harry Byrd (D. Va.) for President or Vice President.

A resolution passed unanimously by some 175 delegates representing 35,500 CIO members in Virginia urged the GOP to put Byrd on their ticket "as a reward for his years of loyal service to the Republican Party."

Adopted at the end of a session on political action plans for 1952, the resolution pointed out that in the past two sessions of Congress, Byrd had voted with the Republicans on domestic issues more often than Sen. Taft (R. O.), "Mr. Republican himself."

The convention was held at Roanoke.

The convention re-elected Council Pres. Charles Webber and Secy.-Treas. James H. Boyette, chose 19 vice-presidents, heard speeches by presidents of three CIO international unions, and drew up a program to strengthen political, legislative and organizing activities.

Webber and Boyette were re-elected without opposition. Earlier the council's executive board, taking note of a smear attack made on Pres. Webber by James P. Hart, Roanoke attorney, asking for Webber's ouster, unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in their president.

Three international union presidents, all of them CIO vice-presidents, were among the leading speakers at the Roanoke convention. Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers warned the delegates that political action was needed to keep labor from losing "by law what we have won at the bargaining table and on the picket line."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, who is a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, told the convention that the law under which WSB functioned was unfair. "If a union loses a strike, that is the end," he said. "If a strike is successful the employer has an appeal to the board."

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, in an attack on the AFL for splitting up the United Labor Policy Committee, said the ULPC had "provided more labor unity than any single action in the past 50 years." He urged the preservation of "labor unity in the lower echelons where it is already built up."

EARNEST PUGH, CIO regional director for Virginia, said that in the last year the CIO had won 27 elections involving nearly 7000 workers, and that now CIO unions have bargaining rights for more than 50,000 workers in the state.

The council's memorial award of $100 for 1951 went to Eugene R. DeHart, of Radford, Va., member of the Steelworkers employed as a foundry machine operator, who was cited for his "unflagging zeal and devotion to the CIO movement in Virginia."

The convention urged President Truman to set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee by executive order and called on the Virginia General Assembly to outlaw the poll tax and to bar segregation on public carriers and in public buildings.

Other resolutions called for a federal anti-lynching law and urged an aggressive PAC drive in every community.

Colorado CIO Warned

PAC Work Is Needed To Defeat Taft In '52

By MARVIN ZELDIN

SEN. TAFT (R., O.) is "the darling and stooge of the big money interests and is a small-minded person," charged Darrell Smith, assistant to PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, at the 13th annual convention of the Colorado CIO Council.

Smith predicted that Taft would be the Republican candidate for president next year and warned the delegates that Taft would win if labor doesn't wage a strong political campaign and get out the vote. The convention was held at Colorado Springs.

Another speaker, State Sen. LaRoy Purdy, a Democrat and a CIO Communications Workers' district director, attacked both Congress and the Colorado Legislature, which he dubbed "Colorado's cattle congress."

Purdy said that "an unholy coalition of Republicans and Democrats" in Congress sold the American people down the river by "emasculating the defense production act."

With these two speakers setting the keynote of the convention as "political action," the delegates evolved a strong PAC program which will include giving the facts to the people, precinct organization and getting out the vote.

Resolutions passed by the convention—the largest Colorado CIO gathering ever — urged farmer-labor cooperation, an affirmative program to wipe out discrimination, and CIO representation on the policy making boards of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield health insurance plans.

WAYNE PRICE, of Local 2102 of the Steelworkers, was elected president of the council, and William Ted Butler was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer. Eleven vice presidents were elected, two more than in previous years.

The are Merle Dengler, Auto Workers; Eugene Rosati and Thomas Lamarito, both Paper Workers; L. E. Lathrop, Steelworkers; Nettie Sides, Clothing Workers; Roy Penn, Rubber Workers; Earl Law, Steelworkers; Robert Person, Brewery Workers; Evelyn Davidson, Oil Workers; William Shugart and T. Ralph Stuart both Communications Workers.

ORDERS to relieve unemployment among Lawrence, Mass., CIO Textile Workers were sought from Federal officials in Washington by a delegation representing the area's 26,000 wool and worsted workers, more than half of whom are jobless. Shown at one of the meetings are, left to right (seated) Ted Silvey, CIO assistant to National Production Authority; O. A. Knight, president of CIO Oil Workers and NPA assistant director; TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, and Rep. Lane (D.), whose district includes Lawrence; (standing) Pres. Leo A. Lutz of TWUA Greater Lawrence Joint Board and Local 227; David G. Hetherington, Local 227 executive board member; Frank R. Arcidiacono, board member of Local 227 and Massachusetts CIO Council; William DuChessi, of TWUA staff; John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative; Arthur W. Brown, TWUA Greater Lawrence area director; Gordon K. Whittaker, Joint Board business agent; Mrs. Oboline Biron, Local 227 board member; Mrs. Nita Snigorski, Local 227 recording secretary, and Sol Barkin, TWUA research director. Massachusetts members of Congress promised to help.

Papers Scream Manpower Shortage, But Lawrence, Mass., Has 17,000 Idle

FIVE working members of the CIO Textile Workers came to Washington recently to try and get some help for their less fortunate fellows — union members who lost their jobs when the bottom dropped out of the woolen and worsted market back in June.

The day they arrived, a textile worker who had been jobless for months jumped off a Lawrence bridge and killed himself because he couldn't feed his four young children.

Textile workers account for 26,000 of the 56,000 gainfully employed men and women in Lawrence.

Virtually all of them are TWUA members who work in woolen and worsted mills. But more than half of them are out of work—11,600 persons, practically all textile workers, are drawing unemployment compensation every week, and another 5000 have exhausted their benefits.

A LARGE proportion of those still "working" are actually employed a maximum of three days a week.

The objective of the Lawrence workers who came to Washington was to get the Dept. of Defense to expedite government contracts promised them in August. Authorities at that time agreed to instruct the various service branches to place orders for woolen and worsted cloth quickly, so as to take advantage of new lower prices and to cut down on unemployment.

But the business of getting the orders to the mills has taken longer than anticipated. The employment situation has grown worse, rather than better.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, in Washington as a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, made several appointments for the committee and accompained it on a number of them. Research Director Sol Barkin of TWUA went along to explain the over-all picture in the industry.

At the Quartermaster Corps, top officials agreed the paper work could be speeded up. But, they said, there is a question as to whether the government can place orders to relieve unemployment, or whether it must give contracts to the lowest bidder.

O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers, in his capacity as assistant director of the National Production Authority, and Ted Silvey, CIO staff member who is aiding him, undertook to make every effort to have defense contracts channeled into distressed areas.

ALMOST the entire Massachusetts congressional delegation accepted an invitation from Rep. Lane (D.), whose district includes Lawrence, to meet with the delegation. Two of the most important men in the House were present—Majority Leader McCormack (D.) and Minority Leader Martin (R.).

So were Sens. Lodge and Saltonstall, both Republicans. All of them promised to get behind the Lawrence people and push for contracts for that distressed area.

The people back home, the delegation told the Congressmen and Senators, were becoming bitter and despondent. They can't understand, they said, how so many people can be out of work with all the newspapers crying so loudly about a manpower shortage.

Soviet Satellite Workers Restive Under Speedup

WANT TO take a trip through the Iron Curtain and see how the workers are getting along in the Soviet satellite countries?

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions does it regularly—by proxy. It prints what it turns up in its publication, Spotlight, a compilation of uncensored news from the dictatorship nations.

Here are some highlights, from the latest issue, on what the workers and their phony unions are doing under the so-called "people's" rule.

Chechoslovakia: Gen. Secy. Kohout of the Czech Miners Union in a speech at Banska Stavnica on Miners' Day complained that wages are "rising more rapidly than productivity" of the miners. What he means is that the miners resist the speedup.

The labor shortage is so serious that 77,500 clerical workers are being transferred to factories and mines, and a camp has been prepared in Tessin to house 4000 Chinese due to arrive soon to work in the mines.

Hungary: The executive committee of the Railwaymen's Union adopted a grovelling resolution admitting the "truth" of charges that members are resisting "labor competition." That is another name for the speedup which not only leads to greater exploitation of the workers but to an increase in accidents.

"Old-fashioned thinking," the resolution said, "and the old professionals, many of whom are our enemies, have done everything to prevent the introduction of the excellent methods proved in practice in the Soviet Union."

Poland: Only 50.6% of the workers belong to the United Polish Workers Party, the name the Communists use, compared to a high of 62.2% in 1945.

Most of the skilled workers, confident in their ability as workers, have successfully resisted tremendous pressure to join the party.

East Germany: Horst Schafer, a young shoemaker at Rosslau, took the Communists at their word when they held a "free discussion meeting" under the auspices of the so-called National Front. He couldn't understand, he said, why in the East Zone one of the four occupying powers was always being praised and the other three were always being damned.

The audience kept the police at bay. The next day Schafer got sort of a safe-conduct from a high police official after unsuccessfully trying to see Pres. Wilhelm Pieck. A few days later he was ordered to report to the labor exchange at Rosslau. He went, and hasn't been seen since.

W. Virginia CIO Slaps Reds, McCarthy, Taft

COMMUNISM, McCarthyism and Taftism were scored in turn before more than 200 delegates to the West Virginia Industrial Union Council convention in Martinsburg on Sept. 27-29.

John B. Easton, president of the council since its inception in 1937, said he was proud that the people of his state resent both communism and McCarthyism.

"As for communism," he added, "it is a lost cause in West Virginia."

Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) told the delegates that the Taft-Hartley Act "is aimed at destroying all of the hard-won rights of organized labor" and urged its outright repeal. The convention unanimously adopted resolutions opposing Sen. Taft (R., O.) for President and calling for T-H repeal.

A resolution making it mandatory for all CIO locals in the state to affiliate with city and county councils in order to strengthen membership and carry out the CIO program was also adopted.

Other resolutions adopted included approval of a new method of fixing CIO jurisdiction, legislation for protecting natural resources and wildlife, and legislation to safeguard natural water supplies from greedy use by private interests.

THE CIO national leadership was praised as were both U. S. senators and all six congressmen from West Virginia. The convention also called for increased financial assistance for the State's needy and expressed opposition to any legislation limiting income tax to 25%.

Speakers besides Easton and Kilgore were Rep. Staggers (D. W.Va.) Assistant Secy. of Labor Robert Creasey, Charles Sattler, State Commissioner of Labor, Sol Stettin of the CIO Textile Workers, CIO Rep. Fred Pieper and Phillip Weightman of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Easton and Secy.-Treas. Albert D. Viller were reelected by acclamation. On the last day delegates adopted a constitutional amendment making the sessions biennial rather than annual.

Woods Rolls Back Rent In Four Areas

FOUR more "critical" defense areas have been placed under federal rent control, with rollbacks, by Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods.

Eight other such areas were recontrolled previously in a move Woods described as "primarily anti-inflationary, designed to protect not only the tenants, including servicemen and their families, but the great mass of decent, square-shooting landlords against the activities of rent gougers."

The new areas are Huntsville, Ala., where rents were rolled back to the Jan. 1 level; Tooele, Utah, and Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, were July 1 rent levels will prevail.

Six military installations are in these areas: Redstone Army Ordnance arsenal at Huntsville; Tooele Ordnance Depot and Deseret Chemical Depot in Utah; Eielson and Ladd Air Force Bases, near Fairbanks, and Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson, near Anchorage.

In Oakland, Cal.

Mayor Aids Lobby In Ending Rent Controls

THE WELL - HEELED real estate lobby closed the month of September with its fourth triumph in the Bay Area in California when Oakland city council voted to end rent controls by unanimous vote.

Aiding in the defeat of labor and the public was Mayor Clifford E. Rishell, who prevented a representative of the large Naval Center from testifying.

"The hearing is somthing the Navy would not want to be mixed up with," Rishell said in advising the Navy not to attend. He said there would be "Communists, unionists and Socialist speaking against decontrol."

So these facts were not brought out: The Naval Supply Center employs 3000 civilians who rent off-base housing units; the Naval Air Station employs 9000 who must rent in Oakland. The Parks Air Force Base has hired 33,000 and 2000 airmen require housing with rents of $30 to $50, and 1000 more at $50 to $75.

Nor were these findings of a survey presented: No vacancies exist among the 3536 public housing units and there's a waiting list of 1000 families; 27 real estate agents reported inquiries for 460 units a week; 12 others have 925 on their waiting lists.

Seeking to keep the public hearing arguments confined to four selected speakers, Rishell explained:

"I'm only trying to eliminate the 2 A.M. bedlam of the Berkely hearing." He referred to the spirited session there at which unionists, veterans and college students clamored for rent controls and lost to the Apartment Owners Association. Following Berkeley in the decontrol parade came Albany and Emeryville.

Speakers in favor of retaining controls included Sam Pratt, James McKenny, J. Doherty and Robert Ash, of the Oakland CIO Council.

Pointing out that the Bay Area is one of the biggest military centers in the country, McKenny said budget requests indicate it will get even larger and there will be an increasing need for low-cost housing. **(LPA)**

Rent Control Big S. F. Issue

MAINTENANCE of Federal rent controls has been made a No. 1 issue in San Francisco's city election—by the organized landlords themselves.

Not waiting for the Nov. 6 ballot results for Mayor and supervisors, the Bay City's apartment house industry last week openly announced a decontrol drive which will bring before the supervisors soon after the election, a petition to wipe out rent ceilings.

The landlords opened their drive with a dinner at the Palace Hotel featuring Rep. Carlton Moore of the Texas Legislature as "the man who masterminded most of the nation's decontrol campaigns."

Even before the landlords announced their drive, the San Francisco CIO Industrial Union Council, in interviewing municipal candidates for possible endorsements, closely questioned them on safeguarding rent ceilings. The city-wide Tenants Council, headed by M. C. Hermann, veterans' leader, was organizing to fight the decontrol action.

German Federation Warns Of Company Union Revival

COMPANY unionism is being revived in Germany, the executive board of the German Federation of Labor (DGB), warned in a statement issued at a recent meeting.

The movement is called the "Freie Demokratische Partei" (FDP), according to the DGB statement. It is camouflaged as a national - Christian movement and is receiving financial backing from some employers.

Leaders and sympathetic employers include many persons who helped Hitler in his bid for power, the DGB said.

The German labor movement is unified, and unlike those in most other European countries, has no connection with either political or church groups. The Christian labor movement, a factor before Hitler destroyed the power of trade unions, does not exist.

Jacob Kaiser, formerly a Christian trade unionist and now a federal minister, rejected an FDP request to organize a "Christian trade union movement." Trade union unity must be safeguarded, he said, in the interest of a sound social policy and in order to insure proper balance within the German national economy.

FDR Labor Center Mortgage Burned

A slight fire has lighted the way toward new achievements by Michigan's CIO leaders and members. The blaze, nine miles north of Port Huron, Mich., was a ceremonial one—the burning of the mortgage on the FDR-CIO Labor Center.

Bought in 1946 for $142,500, more than $75,000 has been spent on improving the center's 52 buildings, which include an auditorium and dining room, recreation hall, store, office and administration facilities, five lodges and 32 cabins, used for leadership training institutes and conferences and as a children's camp. Hundreds of members have attended courses and 150 youngsters a week have been guests each summer.

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER had the pleasure of addressing delegates at the convention of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council. This council was one of the first to remove and eliminate totalitarian control. The delegates received and heartily endorsed the CIO program. They intend to continue their cooperation and support of the national program. From Milwaukee, the writer proceeded on to Cleveland to attend and address the Utility Workers Union of America convention. This union is mighty close to me. I was chairman of the organizing committee from which grew the powerful Utility Workers of today. The delegates in attendance know the value of their union, they know that it has brought the entire membership important gains. The convention was a constructive one, and one that voiced its support of the CIO program. I enjoyed being with them, and talking with my old buddies, Joe Fisher, Bill Pachler, Patty McGrath and others.

Allan Haywood

While in Cleveland, I along with others visited and assembled on the "stone steps" built years ago by Mayor Tom Johnson for the expression of free speech without fear of arrest or interruption. The "stone steps" represent our American way of life.

The writer, along with Pres. Murray and other CIO vice presidents, attended a banquet in Detroit, given by the CIO Community Services Committee in honor of Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.), Sen. Murray has always fought to protect the rights of the American people, helping them achieve those things that make for human betterment. Long may he be with us.

I also visited the Auto Workers' new headquarters, Solidarity House, while in Detroit. This beautiful building points to the progress made by the Auto Workers from the early days when organizing among the workers first began.

Incidentally, for you rabid baseball fans: Did you know that the ushers handling the recent Giants-Dodgers games at the Polo Grounds and those handling the Yanks-Giants World Series are organized, and members of the CIO?

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Steelworkers won representation elections at the Aircraft Paper Sheet Co., with one plant in Burbank, Calif., and two in Los Angeles, by a vote of USA 56, IAM 20, no union 26. Intl. Rep. Ken Stonehouse was in charge of the campaign. In another representation election at the Quality Foundry, Los Angeles, the workers voted 8 to 1 for the Steelworkers. About 100 workers are involved.

THE CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers' Union won a victory at Southern Cast Stone Co., Knoxville, Tenn., in a representation election involving 70 production and maintenance employees. The workers favored USAPWA by a vote of 54 to 9 against, despite a vicious anti-union campaign by the company.

CIO Rep. David Sternback reports that the CGT-CIO, Puerto Rico, won two representation elections: Puerto Rico Shoulder Strap Corp., eligible 29, 21 CGT-CIO, 1 challenged; and Merino Mosaic Factory, 21 eligible, 16 CGT-CIO, 5 against.

Reg. Dir. August Scholle reports that LIU 1064 won a representation election among the cafeteria employees of Ternstedt Instrument Co., Livonia, Mich., by a vote of 8 to 1 challenged.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a union shop election at the Ohio Malleable Iron Co., Columbus, Ohio, the workers favored the USA-CIO by a vote of 178 for, 16 against. Intl. Staff Rep. Sam Stokes handled the election.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1951.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are. Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry C. Fleisher, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington, D. C., Philip Murray, President; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emile Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities are: **(If there are none, so state.)** None.

4. The two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 117,216.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Sept. 1951.

Frances J. Simonson
(My commission expires 2/14/56)

Reuther, Carey Flay Filibuster Rule As Violation Of U. S. Constitution

IT IS A violation of the Constitution for the Senate to permit filibusters, two CIO spokesmen declared last week in testimony given before a Senate committee.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers both assailed the present rule which requires a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate to curb unlimited debate.

Testimony of the two CIO officials was presented before the Senate subcommittee considering two resolutions to permit shutting off Senate debate by a majority vote, one submitted by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), and 10 other senators, the other by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.).

Reuther told the committee that the present rule governing cloture (closing debate) "reaches out to put its mark upon all the work of the Senate, of the Congress and the entire federal government."

"Majority rule was plainly intended by the men who wrote the Constitution," he maintained. Under it, he added, "a minority

OPPOSES FILIBUSTER: Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (left) tells the Senate Rules Committee that the present rule requiring the vote of at least 64 of the Senate's 96 members to stop filibusters is unconstitutional. Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who presided at the Oct. 3 hearing, is at the right. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey also testified.

point of established governments throughout the world at that time, that government cannot be entrusted into the hands of common people," Carey said.

Tracing the history of the development of the democratic ideal, Carey asserted that "the CIO stands wholly committed to the philosophy that an imperative need in this country is continuing expansion and extension of the democratic process. The CIO does not except the Senate from the application of this philosophy."

Sen. Humphrey, who also argued for cloture by a majority vote, said that minorities can be wrong "more often and more easily" than majorities.

"THAT IS why," he said, "the rule of the majority was adopted and that is why we prefer democracy to any other alternative form of government."

Sen. Lehman said that "no amount of double talk can disguise the fact that Rule 22 was the ill-conceived offspring of a mesalliance between the opponents of civil rights legislation and those who wanted to pay passing lip-service to it.

"So civil rights legislation is very much a part of this picture," he said. "I will state frankly that should Rule 22 be amended along the lines of my proposal, my first motion would be to take up civil rights legislation."

within the U.S. Senate has the power to suspend, weaken or destroy our foreign policy.

"If, under Rule 22 (the present rule), 33 Senators stand fast or absent themselves, they can have their way; they have the power to forestall any vote forever. This is a rule by veto, the irresponsible veto of a minority.

"WE WOULD be the last to urge that debate should not be free and open. This is the most essential element in the democratic process. But when debate has ceased to provide information or to contribute to the reasoned decision founded on the facts, when debate has become the means of obstruction, we must have the power to end debate and to take action.

"As pointed out in our brief, this is what is meant by Sen. H. C. Lodge back in 1893."

Carey's statement, presented by his assistant, Harry Read, pointed out "that a continuation of the present rules of procedure in the Senate on limitation of debate constitutes a real and present danger to all our governmental operations.

"There is certainly no constitutional warrant, that I have been able to find, for limitless debate in the U.S. Senate, and the commitment into the hands of 34 men of power to arrest the enforcement of the Constitution itself," Carey declared.

He said that those who oppose permitting the will of the majority to determine an issue "reflect the fear of democracy that earmarked the political reasoning of the 18th century."

"They seem to share the view-

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taft - Humphrey amendments to Taft-Hartley Act S. 1959	Validates pre-affidavit elections approved by NLRB and eliminates need for elections to authorize union shop.	Passed Senate. Reported out favorably by House Labor Committee. Vote due soon.	Wire Members of House in support of bill IMMEDIATELY.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. did hatchet job and cut to $5.5 billion. Bill now in conference.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works Com. concluded hearings Apr. 30.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Senate Labor Com. now considering. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.	Write to members of Senate to support this bill.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate. Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

NLRB Grants Free Speech To Union, Too

THE National Labor Relations Board last week made an important decision covering the so-called free speech and captive audience sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In effect, it held that when an employer calls his employes to a meeting on his own premises and speaks against a union seeking recognition rights, he has to give the union the same chance, providing his workers cannot otherwise "reasonably" hear both sides.

The ruling was made in a case involving unfair labor practice charges brought by the AFL Retail Clerks against Bonwit Teller, Inc., swank New York women's specialty shop. The board also set aside the results of a representation election in which the union was defeated.

Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston, Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles signed a majority opinion. Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., dissented in part.

Both Sides

"We believe," said the majority opinion, "that the right of employes, guaranteed by Sect. 7 of the act, freely to select or reject representation by a labor organization necessarily encompasses the right to hear both sides of the story under circumstances which reasonably approximate equality."

"Equality" of opportunity to be heard was lacking in the case. The company barred union membership solicitation on its premises, both during and outside of working hours, and did not even acknowledge the union's written request for a chance to present its story to the employes.

"This is not to say," the opinion continued, "that an employer is proscribed from addressing his employes and urging that they reject a union unless he invites a union representative to come into his plant and make an appeal for support of the union.

Not Iron-Clad Rule

"Nor does it mean that under any and all circumstances an employer is under an obligation to accede to a union's request that it be granted an opportunity to address the employes on the employer's premises.

"It is to say that an employer who chooses to use his premises to assemble his employes and speak against a union may not deny that union's reasonable request for the same opportunity to present its case, where the circumstances are such that only by granting such a request will the employes have a reasonable opportunity to hear both sides."

Raises Promised

Six days before the NLRB election, the company closed its New York store early and called its employes to a meeting at which the company president urged them to vote against the union.

He also told them wage increases were pending, a statement the board said was a "promise of benefit" for voting against the union and hence a violation of the law. The same technique and same speech were used next day at the White Plains, N. Y., store.

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4600 CIO 'Security' Contracts Get OK In House Vote, 307-18

See Story, Page 3

Happy About New Homes

THE PEOPLE in the photo above are happy because they are receiving the keys to garden-type apartments in Brooks-Sloan Terrace, built by the Paterson, N. J., Housing Authority with the aid of federal authorities.

The apartments range in size from 4½ to 6½ rooms, the largest containing four bedrooms. Rents are from $10 to $50 a month depending on the tenant's income. Only low-income families who have been living in slums like these Paterson "dwellings" shown in the photo at the left are eligible.

The real estate lobby holds up additional needed projects. **(See Pages 6-7.)**

ORDER NOW!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The thirteenth constitutional convention of the CIO will be held in New York November 5 to 9. What it does will be important to every CIO member. Officers of international and local unions should make certain that their members are familiar with its decisions.

You can do this NOW by ordering additional copies of the special convention issue of the CIO NEWS. This special edition will give complete coverage of the convention in articles and pictures. Texts of the more important speeches and resolutions will be carried in full.

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How Rent Recontrol Law Works

AN OPEN hearing held recently before members of the Arlington County, Va., Board to determine whether or not residents want rents in that area to be recontrolled focused attention on the steps required to recontrol rents under a new law.

The law, passed only two months ago as an amendment to the 1947 Rent Act, makes it possible for any interested group to request rent recontrol when a housing shortage develops.

It also provides methods by which a local governing body may place such a request before Rent Stabilizer Tighe Woods.

Steps necessary to recontrol rents are:

1. A public hearing must be advertised and held by the proper local governing body.

2. If a substantial number of residents appear to favor recontrol the local governing body may pass a resolution asking for recontrol.

3. A copy of such a resolution is then sent to the Office of Rent Stabilization. After ascertaining the action, Director Woods can then set maximum rents—based on a period before the date at which rents went soaring.

Following recontrol, it was added, a Rent Advisory Board for the area concerned is appointed by the governor of the state, subject to Woods' approval, to make rent adjustments on an individual basis. The Arlington County Board has not announced its decision.

House Group Again Ducks Seaway Vote

THE HOUSE Public Works Committee, considering new emergency legislation in a race to authorize the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project as a joint international undertaking before the Canadian government decides to go ahead alone, stalled for more time last week.

Although it was scheduled to vote on the measure last Friday, the committee postponed final action until January.

With the 27-member committee almost evenly split on the measure, "horse-trading" and "jockeying for support" are now going on in earnest.

On the last of several committee votes on the seaway this year, the project was defeated 15 to 12. Meanwhile, Rep. Secrest (D. O.), a longtime opponent of the measure, has indicated that he might shift his vote because of Canada's determination to build the project alone, and a new member, Rep. Steed (D. Okla.), has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the committee formerly filled by an opponent.

Secrest's shift has left the old committee divided 13 to 13 on the basis of previous votes, and Steed can tip the balance either way.

UAW In Drive To Raise Aircraft Wage Rates

THE CIO Auto Workers have launched a national drive to win higher wages for aircraft workers.

Delegates to the second of two national aircraft conferences, held in Washington last week, voted unanimously to give all-out effort to bring aviation pay scales up to those prevailing in the automotive industry.

The first conference was held at Long Beach, Calif., two weeks ago.

Cost of living pay adjustments, annual wage boosts based on increased productivity, employer-financed welfare benefits and other concessions will also be sought for the 100,000 UAW aircraft members.

Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, who is also director of the union's aircraft department, told the delegates that with aircraft employment rising under the impact of the national defense program, a determined organizing campaign will be carried out in new plane plants throughout the country.

As part of the higher pay drive, Livingston called on U. S. Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin to raise the minimum wage of aircraft workers employed by companies with government contracts from the present level of $1.05 an hour to $1.35.

The Wage Stabilization Board, of which Livingston is a labor member, was asked to set up a special national panel to deal with aviation wage problems. The panel would consider aircraft wages from a national point of view and thus could permit standardization of pay rates within the industry.

LIVINGSTON said the UAW also seeks to have adopted throughout the aircraft industry adjustments similar to those now considered standard in the auto field.

This would call for raising wages when prices go up and for giving workers a fixed increase in hourly pay each year as a general improvement factor.

The delegates pledged full support to the 20,000 UAW members on strike at plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. in Wood Ridge, N. J., and the Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif.

Bill Collector May Come But Not As Benefactor

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE Federal Trade Commission has been quietly cracking down on certain unethical practices of various mail collection agencies during the past year.

The government agency has no objection to these agents attempting to collect money owed their clients by delinquent debtors but it has drawn the line when they employ deception and deceit to secure the information.

A series of trial examiners' initial decisions, complaints, and orders have been handed down by the FTC, outlawing the use of such names as "Manpower Classification Bureau," American Deposit System," "National Service Bureau" and "Dispatch Forwarding System," to conceal the true identity of collection agencies.

One ingenious company, operating in Chicago under the name of "Gen-O-Pack Co.," has been sending form letters to debtors informing them that a "substantial sum of money" was being held for them which would be delivered upon receipt of a filled-in form letter listing place of employment, present address and other information.

Recipients who sent in the information requested received the sum of money but it turned out to be 3c, according to the FTC. Shortly thereafter they would be contacted by an agent of the creditor demanding payment of the overdue account.

Another practice challenged by FTC as deceptive is the use of a letter and post card promising

free gifts and representing that the debtor had been awarded a prize by the sponsor of a radio show.

OTHER concerns such as the "Employer's Clearing House" of Detroit implied, the FTC said, they they were engaged in conducting an employment agency and that the information requested was for the purpose of securing a job for the recipient.

FTC has ordered the Gen-O-Pack Co. to cease and desist from:

1. Using any stationery in connection with the location of dedelinquent debtors unless the words "collection service" appear prominently.

2. Inferring that any money or other property is being held for persons of whom information is sought unless the money or property is accurately described as to value.

3. Using of the name "Manpower Classification Bureau" or otherwise alleging that it is in any other business than that of obtaining information concerning alleged debtors.

4. Using the name "American Deposit System" to imply it is engaged in the business of receiving and holding money for persons about whom information is sought.

Pay To Continue At Funerals

CIO Chemical Workers will be paid up to three days while attending funerals for members of their immediate families, under a new contract with Jamieson Pharmacal Co., Detroit.

Chemical Workers headquarters said that the new provision covers rites for members' in-laws.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN signs the foreign aid bill and hails it as part of the effort of the free world "to unleash the constructive forces of human freedom." Congressional leader and government officials are smiling their approval of his action.

CIO Asks Every $ For Europe

THE CIO last week called upon the House Appropriations Committee to vote "every single dollar" authorized in the new foreign aid legislation.

This is especially necessary, it said, in connection with that portion marked for economic aid.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers made the appeal as chairman of the CIO International Committee.

In a letter to Rep. Cannon, (D. Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Potofsky said that the CIO is "gravely concerned over the short-sightedness of those members of Congress who are embracing a policy of unlimited funds for rearmament, but little or nothing for economic aid to support the armaments program."

Potofsky pointed out that a vast rearmament program superimposed on the already strained economies of Western Europe, without adequate provision for civilian requirements, could easily spell disaster.

"The responsibility for action to prevent disaster rests squarely upon the United States," he added.

"Foreign assistance restricted solely to armaments would be a particularly cruel way of telling the countries of Western Europe and free men everywhere that we are interested in their welfare only to the extent of the number of soldiers they can supply from among their sons, the number of battlefields they can provide in their countries."

SHORTLY AFTER receipt of Potofsky's letter the committee approved a $7,482,527,790 appropriations measure.

A cut of $45 million was made in the economic aid authorized for Asia and the Pacific, but the committee approved all other items, including more than $1 billion in economic aid for Europe, exactly as authorized by the new foreign aid law.

In addition, it included an extra $44,476,271 which President Truman had requested to liquidate outstanding authorizations under last year's program.

Congress OKs, Truman Signs Weakened Foreign Aid Bill

AFTER beating down a last-minute move by GOP isolationists which would have sent the measure back to conference, Congress last week finally passed legislation authorizing the expenditure of $7,483,400,000 to carry out the administration's program of military and economic aid to friendly foreign nations.

President Truman signed the bill into law on Oct. 10.

The amount authorized was more than $1 billion under that requested by the President, and $489 million less than the amount provided last year. Moreover, since the bill merely authorizes the program and money must still be voted to implement it, there is a strong possibility that further cuts will be made when Congress votes on the separate appropriations measure.

The appropriation recommended last week in the bill reported out by the House Appropriations Committee cuts $45 million from the economic aid sections.

DESPITE warnings by top military leaders from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower down that the non-military aid provisions of the bill were as essential as the purely military sections, Congress made most of its heavy cuts in the economic sections of the authorizing bill.

A last-minute plea from Eisenhower did, however, result in adoption of a provision permitting the transfer of 10% of the funds between the military and economic aid items. It was this action which Senate Republican isolationists tried to seize upon as an excuse for shelving the bill.

In asking for the additional "flexibility," Eisenhower cabled his "depressing fear" that the original cuts made by the Senate and the House would seriously unbalance the European build-up up program. He again said that the military-economic relationship was "so clear that, at the very least, a considerable degree of flexibility should be permitted in the administration of the funds provided."

The House approved the 10% transfer provision which the conferees wrote into the measure without serious opposition. In the Senate, however, Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) and Sen. Dworshak (R. Ida.), opposed it on the grounds that the conferees had exceeded their authority. They were overruled by Vice Pres. Barkley.

Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) then moved to recommit the measure. He was supported by Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), who argued that since the conference committee provision would allow the use of an additional $250 million for economic aid beyond that approved by the Senate, the conferees had, "in effect, violated the wishes of the Senate."

Foreign Aid Act Hits At Cartels

Although its false "economies" have seriously hurt the foreign aid program, Congress, over the opposition of Sen. Taft (R. O.), took one important step to strengthen it.

It wrote into the new law a provision sponsored by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) that hereafter foreign military and economic aid dollars must be used in such a way that they will:

1. Discourage cartel and monopolistic practices in countries receiving American help and encourage competition and productivity.

2. Encourage the development and strengthening of free labor union movements as the collective bargaining agencies of labor within such countries.

This move to recommit was branded just "plain god damn demagoguery" by Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His comment, intended as a whispered aside directed across the aisle toward the GOP seats, was heard clearly in the galleries. Connally said that the GOP opponents were quibbling over "just a trifle."

Dirksen's recommital motion was defeated 48 to 30. On the final Senate roll call, 19 Republicans joined 37 Democrats in support of the bill, while 18 Republicans and three Democrats voted to opposed it.

Taft and several other Republicans, after supporting the move to further weaken the measure, shifted their votes to go on record at the end as supporting it.

THE TOTAL amount authorized was $197 million more than approved by the Senate and $15 million less than originally voted by the House. One reason why the House favored the higher authorization may be found in the nature of the hearings conducted by its Foreign Affairs Committee.

Such men as Paul Hoffman, former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration and Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of the Intl. Development Advisory Board, highlighted the extensive public hearings before the House group, which also heard testimony from many organizations and qualified individuals.

In the Senate, however, closed hearings were held before a joint session of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. No public witnesses were heard.

The presence of the Armed Services Committee and the failure to listen to public witnesses probably is the chief reason why the Senate cut military aid by only 5% while slicing economic aid nearly in half.

98% Of 12,000 In Local Buy Bonds

Steelworkers Local 1104, Lorain, O., has chalked up an outstanding record in the sale of U. S. Defense Bonds.

Following a week-long campaign, sparkplugged by the local's officers, reports showed that 98.5% of the employes had signed up to purchase bonds under the payroll deduction method.

With 12,000 employes on the payroll of the National Tube Co. plant, this meant that 11,200 union members were purchasing bonds. Only 180 had failed to sign up.

Congress Eliminates T-H Union Shop Vote Requirement

A CONFUSION-RIDDEN decision of the U. S. Supreme Court involving some 4,700 union shop contracts was overturned last week by a heavy vote in the House of Representatives.

The House vote—by a 307-18 margin—sent to the President for signature a measure that would:

1. Fully legalize about 4600 union shop contracts signed by CIO unions during the period between passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in mid-1947 and the end of 1949, when national CIO officers signed Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits.

2. Abolish the special union shop National Labor Relations Board election heretofore necessary before a union can legally even ask an employer for any form of union security protection.

The bill, which was strongly endorsed by the CIO, had as sponsors a strange pair of political bedfellows: liberal Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) and ultra-conservative Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.). It had been passed unanimously in the Senate, by voice vote, before going to the House.

The 18 votes in opposition also came from a strange mixture of political opposites. Among them were die-hard conservatives like Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), who almost automatically opposes any bill to help unions, and a group of liberal, pro-labor Congressmen mostly from coal mining districts.

The United Mine Workers had opposed the bill, perhaps because strengthened union security for many CIO unions might stand in the way of raiding efforts by District 50 of that organization.

The bill, after being lodged for several weeks in the House Labor Committee, finally moved out of that group with a heavy vote. The Rules Committee reported it to the floor under a rule barring amendments and limiting debate to one hour.

Behind the bill lay a record of confusion in industrial relations growing out of a Supreme Court decision last spring, and two subsequent NLRB orders.

THE HIGH COURT in its decision had over-ruled a Labor Board decision that national organizations like the CIO and AFL are not "national or international" labor organizations in the strict sense of the Taft-Hartley law's language.

So, the NLRB had said, in a number of decisions, the fact that CIO national officers had not signed the non-Communist affidavits did not prevent affiliated unions from going on to Labor Board election ballotings.

Some of these decisions were appealed by employers through the courts, however. The Supreme Court finally ruled that no union was fully in compliance with the Taft-Hartley affidavit provision unless the national federation to which it was affiliated was also in compliance.

The Labor Board, acting on that Supreme Court decision, reversed its position. In a case involving the CIO Auto Workers at the Ford plant at Canton, Ohio, the NLRB held that the UAW's union security contract provision was no good, and it ordered an election sought by an AFL craft union.

A few days later, after vigorous protests from CIO sources, the Labor Board finally ordered hearings on its decision, and then partially reversed its earlier ruling. But CIO lawyers feared that the reversal did not fully protect the union shop provisions or other aspects of CIO contracts signed in the 1947-49 period.

The new bill, now awaiting Presidential signature, fully legalizes those thousands of contracts.

In knocking out the necessity for future union security elections, the law knocks out a ridiculous brain-child of the anti-labor bloc.

Theory behind the union shop election was that workers were being forced against their will into labor unions by "czars."

But statistics showed overwhelming majorities—often ranging close to 100%—in the secret ballot voting for a union's right to seek security clauses in its contracts.

AS A RESULT, the elections were doing little except to cost the taxpayers a needless expenditure to prove the obvious.

Voting against passage in the final balloting were Bailey (D. W.Va.), Hoffman (R. Mich.), Perkins (D. Ky), Wier (D. Minn.), Bishop (R. Ill.), Fisher (D. Tex.), Flood (D. Pa.), Golden (R. Ky.), Hull (R. Wis.), Kee (D. W.Va.), Kelly (D. Pa.), O'Neill (D. Pa.), Ramsay (D. W.Va.), Robeson (D. Va.), Sittler (R. Pa), Staggers (D. W.Va). Tacket (D. Ark.) and Wilson (D. Tex.).

Pearl White For President

In what are sometimes called the good old days, there used to be a movie actress named Pearl White who appeared in a serial entitled The Perils of Pauline. The remarkable thing about the serial, apart from the terrible things which happened to our heroine, was the manner in which each week's installment ended.

There she was bound to the railroad tracks as the train rushed on and, just as the wheels were upon her, the installment ended and the breathless customers were told to come back next week.

Most of them did only to find that our heroine was rescued from the railroad tracks but, through some mischance, had gotten locked in a cage with a man-destroying gorilla.

Pearl White and Pauline haven't been around for some years now and so the commencement of a serial entitled The Perils of Alphonso comes as a nostalgic reminder of those good old days.

It started a week or so ago in most of the nation's newspapers. Sen. Robert A. Taft, who since 1944 has been running as hard as he can for the presidency of the United States, was discovered by the newspapers—they're awfully clever at finding out things like this—to be "considering" the idea of trying to get the Republican presidential nomination.

When he was asked about it, Senator Taft, with the modesty becoming a movie heroine—at least a movie heroine of those good old days—said he really didn't know, he didn't want to intrude, but if people really, honestly and truly wanted him to, why then . . . .

He let it be known he was having a survey made by his loyal henchmen, Ben Tate and David Ingalls. They were sounding out the sentiment and, on the basis of their survey, he would make up his mind.

This week the survey was made public. Are you surprised that it "revealed" an overwhelming public demand for Robert A. Taft as the Republican nominee for President?

Loyal Republicans are just dancing in the streets with eager anticipation. They're like kids before Christmas, like brides before a wedding.

But still our hero falters. Come back next week.

The Senator wants to survey the survey. He wants to read his own mail. He wants to talk to other people. The great announcement, the gracious acknowledgment of the public clamor, will positively come next week—he says.

Violating the ethics of mystery-movie reviewers, we'll tell you how it's going to come out. The hero will be rescued from the cliff of indecision by an enthralled public and, manfully shouldering his unwanted burden, with a brave smile on his lips, will march bravely forth—as a real-life candidate—to meet the dragon.

They did it better in the old silent movies.

One Less Idiocy

Congress, by a thumping majority, has restored the validity of thousands of CIO union shop contracts which had been made invalid by a senseless decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. It has also eliminated the need for special NLRB elections before a union can ask for any kind of union security.

The new law un-does the damage caused by stupid legislation and unrealistic jurisprudence.

The 82nd Congress being what it is, we can be thankful for even these small favors.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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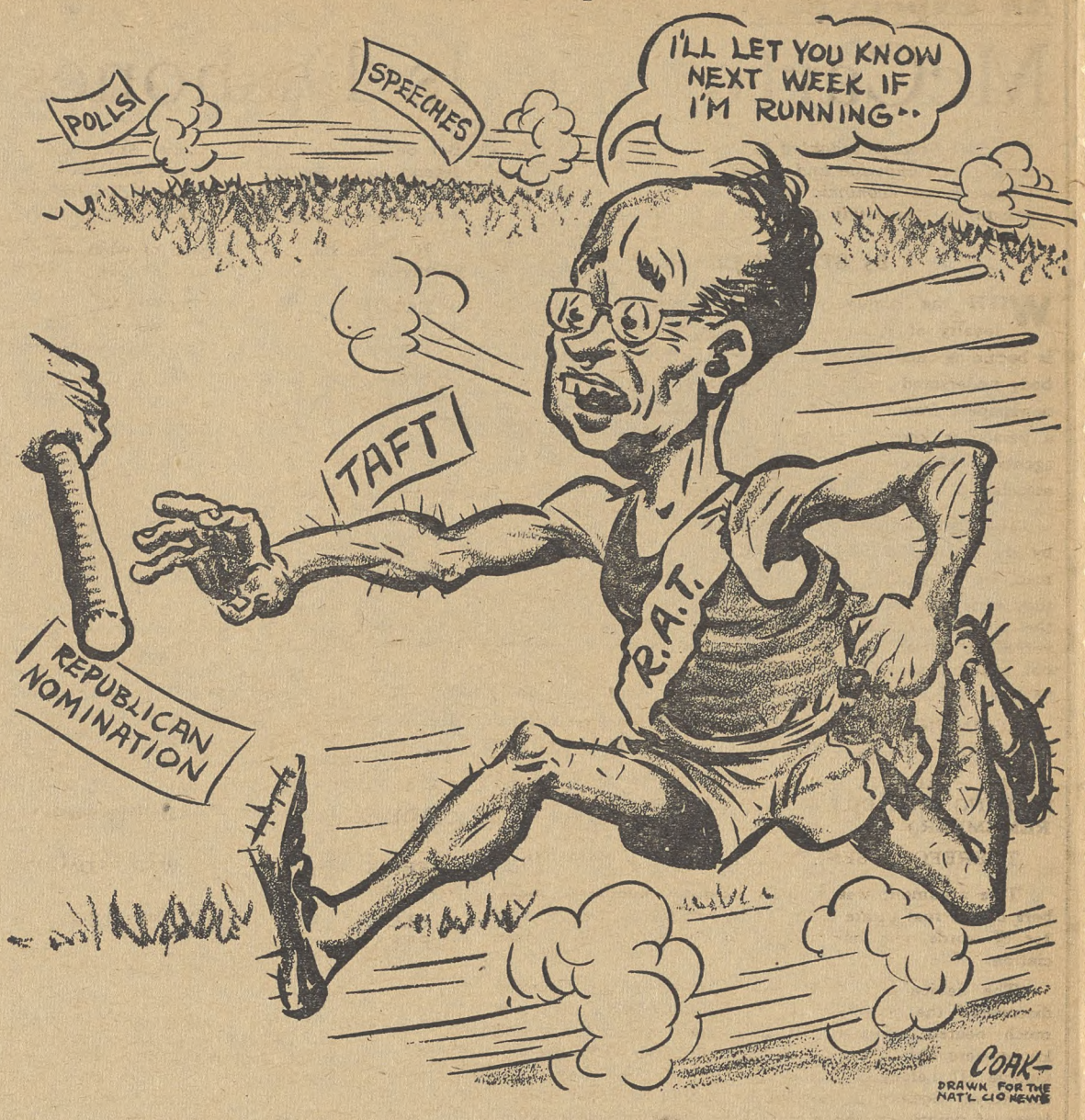
Is This Suspense?



Aftermath of a Riot:

'The Audience Was Very Quiet . . .'

Two months ago, the author of this article was the center of an evil race riot in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. Here—in a story reprinted from "Work," the organ of the Chicago Catholic Labor Alliance—he tells of people's reactions to the crisis through which he lived.

By HARVEY CLARK, JR.

IT WAS A fashionable supper club. A radio program was being broadcast from there, and we—my wife and I—were the "guest attractions."

When the radio announcer asked me for details about the Cicero riot, I tried to make my story as "nice" as possible. I just told them the straight facts, without emotion. I even tried to add a touch of humor. After all, I couldn't expect a group of strangers to be greatly interested in our hard-luck experience.

I told them how happy we were when somebody found us a place in Cicero, after we'd been looking for an apartment for months. I told them how the Cicero police threatened us. How the mob destroyed all our possessions, except for the clothes that we wore. How our little daughter, Michele, 8, had asked, "Daddy, why don't they like us?"

As I continued answering questions, I suddenly realized that the audience was very quiet. They seemed to be listening to every word I said. I knew that here was a group of people who were really concerned about our misfortune. I saw a man at a nearby table wipe tears from his eyes. And when I was through, they stood up and applauded.

WHEREVER I'VE gone in the past few weeks, I've found people who were shocked by the violent unbrotherliness which we had faced. They wrote us letters; they wrote letters to newspapers, magazines and radio stations.

The discrimination which Negroes face is usually a quiet thing: for example, the "sorry" of an employer who refuses to hire Negroes, or the implied "whites only" in most real estate ads.

The Cicero outbreak jolted many men of good will who before had never known or never cared. In this sense, some good did come out of the riot.

A man in Georgia wrote us that he'd always been taught to look down on Negroes, but a Time magazine story on the Cicero riot had shaken him deeply. A bride sent us a set of dishes she'd gotten as a wedding present.

One precious item that the mob destroyed was an $800 spinet piano. That really hurt me. I remembered all the overtime I'd worked as a bus driver so that my daughter would have a good piano on which to develop her musical talents. A radio program in New York came to the rescue and raised more than enough cash to replace the piano.

A Franciscan priest, Father Leon Sullivan, passing through Chicago, visited us and gave us a beautiful Japanese painting on silk. Father Sullivan had an experience in common with us. He too had been expelled as an "undesirable person." After a "public trial," Chinese Communists condemned him as an "enemy of the people" and ordered him out of China.

IN A NOTE to us, Father Sullivan wrote: "I was sickened at the thought of the awful inhumanity Americans could show to a fellow American in a land of love (despite all its injustice). Let's work together to remove some of that injustice."

Of the 2000 letters we received, only about 20 were hostile. All the hostile letters were unsigned; only a few of the friendly letters bore no signature.

What impressed me most of all was the great number of people who weren't afraid to stand up and be counted. I knew how some of my white friends felt toward us.

I knew how a former employer of mine in Nashville felt. The other day while in Chicago, he phoned me to express his sorrow. An Italian himself, and thinking that Cicero was predominantly Italian, he was especially apologetic because he feared I might suddenly become anti-Italian.

The Cicero riot showed the hate that remains in the world. But what followed it showed us that there also is love. Because of this, there is hope for me and my wife and my two children—and for all the colored members of the human family.

An Expert Says

McCarthyism Is Dishonest Play On Words

The CIO News is indebted to The Progressive for this article on Language and Loyalty. The author, Stuart Chase, is an economic analyst and an authority on semantics—the study of words.

By STUART CHASE

WITH the highly publicized investigations into the loyalty of Americans, the term "guilt-by-association" is becoming increasingly familiar. Unfortunately, not everybody understands what it means. I have seen letters in the newspapers from angry gentlemen declaring that of course a person is known by the company he keeps, and only agents of Moscow would question the validity of guilt-by-association.

The angry letter-writers have a point. A man is known by the groups he frequents, and if they are second-story men, we are quite justified in locking the windows. But they miss the real point. I therefore propose a change in the phrasing. A more accurate term would be "guilt-by-*verbal*-association," for the trouble is primarily word trouble, not physical association. Here is a specific and notorious example, put in the form of a syllogism to sharpen the logic:

COMMUNISTS ARE IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING.

SEN. TAFT IS IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING. (HIS BILL WAS FINALLY PASSED, YOU REMEMBER.)

THEREFORE, SENATOR TAFT IS A COMMUNIST.

This argument was actually used by embittered members of the real estate lobby. It is, you see, entirely a matter of words, and has nothing to do with physical association.

The device is an old one. After Benjamin Franklin discovered the principle of the lightning rod, there was much heated argument whether sharp points or round knobs were better conductors. Franklin favored points, but George III belonged to the knob school. The King urged the Royal Society in London to rescind its resolution in favor of points, on the ground that Franklin was a leader of the insurgent American colonists and so a traitor!

FRANKLIN FAVORS POINTED LIGHTNING RODS.

FRANKLIN IS A REBEL AND A TRAITOR.

THEREFORE, IT IS TREASONABLE TO ARGUE FOR POINTED LIGHTNING RODS.

Thus stated, we smile at guilt-by-verbal association. But Senator Taft did not smile. And all the hundreds of decent, loyal American citizens who have been branded traitors and Communists by this verbal trick, do not smile. Some, indeed, have committed suicide.

It is the standard bludgeon of what we now call "McCarthyism."

COMMUNISTS OPPOSE CHIANG.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OPPOSES CHIANG.

THEREFORE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS RUN BY COMMUNISTS.

Uncounted citizens have fallen for the above syllogism. Here is one on a more personal level, but equally vicious:

MY GROCER HAS CHEATED ME.

MY GROCER IS A YANKEE.

THEREFORE, ALL YANKEES ARE CHEATS.

Westbrook Pegler, in one of his columns in 1949, furnished us with a genuine museum piece. He said: "Although of course there is no charge of perjury against Mrs. Roosevelt in the Hiss case, she is co-defendant in a figurative sense because Hiss is a protege of Felix Frankfurter who has been a power behind the throne ever since the New Deal began." Let us unwrap this masterpiece:

MRS. ROOSEVELT WAS MARRIED TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

MR. ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED THE NEW DEAL.

FELIX FRANKFURTER WAS PROMINENT IN THE NEW DEAL.

ALGER HISS WAS A PROTEGE OF FRANKFURTER.

HISS IS ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

THEREFORE, MRS. ROOSEVELT IS ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY—"IN A FIGURATIVE SENSE."

The editor of the New York *Post* punctured this one with a semantic needle a few days later. He cited the Pegler column and went on: "And Westbrook Pegler is a Communist because he played poker with Heywood Broun who was called a Communist by Martin Dies."

The theory behind guilt-by-verbal association is simple. Once grasped, no honest mind would ever again credit any "proof" based upon it. Every person has many characteristics. People are tall, short, medium, blond, brunette, male, female, radical, conservative, Catholic, Jew, American, Negro, white, Mexican, fat, lean, quick-tempered, literate, illiterate, and so on, indefinitely. Furthermore, no two human beings, even Siamese twins, have identical characteristics. B is never the exact counterpart of A.

The trick is to find a characteristic of A which is also a characteristic of B. As both A and B have literally tens of thousands of characteristics, a few are bound to be similar.

The next step is a towering logical leap: Because a single characteristic is possessed by each, therefore all characteristics are interchangeable. A and B are practically identical. Thus:

THE POPE ADVOCATES MINIMUM WAGES.

STALIN ADVOCATES MINIMUM WAGES.

THEREFORE, THE POPE IS A COMMUNIST, OR:

THEREFORE, STALIN IS A CATHOLIC.

It can work either way, but usually, as in Gresham's Law, the direction is degenerative.

A cousin of mine produced a typical case. She said that her maid was untrustworthy. She said further that her maid was a Negro. "You can't trust one of them, not one!"—and her mouth set in a straight line. Here is what happened in the regions above her mouth:

SALLY IS NOT DEPENDABLE AS A MAID.

SALLY HAS A BROWN SKIN.

THEREFORE, ALL PEOPLE WITH BROWN SKIN ARE UNDEPENDABLE.

With this logical blunderbuss, one can "prove" anybody to be anything. The normal processes of human communication, human knowledge, to say nothing of human decency and consideration, cease to function. Presently, if accusations of this kind spread widely enough, democratic society would become unworkable.

COMMUNISTS STUDY RUSSIAN.

McCARTHY STUDIED RUSSIAN (ACCORDING TO MARQUIS CHILDS).

THEREFORE, McCARTHY IS A COMMUNIST.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Better yet, would be to recognize and renounce a logic which no self-respecting barnyard fowl would have any part of.

Only humans have developed language, and only humans can befuddle and hurt themselves with its abuse.

McCarthy & Company's Effort To 'Get' Jessup Boomerangs

THERE were a lot of mixed metaphors (as well as expressions of disgust) resulting from last week's developments concerning Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and his latest smear campaign against Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup.

But, once again, the rambunctious junior Senator from Wisconsin and his equally rambunctious supporters got hit with their own muddy boomerang.

Three metaphors of McCarthyism will be reported here. They are:

1. McCarthy himself dancing a dans macabre like Salome and demanding the head of John-the-Baptist Jessup.
2. Former Minnesota Gov. Harold E. Stassen (R.) in the role of a McCarthy—and out-McCarthying McCarthy himself in sticking by and enlarging a completely discredited lie he had told about Jessup.
3. Franco-loving and McCarthy-loved Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) playing an obedient Charlie McCarthy to Joe McCarthy's Edgar Bergen.

In the first instance, the chances now seem slimmer than ever that McCarthy will ever get Jessup's head. As the McCarthy clique's gyrations tangled them in their own web of misrepresentations, the whole maneuver was seen to be clearly tagged with the label of "dirty politics."

The public's reaction was instantaneous. Several hundred newspapers printed the comment of one anti-McCarthy columnist that, "For the first time, Senate spectators who once cheered McCarthy have begun to titter."

And then, as the Senate Rules Subcommittee voted unanimously to make a full investigation of the charges against McCarthy by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), the head on the platter began to look more like McCarthy's own.

Saddest spectacle of all was the adoption of McCarthyism by Stassen. In supporting McCarthy's attack on Jessup, Stassen had told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that the late Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) had told him that Jessup had proposed an end to U. S. aid to the Chinese nationalists at a White House meeting in 1949.

STASSEN claimed that diaries of Vandenberg and the late James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense at the time, would support his testimony. Immediately following his first testimony to this effect, several other Senators were reported to have said that they, too, could furnish additional proof that Vandenberg had opposed Jessup at the meeting.

Fifty-five Republican members of the House also jumped on the bandwagon and urged rejection of Jessup's confiirmation as U. S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

The big mystery of the week was what had become of the "supporting evidence" for Stassen which several Senators had said they also had from Vandenberg when the charge was first made.

Meanwhile, Sen. McCarran, the man McCarthy has called the best kind of Democrat in the Senate, was trying vainly through hearings by his Judiciary Subcommittee to discredit the Institute of Pacific Relations and thus support McCarthy's attack upon Jessup for his association with this group.

In best McCarthy style, he answered charges of perjury levelled against his key witness, former communist Louis Budenz, by merely recalling him to the stand and allowing him to repeat his charges. Columnist Joseph Alsop, who had made the charge that Budenz "lied," was not even questioned by McCarran's committee.

BUDENZ'S charges were made and repeated at open sessions of the committee, but when former Vice Pres. Henry Wallace appeared to answer them, he was forced to testify behind closed doors. Wallace released his statement to the press although McCarran tried to prevent him from doing so, and the facts brought out completely refuted the Budenz testimony which the committee had done its utmost to publicize.

The State Dept. and Jessup branded the charge "absolutely false," but Stassen repeated it, and in the best McCarthy fashion enlarged it by charging that a plan is now being readied by the State Dept. to turn India over to the Communists in much the same way.

The record was then produced. It completely refuted Stassen's headline-getting statements. Vandenberg's diary, introduced in evidence, didn't even mention Jessup.

M.P.

Peron Reported Losing Grip

Labor in Argentina has begun to turn away from Dictator Peron, Dr. Gainza Paz, former editor of the Buenos Aires newspaper La Prensa, told a CIO delegation at a meeting Oct. 9 in New York.

Gainza fled to this country after the Peron government forced his paper to close because of its opposition to his policies. He told the CIO group that Argentine unions are puppets of and controlled by their government, but that they are beginning to rebel against Peron because he has abandoned them to inflation after using them politically.

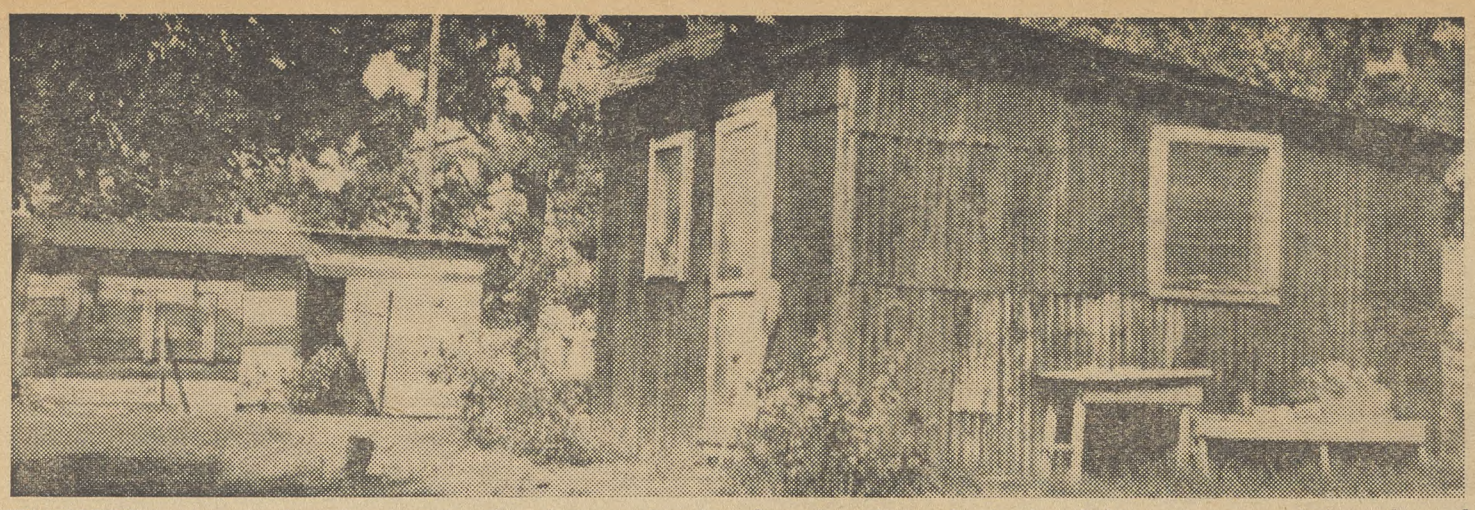
Meeting with Gainza were Executive Vice Pres. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Secy.-Treas. Ralph Novack of the Newspaper Guild, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, Secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs.

Toledo CIO, AFL Continue Unity

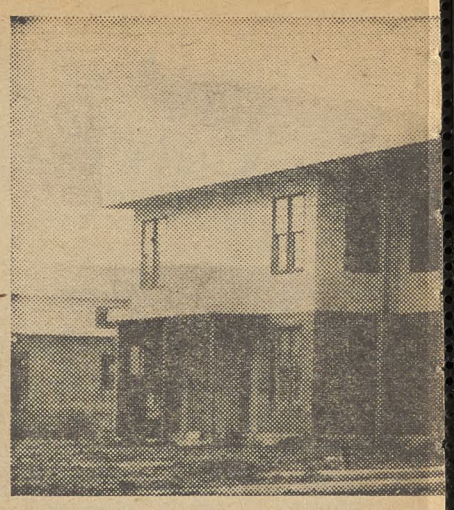
The CIO Council and the AFL Central Labor Union in Toledo, O., are going to keep right on working together despite the AFL withdrawal from the National United Labor Policy Committee.

Announcement was made in a joint statement signed by Council Executive Secy. Howard Rediger of the IUC and CLU Executive Secy. Ray J. Flory. Plans are "well matured, locally, for a substantial enlargement of our spheres of mutual assistance and cooperation," it said, especially in politics.

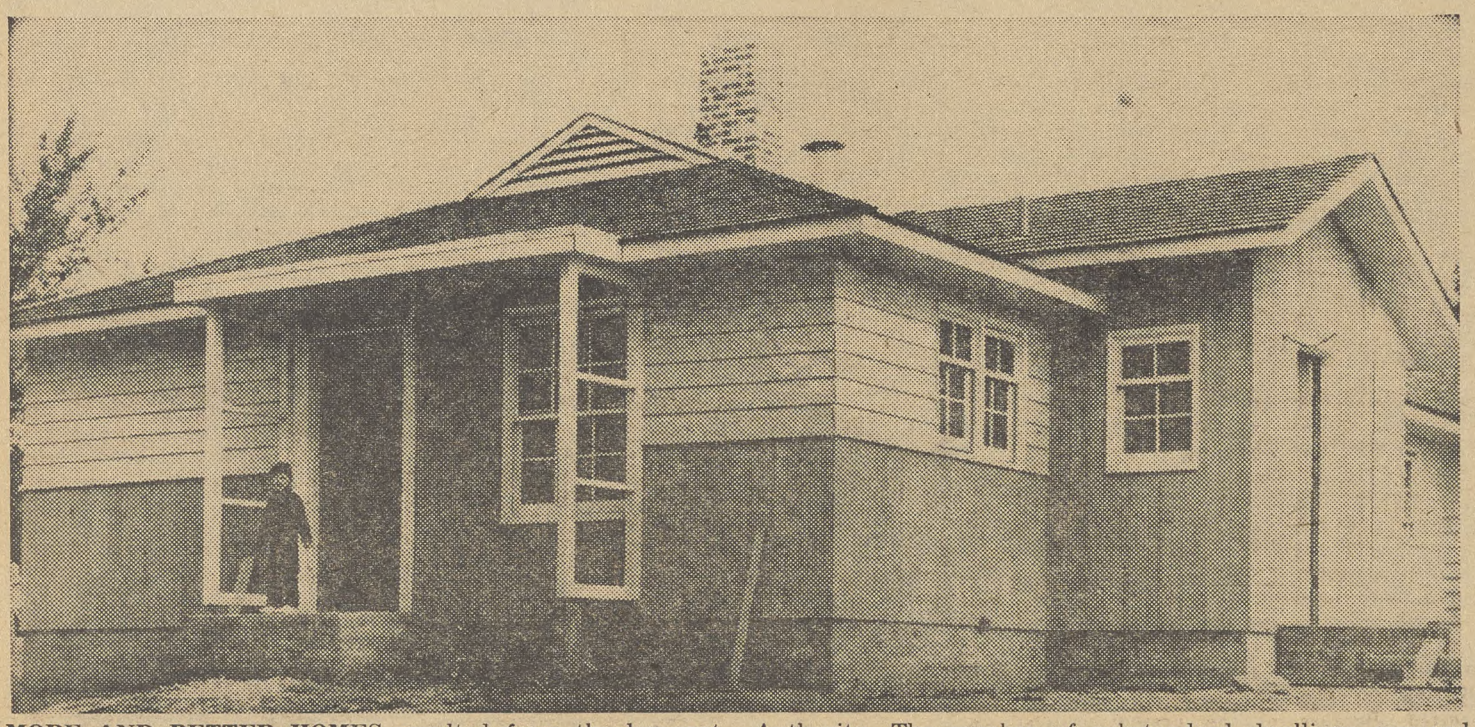
"It seems to us utterly absurd," the statement asserted, "to ignore the lesson of all trade union experience. Mutual action wins mutual benefits; separate action divides us, weakens us and injures us all."



"BEFORE" is the simple title given by the photographer to this picture of the home of a Little Rock (Ark.) family prior to the erection of low-rent dwellings with the help of federal subsidy by the Little Rock Housing Authority. Tenants who have been living in shacks of this sort are now being rehoused under the government's program. Slum areas like these are not confined to Little Rock. They can be found in practically every American city, large or small.



"AFTER." This picture, taken last m home which is replacing the shanty sl ing units to house some 200 low-in nearing completion in Little Rock. N



MORE AND BETTER HOMES resulted from the low-rent housing program undertaken by the town of Nampa, Ida., with federal support. Here is a typical building in the 75-family dwelling project developed by the Nampa Housing Authority. The number of substandard dwellings removed from the same site provided quarters for only 23 families. The Nampa homes were among the first in the country completed under the 1949 Housing Act.

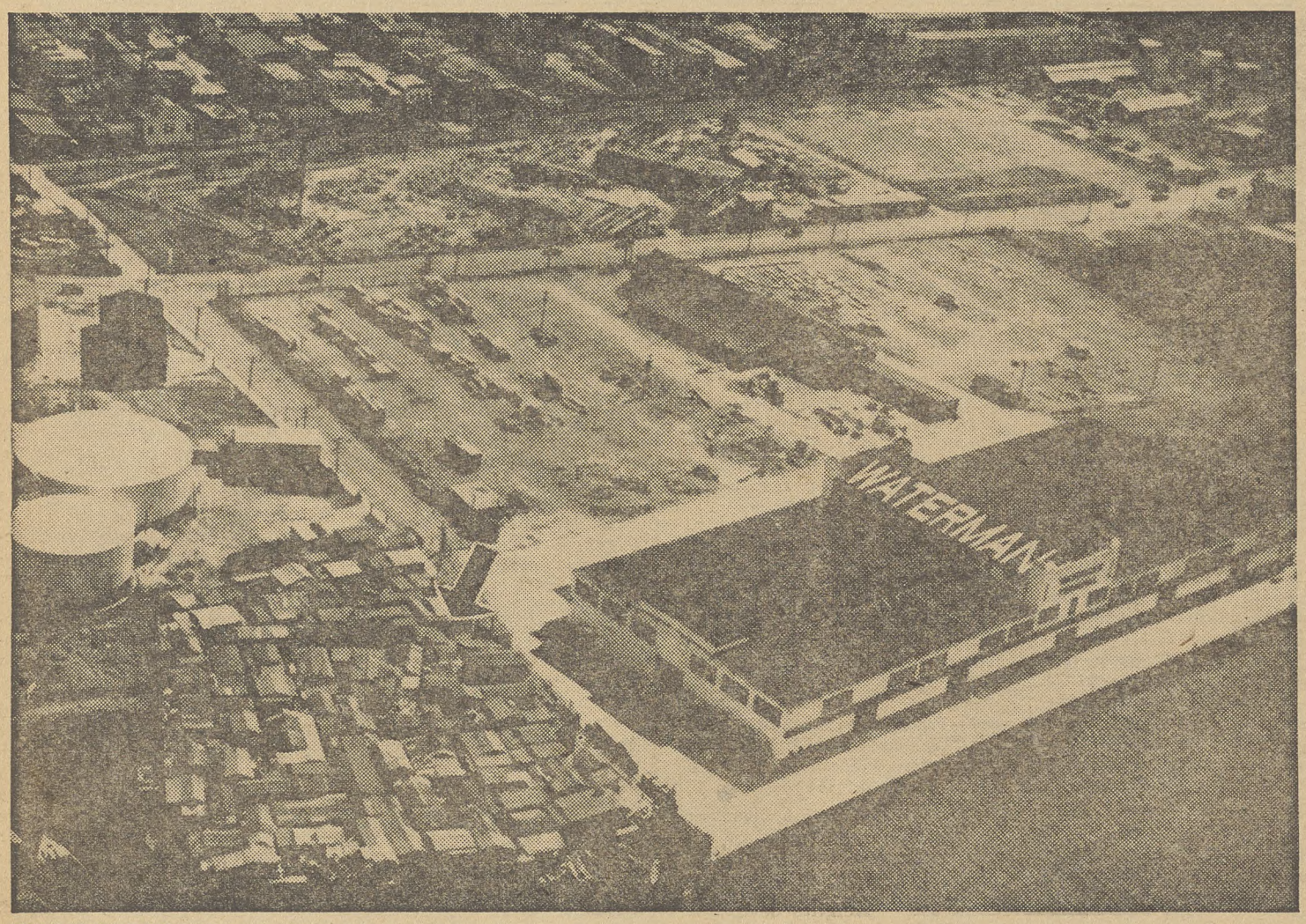
Slums Go,

By MILTON PLUMB

THE CIO NEWS is publishing for th first time the accompanying pictur illustrating some of the accomplis ments of the low-rent, slum-clearan housing program made possible by th Federal Housing Act of 1949.

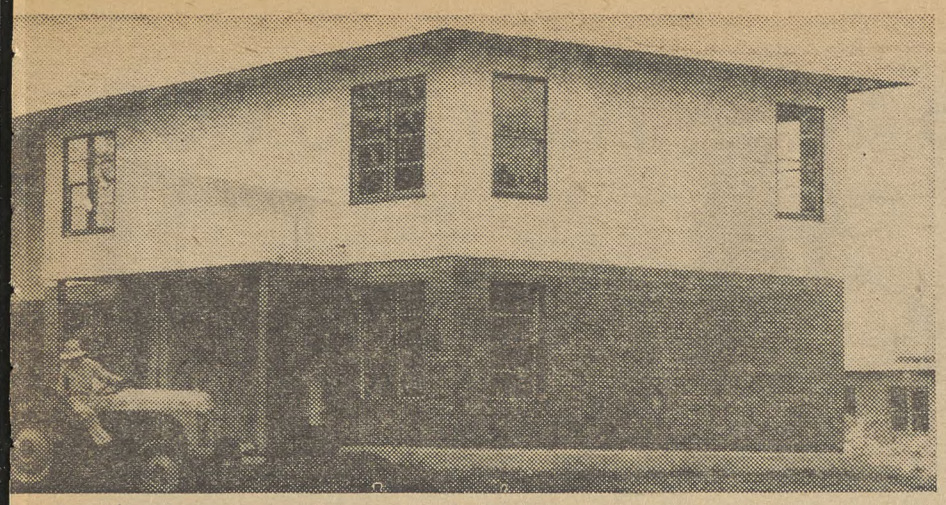
Administered by the Public Housing A ministration, the act authorizes the co struction of 810,000 low-rent dwelling uni by local housing authorities over a si year period, under a limited federal subsi program. By the middle of September, 195 construction had begun on a total of 98,4 low-rent public housing units. Of thes 6377 units, including those pictured he had been completed.

After considerable wrangling, Congre this year authorized the beginning of co struction on 50,000 more units, so that b the end of fiscal 1952 a total of about 140,0 low-rent dwelling units are expected to ha been launched under the program. The orig nal act had contemplated the erection nearly that many—135,000 units—each yea



SLUMS BEFORE the program of low-rent housing made possible their eradication are typified in this picture taken in 1950 at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The arrow points to a slum area there known as "Coal." Note how densely the shacks are crowded together and how they reach out over the water. Sewage, dampness and lack of adequate sanitation made the area a serious health menace. Puerto Rican slums were long regarded as among the world's worst.

LOW-RENT HOUSING AFTER adopt ance program made possible by the H indicated by arrow. The zig-zag buildin of the total low-rent development to



ows the kind of the left. Dwell- milies are now substantial con-

struction, proving that homes built under the program are intended to last. Brick and asbestos-shingle siding make upkeep inexpensive. The attractive appearance moves the tenants to give them good care.

or Are Housed—Slowly

he program is so far behind schedule be- se of the opposition of the real estate y and the National Association of Home lders, which have fought it tooth and l. Through falsification of facts and un- ted expenditures of funds, the real es- e interests have persuaded many local mmunities to vote down public housing.

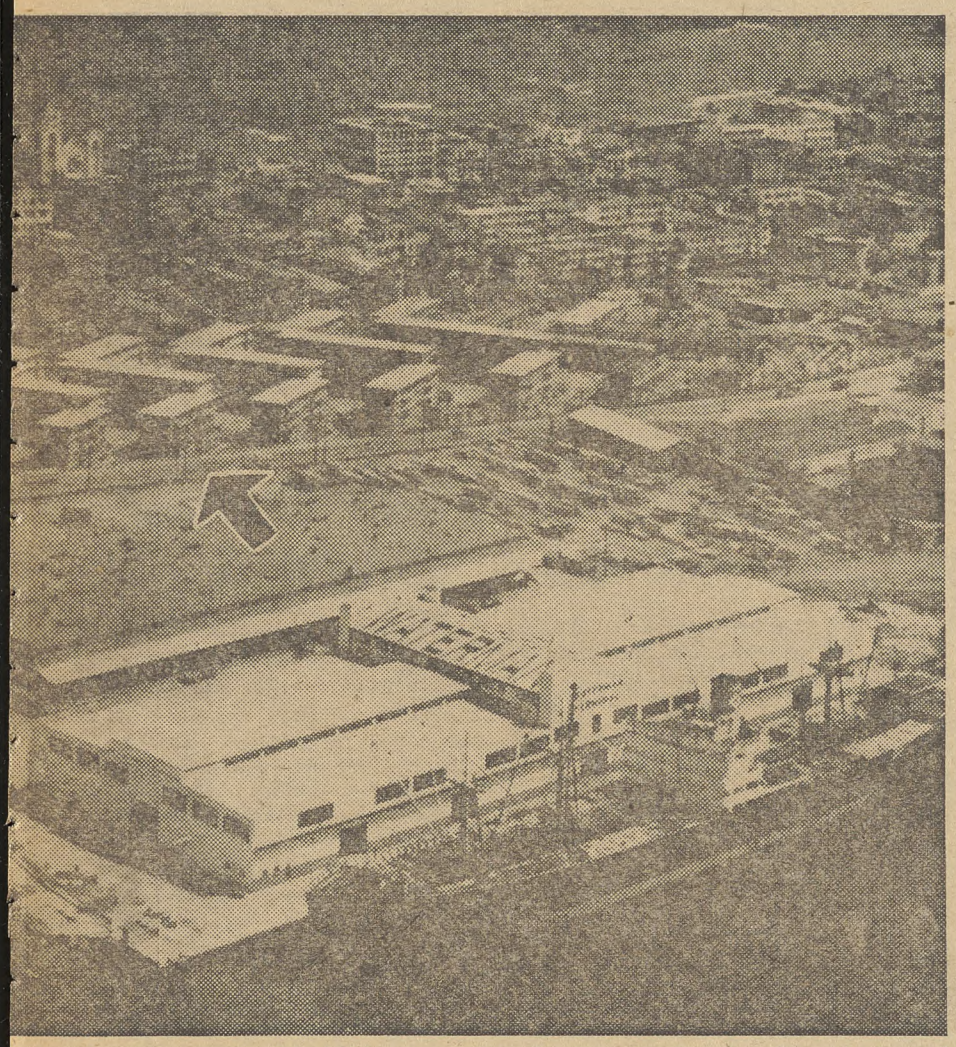
t the same time, however, private bank- interests have been scrambling to buy the bonds which local housing authori- issue to finance their projects. By last y, $171 million worth of these long- m bonds had been awarded by local horities to finance developments in 58 mmunities.

he Public Housing Administration ex- ses only a very general direction of the gram. It sets minimum standards for w construction and administers the feder- subsidy funds. Under the 1949 act, the al housing authorities, created under te laws, have the primary responsibility carrying out the low-rent public hous- program.

ocal authorities are authorized to con- uct and operate the low-rent housing projects with the aid and under the supervision of the PHA. Although the federal government may loan up to 90% of the development cost of a project, the actual financial aid extended is chiefly restricted to payment of annual contributions pledged as security for the local housing authority bonds, the proceeds of which finance the projects.

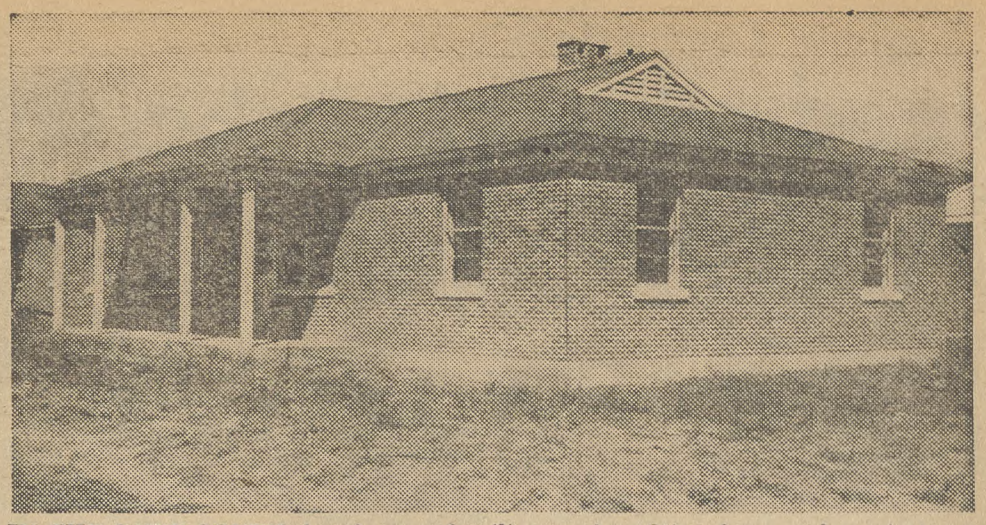
ANOTHER example of the readiness of private investors to undertake the program is found in the fact that, although nearly 100,000 new low-rent units are now under construction, no payments of federal subsidy funds have been made to date. In the long run, the total federal subsidy will approximately equal the bond interest.

One important provision of the program is that the law requires local housing authorities to tear down, close or bring up to standard condition a number of substandard housing units equivalent to the new units erected. Because of the present critical shortage of low-rent housing units, however, they are permitted to defer the destruction or closing of these units for the emergency.



the slum-clear- g Act of 1949 is present only half onstructed. Note,

in this 1951 picture, how last-year's slum has been destroyed. This low-rent development is owned and operated by the Municipal Housing Authority of San Juan. It is giving many Puerto Ricans the first decent housing of their lives.



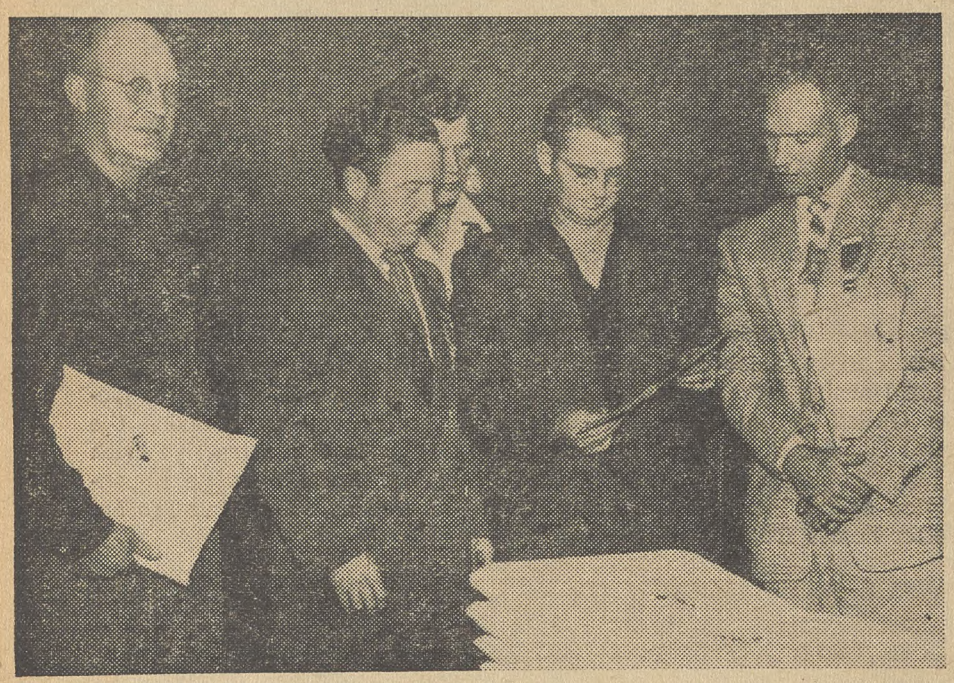
IN THE DEEP SOUTH, low income families are benefiting from such projects as the Riverton Housing Development at Clarksdale, Miss., one unit of which is pictured here. Owned by the Clarksdale Housing Authority and built under the 1949 Federal Housing Act are 40 dwelling units similar to this attractive brick dwelling just completed. Although Dixiecrats defeated efforts to write a nondiscrimination clause into the act, many Negro—as well as white—families are getting better homes from its operation.

UNSUBSTANTIAL? These low-rent homes in the project of 36 units built by the Kingsport Housing Authority, Kingsport, Tenn., refute completely charges by the real estate lobby that constructions under the federal housing program are "unsubstantial" and "eyesores." Countless Americans would welcome a chance to live in "eyesores" of this sort. Brick construction keeps maintenance cost at a minimum and assures an attractive neighborhood for years to come.

NEARLY 100 FAMILIES are getting better low-rent housing in the Lee-Walker Heights development in Asheville, N. C., built by the local housing authority with the aid of the 1949 Housing Act. The front of one unit in the project is shown in this recent photograph. Not the attractive appearance and excellent construction. These will be worth pointing out to Congress when the real estate lobby launches its annual attack on the federal housing program next year.

15th Annual Convention Told

Woodworkers Membership More Than 100,000



PRES. J. E. FADLING of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America (second from the left) and delegates look over the program of the 15th annual convention of the union. Other in the photo include Harold McKean, McCloud, Cal.; Ray Glover, Enumclaw, Wash., and Emmett Lawson, Oroville, Cal., president of the union's California District Council (extreme right). Fadling will be opposed for reelection by 1st Vice Pres. A. F. Hartung.

MISTREATMENT of Negroes in the southern lumber industry is discussed by five delegates to the IWA Convention and an international representative; E. L. Luter, Columbus, Ga. (third from the left). Others in the photo are: Mrs. Roselle Chestner, Portsmouth, Va.; John Baker, Crosset, Ark.; Robert Battles, Chatsworth, Ga.; William Martin, Warren, Ark., and Mrs. Hattie Johnson, Portsmouth, Va.

By MANLEY J. WILSON

AS THE largest convention ever held by the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America convened at Denver, Pres. J. E. Fadling reported that the union has more than 100,000 members in the wood industry.

Five hundred delegates and visitors attended the 15th annual convention in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

The officers' report said that there has been a net gain of 14,274 members—an 18% increase—in the past year. The union has members in 22 states, Alaska, British Columbia and eastern Canada.

Fadling in his opening speech declared that the last vestige of Communist influence has been driven from the union.

"I am proud to report," Fadling said, "that our union has been able to go through a fight with such an organization as the Communist Party and to abolish the reds from our ranks.

"Early in the history of our union, it became apparent to the rank-and-file membership that something was wrong—that something was the Communist Party which had slyly worked itself into the union.

"Action was taken to correct this and those who try to worm their way back into positions of influence can rest assured that there will be no compromise with fellow travelers."

Secy.-Treas. Carl Winn said that IWA is entitled to nine delegates to the National CIO convention in New York City next month.

"This is the largest representation we have ever been entitled to at a CIO convention," Winn said.

Ask T-H Repeal

The delegates adopted a legislative program calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of a "fair and equitable labor relations law, based on the principles of the Wagner Act."

Vice-Pres. Al Hartung charged that "employers are using the Taft-Hartley law to browbeat workers through the injunction section and the courts are handing out excessive fines and other penalties against unions."

"The National Labor Relations Board has bowed to the will of the employers by making and changing established board policy in a hysterical and confused manner," he added.

"We can no longer depend upon the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Taft-Hartley law, to protect the rights of unions or to guarantee to the unorganized workers their right to belong to a union of their own choosing."

Former Rep. Charles Savage of Shelton, Wash., who was the legislative committee chairman, presented a resolution calling for the repeal of anti-labor laws.

In urging its adoption, Savage said labor union officials should be given credit for presenting a program that would bring about the repeal of these laws. "But," he warned, "we cannot force a program such as this through an anti-labor Congress such as we now have."

Sen. Millikin Hit

Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.) was bitterly criticized by Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers—whose headquarters is Denver — who said oil companies made generous provision for executives, but denied workers the same type of protection.

"While Millikin is all for a withholding tax for workers," McCormick said, "he is bitterly opposed to withholding taxes on dividends and corporation income."

Members Increase 42% In One District

Membership of the CIO National Woodworkers of America, in the British Columbia District, increased over 42% during the past year, the officers reported to the convention.

A year ago there were slightly over 18,000 members in the district, and now there are more than 25,600.

McCormick attacked the policies of the Wage Stabilization Board, assuring the Woodworkers that the wage raise of 12½c per hour for lumber workers which had been approved by the WSB was "certainly not all you were entitled to."

George Roberts, Western CIO-PAC director, praised the IWA for its community activities and for its fight for equal rights.

"The Woodworkers as well as all CIO unions have always been staunch supporters of the Bill of Rights and of the Constitution of the United States," he said.

"If everybody in this country supported these things as well this country would be a much better place in which to live."

Longer Work Week Hit

Attempts to destroy the 40-hour week were hit by the delegates in a resolution which charged that it was a "specious plea for combating inflation and aiding the national defense" and characterized attempts to lengthen the work week as "anti-labor moves of big business."

CIO Regional Director Mike Livoda of Colorado welcomed the delegates to Denver with an appeal for continued aggressive political action by all unions to maintain labor's gains.

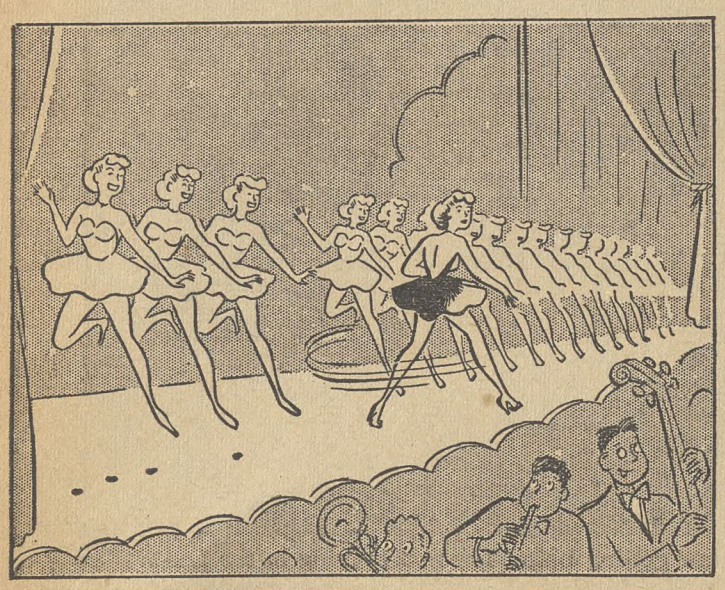
Fight On Beetles Urged

The delegates called for a continuing appropriation by Congress for fighting spruce beetles in the forests of the Rocky Mountain states.

Fadling said that in Colorado alone the beetles had destroyed the timber in an area as large as Rhode Island and that thousands of acres of other woodlands in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states were menaced.

The convention also appealed to Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.) and President Truman for emergency action in providing housing for loggers and mill workers who had lost their homes in a recent forest fire at Forks in southwest Washington.

IWA Vice Pres. John Hawkins said a critical housing shortage had been made much worse by the loss of 36 homes. He added that the continued operation of the plywood plants and logging camps in the area was threatened unless something was done to provide adequate housing.



"Just remembered—I gotta register!"

Remember to Register—and Give Your Buck to PAC!

Fadling, Hartung In Contest For Presidency Of IWA

ONLY ONE international officer of the CIO Woodworkers was re-elected without opposition at the Denver convention — Secy.-Treas. Carl Winn.

Pres. J. E. Fadling, who is serving his third term, will be opposed in a referendum election by 1st Vice Pres. A. F. Hartung.

Competing for the post left vacant by Hartung are Burke Christie, Olympia, Wash., and J. E. Dicey, Laurel, Miss.

Nominated for second vice president were Claude Ballard, Portland, Ore., and Tom MacKenzie, Vancouver, B. C. The incumbent, John Hawkins, will not be on the ballot.

Fadling is a member of Local 3-2 of Aberdeen, Wash., where he formerly worked in a sawmill. He was first vice president of the union when the war started, enlisted in the Navy and upon his discharge in 1945, succeeded to the office of president because of the death a few months prior of the late Pres. Worth Lowery. Ballard, then second vice president, had served in the interim.

Hartung is a member of Local 5-37 in Vernonia, Ore., and formerly worked as a hooktender in a logging operation there. Long active in the labor movement in Oregon's lumber industry, he was president of his local in 1935.

Later he became president of union's Columbia River District Council and also served as CIO regional director for Oregon.

Dixiecrats Fail To Eliminate District Fire Dept. Anti-Bias

THE DISTRICT of Columbia (Washington) Commissioners last week stood back of their order to end segregation in the District's fire companies despite the opposition of three Dixiecrat members of the House District Committee.

The plan drew the fire of three Southern Democrats, Davis (Ga.), McMillan (S. C.) and Smith (Va.).

Davis said that the integration plan would jeopardize the city's safety, would "smack of dictatorship methods, and would disclose a complete disregard of the wishes of the personnel of the Fire Dept."

DAVIS SAID that resolutions "imploring" authorities and taxpayers to continue the policy of segregation were adopted at two meetings of Local 36, AFL Firefighters, whose membership was given at 749. Actual strength of the fire department is 1040. Davis reported the vote for segregation was 204 to 26.

Davis late last week introduced a bill to revoke the commissioners' order.

Replying to Davis, Commissioner Joseph Donohue pointed out that "there is no segregation of hazards" in fighting fires.

"Segregation of firemen," he said, "who are paid from public funds, and who are risking their lives in your interest and mine, is not only un-American, it is unconscionable."

The commissioners on Oct. 2 had approved the plan to integrate 14 Negro firemen, currently assigned to administrative duties, into companies now manned by white firemen, in which there are 26 vacancies.

Fire Chief Joseph A. Mayhew, supporting the commissioners, predicted the integration plan would be in effect by Oct. 16 despite threats by Davis to take stronger action if the order is not reversed.

Commenting editorially on the fight, the Washington Post declared that "the impudence of Rep. Davis in seeking to block the Commissioners' order . . . is really astounding."

Citing the fact that non-segregation has been the policy of the Washington Police Department for some years, the editorial declared that nonsegregation, especially in municipal facilities, "is the rule over virtually all of the country, except for the section that Mr. Davis represents.

"Congressman Davis' contention that integration would jeopardize public safety is a straw man erected to distract attention from his real purpose. A small bloc in Congress, of whom Mr. Davis is one, is determined that there shall be no progress in race relations in Washington."

IN VIRGINIA, the president of State Medical Society struck a blow for anti-segregation when he assailed the society's ban on Negro physicans as "unfair, unjust and undemocratic."

Dr. C. Lydon Harrell, of Norfolk, urged admittance of "well qualified Negro doctors" to the state organization when he spoke to the 104th annual meeting of the society at Virginia Beach.

The meeting instructed delegates to initiate polls in their county societies to determine whether the word "white" should be deleted from society membership requirements.

Defense Production Lag Laid By Rieve To Inadequate Planning

A DEMAND for an over-all defense production program to avoid "a serious failure" in the mobilization effort and to end the present "waste of manpower and skills" has been served by the CIO on Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

Such a program is essential if the country is to be mobilized efficiently and fairly, the CIO Committee on Economic Policy advised Wilson in a letter signed by its administrative chairman, Emil Rieve. Rieve also is president of the CIO Textile Workers.

Rieve told Wilson the CIO is "seriously disturbed" by "failures and mistakes" as made plain in the Defense Mobilizer's third quarterly report on defense production to President Truman. The report was issued Oct. 1.

Pointing out that the scheduled peak level of defense production has been pushed back some three to six months, Rieve said that this "admitted slowdown of pace" was "of major significance."

He added that delays in achieving defense production targets represent "a failure to meet our obligations in a critical period of world history."

Rieve reminded Wilson that the CIO had in the past "predicted a slowing down in the pace of production schedules if proper steps were not taken to minimize the difficulties," and said the CIO is "dismayed by the apparent failure of the mobilization agencies to enforce the necessary precautionary measures."

"An over-all defense production plan has been slow in getting started," Rieve wrote. "The shift in the scheduled pace of defense production is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the failure to plan the effort properly."

As an example of the imbalance in the program to expand industrial capacity, Rieve cited Wilson's report that "steel works and rolling mill programs are now about 35% built, while only 19% of the more urgently needed blast furnace capacity is in place." He also referred to Wilson's statement that the shortage of structural steel is a major bottleneck causing a widespread slow-down in many scheduled defense projects.

"The imbalance in the steel expansion program has economy-wide ramifications," Rieve said. "Yet, an important cause of the shortage—the disparity between the expansion of ingot producing and rolling mill facilities—could not have arisen as a major issue, had the mobilization agencies operated on a planned program."

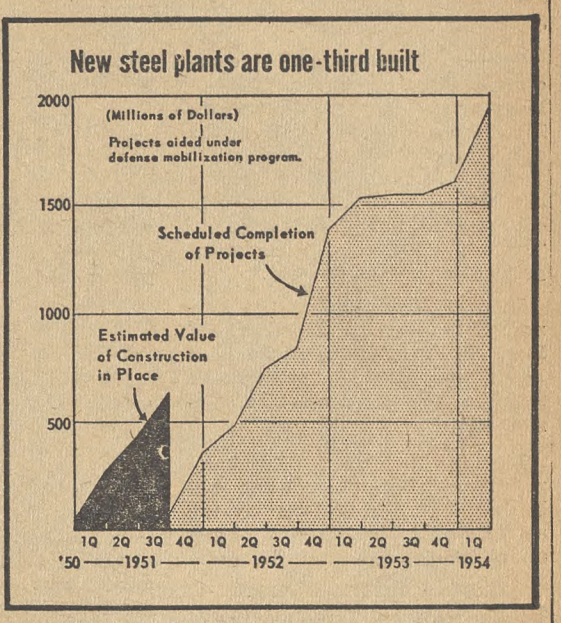
Lack of planning has also created serious manpower problems, Rieve pointed out. Defense production is not moving fast enough to take up the slack created by curtailments in the use of steel, copper and aluminum for civilian production, he added.

"It seems essential," Rieve concluded, "that the Office of Defense Mobilization, as the top civilian mobilization agency, perform the task of meshing together the individual programs in the light of long-range defense emergency requirements and resources—without which there can be no efficient planning.

"A key to the problem appears to be the need for more effective direction of defense production, in order to expedite it and to integrate it with material curtailment orders, available manpower and civilian requirement. This can be accomplished only by over-all long-range planning and program development."

Rieve complimented Wilson for the "frankness and honesty" of his report, and said that "we of the CIO recognize the difficulties inherent in the mobilization effort."

He also said that, although he was seriously concerned over shortcomings in the program, he was, on the other hand, "heartened" by the progress that has been made.



—From Wilson's report to the President

Pakistan Union Leader Calls Burmese Reds Peace Threat

BURMA FACES a very grave danger from the Communists—"and the people in the United States don't seem to realize it," according to C. P. Dave, assistant secretary-general of the All Pakistan Confederation of Labor.

"This is dangerous," he explained, "because both East Pakistan and India—the important Indian province of Assam—border on Burma. East Pakistan could not be defended against an attack from Burma because of the terrain, it's so wild and mountainous. Anyone could come and go at will there—and sometimes I think they do."

Dave (the final "e" is pronounced) is in the United States on a three-month visit under a Smith-Mundt Act grant from the State Dept. He has been in Washington and San Francisco, where he attended the AFL convention. Later he will go to Pittsburgh, Boston and New York, where he will visit the CIO convention, and will attend the CIO Dept. of Education and Research School to be held in Norman, Okla., the last week in November.

Communism, he explained, is not much of a problem in Pakistan for a very good reason: The fifth largest country in the world, with 80 million people, it is the only one in Asia that has a surplus of food.

"Food is cheap," he said, "and everybody can at least eat. Communism will appeal to the masses in Asia so long as they are hungary, because it promises everything. That is the principal reason for its success in China. The democratic forces did nothing about land reform, the biggest problem in all Asia.

"The Communists sent organizers into Pakistan from India. They had some success politically, but none with the trade union movement. They conspired with some politicians to overthrow the government, but luckily they were caught. Now they're all in jail or back in India where they belong."

THE ALL Pakistan Confederation of Labor was formed in Sept., 1950, by a union of the East and West Pakistan Federations of Labor. Dave, a dock worker, who had been joint secretary of the West Pakistan group, became assistant secretary general of the new organization.

The Pakistan labor movement's greatest need, said Dave, is trained leadership. Two men, he said, are just returning after four or five months of training in London offered by the British Trades Union Congress. Others will go later, he added.

He was hopeful of additional training opportunities when the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions program is implemented at Asian regional headquarters in Colombo, Ceylon.

CIO Outlook Urges Labor-Management Units To Mobilize Manpower For Defense Work

THE COUNTRY can get the most efficient use out of its labor force in the defense mobilization program by applying the lessons of cooperative consultation and operation learned during World War II, according to the current CIO Economic Outlook.

"Reliance upon cooperation with labor and management," says the Outlook, "does not mean that planning should not go forward or that special agencies and policies are not required.

"It merely indicates that such planning must proceed within the traditional American framework which leaves sufficient play for the great energies and abilities of the American citizenry."

VOLUNTARY cooperation of government, labor and management was responsible for the "miracle of production" that American industry performed during the war, says the Outlook, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. Where compulsion was instituted, it failed.

The Outlook says that a basic step in planning manpower mobilization involves the establishment of labor-management committees of the World War II type. Such a committee, including agriculture, has been set up nationally and is making a constructive contribution, it adds. Regional committees also have been formed, and local area committees are being created.

One of the things the government can do to make manpower mobilization more effective, the Outlook says, is to "anticipate and resolve potential manpower difficulties, rather than create them." It added:

"The defense agencies have issued some good policy statements on their goals as to gearing contract-letting to manpower supply, but performances lag behind.

"The military and civilian production agencies must carefully schedule their production requirements according to the importance of each job in relation to the national defense effort.

"An ironclad system of materials allocations must be established to insure that critically needed production comes first. In such industries as metal-fabricating, where materials are scarce, proper allocation of available steel or copper to defense purposes will promote appropriate shifts in employment as needless luxuries are eliminated."

The government's failure sufficiently to coordinate cutbacks in the automobile and other consumer durable goods industries with increasing defense production has cost hundreds of thousands of lost manhours, says the Outlook.

It cited Detroit, where thousands of workers have been laid off and scores of factories closed because not enough attention "has been devoted to meshing the military production needs in the available plants and manpower."

THE publication also warns the military against drafting highly skilled workers unless it can use their skills in the armed services, and it is sharply critical of the U. S. Employment Service setup with a separate organization in each state.

It calls for a unified national employment service tied in with a uniform, national unemployment insurance system with adequate uniform benefits, conditions and administration.

The country is wasting a lot of potential production by failing to use the present period for "tooling up" labor as well as factories, the Outlook says. As output increases more and greater skills will be required, but unless they are learned, they cannot be used.

Steelworkers Hold Seminar To Hit Bias

A NOVEL method for finding the way to root out discrimination in all its forms was tried by the CIO Steelworkers last week at Pennsylvania State College, where it held a Seminar on Human Relations addressed by educators, clergymen and others.

The seminar was held in cooperation with the college. The college president, Dr. Milton E. Eisenhower, declared that the seminar marked the first time that the national leadership of a big union met with education, church and industry leaders to "explore systematically some of great problems of the day."

In a speech sounding the keynote of the seminar, Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray, who also heads the CIO, said that the basic rights of all people must be safeguarded.

Murray said that the basic rights must be protected not only by law, but, if necessary "by the active vigiliance of those who can afford to offer protection in moral and legal fashion."

HE SAID the seminar was another forward step for the Steelworkers in their efforts to find a key pattern for ending "discrimination in all its open and hidden forms."

Murray said that the combining of the most effective methods available into a general plan would "aid materially in the elimination of prejudices and discriminatory practice."

He added that such spadework must be done "if the efforts and the experience of eminent leaders of the church, the state, science, education and business are to be combined with that of labor in charting a course which will bring about the attainment of our mutual goal."

"This type of action will help eliminate the moral decay and sickness which presently infects society through the evils of prejudice and discrimination," he said.

"It will bring about a real feeling of mutual respect on the part of each man for his brother, supported by a deepening sense of social responsibility in a democratic world where freedom, equality, human dignity and the brotherhood of man are accepted without question."

The seminar was attended by about 25 top Steelworkers' officials,

SECY.-TREAS. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers continued Murray's theme when he pointed out that raising the basic economic standards of the minorities helps everybody, including the owners of industry.

He said that raising economic standards "gives the people more money to spend" and puts more money into the channels of trade.

McDonald said higher economic standards call "for more production. More production in the hands of capable management means lowering of unit cost of production. Lower unit cost usually means a little better profit."

He said the Steelworkers and the steel industry have made "great contributions" toward eliminating discrimination.

A New York Times editorial said it "is heartening that the CIO Steelworkers and the Pennsylvania State College have launched an intensive study of prejudice and the evils that flow from discriminatory practices based on race, creed or color."

Declaring it significant that the undertaking was launched "by a union that from its inception ... has insisted that there is no room for second-grade citizenship in the nation," the editorial said the time has come for all unions to take more such positive action.

Large Scale Distribution Of Land Underway In Italy

THE SOCIAL revolution reached Italy this month. By the end of October, some 50,000 acres of farm land in the poverty-ridden province of Calabria, at the southern tip of the country, will have been distributed by the De Gasperi government among the peasants who work it.

The distribution constitutes the first large-scale move in Italy's program of breaking up large estates and turning over the land, in small plots, to peasants who stand at about the bottom of the nation's economic scale.

About 7000 acres were distributed last year in the Santa Serevina and Melissa areas of Calabria.

The current distribution began last weekend at the Calabrian town of Isola Capo Rizzuto. The names of 4900 peasant families were placed in a huge box. In another box were the names of the sub-regions where the land is located.

A small girl, picked at random from the thousands of persons attending the drawing, reached in and selected cards, as government officials looked on.

The first name drawn was that of Bruno Ranieri, of Isola Capo Rizzuto. Because of the size of his family, he received six hectares, or nearly 15 acres. It turned out to be in one of the preferred farming sub-sections.

RANIERI AND the other fortunates will pay for their land in 30 annual installments at about what it would have cost them to rent it.

The Economic Cooperation Administration, the U. S. Point Four program and the Italian government will help the new owners fertilize their acres and obtain good quality seeds, and will teach them how to operate so as to get the highest possible production.

The breakup of huge estates, practically all of them in the south, has been one of Italy's major postwar problems. Of the country's 77,000 landowners, less than 1% own more than 42% of the land—a situation exploited by the Communists to the point that the peasants began seizing the land themselves.

Legislation authorizing expropriation of land from large owners was passed last year. It is costing the government about $1 billion. Acreage is purchased at a price determined by experts, and is generally being paid for in government bonds.

Visitors From Europe See U.S. Faults

LIFE in working class America isn't quite as rosy as they'd been led to believe, members of a team of European trade unionists said last week during a visit to National CIO headquarters in Washington.

The six men who conferred with CIO representatives are part of the first all-trade union technical assistance team of eight brought to the U. S. by the ECA for a four months' study tour. They came from England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

The foreign unionists were selected for the trip by ECA's Trade Union Advisory Committee which is composed of union officials representing 24 million workers in Western European countries receiving Marshall Plan aid. Four such teams in all have been selected. The other three are scheduled to arrive later.

Several members of the team felt that there'd been too much bragging abroad and in this country about America's standard of living. Frankly, said one member, he found this "a little nauseating."

ONE FELT that "contentment of mind" should be considered in determining what makes up a high standard, and he had not seen much evidence of this.

Another thought that the average American worker's three main interests outside of his job were—his television set, his car and the comics. He doubted that these provided enough for a good life. All seemed to agree that American industrial workers in big plants don't have the rich opportunities for sociability with other workers that European workers have.

All six of the men are union officials in their own countries. Olav Bruvik, who comes from Haus, Norway, is president of the Norwegian Textile Workers union. Holke E. Svenson, from Huddinge, Sweden, is an official of the Swedish textile union.

HARRY E. Matthews, Surrey, England, is National Industrial Officer for the General and Municipal Workers, second largest union in Britain. It has a membership of 800,000. (The Transport and General Workers has about 1.3 million members, Matthews said.)

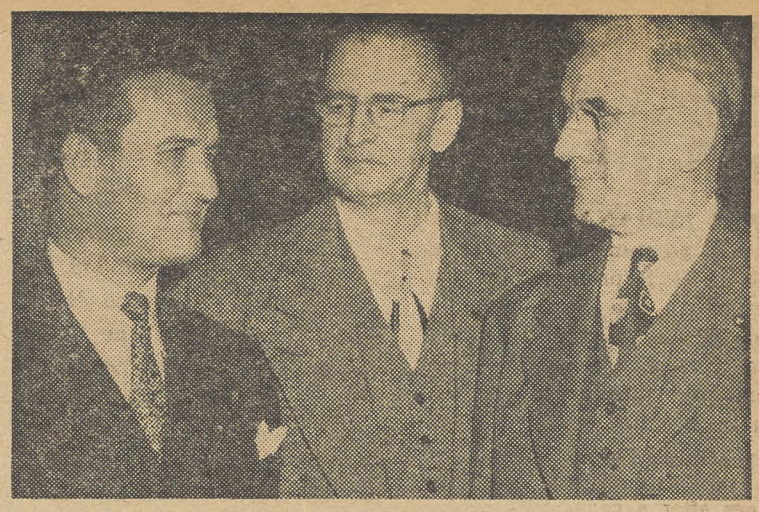
Harry Jensen, a local trustee of the Machinists Federation, and Arnold R. Johannesson, president of the Plumbers Union, both hail from Denmark. Alfred Beyer of Dusseldorf, Germany, serves as temporary official with the German National Trade Union Federation (DGB).

Court Says Cure-All Is No Better Than Aspirin

You may just as well take a tablet and a half of aspirin; it won't cure you but will do just as much good as Imdrin.

That's the contention of the Federal Trade Commission, upheld at Chicago by the U. S. District Court which issued an injunction against the makers of the widely-advertised drug.

Hereafter the firm is forbidden to claim in its radio and newspaper advertising that Imdrin is "an adequate, effective or reliable treatment for any kind of arthritis, rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, gout, neuralgia, fibrositis, or bursitis."



A GALAXY OF SPEAKERS appears at the Washington, D. C., luncheon opening the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Left to right: Sen. Moody (R. Mich.), Pres. Paul A. Strachan of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.).

Unions Praised For Role In Getting Jobs For Handicapped

THE VITAL role of organized labor in placing the physically handicapped in productive work was emphasized last week in Washington, D. C., at the kickoff luncheon opening the 7th annual observance of the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

Sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped and the Variety Club of Washington, the luncheon was attended by high labor, government and civic leaders.

Guests included stars, directors and producers from the Hollywood movie colony, and dozens of handicapped persons from the Washington area.

Sen. Blair Moody (D. Mich.) paid tribute to the "cooperation of labor" in placing thousands of the handicapped in productive jobs where they have become "our secondary army" in the struggle for national welfare and security.

AFPH Pres. Paul A. Strachan said he was convinced that the only way to handle the problem of the physically handicapped is to regard it "as a cold-blooded economic proposition." He called for public support for the AFPH program of employment, medical treatment, education and training.

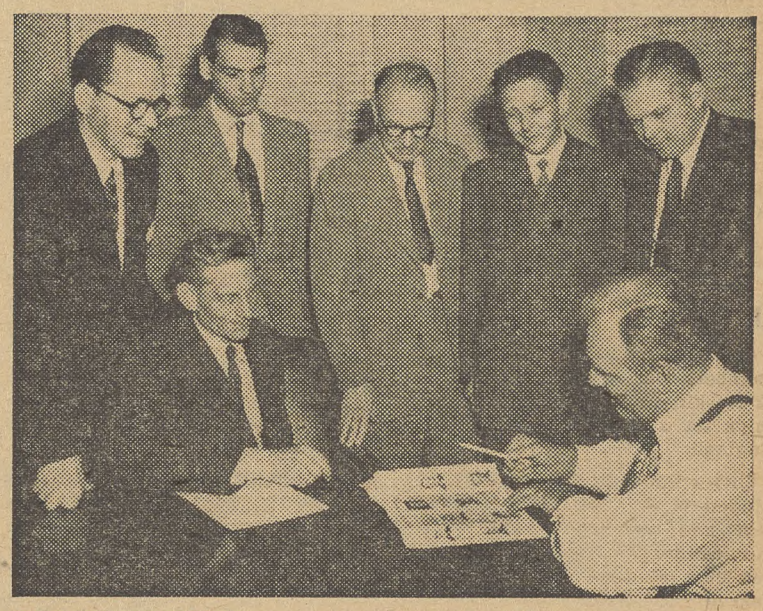
"It is my absolute conviction," Strachan said, "that the great pillars of this program are, on the one hand, industry and business, and on the other, labor. Unless there is understanding of this problem, and agreement between these two groups as to supporting this program, it cannot win."

Labor-management committees, now operating in many cities, are the means to do the greater part of the job, he stated. Through them employers and workers learn at first hand that when injury or disease incapacitates a person for one job he may be trained to do another.

REP. McCORMICK (D. Mass.), majority leader of the House, soundly endorsed the AFPH program of rehabilitation and job placement.

Now that the social conscience of America has been stirred, we should "make available jobs at the American wage scale" for all willing and able handicapped persons, he said.

He was proud of the part he played as a member of Congress, he added, in giving government recognition to the annual observance.



FAR FROM HOME: A trade union technical team from Europe visits CIO headquarters. Left to right, standing are Arnold Johannesson, Denmark; Alfred Beyer, Germany; Folke E. Svenssen, Sweden; Olav Bruvik, Norway and Harry Jensen, Denmark. Seated at left is Harry E. Matthews, Great Britain. They are listening to George Guernsey, the CIO's Associate Education Director.

Indiana CIO Fights Hike In Bus Fare

THE INDIANA CIO Council is planning to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court the action of the State's Public Service Commission in granting a fare increase to a bus company without holding public hearings.

The rate increase was granted to the Evansville City Coach Lines after a commission examiner turned down the request as "unjust and unreasonable" — the position taken by the Evansville CIO Council.

But the bus company was permitted to file a new application, and the higher fare became effective, although neither the Evansville CIO Council nor the public was notified of the new application.

The State Supreme Court rejected the State CIO Council's appeal, which was based on the grounds that the constitutional right of due process had been violated.

The council has appealed to all affiliated unions in the state for financial help to meet the cost of the forthcoming litigation.

Teacher Lack Seen Growing

DEFENSE mobilization is a main factor in the shortage of teachers, particularly in the primary grades, and the situation is not likely to improve during the emergency, states a U.S. Dept. of Labor bulletin.

The shortage of elementary school teachers is more acute than last year, although more students completed training, because higher paying defense jobs have drawn them away, says the bulletin in analyzing the effect of the defense program on the employment of teachers.

More than 25,000 teachers are needed to take care of the estimated 800,000 increased enrollments in elementary schools. This has brought the total number of pupils in these schools to about 24½ million. Of these 12% are in private and parochial schools.

Teachers' salaries have increased in recent years, though not at a uniform rate throughout the country, but they are still low in the elementary grades. These salaries are higher in larger cities, varying from an average of $4172 in cities with populations of 500,000 or over, to $2683 in towns under 5000.

CWA Member Wins Oxford Scholarship

One CIO member and two AFL members were awarded the 1951-52 Ruskin College Labor Scholarships for study at Oxford Univ., England.

CIO winner is Eileen Kerr of Linden, N. J., a switchboard operator and member of the Communications Workers. Miss Kerr has been studying toward a B.S. degree at Seton Hall Univ., specializing in labor relations.

The other winners are Edward Banyai, of Allentown, Pa., a member of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union and Neal Moore of Topeka, Kan., of the Typographical Union.

WSB Okays Over-Formula ARA Increase

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week approved a special pay raise of $39 to $50 monthly for more than 1300 members of the CIO American Radio Association.

The board's action averted the possibility of a major strike and tieup of ocean-going vessels.

Agreement on the higher-than-stabilization formula came on an 8 to 4 vote, with employer members dissenting against labor and public representatives.

Earlier in the week the WSB had refused to issue a decision on the dispute until it had received a full report from the Defense Manpower Administration.

Last July the ARA negotiated the increase with Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Coast ship operators, but WSB approval was needed if the raise was to exceed 6.2%

The board's decision was based on the grounds that the dispute was a "rare and unusual" case requiring above-formula pay to help out the critical manpower situation in the maritime industry.

Vice Pres. Philip O'Rourke of the ARA termed the WSB directive "completely acceptable" and added that "it saves the walkout situation."

If the walkout had occurred a nation-wide tieup of non-military shipping would have taken place. Federal law requires that ocean-going vessels cannot sail unless a licensed radio operator is aboard.

The union had said that in the event of a strike critical military and defense cargoes would be moved.

Wisconsin CIO Elects 9 New Board Members

THE 14th annual convention of the Wisconsin CIO council elected Ted Kurtz of the Brewery Workers as secretary-treasurer and placed nine new members on a revamped executive board.

John M. Sorenson, incumbent secretary-treasurer, refused nomination. Kurtz polled a clear majority on the first ballot. He was opposed by Fred Erchul of Local 50, Packinghouse Workers, and John Wieczorek, Local 248, Auto Workers.

Delegates to the convention, held in Milwaukee, voted for a return to the old method of electing an executive board, whereby each international union or a group of international caucuses selects its representatives subject to convention acceptance, the Wisconsin CIO News reported.

In addition, the number of vice presidents who make up the board was increased from 11 to 12.

SEN. Joseph McCarthy (R. Wis.) had a rough time of it at his home-state CIO convention. Speaker after speaker lambasted him, and the delegates passed a resolution soundly condemning his smear tactics.

Council Pres. Herman Steffes started the ball rolling by thoroughly examining McCarthy's record of "lies and slander," then charged that the Senator was elected with the help of Communists. He said McCarthy was undermining American foreign policy and playing into the hands of the Kremlin.

"And if he isn't paying dues to the Communist Party, he's cheating them," Steffes added.

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, declared that the job of "expelling McCarthy from office—the task of kicking him out," is up to the organized labor movement in the State.

The McCarthy resolution was passed unanimously by the delegates. It condemned the Senator and pledged the Wisconsin CIO to "work vigorously to defeat him in the coming Senatorial election, and thus remove what is now Wisconsin's shame."

One of the convention's major tasks was the creation and adoption of legislative and education programs.

Court To Review One Labor Case

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week marked the first day of its fall session by denying review to 14 out of 15 cases involving labor unions.

A writ of certiorari (decision to review) was granted in only one labor case.

The court's action in granting review to the case of the American Insurance Co. appeared to guarantee that some light will be shed not only on collective bargaining requirements under the Taft-Hartley Act but also on the specific status of an employer's insistence on a "mangement rights" clause in a contract.

A court of appeals had refused to support a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board that the insurance company had failed to bargain in good faith because it insisted on including a "management rights" clause in its contract. The NLRB appealed the ruling.

Of the cases denied review, seven involve questions under the Taft-Hartley Act while two each arose under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act.

Amalgamated Fund Boosts Benefits

SOME 150,000 clothing workers throughout the U. S. are getting substantial increases in the social benefits distributed by the Amalgamated Insurance Fund, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers and Raymond H. Reiss, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A., said in a joint announcement last week.

Made retroactive to Oct. 1, sick and accident benefits were boosted from $15 to $20 a week, maximum surgical benefits from $150 to $200, and hospitalization benefits from $6 to $9 a day, they disclosed.

The fund is financed by employer contributions of 2% of weekly payroll for health, life and other social insurance benefits, and 3% for old-age retirement benefits. The increased benefits are merely the latest that have been added from time to time since the fund was established in 1942.

IN THEIR joint statement Potofsky and Reiss said the added benefits show the "desire of both employers and the union to improve and increase the security of those men and women who devote their lives to the clothing industry."

"This industry pioneered in these social insurance measures," they said, "because we felt, a long time ago, that the efficiency, health and security of the workers depended on more than appeared each week in their pay envelopes.

"Our social insurance program is one of the aspects of enlightened labor-management relations which have marked the clothing industry for more than a quarter-century.

"We propose to improve constantly this program in consonance with sound insurance principles."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER addressed the conference held by the CIO Steelworkers District 7 in Philadelphia last week. The conference was presided over very capably by Reg. Dir. Charles Ford. The Steelworkers in this area have shown a great deal of progress, keeping pace with all the other districts throughout the United States. The House altered the Taft-Hartley Act by repealing the provision requiring union shop elections. The measure was sent to President Truman for his signature by a roll call vote of 307 to 18 after the House had defeated an effort to send it back to the Labor Committee, 304 to 22. The new legislation will legalize thousands of CIO, as well as AFL, bargaining and union shop elections held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board before either union filed non-Communist affidavits.

Allan Haywood

Another World Series has become history. The Yanks are the victors. As we pointed out a week ago, the ushers at both the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds are members of the CIO. While attending one of the games, the writer had the pleasure of meeting the officers of the local, which is affiliated with the CIO Utility Workers.

The IUE-CIO has won its first representation election in California. According to Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, it defeated the UE by a vote of 20 to 12 at the General Electric Supply Co., Los Angeles. Organizer Frank Grillo was in charge of the operation.

DeShetler also reports two wins for the Clothing Workers. Both victories were in representation elections: at Bayly's, Los Angeles, 120 voted CIO and 4 against; at Riviera of California, Los Angeles, 57 ballots went to the CIO with 26 against.

A. F. Hartung, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports a representation victory at the Atlanta Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga. The count showed the Woodworkers with 153 votes and no union with only 11.

In what will probably be one of the last union shop elections, the Woodworkers won a unanimous decision at the Forest Product Treating Co., Laramie, Wyo. According to Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, the election was held because of the recent reversed interpretation of the NLBR. The count showed all 50 of the votes cast in favor of the union.

REG. DIR. Michael Mann reports a representation win for the Glass, Coke & Chemical Workers at the Van Clees Co., Chicago, Ill. Of 174 eligible votes, 134 ballots were for the UGCWA-CIO and 39 against.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports a victory for the Wholesale and Retail Department Store Employees CIO over the AFL. In a representation election at the Borden Milk Co., Huntington, W. Va., the CIO union won by more than 40 to 1. Of 129 eligible votes, 123 voted: 82 for the CIO, 2 for the AFL and 39 for no union. The campaign was conducted by Field Rep. Joe Rice, Secy. Edgar Johnson of Local 21, and a committee of the local members.

A. T. Stephens, vice president of the Packinghouse Workers, CIO, reports three representation victories. At Zero Foods, Chicago, with 65 eligible, UPWA had 30, with 8 against; at the Ice Cream Div. of Swift & Co., Charleston, S. C., of 31 eligible voters, UPWA gained all 24 votes cast; and at the Oakdene Compress, Charleston, S. C., UPWA won a 42 to 10 decision.

Mary Norton On Manpower Unit

THE NATIONAL Labor-Management Policy Committee has approved three recommendations from the Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower aimed at getting more women on labor - management committees, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced last week.

One recommendation was that the women's group have a liaison member on the national policy committee. Former Rep. Mary T. Norton, retired New Jersey Democrat, vice chairman of the women's group, was named.

The second proposal was that Tobin "suggest to labor and management the desirability of appointing qualified women to regional and area labor-management committees." The third recommendation was that the appointment of women "be given special regard" when area labor-management committees appoint advisory committees.

Three new members have been appointed to the Women's Advisory Committee, Tobin said. They are former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Cal.); Miss Mary C. Griffith, Denver attorney, and Mrs. Alice Hogan West, Pasco, Wash., of the AFL Railway Clerks.

New Move Made In Congress To Name Relief Recipients

THE "SHAME-LIST" rider which Indiana's Sen. Jenner (R) has been trying to force on the American people ever since his state's GOP-controlled Legislature voted last year to make public the names of persons on relief has come back to life again.

It was approved last week by the conferees on pending tax legislation, and this time it's got a mighty good chance of permanent survival.

When it was attached earlier this year to two different pieces of related legislation pertaining to social security, the amendment was thrown out by two joint Congressional committees on the grounds that shame lists are so big an issue that they should be considered in a separate bill.

The Jenner rider has no connection whatever with taxes, but it does have the approval of a socially irresponsible majority of the conferees handling the present tax bill.

Hence, despite its earlier defeat on its merits as social security legislation, it may be enacted into law as a "tax" measure.

While at present, Indiana is the only state affected by the conferee's decision, the personal privacy of nearly five million needy persons is threatened.

Meanwhile the Indiana Legislature—called back to a special session after the state had lost its court battle to compel Ewing to continue paying $30 million in Federal welfare funds despite the shame list provision it had written into law—was deadlocked in a bitter fight on the issue.

Two Republican members of the Indiana Senate broke with their party and joined the Democratic minority to pass a bill suspending the anti-secrecy law to make the state again eligible for federal aid. The House, on the other hand rejected the Senate measure and voted to appropriate $29 million of state funds for a "home rule" welfare program.

The "shame lists" of Indiana became a clear cut party issue when the Republican National Executive Committee this month commended the Indiana House for insisting on making the names public even though it would cost the state's taxpayers an additional $29 million.

However, in the state itself there was powerful pressure being exerted in support of the two rebel Republican Senators. Directors of the Indiana Farm Bureau threw their support behind them in urging suspension of the law until 1953 to avoid loss of federal aid. The majority of Indiana legislators are from rural areas.

LAST WEEK'S Legislative News Letter published by the Indiana CIO Council reported that "old and infirm spectators throng the galleries daily to sit there and watch conscienceless politicians play havoc with their very livelihood and existence."

The CIO Council charged that the "true reason for this entire welfare mess that has developed here in Indiana" is a "purely political one." The Council also warned that "if the actions of the obstinate Republicans in this special session continue, we taxpayers of the state can look for a sales tax, and addition to the gross income tax or additional property taxes, or perhaps all three."

San Francisco CIO Backs 4 Candidates

The San Francisco CIO Council has announced its endorsement of four candidates for the Board of Supervisors in the forthcoming elections after receiving from them and others the answers to a series of questions centering around their attitudes toward keeping rent control and quick passage of a city Fair Employment Practices ordinance.

Recommended to affiliated local unions were the candidacies of Dewey Mead, a veteran member of the board; Thomas P. O'Toole, Henry Fischer and Al Graf. The council made no endorsement for mayor, after interviewing the three major candidates, "on the ground that none of the candidates fully meets the requirements necessary for all-out labor support."

—From The Washington Post

"Don't go away, Mister. I really need the publicity."

Housing Officials Told Of Nation's Home Ills

BETWEEN 30 and 40 million Americans live in homes that are "seed-beds of preventable disease, crime, juvenile delinquency and possible dissatisfaction with the American way of life."

That's what Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing told the annual conference of the National Association of Housing Officials in Washington last week.

He warned the 500 officials attending that it is "obvious" federal housing will be cut down by shortages of materials and concentration "on the very essentials of national defense." But, he added:

"We shall have only ourselves to blame if we make the mistake of transforming temporary delays into permanent inactivity . . . We cannot fall into the trap, over the next 20 years, of dealing only with super-emergency situations."

He urged, meantime, further research on housing for older people who are making up an increasingly larger proportion of the population.

Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh told how the once Smoky City is being transformed by a $1.5 billion face lifting.

SINCE THE end of the war 60 acres of ramshackle central city buildings have been razed. They are now being replaced with an over-all development that includes new office buildings, wider streets, park land and additional parking space. He advised:

"Your public bodies must work as brothers, not as rivals . . . Unless they work as a team, nothing will happen in actual redevelopment . . . And redevelopment cannot be a thing apart. The whole city must be improving, too."

Rep. Rains (D. Ala.) hit at people who arbitrarily call "socialistic" any government program they may dislike. He was a little tired, he explained, of having his own votes characterized as "socialistic," and declared there is "a very great dividing line between a free government and a communistic-socialistic setup."

Federal aid for housing, he made clear, is not "socialistic."

UAW Cites Steps To End Joblessness

PRES. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, with the approval of the union's executive board, last week demanded maintenance of present production schedules "until defense work is available to take up the slack in unemployment."

The request was sent during a meeting of the executive board in Detroit to President Truman, Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson and Administrator Manly Fleischmann of the National Production Authority.

The auto industry, like many others, has been hard hit by unemployment growing out of failure to mesh in defense jobs with cutbacks in civilian production. Reuther offered a six-point program, aimed at giving workers the same protection accorded wealthy corporations.

In addition to maintenance of present production schedules, it included:

Appropriation of federal funds to enable state unemployment compensation systems to give 40 hours' pay a week to workers laid off as a result of defense mobilization policies.

Integration of defense work in civilian plants "to assure that unused productive capacity is fully used for defense production."

A campaign to increase collections of scrap metals.

A technical task force to coordinate research on substitute materials for copper and other critically scarce materials.

A speedup in placing contracts and sub-contracts for machine tools in the civilian metal-working industries.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate and House.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. did hatchet job and cut to $5.5 billion. Bill now in conference.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works has postponed action until January.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Senate Labor Com. now considering. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.	Write to members of Senate to support this bill.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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The CIO News

Vol. XIV WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 22, 1951 82 No. 43

Railroads Grab Huge Tax Rebates, Fight St. Lawrence Seaway Measure

(See Story, Page 5)

THESE DELEGATES to the policy conference of the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee review the successes of their union, now only 18 months old. At the Philadelphia meeting plans also were made for a hard-hitting organizational drive. (Turn to Page 9 for the story of the conference and another picture.)

Convention Preliminaries Start Next Week

The 13th annual National CIO Convention will open in New York on Nov. 5, but the preliminaries will get under way there next week. The CIO executive officers and vice presidents will meet Oct. 30. The CIO Executive Board will meet Oct. 31 and probably Nov. 1. In addition, the convention Resolutions, Officers' Reports and Constitution Committees will begin their work of preparing reports on Oct. 29.

The convention itself will start with an address of welcome by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York and Pres. Philip Murray's keynote speech. An impressive speakers' list has been prepared, with addresses by government officials, political figures and leaders of the national and international labor movements. Invocations opening each session will be delivered by some of the country's most prominent clergymen. (Story, Page 3.)

TWUA Brings Hope To Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., was a paradox—poverty in the midst of almost nationwide plenty provided by defense expenditures. The reason: its main source of employment, the textile mills, had few orders and few jobs.

Things were getting no better fast when the CIO Textile Workers decided on a course of action. A union delegation came to Washington and with the help of TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve saw government officials. It returned home with promises that more orders for textiles would be sent to Lawrence mills. Now in place of despair, there is hope—and increased prestige for TWUA throughout the community. (Story, Page 7.)

PRETTY INTERPRETER: Ida Otani (above), of the CIO Clothing Workers' education staff, acted as an interpreter for Japanese women unionists during their visit to national CIO headquarters. (See Page 6.)

ORDER NOW!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The thirteenth constitutional convention of the CIO will be held in New York November 5 to 9. What it does will be important to every CIO member. Officers of international and local unions should make certain that their members are familiar with its decisions.

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CIO Credited With Defeat Of Unjust Tax Bill In House

THE FINAL fate of the new tax legislation was uncertain at press time.

But—largely because of CIO efforts—it was almost certain that whatever bill is passed will be at least slightly more fair to low income taxpayers than the first compromise measure reported out originally by the House and Senate conferees.

In the biggest legislative upset of the present session, the House on Oct. 16 rejected the $5.732 billion tax-increase bill drafted by the conferees. The vote was 203 to 157.

Rejection of the bill—generally regarded as a clear slap at the George-Millikin-Taft-Byrd group responsible for the measure, came about as the result of a strange combination of liberal Democratic and conservative Republican votes.

A total of 64 Democrats, most of whom were merely registering votes of protest against the many unfair provisions of the measure, joined 139 Republicans, who on the whole were simply making a gesture seeking to embarrass the administration, to make up the majority voting to send the bill back to conference.

The New York Times reported that the Democratic opposition consisted almost entirely of "members from industrial districts with heavy labor union constituencies."

The Times said that "one factor" in the bill's defeat "was a letter from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, received by Democrats shortly before the voting, urging rejection of the bill."

The CIO letter (see separate story, this page) had branded the compromise tax-bill grossly inadequate and completely unfair to persons with low incomes.

Following the House's action, the CIO called upon the conferees to report out "a tax bill which raises considerably more revenue than the original one they reported out and which raises that additional revenue in a more equitable and fair manner."

IN A letter, Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., listed eight ways of improving the measure and asked the conferees to "accept the best and reject the worst features of the House and Senate bills."

The conference committee, however, made no serious effort to produce an adequate bill "observing the principles of equity and equality of sacrifice," as the CIO had requested. Instead of increasing the tax yield by increasing taxes on high individual and corporate incomes, they simply reduced the total tax yield by $14 million.

This reduction, however, came as the result of their giving a slightly better break to taxpayers in the low income brackets. The only significant change was a reduction in the tax increase for taxpayers in the lowest tax bracket—under $2000—of .5%.

THAT meant a boost for this lowest group of 11% instead of 11.5%. The increase for most other taxpayers was left at about 11.75%, as set forth in the original compromise.

No change was made in the relatively small boost in corporation income taxes which had been proposed in the first conference measure.

The Senate, apparently in an effort to influence House action, acted somewhat out of turn and voted its approval of the new compromise only a short time after it had been reported out.

The House, which usually acts first on tax matters, did not take up the compromise until Friday.

CIO Protest Felt In Vote On Tax Bill

A LETTER from Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative Dept. director, is widely credited with causing liberal Democratic representatives to vote against the tax bill reported out by the Senate and House conferees.

The letter was sent to Vice Pres. Barkley, Senate Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.), Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) and Democratic House Leader McCormack (D. Mass.). It said:

"The bill fails to observe the basic principals of equity and equality of sacrifice.

"We have no quarrel with the need for raising federal revenue. We believe, as we have testified before both House and Senate committees, that at least an additional $10 billion in revenue can and must be raised. . . . However, such increased taxes must be borne equitably by all groups in our population.

"While low and middle-income individuals have their taxes increased 11.75% under the terms of the bill, starting at $28,300 for single individuals and $57,600 for a married couple, the tax increase is scaled down until the recipient of a $1 million income would have his taxes increased by only 1.5%.

"THE incidence, therefore, of this new tax increase falls most heavily upon the low-income individuals."

The excise tax increase was attacked because it would "impose a greater burden upon the low and middle-income individuals" and "could lead us through the back door into a national sales tax. . . . "

The letter added that "the tax increase for corporations is insufficient."

It said that both the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee stated that corporations would still be left with profits after taxes of $20 billion following the contemplated increases.

The letter quoted the report of the House committee which said:

"Thus, after considering the increases in corporate taxes by this bill, in 1951 their profits will be from about 180 to 230% of corporation profits after taxes during the last war."

Heads Health Institute

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers last week announced the appointment of Dr. Trawick H. Stubbs as director of the union's Health Institute in Detroit.

Dr. Stubbs, who was formerly Dean of the Medical School at the Univ. of Missouri and director of the university's hospital, will also act as medical consultant for other activities of the UAW Social Security dept.

NAM Please Note: Why Not A National Profits Week?

PRES. WILLIAM H. Ruffin of the National Association of Manufacturers has been opening his mouth and putting his foot in it—again.

Ruffin is a southern textile manufacturer. As NAM president, he does a lot of talking about high wages. As a boss, he doesn't pay 'em.

In a speech in St. Louis co-sponsored by the NAM, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Missouri, Ruffin belabored his audience for not putting in some good words for profits. Profits are high enough, according to government and private statistics, to command a wide assortment of good words.

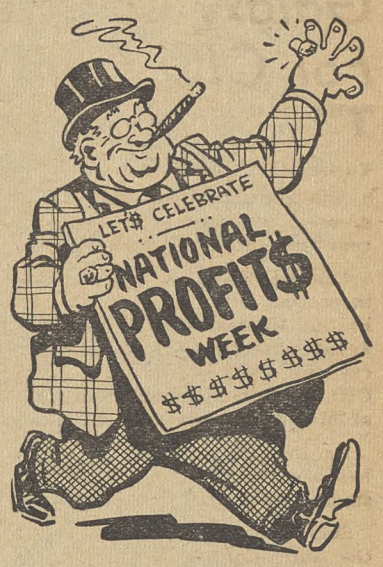
"Profits are, and have been, good for every man, woman and child in the United States," he solemnly proclaimed.

He chided them—and all businessmen—for having reached the point where they are "apologetic" about profits.

"We've come almost to the point," he asserted, "where we speak of profits, if at all, in whispers . . .

"It's about time we businessmen stood up and told our fellow Americans what's right about profits."

He didn't go on from there. Instead he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he made the same speech at another meeting sponsored by the

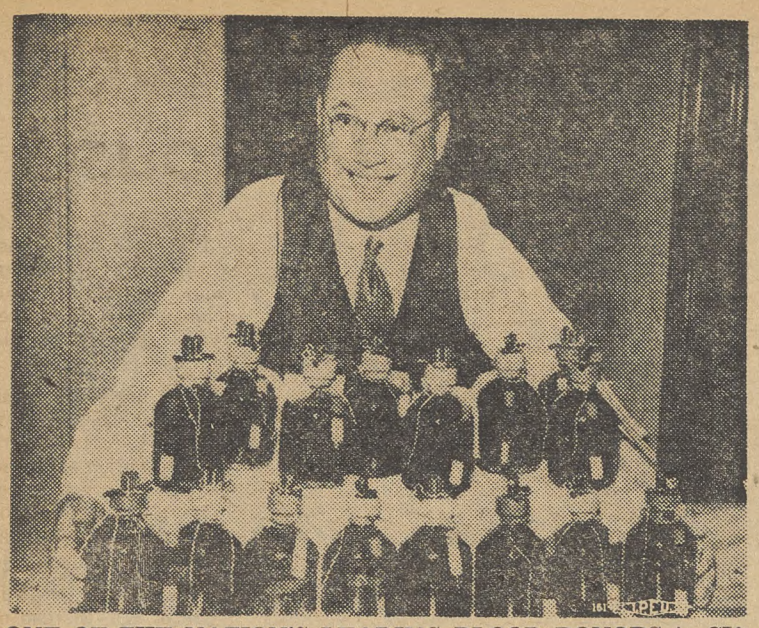


NAM, the Associated Industries of Arkansas and the Rotary Club.

A few days later he was at Lake Placid, N. Y., for the NAM's 22d Institute on Industrial Relations.

There he warned the assembled businessmen-students to prepare themselves for the "practical collapse" of wage stabilization.

He said he found the indications "ominous" that the Wage Stabilization Board and perhaps other government agencies "have no intention, in a real show-down," of making the board's policies really work.



ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING BLOOD DONORS is CIO Clothing Worker official Leo Polk. On Sept. 17, Polk, who is ACWA's Detroit Board business representative, gave his 72nd pint since Pearl Harbor.

Hartley Flops As Lobbyist For Firm Selling Harmful Drugs

SEN. TAFT'S partner in the legislative infamy bearing their names, ex-Rep. Hartley (R. N.J.), has registered again as a lobbyist.

This time he's being paid $5000 for three months work, plus about $350 expenses, to try to keep the sale of harmful drugs from being put under stricter regulation.

Hartley registered Sept. 28 as working for the Western Medical Corp., Chicago, to defeat the drug sales bills sponsored by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Rep. Durham (D. N.C.). He said that the firm he represents provides medicines for epileptics, and that the bills, if approved, would put it out of business.

Actually, the bills merely tighten up the narcotics laws by regulating the sale and labeling of harmful drugs and patent medicine. Any firm "put out of business" by it would only be one which is now realizing most of its income by distributing a product potentially harmful if not used only as directed by a physician.

Washington experts familiar with the Western Medical Corp.'s business say that the medicine it sells for "epilepsy" contains the drug phenobarbitol, and that it is possible for persons addicted to obtain as much as nine grains a day from the firm by mail.

As chairman of the House Labor Committee in the 80th Congress, Hartley was cosponsor of the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

Despite his $1666-a-month fee from Western Medical to oppose the bills, Hartley hasn't done so well. The House passed Durham's bill last August. Last week, in spite of Hartley, the Senate approved Humphrey's measure by a voice vote.

Galaxy Of Speakers Listed For CIO Convention

THE 13TH annual National CIO convention scheduled for New York's Hotel Commodore on Nov. 5, will get under way with an address of welcome by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri.

Cardinal Spellman will give the invocation, after which CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver his keynote speech. Incidentally, Murray will speak on Oct. 26 at the CIO Maritime Union convention at Manhattan Center, New York.

An impressive list of speakers has been compiled for other sessions.

Secy.-Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D. N. Y.), will speak the afternoon of Nov. 5. At the convention banquet that night, Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, Administrator Manley Fleischmann of the National Production Authority and Murray will give talks.

Other addresses:

Nov. 6, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston and Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark.

Nov. 7, Assistant Secy. of Defense Anna Rosenberg, Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board and Exec. Secy. Lester Granger of the National Urban League.

Nov. 8, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R.-L. N. Y.) and Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein will deliver the invocation on Nov. 6, Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill on the following day, and Rev. Sandy Ray on Nov. 8.

Elections will be held Nov. 9.

A conference on labor law called by the CIO Legal Dept. will be held the afternoon and evening of Nov. 9 and throughout Nov. 10. Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman will discuss "Civil Liberties and National Security" at a closing dinner.

CIO officials and convention committees will be meeting throughout the week prior to the convention. The convention resolution, officers reports and constitutions committees will begin sessions Oct. 29. The CIO executive officers and vice presidents will meet Oct. 30, and the Executive Board Oct. 31 and probably Nov. 1.

Taft Admits His Law Fails To Oust Reds

IN A POLICY statement—joined in by Sen. Taft (R. O.)—the Senate Labor-Management Relations subcommittee declared Oct. 16 that the Taft-Hartley Act has failed to knock Communists out of the American labor movement.

This was a surprising admission by Taft, who in co-authoring the law four years ago had led the fight to force all union officers to sign non-Communist affidavits before their unions could use the services of the National Labor Relations Board. At that time, Taft had argued that this would rid the labor movement of Communists.

But it didn't. The red-dominated unions merely have boycotted the board or relegated their Communist officials to backstage roles so that "fronts" could sign non-Communist affidavits. In some cases, union officials have "resigned" from the party.

In last week's statement, the Senate subcommittee said quite frankly: "The problem of the Communist-dominated union . . . still remains to be solved."

SEN. Humphrey (D. Minn.) chairman of the subcommittee, announced that the group would soon launch a broad investigation of left-wing unions in defense plants.

As a prelude to the investigation, the committee voted to publish as a Senate document the reports of the CIO trial committees which expelled Communist-dominated unions. Humphrey said that he regarded these documents as "of considerable historical significance."

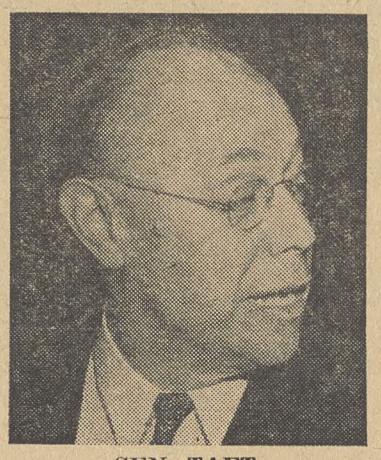
He added that the CIO reports "demonstrate how an alert and democratically governed organization destroyed Communist infiltration by the due process" and that they "illuminate the nature of Communist strategy as a conspiracy to subvert the unions as democratic institutions and to convert them into bases for the extension of Communist power."

Taft Does The Obvious, Announces Candidacy

IT TOOK a bit of doing, but it was done. And the first hat to go into the 1952 political ring, seeking the Republican nomination for the Presidency, got thrown last week.

On the sweatband were three initials: "R.A.T."

The staging was well-done and what stage hands would call "good theater." All of the modern age's flair for publicity techniques combined to make the setting, a crowded room in the Senate Office Building, as impressive as possible.



SEN. TAFT
Makes Third Try

Kleig lights, set up to give just the proper photogenic shadows, glared brightly. Microphones, adjusted carefully, gave just the right vibrance to the speaker's voice.

AND fastidious ushers handed out a full-text libretto of the program to follow as they conducted the nation's top political reporters to their seats in the plush interior.

When some 200 of the latter, a score of newsreel and TV cameramen, and a flock of news photogs were all in their places, it happened.

A flashbulb popped. Sen. Taft, "Mr. Republican" of Ohio, walked into the room.

Then the obvious was made—obvious. While motion picture cameras clicked and more flashbulbs gleamed, the cynosure of all eyes, beaming broadly, took over the microphones.

The time had come for him to reveal all. He did so.

He was not—Sen. Taft read from his prepared statement—going to stop running for the Presidency.

Looking coyly like a drawing by Dr. Seuss, the Senator went through his libretto, consisting of four "statements" which the ushers had previously handed to the press.

He read them pretty well. There were only six sentences where he departed—by a word or two—from the text.

After he had finished, one reporter whispered: "He read those things like he really believed them."

The amazing thing is that he probably did.

"I AM GOING to run," Taft declared, "because I believe I can conduct the only kind of campaign which will elect a Republican to office."

There was real conviction in his voice as he said it.

Then the man who, through 12 long years in the Senate, has fought consistently nearly all measures designed to help labor and the common people, said something that made it difficult for some listeners to believe their ears.

Urcel Daniel of the Bureau of National Affairs asked Taft how much labor support he expected to get. Taft actually replied that he expected to have it!

He predicted "an even break among union members and a majority vote of all workers in the presidential race."

Again, he really seemed to believe it. An insult to labor's intelligence obviously had not been intended.

Taft declared, however, that he was confident that he would be both nominated and elected.

And that led to perhaps the neatest summing up of the whole show by Republican Gov. Earl Warren of California, who commented:

"It isn't as if this is the first time he had thought that."

(This will be Taft's third try for the nomination.)

Who Said Taft Is Not For Sale?

THOSE who were naive enough to wonder what led up to the shift of position of Sen. Taft (R. O.) on legislation providing aid to medical education no longer need do so.

The powerful doctor's lobby, which won another victory against the people Oct. 4 when Taft helped scuttle the very bill he had helped to draft, is passing the hat to help him in his campaign to get elected President of the United States.

A letter pleading for contributions has been sent out by the Draft Taft Clubs of America over the signature of Dr. Harry M. Hedge, chairman of the club's "medical committee."

The text said that the committee believed "your interest will be best served" by Taft's nomination.

"He has consistently opposed the Administration's efforts to develop a nation-wide compulsory sickness and hospitalization plan for our country," Hedge continued. "Because of your sepecific stake in Taft's election, we believe you will also want a minimum of 10 one-dollar memberships with which we will enroll you and nine of your friends."

The Senate was flabbergasted early this month when Taft suddenly withdrew his support of the $300-million bill providing federal aid to medical schools over a five-year period to relieve the acute shortage of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. This resulted in the bill's being sent back to committee for further study.

Taft, who sponsored the bill with five other Republicans and seven Democrats, had campaigned actively for its passage for more than two years. Last February he signed the unanimous report of the Senate Labor Committee endorsing it as "a practicable short range emergency solution of an immediate and urgent problem."

Unless medical schools are immediately expanded to take care of the thousands of qualified premedical students now turned away each year for lack of facilities and funds, it is estimated that there will be a national shortage of 22,000 doctors, 5000 dentists and 100,000 nurses by 1954.

WHEN Bill to Aid Medical Schools came to the floor this month, Taft abruptly claimed that he had decided to oppose it in view of the huge defense expenditures facing the nation.

His reversal coincided with an about-face on the measure by the American Medical Association. Last year the AMA endorsed an almost identical measure, passed unanimously by the Senate. That bill died when the House failed to act on it.

This year, however, the AMA —and Taft—came out against the bill.

Are You Listening?

If listening to radio commercials on a crowded street car or bus, after a hard day's work, were our greatest problem, the country would be a lot better off—or at least, a lot less nerve-wracked.

There are, as any fourth grade school kid can point out, more serious problems facing the nation. Nevertheless, it is good that the Supreme Court has decided to review the forced-listening, captive-audience issue involved in street car commercial broadcasting.

Forced listening to commercials while riding home to dinner involves the principle of the individual's right not to listen—a right which is becoming more difficult to practise every day.

Since corporations have been moonstruck with the idea of presenting programs of conservative 19th century economics—on company time, and on company property—to their employes, the issue becomes increasingly important. We hope that the Supreme Court, after listening freely and attentively to the arguments in the case, will defend that principle of the right not to listen.

Sound Advice

Paul Hoffman, the former head of the government's Marshall Plan agency, has had a better than average chance to see both democracy and dictatorship at work. So, his caution against fear and panic—reprinted, in part, elsewhere on this page—should be carefully read and heeded.

Perhaps more than at any time since Franklin Roosevelt's inaugural in 1933, we have—in the field of civil liberties—nothing to fear so much as fear itself. Fear can play directly into the hands of the dictators quicker and more effectively than sabotage or subversion.

In Congress last week, two members of the House—one a Fair Deal liberal, one a middle-of-the-roader—have been forced to deny patently ridiculous charges of "communism."

An able public servant, who has rendered yeoman service to the nation's fight against Soviet aggression, has been given thumbs-down treatment by a Senate sub-committee because he had been called—on the most unsubstantial kind of "evidence"—a friend of the reds.

In every part of the country, in both private and public life, charges are being hurled with gay abandon—and the victims face loss of job opportunity or the ruin of a career.

The smear campaign will grow as election day 1952 comes closer. It won't be directed primarily at Commies or near-Commies. It will be directed at good citizens whose ideas happen to displease other citizens. If the smear campaign continues, you, your neighbor, your pastor or your union are equally liable to be its target.

Sen. McCarthy, the fast-talking man from Wisconsin, deserves much of the discredit for promoting this reign of smear and suspicion. He has a host of imitators and would-be imitators.

Their plans will go awry only if average, decent American citizens—in the unions and outside them—throw off the tentacles of fear or panic. Hysteria, as Paul Hoffman has pointed out, can be a good deal more dangerous than the most energetic efforts of the tiny band of harassed Communists who try to guess on Tuesday what Stalin's speech on Monday really meant.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The Operation Was Successful, But—

There's Too Much Fear

By PAUL G. HOFFMAN

Excerpts of an address by the former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, now director of the Ford Foundation, when he received the annual "Freedom Award."

THE THOUGHT-CONTROL of dictatorship is imposed by force, but discussion, criticism and debate can be stifled by fear as well as by force. Persecution by public opinion can be powerful as purges and pogroms.

School teachers, Government clerks, Government officials, and even businessmen can be frightened out of their rights under the first amendment as effectively as if that amendment were repealed; and frightened men are at best irresponsible in their actions and at worst dangerous. Of all the forms of tyranny over the mind of man, none is more terrible than fear.

Of late, some of our people—often good people—have been blindly spreading just this kind of fear.

In their zeal to combat communism they have been betrayed into using methods and measures which impair the sources of our strength and thus play directly into the hands of the Kremlin.

They are making criticism socially dangerous. They are forcing conformity through fear. They are ready to pillory anyone who holds an unpopular view or supports an unpopular cause. As a result, too many of our fellow citizens have been afraid to speak out. In far too many cases, decisions, often decisions in high places, have been influenced by fear.

In short, the danger of Communist penetration and disruption has been compounded by the spread of panic. All of this in a nation which has grown to greatness and glory because it has recognized the rights of nonconformists and dissenters.

IF WE WANT to assert the free nature of man and strengthen our free society, we must insist that within the law of libel and slander, the unlimited right to criticize must be maintained.

This right is meaningless unless it extends to the thoughts with which we disagree—in the words of a great Chief Justice of the United States, freedom for the thought we hate.

I, for example, disagree most intensely with the Daily Worker's talking of every opponent as a Fascist. I also disagree intensely with those who make reckless charges of Communist sympathies.

But I would not for a moment suppress these irresponsible critics. They must not be suppressed. They must be answered.

We must remember too that a free society is a just society. Everybody concerned about freedom in America must be concerned about justice, too.

One reason why we must encourage criticism is that we must encourage people to point out such injustices as remain in America and to fight for their elimination. An unjust society cannot long endure. An injustice against one puts all justice in danger.

Only by safeguarding the rights of minorities do we safeguard the rights of majorities. Racial and religious discrimination, special privilege, and inequality of opportunity for growth are on the wane in this country; but, where they still exist, these and other injustices must be discovered and rooted out.

THESE CONVICTIONS of mine are at best merely guidelines to a program of action. The forming of that program must be a task for our best minds—for men of great stature.

The aggressive expansionism of the Kremlin has made the rebuilding of the military strength of America and the free world vital to the maintenance of the peace. But something more is needed effectively to counter totalitarian plans for world domination.

We must dedicate ourselves anew to making in America a demonstration of a free, just, and unafraid society at work. No police system could keep the news of this demonstration from reaching the peoples of the world, even those behind the iron curtain.

Our forefathers projected this demonstration by framing a Constitution which firmly grounded on the nature of man combined freedom and justice.

We must not let their aspirations escape us; we must push steadily forward toward the realization of the American dream.

A CIO NEWS Exclusive

Railroads Grab Tax Rebates, Fight Seaway

By MILTON PLUMB

"If you live in a glass house, don't throw stones," Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) told the American railroads, in remarks published in the Oct. 16 "Congressional Record."

Rabaut cited over-all figures on the amount of "certificates of necessity" issued to American railroads under the rapid tax amortization program. He revealed that a total of $638,840,349 in such certificates had been approved. (See story, this page.)

This amount is more than the total entire cost of the U.S. share of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, which the railway lobbies have spent almost unlimited funds to defeat. Yet, the railroads' chief basis of criticism has been the cost of the seaway's construction.

While other groups, notably local transportation and power interests, have also lobbied against the seaway for selfish ends, the chief source of financial support for the anti-seaway bloc has been the Association of American Railroads.

The facts brought out by Rabaut's remarks highlight one of the most glaring evils of present tax-loopholes. It is well-known in Washington that many of the biggest corporations, which receive billions of dollars in gifts of the taxpayers' money through certificates of necessity and "depletion allowances," use vast sums of money to fight progressive legislation.

The public thus actually pays to defeat its own interests.

Moreover, the railroads' sudden interest in expanding to the extent these certificates indicate is in marked contrast to their attitude from the end of the war through 1950. It will be recalled that the railroads bitterly resisted all efforts of the CIO Railroad Workers to persuade them to improve facilities during these profitable years.

Now, however, when they can charge most of the cost of improvements to American taxpayers, they are more willing to make the necessary improvements.

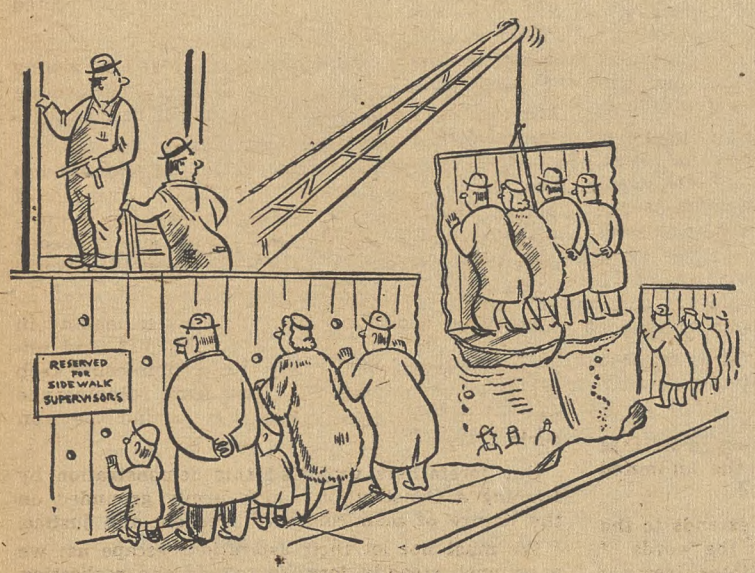
Rabaut did not name any of the railroads involved.

Because of the importance of the people's knowing exactly how they are being made to foot the bill, The CIO News undertook an independent investigation to document his charges.

Railroad	Amount Auth.	Percentage to Be Written Off
New York Central	$ 40,343,060	80%
(36 certificates)	54,602,639	65%
Total.....	$ 94,945,699	
Pennsylvania Railroad		
(16 certificates)	66,962,381	80%
Chesapeake & Ohio		
(7 certificates)	66,422,000	Pending
	13,228,184	80%
	25,697,199	65%
Total.....	$105,347,383	
Seaboard Airline Railroad Co.		
(15 certificates)	34,288,536	Pending
	16,112,014	80%
	5,209,469	65%
Total.....	$ 55,610,019	
Baltimore and Ohio		
(8 certificates)	28,679,875	80%
	2,513,840	65%
Total.....	$ 31,193,715	
Norfolk & Western		
(2 certificates)	32,050,000	80%
	1,800,000	65%
Total.....	$ 33,850,000	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific		
(2 certificates)	23,700,000	Pending
	7,264,700	80%
Total.....	$ 30,964,700	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie		
(5 certificates)	$ 29,827,000	80%
Southern Railway		
(2 certificates)	10,250,000	Pending
	17,377,643	65%
Total.....	$ 27,627,643	
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.		
(2 certificates)	2,330,000	50%
	21,393,333	65%
Total.....	$ 23,723,333	
Delaware & Hudson		
(2 certificates)	12,925,000	80%
	5,681,197	65%
Total.....	$ 18,606,197	
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio		
(1 certificate)	$ 14,550,241	Pending
Texas and Pacific		
(2 certificates)	5,018,539	80%
	5,383,162	65%
Total.....	$ 10,401,701	

Railroad	Amount Auth.	Percentage to Be Written Off
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
(3 certificates)	4,748,831	80%
	5,428,380	65%
Total.....	$ 10,177,211	
Lehigh Valley		
(3 certificates)	1,454,031	Pending
	8,535,490	80%
Total.....	$ 9,989,521	
Alabama Great Southern		
(2 certificates)	$ 8,968,161	65%
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
(4 certificates)	581,964	Pending
	4,503,761	80%
Total.....	$ 5,085,725	
Boston & Maine		
(1 certificate)	$ 2,916,880	Pending
Chicago & Great Western		
(1 certificate)	$ 1,757,624	Pending
Spokane International		
(1 certificate)	$ 160,129	Pending
Lakeside & Marblehead		
(1 certificate)	$ 98,182	Pending
Georgia, Florida & Alabama		
(2 certificates)	72,000	Pending
	93,572	65%
Total.....	$ 165,572	
Detroit & Mackinac		
(1 certificate)	600,000	Pending
Southern Pacific		
(1 certificate)	$ 4,591,500	Pending
Union Pacific		
(1 certificate)	$ 5,807,500	Pending
New York, Chicago & St. Louis		
(2 certificates)	2,452,007	80%
	4,889,548	65%
Total.....	$ 7,341,555	
Patapsco & Back Rivers		
(3 certificates)	660,000	75%
	163,000	65%
Total.....	$ 823,000	
Philadelphia, Bethlehem & New England		
(3 certificates)	800,000	75%
	275,000	60%
Total.....	$ 1,075,000	

Railroad	Amount Auth.	Percentage to Be Written Off
South Buffalo		
(4 certificates)	1,294,000	75%
	1,528,000	65%
Total.....	$ 2,822,000	
Kansas City Southern		
(1 certificate)	$ 3,375,000	65%
Steelton & Highspire		
(2 certificates)	200,000	75%
	75,000	65%
Total.....	$ 275,000	
Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co.		
(1 certificate)	$ 1,075,772	80%
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh		
(1 certificate)	$ 5,330,839	65%
Macon, Dublin & Savannah		
(1 certificate)	$ 394,861	65%
Flint Belt Railroad		
(1 certificate)	$ 92,320	65%
Monongahela Connecting Railroad		
(1 certificate)	$ 2,590,200	65%
Cuyahoga Valley Ry.		
(2 certificates)	320,000	65%
	4,000	50%
Total.....	$ 324,000	
Great Northern Ry.		
(1 certificate)	$ 14,650	65%
Reading		
(2 certificates)	6,859,614	80%
	344,612	65%
Total.....	$ 7,204,226	
Erie		
(2 certificates)	976,888	80%
	866,000	70%
Total.....	$ 1,842,888	
Lehigh & New England		
(1 certificate)	$ 2,275,000	80%
Cornwall		
(1 certificate)	$ 394,000	65%
Missouri-Kansas-Texas		
(1 certificate)	$ 6,775,406	80%
Alton & Southern		
(1 certificate)	$ 142,380	65%
Louisville & Nashville		
(1 certificate)	$ 3,253	65%
Chicago Hts. Terminal Transfer Co.		
(2 certificates)	$ 740,982	Pending



"Watch out for that new crane operator; he's quite a card."

Rabaut Wises Up Congress On Rail Tax Write-Off

CONGRESS on Oct. 16 received a compilation of data showing that "the outspoken railroad opposition" to the St. Lawrence Seaway "has not been solicitous of the national budget in seeking rapid tax write-off privileges as they have been in criticizing the seaway on its cost of construction."

Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.), presented the facts.

He disclosed that a total of 157 "certificates of necessity" allowing the railroads to write off 65% to 85% of a total of $636,840,349 have been granted under the rapid amortization provisions of the Defense Production Act.

The total share of the United States in the proposed joint seaway undertaking with Canada is only $566 million. Canada's share has been set at $252 million.

Rabaut pointed out that the total amortization that has actually been allowed for rail equipment, according to separate over-all compilations of the Bureau of the Census, comes to more than $562 million. Moreover, applications for certificates totalling nearly $150 million more are pending.

Included in his remarks was the text of a letter from Michigan's Gov. Williams, warning that Canada intends to complete the seaway without further delay and that the need for U.S. action is "urgent."

Williams said that the Canadian plan involved major changes in engineering plans. He added that it would provide access for ocean vessels to Detroit, but would not include channels to Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan.

"All states and municipalities, but particularly those located north and west of Detroit, should view this revision with deep concern," Williams said.

State Department Tells Of World Trade Boon

ONE OF THE reasons for the CIO's support of the efforts of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Economic Cooperation Administration is spelled out in a new State Dept. publication.

The pamphlet, American Labor and World Trade (Publication No. 4254), doesn't even mention workers in other countries. It tells what foreign trade—exports and imports—have meant to the American worker in terms of steady jobs. It adds:

"World trade is NOT a one-way street for any country's exports. World buyers, therefore, must find a way to pay for our goods, and those of other countries, in order to buy. The only way to do so in the long run is by selling their products to the United States and to each other."

With higher wages, workers in other countries will be able to buy more goods. A lot of these goods will have to come from the United States, and American workers will have jobs producing them. Another lot will have to be made on machinery turned out by American workers—that means more jobs in this country.

It's as simple as that.

The CIO, of course, supports higher wages for workers in other countries for additional reasons. One of them is that a worker ground down by poverty, and no hope of climbing out of it, is easy prey for Communist and Fascist propaganda.

The State Dept. pamphlet boils down U. S. trade policies to two clear aims: "the expansion of general trade among all nations," and "the establishment of this expanding trade on a mutually advantageous basis of fair practices."

Of prime importance in attaining these aims is the reciprocal trade agreement program, which the CIO strongly supports. Reciprocal agreements are now in effect with 43 nations, covering 75% of our foreign trade.

"In concrete terms," says the booklet, "they represent a collection of horse trades— U. S. concessions balanced against foreign concessions."

THEN the State Dept. took a look at what foreign trade has meant to the American worker and his well-being:

"Since 1934, when the trade agreements program was initiated, employment in the U. S. has risen from 41 million to more than 60 million . . . Industrial production has more than doubled. Consumer spending has more than tripled.

"Wages and salaries in manufacturing industries have been multiplied by four and one-half. Average gross weekly earnings, in dollars, are three times as large. And the domestic economy, since 1945, has provided jobs for some 13 millions released from the armed forces.

Austrian Labor Anti-CP Stand Lauded

THE AUSTRIAN labor movement received the plaudits of the CIO at its recent convention for its victorious fight against communism.

They were delivered by Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, in a speech at the congress of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. Reuther spoke in German.

"On no trade union front," he said, "have the disciples of the new dictatorship, the Communists, been more decisively and overwhelmingly frustrated and defeated than here in Austria, by you and your comrades.

"You have stopped the Communists cold because you know and understand the source of Communist power. You know and understand that the fight against the totalitarianism of the East cannot be won alone by tanks and planes, but must be waged as well on the economic and political field. . . .

"Because you have not been content merely with repeating the negativism of anti-communism, but have concentrated on the practical job of making democracy work on practical bread and butter terms—for this reason you have proven to be the most effective of anti-Communists.

"How much stronger the whole free world would be today if it realized fully that by cleaning up its remaining cesspools of insecurity and poverty, of slums and disease, of discrimination and colonialism, how much weaker the Communist appeal would be without these legitimate grievances to exploit demagogically."

Reuther also expressed the hope that an Austrian peace treaty could be signed soon.

ENGAGED IN SERIOUS CONVERSATION at the Congress of the Austrian Trade Union Federation are United States union representatives. Seated, left to right, Herman Brotman, U. S. labor attache for Austria; Victor Reuther, European representative for the CIO, and Henry Ruta, AFL representative in Germany; standing, Helmuth Kern, ECA labor adviser on German and Austrian affairs.

JAPANESE WOMEN UNIONISTS visit National CIO headquarters at Washington. Seated, left to right, are Miss Chiyoko Kishimoto, telephone worker; Miss Tamako Ogawa, office worker (standing): Mrs. Michiko Watanabe, organizer, Japanese Federation of Trade Unions; Miss Kikue Takeda, department store employe; Miss Ida Otani, education staff, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Mrs. Kiyoko Nishi, radio commentator; Mrs. Tomi Funayama, textile worker; and Miss Alice Endo, government worker in Washington.

Jap Women Unionists Visit CIO Office

THE CIO is playing host at its national headquarters in Washington to many foreign trade union visitors these days. Last week it was a group of six Japanese women who came to see how the CIO runs its affairs.

The women unionists are here for three months to study practical trade union methods and educational work.

Five of the Japanese visitors are union officials. The sixth conducts a weekly nationwide radio program on women workers. They represent a variety of job and union experience in textiles, electrical and iron manufacturing, and in the department store, newspaper and telephone fields.

MISS Kikue Takeda heads the women's section of a department store local and holds various other union offices, including that of chief of the women's section, Tokyo Council of Trade Unions. (Women unionists in Japan belong to a section separate from the men.)

Miss Chiyoko Kishimoto, chief of the women's section, Natl. Federation of Telecommunication Employes Union, has been a telephone worker since 1933.

Mrs. Michiko Watanabe, organizer for the Japan Federation of Trade Unions, has been chief since 1947 of the women's section of the federation in the prefect of Ehime.

Mrs. Tomi Funayama is vice-chief of the union in the spinning mill where she has been employed since 1937.

Mrs. Tamako Ogawa is employed as an office worker in an iron manufacturing plant, and is chief of the union's women's section.

Mrs. Koyoko Nishi is a moderator on a weekly national radio network program for women workers. She is a member of the newspaper union and the New Japan Women's League (similar to our League of Women Voters).

Brooklyn Plant Drives Home ECA's Program

A NEW, ultra-modern clothing factory—to the design of which the CIO Clothing Workers contributed—was used recently to allay one of the strongest fears that besets European workers.

Union and management joined to show the new plant of Eagle Clothes, Inc., in Brooklyn, to a group of 16 French labor, industry and government representatives here for a six-weeks tour of key industrial plants under sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The object was to demonstrate to the visitors that technological advances and increased productivity don't have to cause unemployment and lower working conditions. Another aim was to show that labor and management can work together for the common good.

The idea that increased productivity means unemployment or undesirable changes in living and working conditions is widely held by workers in most countries receiving Marshall Plan aid. That is what often happened in the past.

THE Communists have been using it to fight the ECA productivity drive, which aims at boosting production with labor as well as management sharing in the profits, and with the public able to buy at a lower price.

The Eagle plant was opened three months ago with ceremonies in which Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers participated. In a speech at the time, he said its planning demonstrates that "enlightened employers can and do think in terms of efficient production."

"It is an expansion," he said, "of the harmonious relations between the ACWA and one of the outstanding firms in the clothing industry."

The plant features the first application of the assembly line to hand operations in the clothing industry.

Working conditions were scientifically designed to provide a minimum of fatigue and a maximum of comfort. Production is expected to jump, quality control to improve and manufacturing costs to fall.

ACWA Vice Pres. Murray Weinstein told the French delegation that the union had participated in planning the factory and production system to guarantee that the workers' interests would be protected. The company and union have had contracts for 30 years.

VISITORS representing three of the anti-Communist union organizations, the Force Ouvriere, the Christian Trade Union, and the Foremen's & Supervisors' Union, wanted to know what the workers got out of the glittering new plant.

Ben Goldman, president of the firm, told them.

The piece rates paid the workers remain the same as in the old factory, he said. But they can produce more, so they have an increase in their take-home pay. The number of workers and the number of supervisory employes, he added, has actually increased since the plant was open.

He also pointed out that improved production techniques mean a better product which the consumer can buy at a lower cost —the American way of stimulating sales and maintaining full employment.

Union and management jointly presented a plaque to the visitors as a demonstration of the amiable labor-management relations they share.

Ohio Council Issues 'Compensation Facts'

The Ohio CIO Council has published the third edition of its booklet, Workmen's Compensation Facts, and has dedicated it to the "corps of local union 'watchdogs'."

The publication is intended for the use of compensation committee members, local union officers, shop stewards or others.

Lawrence, Mass., Hopes Washington Ends Slump

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THIS IS the story of a city that is fighting mad—and how the CIO Textile Workers Union got it to fight for its own survival.

Look down on Lawrence, Mass., from an airplane and the thing you see first is the mile or more of textile mills that line the banks of the Merrimack River.

Years ago they used to say that the Merrimack turned more spindles than any other river in the world. That was in the days when water power turned the wheels.

Walk down Essex st., Lawrence's "main stem," and you see hundreds of people any working day. They aren't shoppers because their arms aren't loaded with bundles.

Most of them are "just taking the air," they'll tell you, because Lawrence—like many other textile cities in New England—is caught in the grip of an unemployment problem such as it hasn't known for almost 20 years.

Things are tough in Lawrence, very tough indeed. A few weeks ago there wasn't a glimmer of hope that things were going to improve much in the near future.

Textile workers were growing resigned to becoming a statistic in some economist's brochure on "what ails New England's textile industry."

Week after week they went to the unemployment compensation office (located in what was once a textile mill) and signed for their checks. They were the lucky ones.

Many of them weren't eligible for benefits because they didn't earn enough last year. Others had exhausted their benefits weeks ago.

Although it is one of the smaller Massachusetts cities, Lawrence could claim the doubtful distinction of having one out of every five unemployed in the state.

Jampacked into the less than seven square miles that make up the city are slightly more than 80,000 residents. The bulk of the working force is tied to the textile industry and has been since Lawrence was "planned" by New England textile barons a little over a century ago.

Typical of the slump in which Lawrence found itself was the Wood mill. Lawrencians point it out to visitors as the largest woolen and worsted mill in the world, six stories high and almost a third of a mile long.

When things were normal, it employed about 7800 workers. In recent weeks it had skidded down to less than 2900. Other mills in the city were affected similarly.

ELSEWHERE in New England, away from the textile centers, things were humming. The metropolitan papers carried page after page of "help wanted" ads.

Many Lawrence workers looked these over and mentally balanced their years of experience as textile workers, their ties to the community and their natural reluctance to pull up stakes against the prospect of having an honest-to-goodness paycheck again.

Some of them headed for the areas where defense contracts are keeping employment high and where new arrivals are greeted with job offers almost as soon as they step off the bus.

Most of them elected to stay on, to sweat it out and take whatever hand fate might deal.

The people were dejected. What was the matter, they asked themselves, with an area that was neck-deep in depression while the rest of the country was experiencing a boom and national employment was never so high?

Part of the answer they knew too well. Lawrence is a one-industry town, and when that industry hits the toboggan, everyone—merchant, professional man and mill worker alike—feels it.

Most of the city's big textile plants are under contract to TWUA. Employes at the Wood mill and its sister plant, the Ayer mill, are organized in Local 227, TWUA's largest woolen and worsted local.

The mounting seriousness of the situation was causing concern to union officials, particularly to Arthur W. Brown, area director for the union in Lawrence.

Brown conferred with TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve who is in Washington where he is serving on the Wage Stabilization Board. They came up with a plan that promises to give quick relief.

In 48 hours the plan was being translated into action. Brown announced that a delegation from Local 227 would go to Washington and hammer away at the "brass" to get immediate aid for Lawrence.

The idea electrified the community. Business men and mill employes saw in it the first really concrete effort to relieve the situation. Gloomy predictions that Lawrence was going to be a "ghost town" were silenced overnight.

LAWRENCE'S daily paper got solidly behind the idea. The managing editor, who also serves as chairman of the Greater Lawrence Citizens' Committee for Industrial Development, addressed the eight-member delegation on the importance of their mission just before they boarded a Washington-bound plane.

A reporter for the newspaper accompanied the group and sent back extensive coverage of their activities in the capital. Favorable editorials helped boost the prestige of TWUA as a go-getting outfit.

Rieve had lined up one official after another for the Lawrence delegation to visit.

Sol Barkin, TWUA's research director, joined the group, and with Brown, sparked the interviews with representatives of the Defense Production Authority, National Production Authority and other agencies.

THE DELEGATION was warned that the Quartermaster Corps would be a tough nut to crack. But here again doors swung wide and the Lawrence people outlined their problems and got promises of help in the form of defense textile contracts.

Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin pledged his support and had a personal representative with the group much of the time. Rep. Lane (D. Mass.), himself a Lawrence resident, arranged a meeting of the entire Massachusetts congressional delegation to hear the workers' story.

A committee was formed on the Spot and has since gone to Sec. of Defense Robert Lovett to speed orders into the distressed area.

There was no time for sightseeing in the two days and three nights the group spent in Washington. Days and evenings were filled with interviews, all of them sympathetic.

Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) promised investigation of the issuance of "certificates of necessity" for southern textile concerns to build new plants while Lawrence mills stood ready and waiting to turn out fabrics.

And on every side you can hear praise for TWUA as the organization that spearheaded a community's fight for its survival.

World Is Getting Smaller Each Day

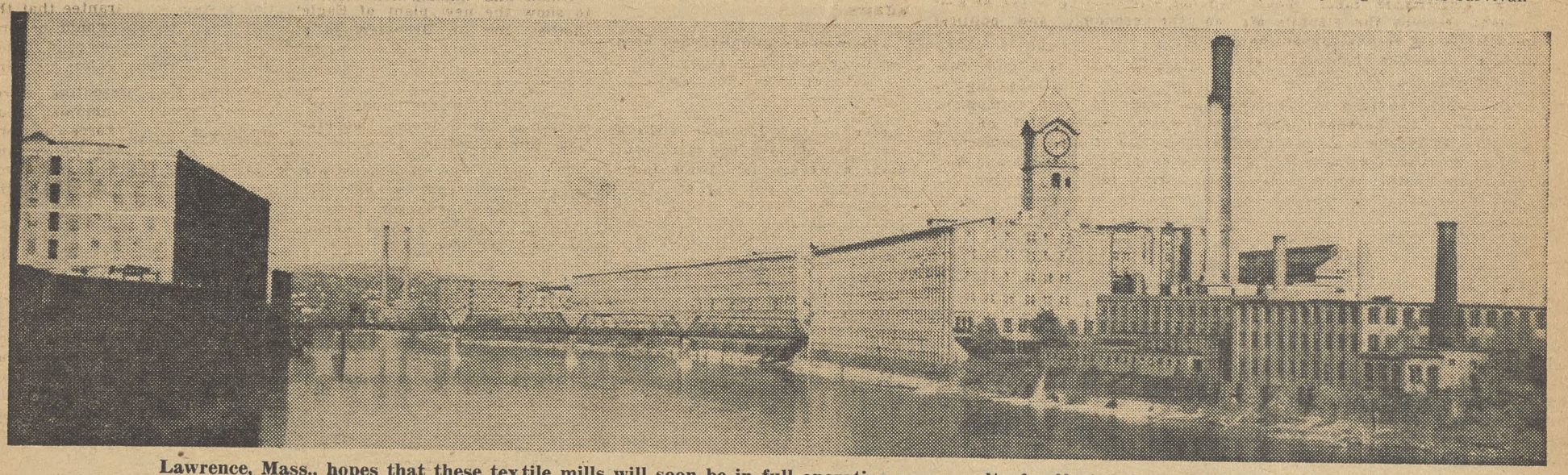
Lawrence, Mass., is thousands of miles from Italy, but the effect of the slump that hit the textile mills in the Bay State town was felt there.

Many of the textile mill employes are the children of Italian immigrants and have maintained their ties with Italy.

During recent Italian elections they wrote countless letters and sent packages to Italian relatives to get them to vote for candidates favoring democracy and against the Communists.

Came the slump and the flow of packages and the letters extolling democracy stopped; it was difficult to explain away the bad turn of events.

The Italian Communists were happy.



Lawrence, Mass., hopes that these textile mills will soon be in full operation as a result of efforts of the CIO Textile Workers.

Textile Workers Protest Plans To Move Plants South

IF THE CIO Textile Workers should cry aloud in anguish, "How stupid can you get?" nobody should be surprised.

Here is what the union has come up with lately by keeping an eye on the daily and trade papers:

1. Textron, Inc., announced it will close its cotton mill at Nashua, N.H., adding its 1000 employes to the rolls of the unemployed in a part of the country where half of all textile workers are working part time or not at all.

At a time when building materials are short, skilled construction labor is short, and machinery is approaching the critical—and when the textile industry has the capacity and the skills to meet any foreseeable demands—Textron has filed applications with the National Production Authority for structural steel to build three new plants in the south.

These would be at Williamstown, N. C., requiring 1000 tons of steel; Elizabethton, Tenn., requiring 1553 tons, and Textron, S. C., requiring 1005 tons. Total estimated cost would be more than $9.5 million. Workers will have to be trained.

In addition, the Monroe County, Miss., Board of Supervisors has agreed with Textron to build it a new cotton factory at Aberdeen, Miss., costing $2.6 million.

And on top of that, the city of Meridian, Miss., has voted to bond itself to build a plant and buy machinery which Textron will operate there.

2. The Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., which has operated in Utica, N.Y., for 103 years, announced it is closing its mills and moving to Clemson, S.C., within the next few months.

3. The U. S. Rubber Co. is being granted materials to build a new mill at Shelbyville, Tenn., to produce heavy duck for the armed forces.

John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative, as much in sorrow and wonder as in anger, filed protests against the senseless re-shufflings.

In a letter to A. Henry Thurston, director of NPA's textile division, he formally requested that Textron be denied allocations for its proposed three new plants. He also asked NPA to tell residents and officials of Monroe County and Meridian, Miss., that the necessary permits for construction of the facilities they propose to present to Textron will not be issued.

"Let me state," he wrote, "that the Textile Workers Union is firmly of the opinion that (with very minor exceptions) no additional facilities for the manufacture of textiles are needed in this country either at present or in the near future."

The Textron and Utica closings, Edelman wrote, will make idle "almost 2000 of the most skilled textile workers in the country."

"In the South most new mills are being erected away from centers of population. The help has to travel considerable distances," he continued. "Gradually houses are built near the plants. . . . In Nashua and Utica there is no need to use up materials for building houses or other necessary facilities; the workers are right there and have homes in established centers."

Edelman's Utica protest went to Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.). It pointed out that some of the people who will be thrown out of work by the proposed move have been employed by the mill for 40 and 50 years.

UAW Board Ends Two Of Three Walkouts

THE CIO Auto Workers' executive board last week asked 20,000 striking aircraft workers to return to their jobs, but recommended that 8500 other members remain out at Borg-Warner Corp. plants.

The Wage Stabilization Board, acting on instructions from President Truman, had asked the union to call off all three strikes and let the WSB make recommendations for their settlement.

The union refused to urge the Borg-Warner workers to go back on the ground that not more than 15% of that company's output is for defense production. UAW officials said the remaining 85% is used in civilian production.

The union's refusal to end the Borg-Warner tieup was tempered by the pledge to try to work out "practical arrangements" for resuming work on items essential to the defense effort.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of the UAW, making the recommendation that UAW members at the Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif., and the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Wood-Ridge, N. J., "recess" their strikes, declared that "we are fully conscious of the responsibilities placed upon us by the vital importance of the defense effort."

He charged that Wright particularly has taken advantage of the emergency "by accumulating vast profits at the taxpayer's expense while ignoring the legitimate demands of its employes."

Wage issues are involved at both Wright and Douglas plants.

THE Borg-Warner dispute centers on UAW determination to win a master agreement covering all the company's plants. The firm insists that each plant have its own contract.

In differentiating between the strike at Borg-Warner and those at the aircraft plants, Reuther declared that the UAW did not intend to permit any management to "hide behind a small amount of defense work" to avoid collective bargaining.

He urged President Truman to reconsider his certification of the Borg-Warner dispute to the WSB and expressed regret that the union had not been consulted before it was made.

THIS UP-TO-DATE food and meat market is operated by Local 3317, CIO Steelworkers, Palmerton, Pa. The idea grew out of strike relief headquarters which was established during the nine months when members of the local were on strike at the New Jersey Zinc Co. plant.

Unions Spur Meet To Protect Alcoholic Beverage Industry

THE FOUNDATION for a united front to protect the legal alcoholic beverage industry against all comers — including the bootlegger—was laid at a recent meeting in New York called by the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

The committee was formed two years ago at the instance of CIO and AFL unions in the industry interested in protecting the jobs and living standards of their members. Joseph P. Brady, general coordinator of state councils for the CIO Brewery Workers, is chairman and presided at the New York conference.

"Its purpose is to inform, alert and educate a large body of Americans," he said in describing the committee's work, "about the industry's chief problems, such as discriminatory taxes, detrimental legislation and moonshining, and to induce action upon them of a favorable nature.

"It proposes to accomplish these objectives through uniting the voice and energy of labor with the voices and energies of the various other segments of the alcoholic beverage industry in a common effort to promote the constructive and combat the destructive."

THE meeting, officially termed the committee's first Eastern Regional Forum, called on the sponsors to work out plans for permanent liaison between organized labor and industry groups, and asked that more such meetings be held in other parts of the country.

Vice Pres. Rocco Bunino of the National Licensed Beverage Association warned the industry that it once destroyed itself by failing to hang together.

"We had our industry restored to us in 1933 by the American people," he said. "It has taken us 18 years to reach this day when we can, all of us, sit down together to work out ways and means to see that our jobs and our businesses are never again destroyed."

Other speakers included: Secy. Anthony J. Ferro of the Brewery Workers New York State Council; Secy. Martin Gross, Jr., of the CIO union's Pennsylvania State Council; Secy.-Treas. Ed S. Miller of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers; Ralph Heymsfeld, vice president of the Distilled Spirits Institute; John F. O'Connel of the New York State Liquor Authority, and Erwin B. Hook, director of the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Several speakers paid tribute to Brady for his initiative in bringing together the industry's various segments for the meeting.

CIO Says Restore Research Fund

The CIO last week urged full restoration by the Senate of the appropriation requested for the National Science Foundation.

Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., warned in a letter to all Senators that unless the recent action of the House in cutting the foundation's appropriation from $14 million to $300,000 is restored, the agency will be reduced to impotency.

He said the cut "is in direct opposition to the will and desires of the many public-spirited groups who have worked to establish the foundation . . .

"We have long been aware of the critical need for scientists and engineers and have long supported the program of fellowships whereby students will be given opportunities to receive advanced training in science and engineering.

"We deem it false economy to refuse to spend a few million for basic research in science, on which depends not only the machines of tomorrow but our national safety, welfare and prosperity."

Easy To End Filibusters, Reuther Says

IF A majority of the members of the Senate really want to end filibusters by a simple majority vote, they can easily do so, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the Senate Rules Committee last week.

Reuther's statement was filed in response to the committee's request that he submit additional details about the two methods of changing the present Senate rule on cloture which he had proposed during testimony Oct. 3.

Breaking the veto power of the filibuster and establishing a majority rule in the Senate will be the Nation's "No. 1 civil rights issue in the 1952 campaign and elections," Reuther said last week.

"The American people want the Senate to be an acting, not talking, legislative body," he said.

Under the present rule, two-thirds of the entire membership of the Senate must vote to end debate before a filibuster can be broken. In his earlier testimony, Reuther had submitted a fully documented legal brief showing that the rule is unconstitutional.

The unlimited debate made possible by the rule blocks enactment of civil rights legislation, Reuther pointed out. Under its provisions, it has been impossible to stop the filibusters which Southern Senators have launched against such legislation whenever it comes to the floor.

"FOR BOTH major political parties to continue to give lip service to civil rights legislation, including FEPC, anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and other long overdue measures, while acquiescing in continued strangulation of such legislation by veto of a minority under the unconstitutional Rule 22 would be to continue a colossal hoax upon the American people," Reuther declared.

Urging action in the present Senate, Reuther said that, despite the rule—which Dixiecrats presumably would try to use as the basis of a filibuster against the effort to repeal it—cloture could be imposed by a simple majority vote, provided the Vice President ruled that the present rule is unconstitutional.

NLRB Tells Employers:

Fire 'Illegal' Strikers, Bargain For Rents

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board—in separate decisions—has ruled:

1. That workers who take part in an "illegal" strike under the Taft-Hartley Act lose their right to job reinstatement.

2. That rents on company-owned houses are a proper subject for collective bargaining.

In the former case, a three-man majority of the board held that 62 strikers—members of the American Communications Association—need not be rehired by the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc., and Commercial Cable Co., New York City. ACA was ousted from the CIO because of Communist domination.

The 62 were among 2000 involved in a 1948 strike against the companies. Most of the other workers were later reinstated to their former jobs.

THE NLRB majority declared the strike "was illegal from its inception" because when the strike was called the ARA had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirement of the act and was ineligible to obtain a union-shop referendum.

In ruling that the employes had lost their rights under the act because of their participation in the illegal strike, the board majority said:

" . . . we find that the union adamantly insisted that the companies agree to an unlawful union-security contract, and that the strike was called and prosecuted . . . to compel the companies to accede to the union's demands for such a contract."

The majority ruling, upholding the recommendations of the board's trial examiner, Horace A. Ruckel, was signed by Paul M. Herzog, chairman; James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock, members.

John M. Houston, a fourth member, dissented on the ground that there was lack of proof that the strike was unlawful. The fifth member, Paul L. Styles, did not take part in the case.

Houston insisted that the ruling was "an unjustified abandonment" of the board's rule that an employer may not decide to fire a striker for "unprotected" strike conduct after the employer has "condoned" the walkout by agreeing to reinstate the striker.

UPSETTING findings of a trial examiner, the NLRB said a rent increase put into effect last year by the Bemis Brothers Bag Co. on some 250 housing units was illegal because the company refused to discuss the matter previously with the United Textile Workers, AFL.

When the union asked to negotiate proposed rent increases, the company declared: "This is purely a landlord-tenant relationship and has nothing to do with working conditions . . . in the contract." The trial examiner agreed with the company and recommended dismissal of the union's charge.

In overruling his decision, the board pointed out that in past cases "employer-provided living accommodations are included within the terms 'wages' and 'conditions of employment.'

"We find therefore that the company's owned and operated housing units are a mandatory subject of collective bargaining under the law . . . and that the company, by refusing to bargain with the union concerning the housing rentals, has violated the law."

Hungry Russians Eat 'Peace Doves'

Moscovites at last have a real reason for being grateful to Premier Stalin.

When he announced recently that another Russian atom bomb had been exploded, he had hundreds of plump white pigeons, apparently meant to do the work of doves of peace, released over Red Square.

The hungry Russians thought it was a wonderful idea. They chased down the pigeons and ate 'em.

East German Women Cool To 'Speedup'

THE WOMEN of Western Germany don't think much of the "honors" paid women workers in the Russian-controlled Eastern Zone, according to an article in a recent issue of Gleichheit, women's magazine published by the Social Democratic Party.

Neither, the magazine adds, do the unhonored women workers in the Soviet Zone. A number of women were recently awarded the titles "activist" or "heroine of work," and were given cash and gift premiums and promotions to supervisory or personnel positions.

"The "activist movement" in the Soviet Zone, the magazine says, "is the attempt to save the economy from impending ruin by increasing demands on human labor."

There are three types — the "Hennecke Shift," named in honor of a woman activist, which simply increases output; then a movement to produce higher quality goods, made necessary by the large amount of scrap resulting from the Hennecke movement, and more recently the movement "for the maintenance of publicly owned machines and tools."

Some of the East Zone women, the magazine points out, have had experience as industrial workers and are familiar with the methods introduced as an "advance" in production techniques found tried and true by workers in Russia.

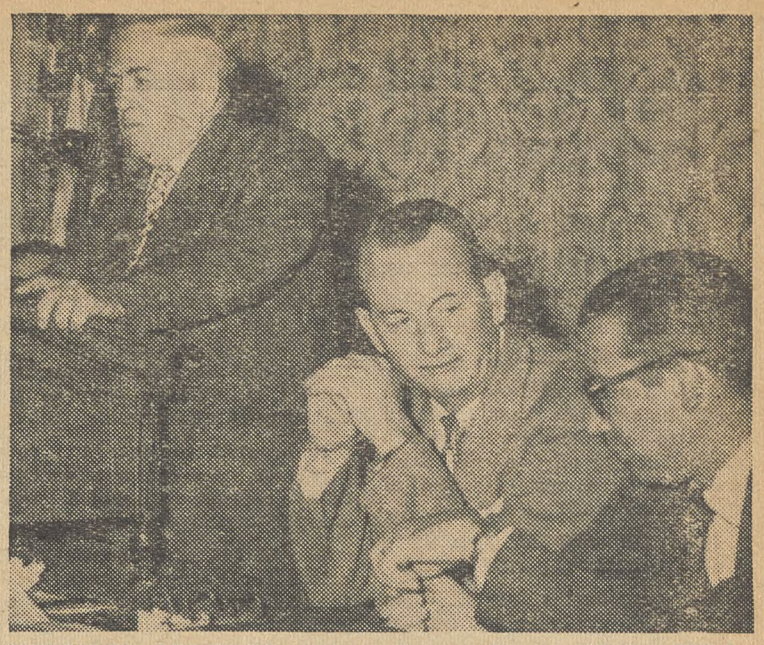
"So far the 'activist movement', or as it should be called the speed-up movement, has not had the desired effect," says the magazine article.

"A large majority of workers in the Soviet Zone have realized the fraudulent character of the 'activist movement' and are not willing to waste their energy and health under present insufficient food rations for the Communist economy, for the manufacture of arms or for Soviet reparations . . .

"These women are subjected to the terror of the Communists in the same degree as their male colleagues. They are forced to become members of the Communist Women's Federation, the Communist union, the party or one of its affiliated parties.

"IN SPITE of all this, women in the Soviet Zone are not too tired to train their children in a spirit contrary to the teachings of the schools and the children's organizations.

"How especially the women try to evade the regulations of the Communist government is shown by the efforts of the Labor Ministry to pass a compulsory labor law for women after propaganda measures failed to bring the women into the factories voluntarily."



KEYNOTE ADDRESS at the policy conference of the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee at Philadelphia is given by CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who is IAWOC chairman. Seated are Richard T. Leonard (left) and Harold Ash, IAWOC director and secretary-treasurer respectively. IAWOC has a potential membership of 750,000.

Marshall Plan Put Britain 'On Her Feet'

THE FULL story of what Marshall Plan aid did for Great Britain, and what Britain did with the Marshall Plan aid she received, is told for the first time in a booklet recently printed by the British government.

Entitled "Recovery Record," it shows how a "great and generous idea was transformed into economic reality, how it helped Britain to stand once again on her own feet."

Marshall Plan help to Britain was ended on Jan. 1, 1951, by agreement of the British government and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Up to that date Britain had received $2694 million in aid. This, the booklet points out, represents $72 for each American household or $18 for each person in the United States; conversely, it means $208 for each British household or $54 for each Britisher.

The story is divided into four parts.

The first tells why help was needed: how 25% of all British wealth had disappeared during the war, how the nation was faced with the seemingly impossible task of rebuilding and expanding her industrial might, and restoring confidence in sterling, despite destruction, neglect, dissipated overseas assets and huge debts.

THE BURDEN was increased by the necessity of importing half of her food and all or practically all of the raw materials for her factories and mills.

The second section recounts the story of how the western European nations at a meeting in Paris during the summer of 1948 accepted the invitation of Gen. George Marshall, then U. S. Secretary of State, to set up an overall plan of economic rehabilitation which this country would help finance.

It also describes how the dollars Britain obtained under the Marshall Plan were used—40% for food, 40% for raw materials, 12% on petroleum products, 7% on machinery and equipment, and the rest on miscellaneous and administrative costs.

The third section, The Road to Recovery, shows how Britain inched her way from the edge of economic disaster through the first stages of recovery with the help of Marshall Plan assistance. It tells how the dollar gap was closed, how production zoomed upward and exports soared, and how the sterling bloc, of which Britain is the banker, was stabilized.

The final part describes the progress that has been made in cooperation among the free nations of Europe and the other countries whose currencies are tied to the pound. It is a heartening story of increasing production, more and freer trade, and mutual assistance, specific enough to silence the most outspoken critics of ECA.

38 ACWA Members Complete Course

Thirty-eight members of the CIO Clothing Workers have completed a week of training under the union's third annual education program at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

They came from seven Southern states and the District of Columbia.

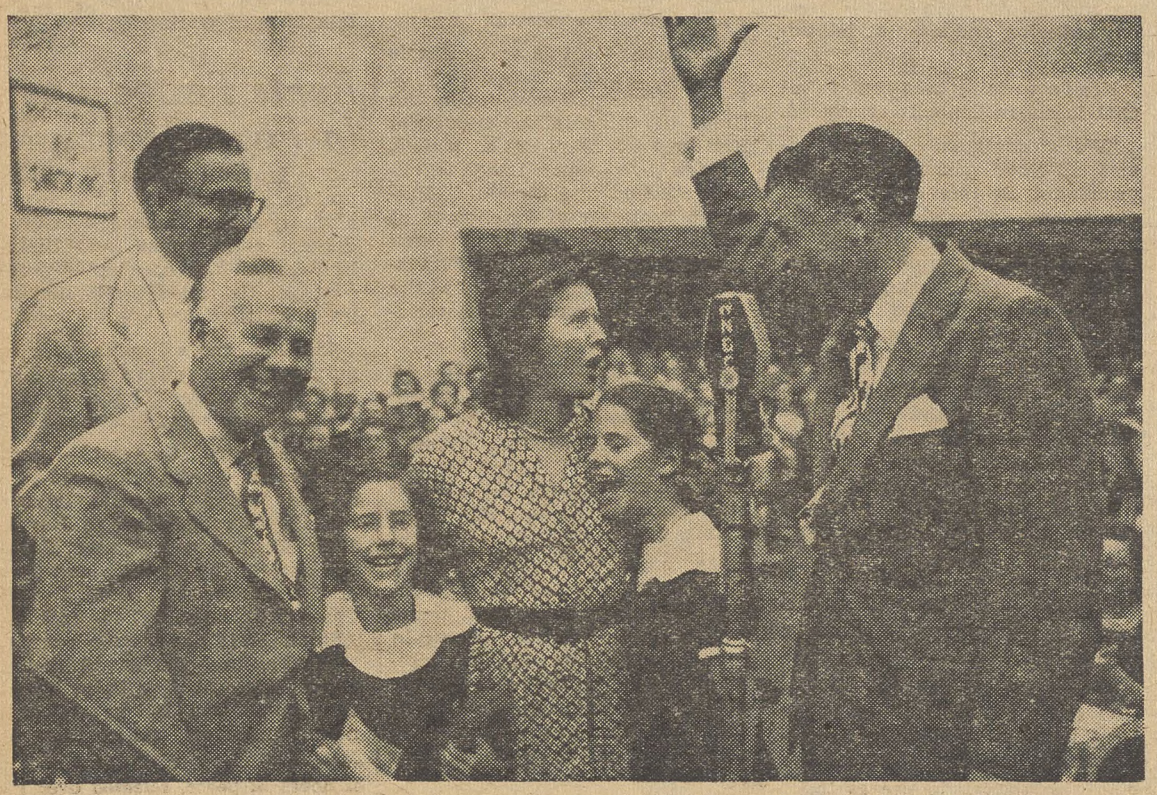


Photo courtesy of Pageant magazine

WINNERS OF $11,150 in the "Break the Bank" radio giveaway program are CIO Auto Worker Jim Costello (left foreground) and his wife, Frances, of Ardmore, Pa. Jim is a trustee of UAW Local 131. The joy of winning is shared by their daughters, Christine, 7, and Jo Ann, 10. Announcer Bud Collyer joins in the fun.

IAWOC Parley Spurs Organization Drive

ONLY 18 months old, the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers held a policy conference Oct. 13-14, reviewed its short past and found it good.

Not content to rest on its laurels, IAWOC looked to the future and planned to increase its organizational efforts. The meeting was held at Philadelphia, where the union was formed.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president, director of organization and councils and chairman of the IAWOC-CIO, gave the keynote address. He pointed out that the union now holds bargaining right with eight insurance companies, including the huge John Hancock Mutual Life Co., where a precedent-setting contract was recently negotiated.

Organizing drives are under way among the agents of six more firms, the most important being the Metropolitan Insurance Co., where elections have been set for Nov. 30, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City.

Companies under contract include Home Life, Quaker City, Monumental, Golden Eagle, United Mutual, and Lincoln Republic in the life insurance field, and the United Life & Accident Association.

The IAWOC was formed in April, 1950, right after the United Office & Professional Workers Union was expelled from CIO because of Communist domination. Since then the UOPWA has been driven out of the insurance field.

With upwards of 750,000 persons employed in the insurance industry, the IAWOC has the opportunity of becoming one of the largest unions in CIO, it was pointed out by speakers.

MEMBERSHIP in the union is restricted to employes of insurance companies. However, eligibility is extended to statistical, stenographic and clerical employes as well as agents.

The conference voted to remain an organizing committee instead of becoming a national union until a larger segment of the industry is organized.

Haywood announced the appointment of Richard T. Leonard, former Auto Workers vice president, as director. The other officers, Haywood, Vice-Chairman Simon Helfgott and Secy.-Treas. Harold Ash, will continue to serve.

Pegler Is Fighting Word In Arizona Where He Lives

Even the shadow of a trace of a hint of an implication connecting a politician with Westbrook Pegler is enough, in some places, to bring a demand for an apology.

It happened in the Arizona State Senate. The Democrats were sounding off on Gov. Howard Pyle, a Republican—perhaps in an effort to stop his campaign for reelection before it really gets rolling. Sens. John Pintek and Sam Head, Democrats, were attempting to kill the Governor's $2000 allowance for travel outside the State.

Sen. Harold Giss, also a Democrat, did not agree with them. The Governor should have enough travel allowance in keeping with the "dignity and welfare" of Arizona, he said, to "represent the people as an ambassador."

"We are not a Westbrook Pegler type of State," he declared. Pegler is a resident of Arizona.

"I resent most deeply connecting my name with Pegler," bridled Pintek, "and demand an apology from the Senator."

Everybody was on edge until Giss again got to his feet.

"The Senator has misunderstood my remarks," he said. "I did not connect his name with Pegler. I was speaking about a type of State we have been called. If the Senator feels that slandered him, I humbly apologize."

Ohio State Affirms Campus Speaker Gag

By AL ZACK

IT HAPPENED in Columbus, O. It could happen any place in the United States. It is a story of smear . . .

. . . a story of how men, in positions of public trust, knuckled down to the smear spreaders and slapped a gag on two traditional American freedoms — freedom of speech and academic freedom.

It is the story of Ohio State Univ., and its "gag rule."

The story begins July 11, when a group of graduate students at OSU's School of Education announced they had invited Dr. Harold Rugg, of Columbia Teachers' College, to speak at a summer seminar.

Rugg is a controversial figure in the field of education. Extremely unorthodox and a firm believer in "progressive education," he is no Communist or Socialist. He has attacked some evils in the American free enterprise system, but with a view toward curing the ills.

Bricker At Odds —With Himself

Sen. Bricker (R. O.), as a trustee of Ohio State Univ. introduced the resolution barring campus speakers whose economic or social philosophy varies from the orthodox, but he talks out of the other side of his mouth when he's in Washington.

It was he who sounded off at greatest length and with the loudest devotion to freedom of the press when President Truman recently clamped down on news he thought might help an enemy. He even went as far in his zealous defense of the Constitution as to introduce a bill repealing the President's order.

Maybe the Constitution doesn't apply to Ohio. Or maybe Sen. Bricker and Trustee Bricker should get together.

Almost at once, two Columbus newspapers (the Ohio State Journal and the Dispatch) launched a full-scale, McCarthy-like attack on Rugg, the university, the faculty, the students and all who came within range of the Rugg voice.

Throughout July, the attack continued in these papers. They are owned by the powerful Wolfe family, which also owns one television and two radio stations in Columbus, a chain of banks and other assorted commercial enterprises, and also the Central Ohio Republican machine.

THEN THE Wolfe papers demanded Gov. Frank J. Lausche call upon the seven-man OSU Board of Trustees for an investigation.

Lausche did that and more. He urged the board to "study the entire problem with a view to working out a plan which will assure proper screening of the different meetings being held and the individuals who are invited to participate as principals."

To this open invitation for a gag rule, the trustees responded with alacrity. They decreed that henceforth no person could speak at OSU until and unless he had been cleared by the college president.

The Ohio CIO Council immediately took steps to bring the unsavory situation to the attention of the public.

Using its weekly radio broadcasts over several Ohio stations, plus its widely circulated News Letter and Monthly Review, the Ohio CIO told the story of the OSU gag rule in detail.

It brought together the comments of some conservative Ohio daily newspapers which were sharply critical of the ruling.

The CIO Council continued to attack the ruling. It pointed out the tie between this attack on academic freedom and other attacks against the public school system throughout America.

OTHER groups and organizations joined the battle. The OSU faculty adopted a resolution of protest. Clergymen of all faiths pleaded with the trustees to rescind it.

Then the university took two steps which heightened the storm.

First, it announced that "disloyalty" would be the test which decided whether a speaker could appear on the campus.

Secondly, it barred its first speaker. He was Dr. Cecil Hinshaw, of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization.

Hinshaw's record was as clean as a hound's tooth. He was not a Communist, Socialist or radical. Even professional "subversive hunters" testified to his anti-Communist beliefs.

But he is a pacifist. That seemed the only ground for barring him.

At this point, the Ohio CIO Council Executive Board took two steps.

First, it adopted a resolution which called the ban "the first step toward imposition of thought control on the campus," and added that it "represents the most serious threat to free education in the history of Ohio."

Discussing its own views on the freedom of thought, the board noted:—

"A free and virile system of education is the root and heart of our democracy. From it stems the understanding and appreciation of democracy, which is our strength and our sword in these days of trial.

"Democracy cannot be permitted to stagnate—and stagnate it will, wherever thought control is imposed . . ."

The CIO board urged the trustees to "carefully and conscientiously re-examine the order" at a meeting scheduled for Oct. 15.

At almost the same time, Pres. L. S. Buekmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, whose headquarters are in Akron, O., denounced the ruling as an "infringement of academic freedom."

In a letter to Dr. Norman P. Auburn, president of the Univ. of Akron, congratulating him on comments against the speaker ban, Buckmaster said the order denied OSU students the right to hear all sides of a question, "particularly those ideas which are considered unorthodox."

On Oct. 15 OSU trustees met again. U. S. Sen. Bricker (R. O.), who had sponsored the ruling was absent.

After several hours discussing the protests, the board told newsmen it was "affirming" its original order.

'Council' For Negroes Hit By Ohio CIO

WHAT IS called by its sponsors the "National Negro Labor Council" has set up a "founding convention" in Cincinnati, O., for Oct. 27 and 28.

Pres. Jack Kroll of the Ohio CIO Council, in a statement authorized by the 19-man executive board, warned Ohio CIO members "not to be misled or beguiled by the glib slogans or slick promises" of the new group. Kroll also is national director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

"Our investigations," he said, "have proven to us that this outfit has no base in the bona fide labor movement of America.

"Those who have stayed behind the scenes but who are really pushing this meeting are those boys who were expelled from the CIO for attempting to subvert the legitimate aims and aspirations of the labor movement.

"They have been tried and convicted by real trade unionists of having attempted to make of the labor unions mere arms of a political ideology foreign to America."

The CIO statement intimated that the new "council" is a device to split Negro workers away from the legitimate labor movement. This, incidentally, is a typical Communist maneuver to divide and confuse. Kroll also recalled the CIO's long fight against racial and religious discrimination.

"WORKING openly and ceaselessly," he said, "we have already made some substantial progress in the fight to bring about real equality of opportunity regardless of race, creed or color.

"However, much remains to be done.

"But achievement of these truly decent goals will come, we are convinced, by use of that good old America weapon—the ballot. They won't be achieved by allowing Communist-dominated groups, determined to achieve their own peculiar goals, to exploit the present suffering and need of minorities."

Kroll's warning was sent to all CIO locals in Ohio. It concluded.

"We strongly suggest you advise all your members of those prominent in this outfit and of our strong and well-founded suspicions that this group is neither interested in the problems of the Negro nor the worker, but is merely another sounding board for anti-democratic propaganda.

"We urge eternal vigilance against all who would trade on the good name of the labor movement to achieve any end, especially an end which draws praise, in these troubled times, from those who use the troubles of others to achieve their own ends."

Buckmaster Urges Scrap Salvage Aid

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers has urged URW members to support the government's iron and steel salvage drive.

In a letter to the presidents of 300 URW locals, he called upon union members to "cooperate in every way possible" with managements to insure success of the campaign.

A MEMBER of the CIO Steelworkers, Sgt. Leonard Consentini, who lost an arm while fighting with the U. S. Army in Korea, puts the finishing touches on a flower pot at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. He hopes to return to work at the machine shop at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point, Md., plant.

Pamphlet Tells Why Contracts Should Be Written Simply

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

DID YOU ever, with the best intentions in the world of being a well-informed union member on your job, set out to read the union-management contract at your plant?

And did you finally give up in disgust because you couldn't make any sense out of it?

Well, cheer up. The trouble isn't with you—it's with the way the contract is written. For it is the custom to write agreements in legalistic gobblydegook that takes "a college education or its equivalent" to understand.

Authority for this statement is a leaflet on the "Readability of Union Contracts," sent out by the Univ. of Minnesota's Industrial Relations Center. The article, written by Jeanne Lauer, graduate student, and Donald G. Paterson, Professor of Psychology at the university, originally appeared in the July, 1951, issue of *Personnel* and is copyrighted by the American Management Association, New York.

SINCE company lawyers, as much as anybody, are responsible for the legalistic wordiness and complexities of collective bargaining contracts, let's hope the leaflet handouts get wide distribution among them. The article makes sense. Here are some of the points it brings out:

The basic terms of the relationship between management, union and employes are spelled out in the collective bargaining agreement. It is "a day-by-day guide to action by foremen, shop stewards and business agents," the guide for airing and settling grievances.

It is "one of the most important written communications in the field of industrial relations. It codifies areas of agreement between management and organized employes."

The problem of writing contracts into "a form readily understood by the rank and file has been strangely neglected" in the industrial relations field. Only one extensive research study (The Art of Readable Writing by R. Flesch, Harper & Bros., 1949) has been aimed at this specific problem.

Some examples of provisions in actual contracts are given in the university's pamphlet to show how they can be simplified by breaking up long sentences, using short instead of long words, and making essential points stand out from the less important.

The writers warn that "plain talk is hard work."

Rents Rolled Back In Four Areas

The fantastic profits being rung up by gouging landlords were abruptly ended last week in four defense areas when Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods ordered re-controls. He rolled back rents to pre-inflation dates.

Three of the rollbacks were in military areas where conditions had been exposed by a Senate Preparedness subcommittee.

These were Carteret, Jones, Onslow and Craven counties, N. C., around Camp Lejeune, where rents were rolled back to July 1, 1950; Bartholomew, Brown, Jackson and Shelby counties and part of Decatur county, Ind., around Camp Atterbury, rolled back to Aug. 1, 1951; and Kitsap county, Wash., around the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Key Point Naval Torpedo Station and several ammunition depots, rolled back to last May.

Rents around Paducah, Ky., where an atomic energy plant is being built, were rolled back to the Jan. 1 level. The order covers Ballard and McCracken counties, Ky., and Massac county and Vienna, Ill.

OWIU Booklet Presses Claim For $2 Raise

AS PART OF the campaign to win $2 a day pay increase for workers in the oil and allied industries, the CIO Workers have issued a pamphlet stating their case.

"We are asking for this raise," it says, "because we need it to meet the high cost of living, because we have earned it through our hard and productive work, because the employers can easily afford to pay it, and because the best interests of the people will be served if we receive it."

With an increase of only one-third in the work force since 1939, it points out, oil refineries are now turning out products worth nearly $24 million a day compared to less than $6 million a day in 1939.

PROFITS in the industry rose 430% during the 1939-50 period, but wages have not kept pace, the pamphlet shows. They have increased only 140% for the same time, while sales show a jump of 263%.

"Hourly paid workers have contributed many of the ideas for technological improvements which have advanced the oil industry," the report states.

The union has never stood in the way of those improvements even though they have cost some members their jobs, it adds, because the union believes the workers' long-range good lies in the efficiency of the industry.

"The oil industry can raise our wages $2 a day and still make more profit in 1951 than it did in 1950," the booklet claims.

Inflation will not be spurred if the proposed wage raise is put in effect, the union asserts.

"It will be the same $2 in circulation," it explains, "whether we or the employers have it. The effect on inflation will be the same."

Several Magazines On Guild Unfair List

The CIO New York Newspaper Guild has placed Hillman Periodicals, publisher of several national magazines, on its unfair list because it countered an organizing campaign by firing 10 employes.

The union filed a petition for a National Labor Relations Board election on Sept. 21. The firings took place Oct. 5 after supervisory personnel had questioned the employes about their union affiliations.

The company publishes the magazines Pageant, People Today, Movieland, Screen Guide, Real Story, Real Romances, Confessions, Headquarters Detective and Uncensored Detective.

Gets ADA Post

Reginald Zalles, administrative director of the Massachusetts CIO Council, has been named national executive secretary of Americans for Democratic Action.

In 1948 he joined ADA and later helped organize the Massachusetts United Labor Committee, which included CIO, AFL and ADA. He was appointed to the post with the council in 1949.

Correction

The Virginia CIO Council convention was held in Norfolk, not Roanoke, as erroneously reported in the Oct. 8 issue of the The CIO News.

USA Director Warns Of Bias In Steel Town

THE MORRISVILLE, Pa., area, where the U. S. Steel Corp. is building a giant steel mill, can be made into a model community "where men and women can give their best as citizens and workers."

That's what H. Charles Ford, director of the CIO Steelworkers' District 7, told the third annual Conference on Planning and Economic Development of the Greater Philadelphia and South Jersey Area.

Ford represents more than 40,000 steel workers and their families. He declared that given the normal facilities and civic benefits, "these men and women will be satisfied and productive in this giant enterprise."

He warned, however, that the workers who settle in the area "will expect that any man, regardless of race, color or creed, will be able to buy or rent a home nearby."

"There is a great need for rental housing in the area," Ford pointed out, "in the neighborhood of 3000-4000 units."

He charged that the only evidence of providing for them to date has been furnished by two builders who "are taking advantage of a business opportunity and making the best of it."

"Every responsible civic group must get together," he said, "and see to it that when families come from many parts of the country to serve in the development of this new community, it will be a point of pride and not a point of shame to the community.

"Labor's stake in this undertaking is its interest in and knowledge of the American working men and women who are members of the Steelworkers who will be employed on this project."

Seaway Held Blocked By Banks, Utilities

SEN. AIKEN (R. Vt.) told delegates to the 9th annual Vermont CIO Council convention that selfish Boston and New York banks and utility people are blocking construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Completion of the project would be the best thing that could happen to New England railroads, he declared. The boom that would hit the area would give them a tremendous boost, he asserted.

He said he was worried about the future of some Vermont industries, but that seaway-attracted industries would more than compensate for them.

Vermont has many of the qualities needed for the location of heavy industry, he continued. He mentioned that it has land available for the construction of thousands of homes, adequate water, a good climate and untapped or wasted raw materials.

Speaking to more than 100 delegates, the Senator also scored the concentration of heavy industry and government defense orders.

He lauded the CIO for its concern with national problems, and thanked the council for its support of the seaway.

Pointing out that cheap power is a major factor in attracting new industry, Aiken said that any area where power costs more than four mills per kilowatt hour is out of consideration. He noted that in Burlington, Vt., where the convention was held, the current rate is 15 mills.

Speaking on labor unity CIO Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael of Boston pointed to the presence at the convention of several State AFL leaders as evidence that people at the grass roots want labor unity even though national leaders of the AFL scuttled the United Labor Policy Committee.

GOV. LEE Emerson told the convention that the reservoir of skilled labor in the State "has been instrumental in building us up industrially."

"Another commendable factor of the labor force in this State is its stability," the Governor said. "Most laboring men own their own homes, pay taxes and have a stake in the community. They are good citizens."

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO councils, spoke on the development and conservation of natural resources. His remarks touched on navigation, forestry, public power and the advantages of the seaway's construction.

Pres. James Christie, Frank Dumas, first vice president; William Imlach, second vice president, and Secy.-Treas. Ruth Daigneault were re-elected.

Arthur Hartman, ACWA Aide, Dies

Arthur Hartman, vice president of the Ohio CIO council, died of a heart attack in Cincinnati Oct. 13. He was 50 years old.

Hartman, who was associate manager of the CIO Clothing Workers' Cincinnati joint board, was active in the labor movement for more than 20 years. He became a business agent for ACW in Cincinnati in 1931.

He was the first president of the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council and was extremely active in community affairs for many years.

Widely known throughout the state, Hartman was first elected a vice president of the Ohio council in 1942, and was re-elected annually ever since.

Nebraska CIO Told Wherry Tires D.C. Too

DELEGATES TO the fifth annual convention of the Nebraska CIO Council were told that "people in Washington are as weary of Sen. Wherry (R.) as you people here in Nebraska."

The speaker was R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization. He brought greetings to the convention from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Thomas made an urgent plea for concerted political action by local unions throughout the state, terming it "the only way we can be assured that the working men and women will have their interests represented."

The major interest of the delegates centered around economic controls and the development of the Missouri Valley region to prevent further flood disasters.

Citing the necessity of a Missouri Valley Authority, Thomas declared the people of the area "should not be made to suffer because of the lack of such an undertaking."

Touching on the recent break-up of the United Labor Policy Committee, Thomas said the withdrawal of the AFL from that body "undoubtedly would hurt the labor movement," but that the CIO "is determined to carry on alone, if necessary, the battle for the American working men and women."

RESOLUTIONS passed favoring federal aid to education; a national health program; farm-labor unity, and creation of Missouri Valley Authority legislation.

Other resolutions urged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; condemned discrimination in employment and called for a national civil defense program.

The convention re-elected Neal Brown, Rubber Workers, president, and John L. Dooley, Packinghouse Workers, secretary-treasurer.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER, as chairman of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, opened the second official conference of this organization in Philadelphia on Oct. 13. The IAWOC-CIO has made important gains in the 18 months it has been in operation. The delegates all were enthusiastic about the progress made by the organization and they are certain that the IAWOC-CIO is the one organization for all insurance workers. The delegates expressed to the writer their thanks and appreciation of the splendid support and help given them by the CIO and its representatives. In order to obtain more money to carry on the organizational work yet to be done, these delegates voted in favor of increasing their per capita tax to the CIO from $1.25 to $1.50 per member.

Allan Haywood

The conference closed on a note of going on to victory in the pending elections in Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New York City area.

The Wage Stabilization Board is holding a briefing session this week for members of its regional boards at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. The writer is planning to attend and also to meet and talk with CIO members of regional boards.

My assistants, R. J. Thomas and Anthony W. Smith, both attended CIO State Council meetings this past week. Brother Thomas journeyed to Grand Island, Neb., to speak to members of the Nebraska State CIO Council on such vital issues as flood control measures and the proposed Missouri Valley Authority. The delegates voiced their support of National CIO policy in every way.

Brother Smith attended the Vermont State CIO Council Convention in Burlington, Vt., and the delegates there voiced similar support of the CIO and its policies. The Vermont Council is and has been through the years a fine council, effectively serving its membership.

Charles Gabriel, assistant director of the CIO Communications Workers in Ohio, reports representation election victory at the Elyria Telephone Co., Elyria, O. The CWA won by more than 2 to 1 with 60 votes for the union and 26 against.

Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports a union security election victory for Local 917, IUE-CIO. The election was held at the Singer Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. Results showed 1082 votes in favor of the union shop, 84 against, 6 challenged and 2 void.

IN ANOTHER IUE-CIO win, at the True Temper Corp., Bowling Green, Ky., Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports a tabulation of the votes indicated 30 for the IUE and 10 against.

The CWA won a representation election at the Marshfield Telephone Co., Marshfield, Wis., by a vote of CWA 28, no union 2.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO Local Industrial Union 78 won a representation election at the Modesto Produce Co., Westby, Calif., by a vote of 24 to 12 against. CIO Rep. Ken Gillie and Rep. Lum Moorhead of the local were in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the plant of Margolin Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the CIO Woodworkers by a 32 to 0 count. IWA Rep. F. M. Dickenson handled the election.

Murray Backs D. C. Home Rule

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and seven other prominent persons have sent an open letter to Senate Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.), urging him to bring up for debate and a vote a bipartisan bill giving home rule to the District of Columbia.

The bill, which President Truman supports, is sponsored by 22 Senators headed by Sen. Case (R. S.D.), Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Sen. Taft (R. O.). The people of Washington, capital of the greatest democracy in the world, haven't been allowed to govern themselves for the last 75 years.

'Poor' Phone Company

Members of the CIO Communications Workers in Fairmont, W. Va., who work at night at the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. switchboard, are required to do maintenance work and painting during slack hours.

When the girls asked the company to provide protective clothing, they were turned down. The CWA local however bought them smocks; on each was embroidered the legend "Donated by CWA-CIO."

Timid Senators Give Jessup Scalp To McCarthy

SEN. McCARTHY (R. Wis.) won at least a temporary victory last week when a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee voted 3 to 2 to disapprove Ambassador - at - Large Philip C. Jessup as a United Nations delegate.

But on other fronts, including one in Congress itself, the Wisconsin smear artist was having a rough time.

Perhaps the most significant was the refusal of Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts to dismiss Columnist Drew Pearson's $5.1 million suit against McCarthy and others. Pearson claims the Senator assaulted and libeled him as part of a conspiracy to hold him up to ridicule. McCarthy had asked for the dismissal.

A second set-back to McCarthyism came in Switzerland, when the Swiss Federal Court convicted Charles E. Davis of spying for McCarthy. Davis, an American, was sentenced to eight months imprisonment and ordered expelled from the country.

McCarthy has denied that Davis had been hired to work for him, but Judge Albert Rais in passing sentence said:

"He (Davis) put himself at the service of the Republican Sen. McCarthy, with whom he was in contact either directly or through the intermediary, the agent of McCarthy in Paris, to whom he sent similar intelligence of a political nature."

The court identified John E. Farrand as McCarthy's Paris agent. It said that Davis had forged a document in an effort to demonstrate falsely that John Carter Vincent, U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland, had Communist connections. The court declared:

"Davis has received from McCarthy, through the intermediary of Farrand, money for this activity."

Following Davis' conviction, Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) made public a letter about Davis from Deputy Undersec. of State Carlisle S. Humelsine, which he said supported one of the 10 charges he had made in demanding McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate.

BENTON turned over to the Senate Elections subcommittee now investigating McCarthy the letter outlining Davis' activities. He said that "the pattern of conduct I have described underlying Sen. McCarthy's actions also seems to extend to the people he employs." He charged directly that unethical acts by people on his staff were "countenanced" by McCarthy.

"Here we have an admitted homosexual ex-Communist convicted as a personal spy on Sen. McCarthy's payroll trying to frame an American diplomat—John Carter Vincent—with a fake telegram linking him to Communists," Benton pointed out.

Voting against Jessup in the subcommittee were Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), Sen. Brewster (R. Me.) and Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.). Voting to approve the nomination were Chairman Sparkman (D. Ala.) and Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.).

The members who voted against him made it clear they placed no credence in McCarthy's charges.

The rejection was still theoretically subject to action by the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee, necessary before the nomination could go to the Senate floor. However, Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) refused to call a meeting.

REJECTION by the full committee or the Senate would amount to a personal victory for McCarthy as well as for former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who also got into the act. Lack of action by the Senate would permit President Truman to give Jessup a recess appointment.

By its decision, the subcommittee made clear that it is dominated by a group of timid men afraid to defend a person under attack even though all charges against him were fully discredited.

"The chief victim of the McCarthy-Stassen triumph, if Ambassador Jessup is not confirmed before the Senate adjourns," said the Washington Post editorially, "will not be Ambassador Jessup. It will be the American people."

—From The Washington Post

"Somebody Fail To Measure Up?"

Rubber Workers Win Union Shop, 13c Raise

A FULL union shop was part of the first company-wide agreement signed by the CIO Rubber Workers and the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co., East St. Louis, Ill. The firm also has a plant at Barbeton, O.

In addition, the 500 workers in the company's two plants will receive a 13c an hour wage increase.

UN Six Years Old This Week

THE SIXTH birthday of the United Nations falls on Oct. 24.

Most of the world's peoples probably will celebrate the occasion with mixed feelings—the UN has done much to unify peace-loving nations, but has failed to eliminate the fear of war.

It was in 1945 that representatives of 50 nations met at San Francisco to draft the UN charter (Sixty nations now belong.) Peace was in the air.

There were smiles all around. For the first time since the League of Nations proved inadequate to deal with the world's problems, the little people seemed to feel an era of peace was at hand.

But the spirit of unity and peace was short-lived. Soon the Iron Curtain was lowered.

UN attempts to halt Soviet aggression peaceably and establish world peace on a sound basis met with veto after veto in the Security Council.

The UN's accomplishments, though, have been many.

UN forces can claim credit for beating off the Communist invasion of the Republic of Korea. In Palestine, UN mediation and conciliation stopped a war and resulted in the birth of Israel.

IN INDONESIA, conciliation and mediation again won and resulted in friendly ties between the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia, a former Dutch possession.

In Kashmir, UN efforts stopped fighting between India and Pakistan. The UN plans to hold a free election in Kashmir to determine its future status.

Italy's former colonies also have found help from the UN. Libya is to be independent by 1952 and a UN commissioner is working with the Libyan peoples to help set up their own government.

Somaliland has been placed under UN trusteeship and the world organization is working on plans for its independence. Similar work is being done in Eritrea.

But on the UN's sixth birthday, peace still hangs in the balance.

LPA

Rent Control Kept In Richmond, Cal.

United labor forces won a fight for continued rent controls in Richmond, Cal., when the City Council by a 5-4 vote refused the landlords' request for a formal public hearing on decontrol.

CIO and AFL leaders, who had mapped joint strategy with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Young Democrats, led the fight at the council session. Pres. Jack Bruhl of the CIO Council and Pres. Hugh Caudel of the AFL Central Labor Council spoke against the hearing.

Area Rent Dir. John Blake produced a survey showing that only 126 rental units—less than 1% of total rental housing in the area—were available.

Myles Horton Gets UPWA Post

Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., has been named education director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

He replaces Lou Krainock, who resigned to go to Alaska.

An active union organizer and educator for 20 years, Horton founded Highlander in 1932. He joined the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937 and helped form the first CIO textile union in the South at McCall, S. C. Later he was general CIO organizer for North Carolina. Hundreds of CIO members have attended institutes and classes at Highlander.

Give A Buck To PAC

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Defense Production Act Amendments	Repeals 3 sections of Act objected to by President Truman as leading to more inflation.	Pending before Senate and House.	Urge Senators and Representatives not only to approve those amendments, but to strengthen act further.
Taxes H.R. 4473	President Truman has proposed raising $10 billion additional revenue for defense effort.	House passed bill providing $7,206,000,000 increase. Senate Finance Com. did hatchet job and cut to $5.5 billion. Bill now in conference.	Urge Senators and Representatives to adopt a fair tax measure based upon ability to pay.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	House Public Works has postponed action until January.	Urge members of House Public Works Com. to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com. due to act soon.	Ask members of House Com. on Interstate Commerce for prompt, favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Senate Labor Com. now considering. No action yet in House.	Ask Senators to support bill.
Disaster Claims S. 1935	Provides rehabilitation funds for flood victims.	Pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.	Write to members of Senate to support this bill.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.
Military - Critical Defense Areas Housing S. 1894	Assists construction of housing near military establishments and critical defense plants.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Com.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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'Horsemeat Congress' Makes The Rich Richer, But The Rest Of Us Poorer

(See Story, Page 3)

'Big Boys' Ask Taft Where To Send The Dough

SEN. ROBERT TAFT "went home" last week—but not to his native Ohio. He "went home" to the Union League Club at 37th St. and Park Ave. in New York City.

There, before 300 sympathetic Union League Club members, the principal announced candidate for the Republican nomination for President delivered himself of these opinions:

1. That "the fundamental issue remains: Liberty against Socialism." (That's from the author of the Taft-Hartley Act.)

2. That the U. S. should re-examine, reject or defer — in other words, welsh on—pledges and performance of economic and military assistance to non-Communist nations in the face of world-wide aggression by the Soviet Union.

3. That the biggest threat to U. S. security is that the country might try to do more than it is capable of doing. (And the Republicans talk about "lack of confidence in America.")

4. That the late Harry Hopkins and W. Averell Harriman thought Communist Russia was just another democracy (they didn't), while no one has ever made greater military mistakes than Gen. George C. Marshall. (Taft was just trailing along after Sen. Joe McCarthy [R. Wis.], who went a lot further in attacking the General on the floor of the Senate where there's "no speed limit" in the way of libel laws.)

5. That the U. S.—principally because of defense spending—is going bankrupt, with the Federal Government spending $60 billions this year.

(What Taft didn't say is that high defense spending is coming from a record-high gross national product of $328 billions. What Taft didn't recall is the gross national product the last year under a Republican President, back in 1932, of only $58 billions.)

While Taft was reviving the "Liberty vs. Socialism" war-cry of the GOP, which has been aired every four years since 1936 and by Alf Landon (remember him?), a Taft colleague, Sen. Bennett (R. Utah), former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, chimed in with the claim that only the Republicans respect the "value of the dollar."

(Yet it was the Republicans like Bennett who led the attack in Congress a few weeks ago on the Defense Production Act under which price controls were torn to smithereens.)

The Senator from Ohio was in a congenial atmosphere at the Union League Club.

Present, as the New York Times noted, "were numerous business executives and policy makers, many of whom are regular contributors to Republican campaign funds." It said:

"One of the first questions put to Senator Taft in a question-and-answer period after his talk was: 'Where do we send the checks for your campaign fund?' Mr. Taft did not answer directly."

NOTE: Maybe Sen. Taft is bashful (for now) about contributions to his campaign fund (after all, that's not a matter to come up during Union League Club luncheons), but The CIO News is not bashful in suggesting that if you're interested in defeating Taftism in '52, that you give your PAC Dollar now!

The New York Times
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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C

TAFT IN TALK HERE ASKS POLICY STUDY

Would Reappraise Our Foreign Commitments in the Light of Our Ability to Meet Them

Senator Robert A. Taft urged yesterday a complete reappraisal of American foreign policy, which he said had cost the United States the peace after it had won the war. He suggested the revaluation be made by a new joint military-civilian commission.

The Ohio Senator, who earlier this week announced his candidacy for next year's Republican nomination for President, made his proposal in a luncheon speech before the Union League Club, Thirty-seventh Street and Park Avenue.

...democracy.

No greater military mistake was ever made, Mr. Taft said, than General of the Army George C. Marshall's invitation to the Russians to take over Manchuria.

"Foreign policy is a matter of judgment, of good sense," he said. "They [the Democratic National Administration] cannot escape responsibility for the result."

...gress.

Taking cognizance that most of his listeners at the luncheon were in the upper-bracket income-tax group, he cautioned against any hope that the revenue bill pending before Congress would fail of enactment, even though it was rejected by the House earlier this week.

...funds.

One of the first questions put to Senator Taft in a question-and-answer period after his talk was: "Where do we send the checks for your campaign fund?" Mr. Taft did not answer directly.

...reply to the question.

ORDER NOW!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The thirteenth constitutional convention of the CIO will be held in New York November 5 to 9. What it does will be important to every CIO member. Officers of international and local unions should make certain that their members are familiar with its decisions.

You can do this NOW by ordering additional copies of the special convention issue of the CIO NEWS. This special edition will give complete coverage of the convention in articles and pictures. Texts of the more important speeches and resolutions will be carried in full.

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If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

NOTE: These prices are special rates for the enlarged convention edition of the CIO NEWS. Unions which already subscribe to the CIO NEWS and those which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to the CIO NEWS, may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with this issue and be charged no more than regular bundle order and subscription rates.

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PICKET DUTY such as this paid off for the CIO Brewery Workers at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, St. Louis, where 2000 members were locked out three weeks.

Brewery Workers Win Settlement In Lockout At Anheuser-Busch

CIO BREWERY Workers last week defeated "a full-scale war against our organization" by the big Anheuser-Busch Brewery in St. Louis.

The three-week dispute began in a company move to wipe out 50 jobs, multiplied into a lockout of more than 2000 workers, and ended in a full shutdown of the brewery with 6000 CIO and AFL members on the street. It was settled at a bargaining session running until 4 a.m. on Oct. 25.

While detailed terms of the agreement were withheld pending ratification by CIO members, Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers international president, reported from St. Louis:

"Everything was settled to our satisfaction. The men are going back to work as soon as possible, including those whose jobs are in dispute pending arbitration. All discharged people are to be rehired without any loss of seniority or other rights."

Feller also said that the company had agreed to withdraw damage suits for a total of $4 million which it had brought against both CIO and AFL brewery unions.

Agreement was reached after the CIO union had declared in its paper that it wouldn't be "pushed around by Anheuser-Busch. If that company's officials want war, they will have it."

"Anheuser-Busch is big—but not so big that it can get away with this violation of its union agreement with our organization, not to mention the greater violation of human rights it is guilty of in its treatment of our St. Louis brothers," the paper added.

The settlement at Anheuser-Busch came as a general shutdown of St. Louis breweries was developing. An AFL warehouse local had struck three smaller breweries in an organizational drive among office employees.

During the Anheuser-Busch lockout, according to daily press reports, picket lines of CIO Brewery Workers were respected by members of several AFL organizations, including truck drivers.

The Anheuser-Busch dispute originated in a company move, fought by the CIO union to eliminate some 50 inspection jobs. When negotiations failed late last month, management first locked out 1500 members of Bottlers' Local 187 and later almost 600 members of Brewers and Maltsters Local 6.

Four Communities Vote Out Rent Control

Rent controls have been dropped in four localities where the local governing bodies voted to get rid of them, Director of Rent Stabilization Tighe E. Woods announced last week.

They are Alameda, Cal., Dolton and Matteson (Cook County), Ill., and Kalamazoo, Mich., Ruston, La., also was decontrolled because the housing shortage there has been reasonably met, Woods said.

7th New Ceiling This Year Reached By Price Index

The Consumer Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reached an all-time high—the seventh new ceiling this year—when it climbed to 186.6 on Sept. 15.

The new high represented an advance of .6%, or 1.1 points, over the 185.5 level, where it had remained for the two previous months. It means that articles and services cost 86.6% more than the 1935-9 average, on which the index is based, and 8.5% more than the 1950 monthly average of 171.9.

It also means that 70,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers employed by General Electric automatically get a 1.1% pay increase retroactive to Sept. 15.

The practically steady climb since Jan. 15, 1950, is shown by these figures:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 16	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	184.7	Oct. 15	175.4
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5
		Aug. 15	185.5
		Sept. 15	186.6

CIO Board To Consider Jurisdiction

THE CIO Executive Board meets this week to consider—among other things—a plan for avoiding jurisdictional friction within the CIO.

Pres. Philip Murray is expected to call the board meeting to order on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 10 a.m. The meeting, like other pre-convention sessions, will be held at the Hotel Commodore in New York.

CIO's 13th annual convention gets under way next week, on Monday, Nov. 5, in the big main ballroom of the Commodore.

SEVERAL committee meetings will be held this week at the hotel. On Tuesday, Pres. Murray will meet with Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and the nine vice-presidents. On Friday, Nov. 2, the Political Action Committee will consider plans for the election year ahead.

The Executive Board will hear a report from a five-man special committee on jurisdictional problems, which was appointed several weeks ago by Pres. Murray. On the committee are Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

THE COMMITTEE is expected to bring to the meeting of vice-presidents and to the Executive Board a proposed means of heading off organizing and election contests among two or more CIO affiliates.

Last week Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers issued a press statement charging that jurisdictional strife is "jeopardizing" the security and solidarity of the CIO.

Wagner, who has voiced concern about the situation during recent months, said there is no "easy way" to settle the problem but pleaded that it can not be ignored.

The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers head said his union will present a 10-point resolution dealing with the matter to the convention resolutions committee.

Union Shop Bill Signed By Truman

PRESIDENT Truman last week signed the recently passed bill removing the union shop election requirement from the Taft-Hartley Act.

As it stands now, a union can negotiate a legal union shop clause with the employer if it is the legitimate bargaining agent of the workers, if it publishes financial reports, and if its officers have filed T-H affidavits. The change does not apply where state laws forbid the union shop.

The President issued a statement commending as "salutary" the "sensible economics and the protection of stable industrial relations effected" by the bill, but said he welcomed it "for an even more fundamental reason."

"On numerous occasions," he said, "I have stated that the major objection to many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act is their basic hostility to collective bargaining.

"Instead of creating an atmosphere in which management and labor may come to an agreement on the basis of mutual respect and common interest, the act imposes artificial restraints upon parties engaged in bargaining.

"Although this bill eliminates only one of the act's defects, it nevertheless constitutes recognition by the Congress of the necessity to move in the direction of a new statutory framework—one which will enable both management and labor to conduct their affairs without arbitrary government intervention."

Convention On Radio

Highlights of the CIO Convention will be heard in nightly broadcasts Nov. 6-9 over CKLW, a 50,000-watt station at Windsor, Ont.

The program—based on tape recordings of the convention proceedings—will be sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers.

CKLW—located just across the Canadian border from Detroit—and WDET, the UAW's FM radio station, will both carry the convention program.

Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO commentator, will produce the 15-minute convention shows.

WSB Pension-Welfare Panel Urges End Of Restrictions

A SPECIAL panel report to the Wage Stabilization Board last week set the stage for an important, controversial decision as to whether bargaining for pensions and health and welfare plans shall be freed of government regulations.

With labor and public members agreeing, the panel majority report urged "decontrol" of present WSB restrictions on pensions and social insurance.

The majority report constituted a recommendation, from which industry members of the panel strongly dissented. It was anticipated that employer representatives will organize a strong campaign to block a final WSB decision which would open the way to further gains in the pension-insurance field pioneered by several CIO affiliated unions.

Labor members of the special panel majority were Harry Becker, director of the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept., and Carl Huhndorff, research director of the AFL Machinists.

Crux of the controversy is whether or not WSB approval shall be required on pension-insurance programs.

The majority report says, in effect, that the WSB should step out of that field. It recommends that no board approval be required for amending existing pension programs, except where employers' payments be increased; for "cost of living" increases in pension benefits; or for creation of new plans "which do not exceed the limits of accepted industrial practice."

82nd Congress 'Best Ever' —If You're In The Big Dough

By MILTON PLUMB

LEAVING a heap of unfinished business — and many broken promises—behind it, the 82nd Congress has left Washington until next January.

Its first session officially came to an end at 6:35 p.m., Oct. 20. Actually, many of its members had called it quits a day or two before and were already out of town and well started on their two-and-a-half month vacation before the final gavel banged.

The end was typical of the Congress.

It was 20 days behind the date originally set for adjournment by Senate Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.). And it found the Senate engaged, down to the very last moment, in a talk fest which kept it in session 45 minutes longer than the House, which had adjourned sine die at 5:45 p.m.

It took nine months and 17 days to end the first session—one of the longest in history. Whether the job which the 82nd Congress has done is good or bad, depends pretty much on the point from which you view it.

Big Bonanza

From the standpoint of the big money boys and defense profiteers, for example, the "Horsemeat Congress"—as the 82nd has been called—can only be regarded as one of the "best" in history.

On the other hand, if you're just an average American, logic could only lead you to an entirely opposite conclusion.

Or, if you're in the liberal-minded group which realized what was in store as soon as you saw the conservative-reactionary victory in the 1950 election, you might concede, all things considered, that the 82nd Congress perhaps even did a better job than one could hope for—from the 82nd Congress.

There were serious setbacks for the people, right down the line.

Once more a coalition of anti-Fair Deal forces in both parties pushed aside all progressive measures having wide popular support, yet demonstrated a shocking readiness to do the bidding of big business and monopoly.

But on the foremost issue of our time—adequate military preparation to protect America from Communist aggression—the Congress, in its bungling way, didn't do half bad.

Despite constant efforts by an increasingly vocal group of isolationists, the 82nd Congress did beat them back sufficiently to enable the Administration to continue to carry out America's program of strong international leadership.

It voted perhaps more than adequate funds for the building of our military defenses, and while it threw many monkey wrenches into the foreign aid program, it at least made continuance of the program possible.

Also on the positive side, one should add something Congress did not do. Although there certainly were serious efforts in that direction, at least it did not wipe out more of the major gains in farm and labor legislation made during the last 18 years. Some of those improvements had been taken away by the 80th Congress by such legislation as the Taft-Hartley Act.

'From The Same Cloth'

For the rest, however, the record of the 82nd Congress is as empty of things that the average American can praise as were the seats of the House and Senate on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the session.

On those days, the legislature barely functioned because the "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Club" — consisting of members from near-by states—was away enjoying a four-day weekend.

'Wrecking Crew'

Despite serious damage to the efficient operation of the government by the false "economizing" of the self-styled "wrecking crew" that called the turn on appropriations matters, the 82nd Congress appropriated more than $98 billion. That is the highest peacetime total in history.

At the same time, it failed to take steps which might have reduced this amount by tens of billions. It failed to act on several pending reorganization proposals of the Hoover Commission, some of which would have brought about efficiencies in government saving at least $5 billion.

And, through a parliamentary trick by Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.), it pigeonholed the plan of Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) to modernize Congressional appropriations methods, which might have enabled it to save billions more.

High Price Toll

Moreover, in one fell swoop, Congress more than canceled every cut in appropriations and other economies it had made by failing to provide a law adequate to check inflation. By weakening the Defense Production Act, it boosted the total budget by tens of billions of dollars—in the form of added costs for military and other equipment.

At the same time it added perhaps as much as $16 billion in inflation to the prices that will be paid by consumers in the year ahead.

While adding to the cost of government, Congress failed to meet its responsibility to provide an adequate tax bill. As a result the government will be in the red during the fiscal year 1952—for the first time in several years.

The deficit will be about $5 billion.

Nevertheless, the "rich man's tax bill" passed by the 82nd Congress increased taxes on the low and middle income taxpayers considerably and let corporations and big income individuals off with comparatively small increases.

And in the same tax bill, it set the clock back thirty years by reviving "shame lists" through throwing relief rolls open to publicity, and by wiping out the government's program of encouraging farm cooperatives through special benefits.

Confronted with one of the most crucial world situations in history, the 82nd Congress spent most of its time looking into the past. It launched a record total of 134 investigations, most of which—while capturing headlines—were of little real concern to the present.

Few Exceptions

There were exceptions, of course, such as the Kefauver crime investigation and the expose of housing evils, a subcommittee headed by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), but most of the others were openly political, or developed from that into vehicles for mud-slinging and witch hunting.

While the public's attention was thus diverted, the lobbies for big business and special interests saw that those laws that were passed were written the way they wanted them, or else kept other laws they opposed bottled up in committee.

Casualties, due to the failure of Congress to act, included such vital measures as statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, the St. Lawrence Seaway, FEPC, home rule for the District of Columbia, federal aid to education, and all significant resource development and social welfare legislation.

The Record's Being Made

It is with some sense of apology that the CIO News again inflicts upon its readers another item about Robert A. Taft, such as graces our front page this week. There are, after all, many other things in this nation of ours that deserve attention and the Ohio Senator has perhaps been getting a disproportionate share of our newsprint allotment.

But this is a time when the record is being made, when true feelings and intentions slip out. After the campaign is on, after the ghost writers have assembled, after the smart politicos are called in to weigh and value each statement and each deed—when the Big Show is on—it's hard to see behind the scenes.

Now is the time to see the naked truth.

With this thought in mind, we point out the fact that the first speech made outside Washington by Taft following the announcement of his candidacy was made to that symbol of hidebound reaction, the exclusive Union League Club of New York. Taft spoke, in this maiden speech, to an audience described by the New York Times as consisting of "numerous business executives and policy makers." And the first question asked was, "Where do we send the checks for your campaign fund?"

It's something to remember when the Senator comes a-courtin' during the '52 campaign.

Silence On The Potomac

There's a strange and welcome silence in Washington, now that the 82nd Congress has gone home to roost. The 82nd was a talking Congress—talkier even than most of its predecessors. It was an investigating Congress—there were more probes than an average citizen could keep track of.

But despite the talk and the probes—or maybe, because of them—it was a Congress that let the people down.

The conservative coalition spent money—lots of it—for guns. But it never seemed to understand the real implications of American democracy's problems throughout the world, or of the need for strengthening democracy at home in time of crisis.

So, while it provided the dollars for tanks and planes, it cut the effectiveness of the Voice of America, which speaks democracy's message to the rest of the world.

While giving an o.k. to defense production, it bowed to special interests in its actions on an anti-inflation program. There's no real barrier now on our law books to the rising inflation. As CIO Vice Pres. Allan Haywood put it recently, our present laws won't stop inflation any more than a boy with a water pistol can stop a stampede of elephants.

We need better weapons against rising living costs; we need action on civil rights, housing, health, social security and Taft-Hartley.

Perhaps it's over-optimistic to think we can get such action from the 82nd Congress during the next session.

But in the 2½ months before the 82nd goes back to work, it won't do any harm to let its members—while they're "resting" back home—know that the people aren't very happy with the record of the first session.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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That Ain't No Witch!

'Genesis Told In 400 Words'

(Just before the 82nd "Horse Meat" Congress wound up and adjourned last week, Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.) delivered some choice—and lengthy—remarks, jibing at the high-cost, high-powered verbosity of U.S. lawmakers. Some excerpts from Neely's pokes at loquacity follow.)

MR. PRESIDENT, I want to invite the attention of those present who are not too thoroughly intoxicated with their own verbosity to try to protect themselves in the next session of Congress from the hopeless affliction which we have been suffering since the 31st day of July, when we should have adjourned, under the law, and gone home to ascertain what our constituents wanted us to do and to have an opportunity to absorb some of their wisdom and prudence and to learn how we can best serve them after the third day of next January.

On the famous trial of the great Semitic issue, "If a man die shall he live again," one of Job's friends, Zopher, on his cross examination of the afflicted patriarch, asked this question: Should a man full of talk be justified?

It is an interesting reflection to consider what a modern Zopher would say if he had heard the United States Senate since the third day of last January, while it was constructing this hideous edition of the Tower of Babel. I think the judgment would have been just as it was in the case of Job, first by man, and then by the Almighty Himself. The answer was no; a man should not be justified by talk.

LET ME SAY, Mr. President, that while I shall point out in a moment the average number of pages consumed in this monster with the three hideous heads, irrelevance, loquacity and verbosity, the average Senator has consumed 79.1 pages. I have consumed about 15⅓ pages, so I am not going to apologize for taking a few minutes' time in suggesting that between now and next January we declare a war against the windbags of the Senate.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a copy of the Holy Bible. It is God's description of the creation of the whole vast universe. There is everything in it from the tiniest grain of sand to the most stupendous star. It lays down a code of ethics not only for the government of the Israelites, but for the whole human race until the end of time. This copy is Winston's lawyer's edition of the Bible. I use the lawyer's edition because a large number of members of the Senate are lawyers.

The total number of pages in this Bible is 1143. What do Senators suppose is the number of pages that informed us of the wisdom and the opinions of the Senators since the 3rd day of last January? It is not a thousand or two thousand. I am referring, now, only to pages which have been consumed by Senators. I have also subtracted the number of pages consumed by the calling of rolls and quorums. The Senate has not consumed 1143 pages, as the Almighty did when He laid down his government for the whole world. Senators have consumed 7920.

THEIR VERBOSITY has kept the Senate chained like Prometheus to the rock since July, because in January we talked and talked, in February we talked and talked. In March and April we did the same, and in May and June we did the same. We did not start to work until in the middle of June.

I have told the Senate what the average number of pages of the average Senator is; it is over 79. But there are members of the Senate—and I mention no names, and I want expressly to exclude both the majority leader and the minority leader, because there are reasons why they must talk. They are dragged into debates whether they want to be or not.

Some of the greatest economists who have cut five per cent from appropriations have, by their speeches, cost us more than would have been saved had they got all their amendments through.

Mr. President, it costs $85 a page to print the Congressional Record. Approximately 20 Senators have consumed less than ten pages in the Record since the third of last January. More than half of the remainder have consumed fewer than twenty pages.

Approximately 20 members of this body have consumed about two-thirds of all the pages in the Congressional Record and have laid this burden on the backs of the taxpayers without a scintilla of justification. It has cost the taxpayers $6732 to print these pages, and the total cost of printing this monumental work of verbosity, up until last night, was $646,272.

Don't Let Those Utility Ads Bamboozle You

By **BRADFORD V. CARTER**
For Labor Press Associated

MAYBE you remember that obnoxious radio commercial "Film *never* lets up, Film *never* lets up . . ."—Well, neither does the propaganda of the power companies.

Recently in national magazines there was a big ad by the utilities. In large type was "Who ASKED you?" It went on: "Who asked you to pay for electricity used by people you never heard of, a hundred or a thousand miles away?" And then:

"Nobody! But you *do* help pay the bills for hundreds of thousands of favored people and hundreds of privileged businesses using electricity from certain federal power systems. Your taxes helped build those systems. Your taxes are used to subsidize service to their customers."

Well, it's quite true that Uncle Sam did not go around to Old Man Carter, or John Q. Citizen of What Cheer, Ia., and ask Carter or John Q. personally whether it was okay to go ahead with plans for such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority. But the TVA issue was fought out in Congress by men whom John Q. helped to elect, and in that sense John Q. certainly had a hand in the decision. And that was true of rural electrification and government electric power transmission lines.

The private utilities don't like public power. They don't like government-built dams. They don't like government power plants, transmission lines, the Rural Electrification Administration.

They say it's wrong for the government to compete with private enterprise; the government ought to stay out of the power business.

Well, Old Man Carter would like to ask the private utilities a question: Why aren't they just as mad because the government didn't ask Carter, and all the other citizens, before handing out (to date) a cool half a billion dollars of our money to these very same utilities?

The figure, to be exact, is $568,867,000. That represents the rapid tax amortization granted on 57 projects to the giant private utilities of the nation.

Rapid amortization means the utilities can write off the cost of plants and expansion in five years instead of the usual 20 to 25 years. And "writing off" means a deduction before they pay taxes. The larger the write-off, the less the apparent profits; the lower the profits, the lower the taxes Uncle Sam gets.

Such tax amortizations are granted when a firm gets a "certificate of necessity," meaning that the expansion they plan is necessary to national defense. But many of these plant expansion programs were planned long before the Korean war broke out, so the tax write-offs are a government handout to the utilities—at your expense.

So, Uncle Sam is a great old gent when it comes to handing out money to the private utilities. It's only when he finances public power projects that help the little fellow that he is way off base.

Which makes the utility ads about "Who ASKED you?" a fraud and a delusion. But this shell game is even worse than that. For the private utility companies are trying to befuddle you—at your expense.

Those advertisements are part of their costs of doing business. And such costs are deducted from gross income of the utilities, before they figure out their net income on which they pay taxes.

And that isn't all. Where rates charged by utilities are regulated by a state body, the utilities are entitled to "a fair return" on their investment. And "a fair return" is a profit after all expenses; which means, after deducting the cost of the kind of advertising that tries to bamboozle you.

Where would you wind up if you fell for their propaganda?

That's easy. You'd be paying more, lots more, for electricity, gas and oil. And the utilities will have tricked you into that—with you paying the cost of being fooled.

Federal Ethical Standards Reflect U.S. Morals—Douglas

"BUSINESS is business" . . . and "politics is politics." Put the two together—especially on the eve of a national election year—and you get many a headline about "corruption in government."

Last week, but not high in the headlines, came a long look at "ethical standards in the Federal Government."

It came from Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), chairman of a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee.

Rather than reaching for the headlines, Douglas pointed at the nation's "double standard of morality." This is reflected, he said, in current investigations of influence peddling.

The report describes America as a nation in which "the clever man who makes a 'fast buck' gets a certain amount of acclaim, provided he makes enough of them."

"The political trickster frequently can claim his rewards—if he wins," it continued.

"THERE is tolerance in American life for unscrupulous methods which bring immediate rewards, even though those methods, if they should become universal, would destroy the very society in which they are tolerated."

The report then pointed to economic influence in political affairs:

"Examples of double standards can be found in all walks of life today. The credit system of the country is based upon faithfulness in meeting obligations . . . yet some bankers have felt no compunctions about using RFC refinancing to rid themselves of bad risks.

"The businessman's code is to be independent and stand on his own feet, but some organized industries, as well as other economic groups, do not hesitate to use all possible political forces to secure highly favorable decisions from legislators and administrators at the public expense.

"There is in American life a double standard, one highly responsible in its warm feeling for the welfare of our fellows, and the other coldly irresponsible in its single-minded devotion to direct personal advantage. The ruthless standard is epitomized by the traditional comment that 'business is business' and 'politics is politics.'

"When the two realms of economics and politics are combined, however, there is a clear danger to society from aggressive and self-centered policies."

Despite pressures, Douglas found "the basic integrity of the Federal Government, in most branches, is relatively high."

"Most public servants . . . are honest and faithful," he declared.

Serious Lag Seen In Aid To Disabled

Some 66,193 disabled men and women have gotten jobs during the past fiscal year, the most in 31 years, through a joint federal-state program.

Director Mary E. Switzer of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation pointed out, however, that the national program falls far short of meeting the need for 250,000 rehabilitations a year just to keep abreast of the annual serious disablements. There is a backlog of two million disabled men and women, she added, who must have rehabilitation services if they are to return to work.

"We are lagging because of three factors: not enough funds, lack of trained personnel, and a shortage of facilities," she said.

Republic 'Hold Out' Plant Signs Pact

The last unorganized plant operated by the Republic Steel Corp., the Niles Steel Products Co. at Elyria, O., has been organized and brought under the firm's basic agreement with the CIO Steelworkers, Dist. Dir. William E. Donovan announced.

The company has signed a stipulation bringing the 90 employes under the contract, Donovan said. The district director acted as chairman of the negotiating committee, and was assisted by a delegation from the newly organized union, Local 4638, and USA Staff Rep. William McPhillips.

Russell's Testimony On Cloture Shows Morse Has Better Memory

THE uncompromising stand of the Dixiecrats against majority rule in the Senate was eloquently stated on their behalf last week by Sen. Russell (D. Ga.).

His testimony closed several weeks of hearings before a Senate Rules subcommittee on proposals to limit Senate debate. Russell, in effect, called Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), a leading opponent of the filibuster, a liar. The facts don't bear him out.

In earlier testimony, Morse had charged that the present Senate rule which makes it impossible to shut off debate was adopted as the result of a "deal" between certain Republican and Southern Democrat Senators involving votes against Northwest public power projects and other issues.

Russell said that Morse's statement "was entirely false and without foundation—whole cloth." He added that he had complete familiarity with the negotiations that had resulted in working out and passing the present rule, which was introduced by Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.).

"I never heard the first thing about some deal until about a year later," Russell continued, when an "irresponsible columnist had certain charges that some Southern Senators had been in on such a deal."

Morse had testified that he had made his charge in the Senate at the time the rule was adopted and was merely repeating it. Russell's testimony denied this assertion.

Anyone who checks the Congressional Records for the period between March 16 and March 18, 1949, will find that Morse spoke at length on his charge, and did so more than once. The rule was adopted March 17, but it had been given tentative Senate approval on the 15th.

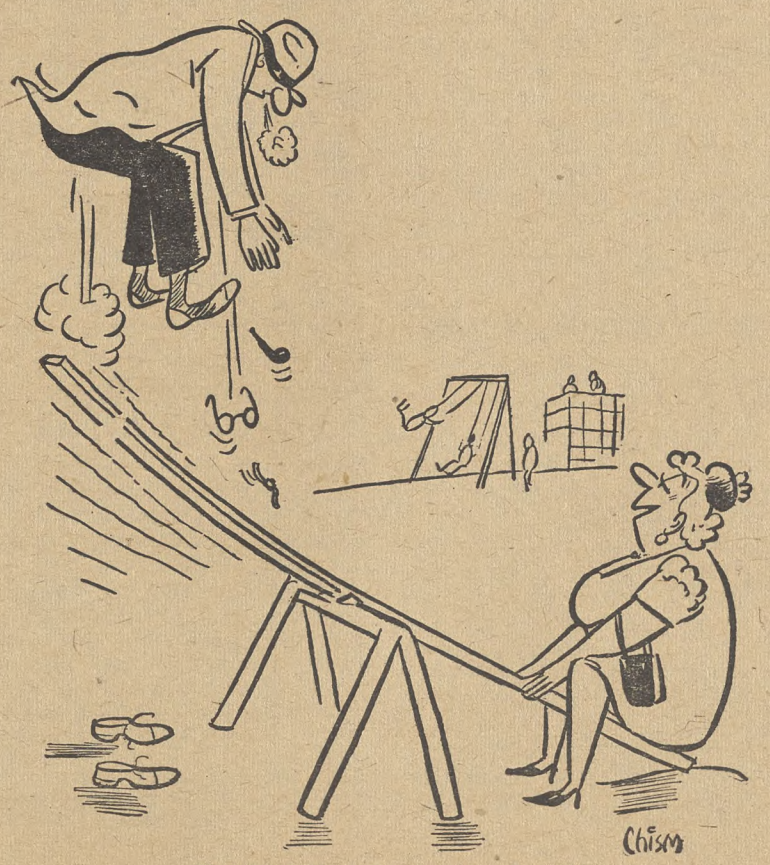
On March 16, Morse charged that "over half, at least, of the Senators in favor of the Wherry substitute amendment pledged themselves to vote for the subject matter of that amendment in advance of debate."

HE THEN made a prediction which subsequent events have wholly justified:

"I think, in fact, a new de facto political party in America was formed on the floor of the Senate last night. I think the new political party, in fact, is a coalition of Democrats and Republicans who stand not only for the principles of the Wherry substitute, but we shall see whether the future voting record does not also indicate that in large measure."

Russell was in charge of action on the rules change and served as floor leader during debate.

In view of the record, his "whole cloth" charge against Morse has all the earmarks of McStassenism.



Ha! Ha! Fooled you that time."

NAACP Leader Raps Byrd

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), recently was blasted by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the part he played in fostering segregation in his home state.

White declared that while Byrd "has been calling for economy in the government," he has been "encouraging the expenditure of millions to bolster segregation in Virginia."

Speaking in Richmond to an unsegregated audience, White charged that "a small and arrogant block of U. S. Senators—including Harry Byrd—is using the threat of filibuster to block progress in race relations."

Richmond officials had at first refused to permit the meeting on the unsegregated basis, but later agreed to allow it because the gathering was private.

NMU Convention Celebrates A Year Of Progress

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE CIO National Maritime Union held a harmonious convention in New York City last week. That fact in itself made news.

In his opening address to the 500 delegates attending the eighth annual NMU conclave in the huge Manhattan Center auditorium, Pres. Joseph Curran recalled previous conventions which had been marked by disruptive disorder.

"As I look around the hall today, I see very few of these disrupters who tried to wreck your union," Curran said.

"I know who they are and so do you. And before this convention is over, they will undoubtedly make themselves known. When they begin to speak, you and I will recognize them for what they are."

He pointed out that the last time the union had met in Manhattan Center, in 1947, the Communists by their delaying tactics had kept the sessions going for 24 days at a cost to the NMU of a third of a million dollars.

Citing the 40-hour week as the greatest economic advance won by the NMU this year, Curran declared that seamen are now on equal terms with shore workers and need no longer be considered "second class citizens."

"When we were negotiating with the ship owners, we told them that either we get the 40-hour week this year—or else," he said. "They knew we weren't kidding and after 14 years they signed on the dotted line."

Other Gains

He listed other gains made during the year for the union's 50,000 members. These included two wage increases totaling 12.4%, a pension and welfare plan, retention of NMU hiring provisions, and the re-establishment and increase of war risk bonuses and insurance.

In marked contrast to previous conventions, the opening day was mild. The only fight that developed was on the nomination of a delegate who had abstained from voting during the 1949 session on a resolution to defend the U. S. against all attackers, including the Soviet Union. His nomination was withdrawn.

Curran charged that some ship owners still continue to attempt to find stooges in ship unions to do their bidding.

"We still have those who attempt to pit one race against another, one language group against another, and they must be stamped out," he said.

"Our union is like America. It is a melting pot, and it should grow stronger for that very reason. There is no reason why, as human beings, as trade unionists and as workers, we cannot live and work together."

He said also that it was the duty of the convention to study the question of unity with other maritime unions in the struggle for economic gains and thus offset the shipowner's principal weapon—keeping seamen divided and thereby weakening their bargaining power.

He warned that while political action is important to any union, it should not go ahead of economic action.

"That's the way the disrupters in the union were trying to push us," he added.

In his report, Curran said the 82nd Congress "has taken the 'Worst Congress' loving cup from the infamous 'Do Nothing' 80th Congress."

"The love match is still on between the Dixiecrats and the reactionary Republicans," he said. "This unholy coalition has stalled Congress by playing politics with every major legislative issue."

He called next year "the year of decision," and said that if the forces of reaction take over the country in 1952, "labor unions will take a terrific beating."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, addressed the convention's second session. He called the breakup of the United Labor Policy Committee "one of the greatest tragedies the labor movement has ever experienced."

Haywood Speaks

He said the responsibility for wrecking the unity of labor "is squarely on the shoulders" of the leaders of the AFL. Reviewing the activities of the ULPC up to the time of its dissolution, Haywood said the rank and file union members of the nation "were let down" when the AFL withdrew.

"The subject of organic unity was never discussed at any ULPC meeting," he declared. "The CIO will never return to the AFL unless we come back on honorable terms.

"Let the AFL leaders get the cobwebs out of their eyes and realize that the CIO is here to stay. We intend to go it alone if necessary, in order to carry on the fight for the working men and women of this nation."

The convention unanimously approved the foreign policy of the Truman administration and condemned "Soviet imperialist aggression" in Europe and the Far and Middle East. A resolution termed the Soviet Union "wholly and solely responsible" for the unsettled condition of the world, and warned against accepting a "sudden switch in the Kremlin line."

The country's stand in Korea, its preparedness program, the North Atlantic Pact, the European Recovery Program and the President's plan for aiding the underdeveloped areas of the world were also supported in the resolution.

Attempts to disrupt or end the nation's foreign aid program by "leftist and rightist-isolationists" were condemned.

An all-inclusive resolution on the American merchant marine, designed to strengthen the country's maritime policy, was also adopted unanimously.

The resolution pointed out the need for maritime planning and called for a "realistic" ship construction program with a strengthened subsidy policy to include all American flag vessels in competition with foreign merchant fleets.

It restated the union's support for a "proper subsidy program," and declared that such payments should be made on a direct parity basis so a direct accounting could be made to the American public.

Other Features

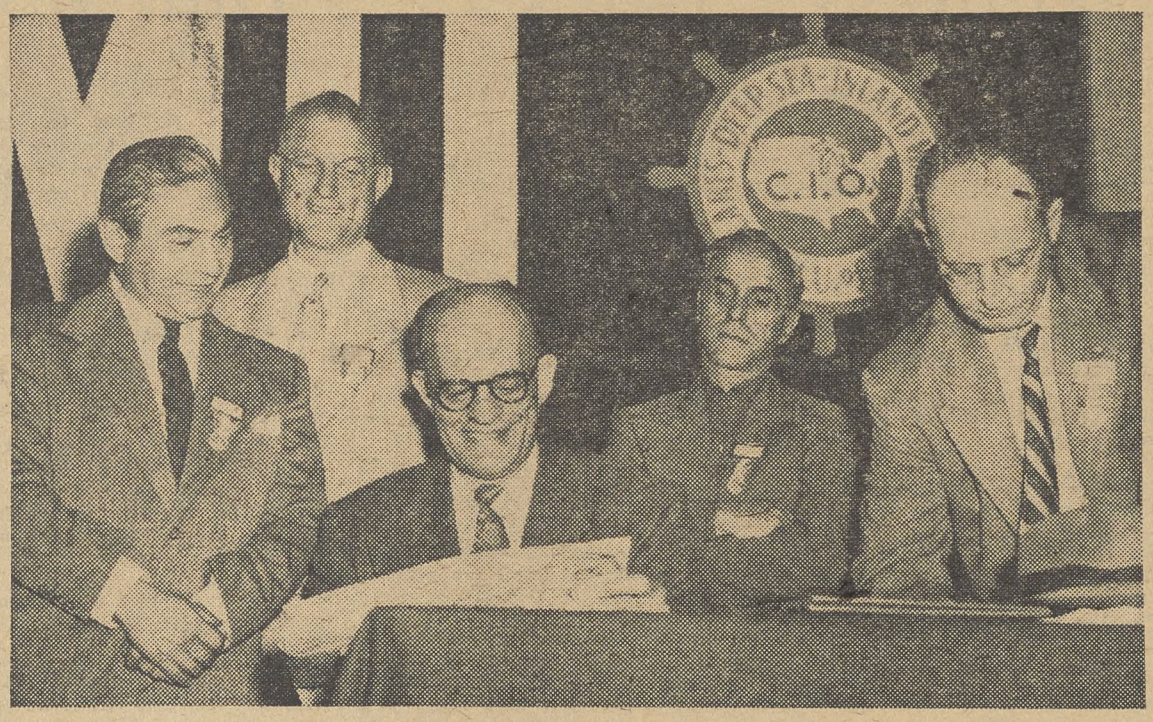
Other features called for the return of all military-operated commercial vessels to private operations, an end to unfair railroad competition against domestic water carriers, and a realistic policy on the training of seamen with emphasis on upgrading.

It opposed the rebuilding of foreign merchant ships at the expense of the American merchant marine.

Other resolutions advocated support of a civil rights program, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the free state of Israel and forest conservation.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council who gave the welcoming address, called for an all-out political drive to defeat the enemies of labor in next year's elections.

He told the delegates the CIO is launching an organizing drive among department store workers in the city.



CIO MARITIME UNION MEETS: Pres. Joseph Curran, center, gets a big laugh out of a New York newspaper story which said NMU members on the ship, the American Builder, want two bars of face soap for each man a week. The NMU eighth convention in New York was a victory celebration over the winning this year of the 40-hour work-week in the shipping industry. Others in the picture, left to right: NMU Attorney Herman E. Cooper, Hoyt Haddock chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, Seaman Vittorio Ricciardi, and NMU Secy.-Treas. Neal Hanley. All sessions were harmonious.

There Once Was Union Maid And She's Proud Of CIO!

ONE OF THE three women among the 500 delegates attending the CIO National Maritime Union convention in New York last week was pretty Mildred Doltz from Rices Landing, Pa.

Mildred works on a river boat which tows barges up the Monongahela River to Nemicolan, Pa. and down the Ohio River to Steubenville, O. She is the only woman among the crew of 13.

She says she likes her job of cooking and working as a maid on board her ship, the M.V. Victory, owned by the Keystone Division of the Dravo Corp. of Pittsburgh.

"It is very interesting," she said. "I have been working almost six years on the same boat."

Is she a good union member? Here is what she had to say about the NMU and the CIO itself:

"The NMU and the CIO have done a grand job for the workers in the past and I know they will keep on looking out for us. I'm proud to be a member of my union."

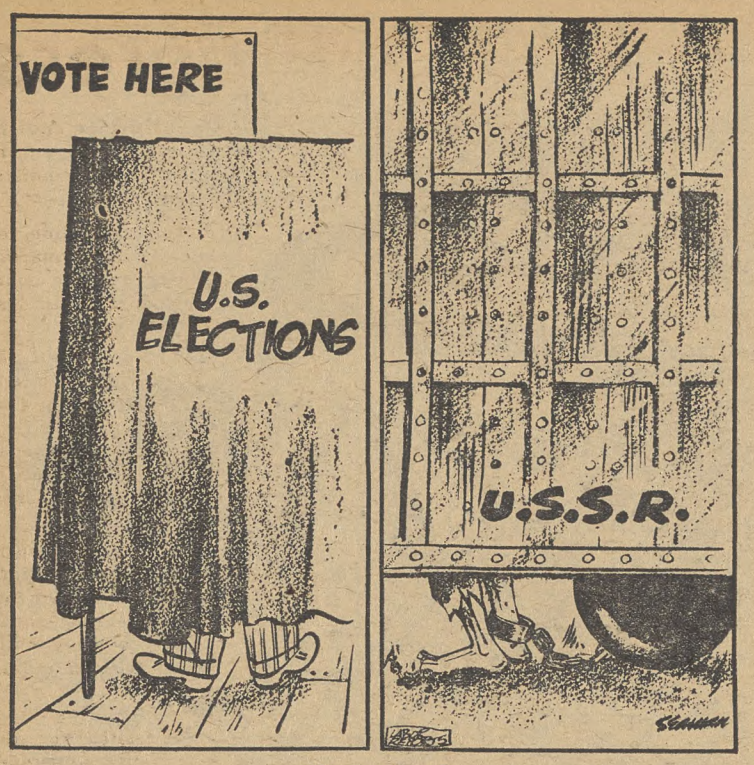
Mildred comes by her unionism naturally. Her father, Michael Doltz, has worked in the captive coal mines of the Crucible Steel Co. for 29 years.

LOOKING more like a secretary than a sailor, Mildred Doltz, above, was a delegate to the CIO National Maritime Union convention. She has been a NMU member for almost six years. Her ship is the M. V. Victory, which tows sand, gravel and coal on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. Mildred was one of three women delegates attending the convention.

Congressman Macer Loses Court Appeal

Rep. Brehm, the Ohio Republican who was convicted on April 30 of charges that he maced one of his office employes for $1000 in campaign contributions, filed an appeal last week in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

He contended that District Judge Burnita S. Matthews erred on three specific counts in her handling of the trial, and that the indictment against him was invalid because the Jury Commission which selected the grand jury was "illegally constituted." Brehm was fined $5000 and given a suspended jail term of five to 15 months.



'Curtains'

Congress Jammed Rifle In War On High Prices: Haywood

SPEAKING TO representatives of all 14 regions of the Wage Stabilization Board in New York Oct. 22, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president, declared "you can't run an effective mobilization program in America unless you have equality of sacrifice."

"The 81st Congress gave us a rifle in the form of the Defense Production Act of 1950," he said, "but when you look at that anti-inflation rifle, you find the makers have put rust in the barrel, taken the snap out of the trigger and jammed the firing pin.

"The Defense Production Act of 1950 could no more control inflation than a child's water pistol could halt a stampede of elephants."

The New York meeting—a three-day session—was called in order to afford the public, industry and labor members of the 14 twelve-man regional boards an opportunity to discuss the details of present policies, current problems and plan for the future efforts of the wage stabilization program.

Approximately 9500 cases are currently awaiting board action, it was reported. Some 4500 of these are before the national board and about 5000 before regional boards. Indication was given that the log-jam of back cases has been broken and that decisions on pending cases should begin to flow at a "normal" rate soon.

Haywood pointed out that labor members of the WSB are working under a handicap: "We don't have a good inflation law. We don't have the sort of stabilization program that, in the long run, will stabilize our economy," he declared.

"YOU MEMBERS of CIO, as patriotic Americans, must function in a difficult situation. I know you will do it with honor, to our unions and to our country . . . .

"Your experience will always remind you that collective bargaining problems are human problems . . . . that each case is a case by itself and that it requires thinking in terms of the people involved. That means a flexible approach, not a mechanical approach that completely ignores human problems."

Protect Your Rights, Tobin Tells Learners Becoming GIs

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin had some advice last week for apprentices entering the armed forces.

He urged apprentices, when notified to report for duty, to—

1. Inform the employer, the union secretary and the secretary of the local joint apprenticeship committee, when under the supervision of such a committee, of their intention of going into the service, and ask the employer about military leave.

2. Notify the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration if receiving benefits under the GI Bill of Rights or Public Law 16; failure to do so may result in forfeiture of some of the rights given by law.

3. Make certain the apprenticeship record is up to date.

4. Obtain a certified copy of the apprenticeship record. Without it, full credit for experience might not be given if the apprentice, upon release, wants to resume his apprenticeship with another employer.

5. Present the apprenticeship record when asked about specialties and skills upon reporting for duty—it may mean a promotion.

Tobin's message is in a new pamphlet, What To Do When Apprentice Joe Becomes G.I. Joe, published by the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and available by writing to the bureau in the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Give A Buck To PAC

It's A Nine-To-One Chance

Taxes Will Take Bigger Chunk Out Of Your Pay Thursday

NINE-TO-ONE your pay envelope will be considerably thinner beginning Thursday, Nov. 1, when higher income taxes go into effect.

However, if your income is more than a half million a year you can be quite happy about the new tax law which Congress passed one day before adjourning. If you're in this group, you get nicked only about one-tenth as hard—percentagewise—as all the other poor taxpayers not "smart" enough to have your kind of "influence" on tax legislation.

In fact, under the new tax law, once the taxpayer's income hits the $50,000 per annum level, he gets off with a percentage increase about half, or less, that paid by persons earning less.

The biggest increases in the new law apply to persons earning between $3000 and $25,000, but don't let that mislead you into thinking that those earning $2000 or less are getting off easy.

SINCE 1944, taxes on this lowest group counting the increases in the new law, have increased 33.7%. That is several percent more than in any other group, except for those in the $3000 level, where the jump has been 32.5%.

Those earning more than $100,000 a year come off with a percentage increase since 1944 better than half that of all other taxpayers.

In signing the new $5689 million tax-increase bill, President Truman made it clear that he regarded it as unfair and inadequate. He said that he signed the bill, and knew that many Congressmen had voted for it, only because "we badly need these revenues to help pay for the strong defenses we are building."

The President, who had asked Congress to provide for increases totalling $10 bililon, said that the amount raised in the new bill was not enough. He added that he would ask for "legislation improving our tax laws" when Congress reconvenes in January.

THE CIO supported the President's request for the full amount on the grounds that it was necessary to balance the budget and to drain off excess funds as a check against inflation.

CIO spokesmen pointed out that the additional revenue could easily be obtained simply by closing tax loopholes through which corporations and individuals with big incomes avoid paying their fair share.

The Senate Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Sen. George (D. Ga.), which was largely responsible for the tax measure as passed, ignored completely the CIO plea for equality of sacrifice. It placed most of the new increases upon low and middle income families and reduced the excess profits taxes on corporations far below the level originally voted by the House.

As a result, you'll be charged somewhere between 11% and 12% more than you paid last year in personal income taxes if you earn less than $50,000. At that level and above, your increase in taxes diminishes rapidly so that you pay only a little more than 1% additional if you earn $500,000 or more.

These provisions directly benefit most of the members of the Senate Finance Committee responsible for them. With few exceptions, they are wealthy men; several are millionaires.

However, the increases in your income tax are only the beginning. Even after you get your pay envelope, the new law will take a big chunk of what remains.

Taxes on many of the things you buy also will go up Nov. 1. Cigarettes will go up 1c a pack, for example. New taxes will increase the cost of a $2000 car by $60, and they will up the gasoline required to run it by 1½c to 2c per gallon.

There are also increased excises on liquors, wines and beer, and there's a new 10% tax on many household appliances. On other items, such as fountain pens and cigarette lighters, the new tax is 15%.

THESE ARE the increases which Congress voted affecting wage earners and others already severely pinched by the inflation Congress refused to control.

Corporations, however, now showing the highest profits in history—more than double those of World War II—get off comparatively easy. The normal and surtax rates on those earnings has been increased 5%.

Moreover, the increase in corporation taxes is just about offset by an unprecedented "gift" in the form of an exemption from payment of the higher rate on the income during the first three months of the year.

SEVENTY-FIVE members of the CIO Furniture Workers who a year ago lost their jobs at the Longview Furniture Co., Hickory, N. C., were unjustly discharged because of union activity, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found. The firm is appealing, but the NLRB is gathering data on back wages due the victims. Here Reid Johnson, NLRB sub-regional director at Winston-Salem, N. C., and his aide, Mrs. Thelma Alley (seated at left), interview (left to right, seated), Williard Leatherman and H. D. Johnson, and (left to right, standing), Katy Miller, Martha Leatherman and Ollie Craig.

New Foreign Aid Bill Passes; 5% Cut May Hurt U. S. Allies

AN APPROPRIATION of $7328 million to finance the program of military and economic aid to non-Communist nations was passed by Congress in the closing hours of the first session.

The total represented a compromise $154 million below the amount voted by the House and about $120 million more than that approved by the Senate.

However, the increase was largely made up of a special appropriation of $100 million for aid to Spain, which the Senate insisted upon adding despite the fact that President Truman had not asked for it.

Spain is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Despite its eagerness to make funds available to the Franco fascist government, the Senate insisted upon slicing 5% from all items in the original bill—most of it intended for democratic allies. In doing so, it ignored warnings that such a cut would seriously hurt the mutual defense program.

SENATE Democratic Leader McFarland recalled the Senate previously had cut the program heavily when it approved the authorizing legislation. President Truman originally asked for $8.5 billion.

However, while the new appropriations were nearly $1.2 billion below this amount, the measure also provided for reappropriations of unexpended balances of 1951 funds totalling more than $816 million, so that the total available actually will be only about $400 million below the full amount requested.

The rush to adjourn probably contributed to passage of the bill without further damaging cuts. The go-home mood unquestionably shortened debate and reduced opposition to a minimum.

SHORTLY BEFORE adjournment, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), joined by 22 other Senators of both major parties, introduced a bill to create a non-partisan commission, similar to the Hoover Commission, to study and make as effective as possible the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The commission would be charged with studying and recommending improvements in the overall mutual security program as it affects the North Atlantic Treaty countries.

Under the new mutual security law, the program will be administered by a new Mutual Security Administration. President Truman's nomination of W. Averell Harriman as the head of the new agency won speedy Senate approval.

Commies Lose Votes In French, Norwegian Elections

THE COMMUNISTS lost a lot of ground in recent local elections in France and Norway, complete returns indicate.

But too much comfort shouldn't be taken from the results. For the most part, they reflect thinking and feeling on purely local issues. In both countries local election ballots are often marked on a personal rather than party basis.

In France rural voters broke with the Communists and Socialists they had supported in 1945 and swung toward the parties of the moderate government headed by Premier Pleven.

The swing was so sharp that the Reds lost more than half of the seats they held, and the Socialists about 30%. Gen. DeGaulle's Rally of the French People, on the far right, gained sharply, but did not do as well as its leaders had anticipated.

Interestingly, the Communists fared worse in sections where U. S. troops are bivouacked and where the campaign issues included the Atlantic Pact. If the results mean anything significant, it is that the great mass of French people favor Pleven's course of international cooperation and the Atlantic Pact.

In Norway, the Labor Party polled 43.7% of the vote compared to 38.8% in 1947, when the last local elections were held. The Communists, on the other hand, won but 6.4% compared to 10.5% in 1947.

The Laborites gained 591 seats, the Communists lost 493. The Conservatives, who polled 14.8% in 1947, ran their total up to 16.9%.

Although the Laborites did better in the cities than in rural sections, the Communists increased their vote in Oslo, the capital, from 6% in 1947 to 7.8%.

U. S. Employes Get 10% Wage Increase

Some 1.5 million federal government employes are getting a 10% wage increase, with a floor of $300 yearly and a ceiling of $800, under a bill approved by Congress shortly before it recessed.

The Kremlin's Version Of Peace

—From Free Labor World

The doves of peace in flying formation.

Senate Resolution Demands Speed In U.S. Probe Of Smog

CITING THE tragedy of Donora, Pa., Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) last week demanded that Congress speed investigation of and legislation prohibiting industrial air pollution and thus protect "the security of the people's health."

It was at Donora, a heavily industrialized town near Pittsburgh, that almost 6000 of the city's 14,000 population were stricken ill and 20 killed by concentrated air pollution.

That was in October, 1948, Murray recalled. Three years have passed without effective federal corrective action.

Tired of waiting, just before Congress adjourned Murray introduced a joint resolution for intensified research on the causes, hazards, effects and correction of air pollution, particularly in industrial centers.

Such investigation, he recalled, was a major recommendation of the U. S. Public Health Service immediately after the Denora tragedy.

"The purpose of this proposed legislation," Murray said, "is to remedy a situation of ever increasing consequence to the health—even the lives—of American people, a condition which also is wasteful of the nation's assets of wealth and natural resources.

"Donora presented a case of overwhelming concentration of smog. But what about the effects of lesser concentrations of polluted air—the sort breathed in for years on end, day and night, hour after hour? How is that condition affecting the health of our people in highly industrialized areas? We must take steps to find out."

A Spy For Each Miner—That's Life In Hungary's New Democracy!

THE UNGRATEFUL workers behind the Iron Curtain have apparently confused their "liberation" by the Communists with the type of oppression they are told they suffered under capitalism at its worst.

The thankless proletariat of the "new democracies" apparently disdains the priceless opportunity of working itself into an early grave and steadfastly clings to the absurd belief that it should be paid a living wage and get enough to eat, according to a dispatch in the New York Times.

Things are so bad, says the article, that even the opportunity to be declared a "Socialist Labor Hero," complete with medals and uniform, hasn't worked. The result, it adds, is that industrial production quotas just won't be met this year.

The situation in Czechoslovakia and Hungary has deteriorated so that the party leadership has been shaken up, it goes on. The squawks from party spokesmen are so horrific that the Iron Curtain itself can't contain them.

In fact, things have become so tough in the big Hungarian coal field at Tatabanya that every miner has his personal spy, according to the Budapest newspaper Nepszava.

"People's educators," the Times quotes it as saying, have been ordered "to remain in the company of every absentee miner, not only inside but outside the mine; calling for them in the morning, take them home and see that they make good use of their leisure after-hours."

In the Varpalota coal fields, miners who are absent from work get their pay in an "envelope of shame." On it appears the amount of the alleged damage they have done to the "people's" economy and their own families.

MATYAS RAKOSI, head of the party in Hungary, thundered a bitter denunciation recently of sabotaging coal miners and "also of party leaders for having handled the miners with kid gloves." The minister of construction has been fired, the Times said, and other heads are due to topple.

What the Communists call Stakhanovite patrols, but which are really teams of speedup instructors, have been visiting Hungarian factories "to help workers reveal hidden reserves and to accomplish the plan."

Apparently they haven't done much in reconciling the workers to admittedly scanty meals, long hours and low pay, not even in the big machine shop named in honor of the party leader. The Budapest newspaper Vilagossag said that rejects were so great the plant "therefore used up last year's entire stock of certain materials."

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Interior Minister Vaclav Nosek recently laid down the law to party functionaries and superintendents of mines in the Ostrava region after declaring what amounted practically to a state of emergency. He told them the huge Vitkovice iron works would be forced to cut production unless it got more coal, and denounced the miners for their efforts to retain the six-hour day on Saturday.

"What was revolutionary achievement in capitalist times," he proclaimed, "is in today's situation reactionary and even counter-revolutionary."

Which seemed to sum up things pretty well.

New Non-CP World Group Of Journalists Is Planned

PLANS for an international meeting to set up a new non-Communist world federation of newspaper editorial workers were made at a recent conference in Paris.

The Paris parley grew out of the initiative of Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild and three competing unions of French journalists.

The organizing convention will be held in Brussels, Belgium, from May 4 to 10, 1952. The new group will replace the Intl. Organization of Journalists, which is now part of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions.

Twenty-three delegates attended the Paris meeting. They established an interim preparatory committee, consisting of one member of each delegation present, to complete plans for the Brussels session.

Gen. Sec. Clement Bundock, of the British National Union of Journalists, was named chairman and also served as chairman of the preliminary meeting; Marcel Stijns, of the Professional Journalists Union of Belgium, was chosen vice chairman, and Martin, head of labor information for the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, was elected secretary.

Represented at the Paris meeting were the three bona fide French unions of journalists—Journalist Trade Union (Force Ouviere), Union of French Journalists (Christian), and National Union of Journalists (independent); and the legitimate unions of journalists of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Iceland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

Mexican oil industry union labor leaders call on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at her New York City apartment to thank her for the benefits received by Mexico under the Good Neighbor Policy initiated by her husband. This is the first group of union representatives to come to the U. S. under the Point Four Program for building up the world's economy.

Dixiecrats Block End Of D.C. Fire Dept. Bias

THREE Dixiecrats have succeeded in blocking racial integration in the Washington, D. C., Fire Dept.—at least temporarily.

Washington is governed by three commissioners, appointed by the President with Senate approval. The commissioners, John Russell Young, Brig Gen. Bernard L. Robinson and F. Joseph Donohue, voted three times within 18 days to assign 14 Negro firemen to understaffed white companies.

While Donohue—outspoken foe of continued segragation—was out of the city, the commissioners finally voted to postpone the order until Congress meets again in January.

The action was taken after a letter was received from Chairman McMillan (D. S.C.) of the House District Committee, which with its Senate counterpart proposes legislation for the city.

McMillan requested postponement of the order until January on the ground that the press of business forced him to cancel a meeting of the committee scheduled to be held shortly before Congress adjourned.

McMILLAN and two other Dixiecrat members — Smith (Va.) and Davis (Ga.)—opposed ending segregation. On one occasion they criticized the commissioners for their order at a private meeting at McMillan's office.

Unfortunately Local 36 of the AFL Fire Fighters, to which some members of the Fire Dept. belong, voted 664 to 35 against the order.

In a newspaper ad the local's majority membership set forth its opposition. The ad said that during many of their long hours in the fire houses, the firemen "play games and look at television."

Upon his return to Washington, Donohue for the third time in his weekly radio broadcast discussed integration and advised the firemen:

"They could well spend their game-playing and TV time reading the Constitution on the equal rights due all Americans."

He warned that Communist propagandists will make capital of the union's vote against integration.

"Other nations," Donohue said, "have lost their liberty because they did not love liberty enough to share it with all their countrymen. The price we must pay for liberty is to recognize that Americans must get equal treatment under the law."

He added that prejudice will probably always remain in the social and business worlds, but "has no place in government."

He called postponement of the order "unfortunate but not unreasonable," but to put the order into effect would be "silly," because Congress may later approve a segregation law.

Republican Leader Denounces Donohue

A Republican leader in Washington, D. C., last week attacked moves to eliminate senseless racial discrimination in the fire department of the nation's capital.

The anti-discrimination move had been pushed by District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue.

After it was stymied by Dixiecrats in Congress, the president of the Washington Young Republican Club, Carl L. Shipley, denounced Donohue for having "aggravated" race relations.

Melvin Heinritz Dies; Wood Union Chief

Melvin J. Heinritz, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin CIO Council prior to 1946, died Oct. 20 in a Rhinelander, Wisc., hospital.

At the time of his death he was living in Minocqua, Wis., and was a district president of the CIO Woodworkers.

Magnavox Hit For Firing Six

The National Labor Relations Board has issued complaints charging unfair labor practices to the Greeneville (Tenn.) Cabinet Co., a division of Magnavox.

The 600 employes, who make cabinets and assemble Magnavox radio and television units, are paid wages averaging 50c an hour less than workers in the firm's Fort Wayne, Ind., plant, according to Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee CIO director. The CIO organized the Fort Wayne plant some years ago.

The NLRB complaints were based on CIO charges that the company had discharged six employes to discourage union membership; had questioned workers about their union affiliation and had spied on union meetings; had threatened employes engaged in organizing activities on their own time on company premises, and had coerced and intimidated union members.

S.F. Radiomen Vote CIO

HOW CIO affiliation has quickened organizing radio and television workers and has brought substantial economic gains was told recently by a local officer of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians.

NABET is CIO's newest affiliate.

C. F. Rothery, San Francisco NABET chapter president, said that since CIO affiliation last spring, the union has won four representation elections at ABC and NBC and at KPIX, an independent station.

Particularly on ABC in San Francisco, the CIO union is expanding from a craft group to an industrial union, with directors, television program and newsroom representation won recently. The technical staff was represented by NABET.

Contracts for the new units have been completed, with NABET in one case winning a 50% increase of from $250 to $375 a month. They are before the Wage Stabilization Board.

Los Angeles CIO Asks

How Can We Keep Impetus Of ULPC?

THE GREATER Los Angeles CIO Council has taken a long, hard look at its experience in the local United Labor Policy Committee.

It liked what it saw there. To help make use of that experience in the future, it has prepared a nine-page mimeographed report on its history and activities.

The report shows that the local ULPC was organized in April, 1951, by representatives of the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods. First things came first: $5000 was pledged by the AFL unions, $3000 by the CIO—and all of it was eventually collected.

"Emphasis was placed on creation of an aggressive public opinion which would be felt by Congress," the report says. "Within two weeks a staff was organized."

The ULPC went on from there. Much publicity was secured in metropolitan and union newspapers, on radio and television programs. A half-hour live TV show on inflation, using professional talent, brought mixed reactions from union members but was generally well received by the public.

Literature was prepared and distributed to union members, along with posters for union halls and shops. A speaker's manual and set of fact sheets for union speakers on inflation and other mobilization problems were distributed.

THE Los Angeles Housewives Committee For Effective Price Control, exposed as a Communist front, was replaced by the innocent members with the ULPC-aided Consumers League Against High Prices.

The ULPC sponsored a Conference on Equality of Sacrifice, which was held on two evenings, and was well attended.

"Since the dissolution of ULPC," the report says, "this council has continued, with perhaps less enthusiasm but a great deal of determination, to push the anti-inflation, equality-of-sacrifice program in line with National CIO policy.

"All of the personnel, both AFL and CIO, which helped with the local ULPC were saddened by the ending of ULPC, and CIO local union leadership and rank-and-file membership were in some cases discouraged and resentful."

The CIO Council since the dissolution of ULPC has passed a resolution expressing willingness to work with the AFL "in a spirit of friendliness and cooperation" in those fields where pooled resources would help.

"POLITICAL action is the easy answer to the question of where do we go from here," the report concludes, "but the answer is not as simple as it sounds.

"A PAC program of itself will not provide solutions to several problems: how can we preserve and make use of the impetus which was gained under the ULPC banner, the many friends we made both within the AFL and the community, and the support which was developed within CIO circles?

"A conclusion to be drawn from our experience within the ULPC is this: the ULPC idea, which obviously satisfied a strong desire for friendship and cooperation long felt by many AFL and CIO people, plus inflation and the personal hardship which inflation involves, equalled enthusiasm, participation and support to a degree which is not usually found in any trade union activity, certainly not in political action.

"In other words, CIO members not only were aware of the actual problems and felt these problems in their own lives, but they liked and responded to the approach which the CIO presented.

"In trying to recapture and use this spirit in political action, we can perhaps evolve a similar equation, one which appeals to the intense economic problems which all workers and lower income groups now feel, and one which makes use of methods and techniques which are also satisfying in themselves."

"Say, Mister, can ya spare a coupla bucks for coffee and doughnuts?"

IN THE TRUE SPIRIT of CIO unionism, fellow members of various faiths and races pitch in to give a hand to Joe Blasen (far left) of Local 602, Auto Workers, in putting insulation siding on his home near Lansing, Mich. He has been rebuilding the house.

Tax Rebate Grants Cut Off After $10 Billions 'Stolen'

THERE WILL be less horsing around in the barn housing the public trough of special tax benefits under the "certificates of necessity" program after Nov. 1.

The door is being locked—but $10 billion has already been "stolen."

That is the total of rapid tax write-offs which have already been approved. Applications for an additional $34 billion which have been received won't get nearly as favorable a reception as those tax concessions already approved.

New standards aimed at keeping industrial expansion more in line with building material supplies will go into effect Nov. 1. They establish a kind of priority rating system based on the need for specific types of production expansion.

Machine tool production — the most critical defense bottleneck—will have top priority. Military items fall to fifth place.

The new standards also will give more attention than the old to manpower problems, plant dispersal and to the relative justification for allocating scarce materials, such as steel, for the new industrial expansion.

UNDER THE tax concession program, firms with projects approved by the Defense Production Administration can write off a large part of the cost of new facilities in five years instead of the usual 20 to 25 years.

This provision has been called a "bonanza" for big business, since firms getting the benefits escape excess profits taxation and the public at large ultimately foots the bill for their expansion.

The new rules, announced by DPA Administrator Manly Fleischmann, follow a 60-day moratorium on the "certificates," which ended Oct. 18. It had been imposed following criticism by some congressmen that too many big companies had been getting too many benefits, while the applications from smaller firms were being bypassed.

Among the industries which will find it harder to get tax benefits in the future are power, railroads, petroleum, shipbuilding and hundreds of others.

In the case of another industry, aluminum, the Justice Dept. has demanded that the "big three" be barred by DPA from any further plant expansion.

The Anti-Trust Division has urged that new independent firms be considered in the drive to produce 500,000 more tons of aluminum annually. It insists that if new production capacity is needed, the DPA must make sure that further monopoly does not result.

Open Speaking Tour At CIO Convention, HST Urged

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has been invited to address CIO's 13th national convention next week as "the beginning of a nation-wide tour dedicated to the strengthening of liberal government in America."

Calling at the White House recently were Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

On behalf of Pres. Philip Murray, they invited Truman to address the CIO convention banquet in New York City on Nov. 5, opening day of the convention.

After meeting with the President, Kroll said he told Truman that he has found "great and growing dissatisfaction with the 82nd Congress, whose record of constructive legislation on behalf of the people is negligible to say the least."

Kroll recently returned from a tour through many sections of the nation.

He said he found increasing popular concern "that Congress had been evading its responsibility to draft a liberal-minded legislative program in the spirit of equality of sacrifice, and that this failure is having a deleterious effect on many phases of the defense mobilization effort." Kroll said he found this concern both inside and outside of labor.

Kroll and Goldberg strongly urged Truman once again "to go directly to the people in a nation-wide speaking tour in order to bring to the people as a whole a renewal of faith in the liberal, effective and forward-looking program of the Fair Deal."

Levin Honored By 1000 At Banquet

One thousand labor, clothing industry and community leaders last week paid tribute to Sam Levin, retired international vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, at a banquet in Chicago.

Greetings of CIO and Steelworker Pres. Philip Murray were presented by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, while speakers included ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Joe Germano, USA district director, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois and Mayor Martin Kennelly of Chicago.

New 'Hate' Organization Formed In St. Louis

A new hate organization, the "Citizens' Protective Association," has popped up in St. Louis.

An off-shoot of Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Movement, it is campaigning for enforced segregation and white Christian supremacy. Heading it is John W. Hamilton, who often ran for public office as a Smith candidate.

Ruling Hits Reed & Prince

10 Years of Failing To Bargain Fairly

THE CIO Steelworkers last week won another victory —their second—over the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co. of Worcester, Mass.

One more and the National Labor Relations Board ought to give them permanent possession of the firm, along with the right to bargain.

The NLRB upheld most of the intermediate report of Trial Examiner C. W. Whittmore finding the company guilty of failure to bargain in good faith and ordering it to do so.

The ruling was made by a three to one vote. Members John M. Houston, Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles voted for it. Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., voted against it, on the ground that the evidence was not enough to sustain the charge of bad faith bargaining.

The majority, however, found the evidence ample. In fact, some of it was familiar, because the same charges were made against the company by the old Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1937.

The story was substantially the same in both cases. In the older, the company forced a breakdown in negotiations. A strike followed. The firm got injunctions and finally broke the walkout. The NLRB found for the union. The company fought the decision all the way to the Supreme Court and finally lost, signing a contract in 1941.

THE LOCAL became dormant in 1945 but was reorganized early last year. It won an NLRB representation election, 449 to 304, and was certified as bargaining agent on July 20, 1950.

Then history started to repeat itself. The company stalled for six weeks before meeting with the union.

Then it stalled in negotiations for 13 meetings, offering nothing but a 10c an hour wage increase at a time when its minimum rates were 37c an hour less than those at the nearby plant of the American Steel & Wire Co. A strike followed.

The union invoked a seldom used State law under which the State Conciliation & Arbitration Board places the blame for an industrial dispute where it belongs. The company refused to attend the hearing and tried to block it by court action. But it was held anyway, and the board placed the blame on the company.

The NLRB reappraised the evidence given before the trial examiner.

IT FOUND that the charge of failing to bargain in good faith was sustained by the company's delaying for six weeks before meeting union negotiators and in furnishing payroll data asked by the union which it never did get around to providing.

The NLRB also found the charge supported by the company's handling of the union's "trivial" requests; its insistence on having a stenotypist take a verbatim transcript of negotiation meetings, "a practice condemned by experienced persons in the industrial relations field;" its "hasty" granting of a 10c an hour increase while wages were still being negotiated, and its refusal to bargain on the checkoff.

"Although no one of the separate elements in this case," said the NLRB, "is in itself conclusive evidence of bad faith bargaining, when the entire bargaining pattern of the respondent (company) is viewed in its totality and the individual items are appraised together, the picture is clear.

"We . . . are convinced that the record, taken as a whole, demonstrates a lack of good faith bargaining on the respondent's part.

"The respondent is not experiencing labor relations difficulties for the first time. More than 10 years ago, a predecessor of the union sought recourse to the Board in a not too dissimilar situation, and it was not until the Board issued an order and the Court of Appeals enforced the order that the respondent negotiated a collective bargaining agreement."

"We have scrupulously avoided prejudging the respondent because of its rather unsavory labor relations history, but the Board is not required by law to ignore this history."

THE DISPUTE led to testimony several weeks ago before the Senate Labor-Management Relations subcommittee. At its conclusion Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), denounced the company's policies as "disgraceful" and said they were "the worst anti-labor relations" he had ever encountered.

"You ought to go to a school on industrial relations and learn the elementary principles of collective bargaining," he told the firm's vice president, Ernest Boyd.

Murray, Baruch Dubious Of Wage Curb Questionnaire

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Bernard M. Baruch, elder statesman, share a dim view of a questionnaire being circulated on whether workers should be "willing to accept a permanent program of wage and price control."

The questionnaire is being circulated by the Mid-West Debate Bureau of Normal, Ill. Baruch wrote Murray to tell him about the questionnaire.

Baruch commented that "any attempt to control wages permanently would be an entering wedge for the conscription of labor to which we are all opposed."

Murray replied that he had received the same type of questionnaire and was investigating the bureau to find out how the questionnaire was developed.

"It appears to me," Murray wrote, "that the choice of this subject is an extremely unfortunate one, chosen either by individuals interested in spreading propaganda, as you indicate, or by individuals who are merely innocent of the serious implications of such a subject."

4 Indictments Dismissed In Cicero Riots

INDICTMENTS charging four persons with conspiracy in connection with last summer's race riots in Cicero, Ill., were dismissed Oct. 22 by Judge Wilbert F. Crowley in Cook County Criminal Court at Chicago.

The grand jury had returned two indictments in connection with mob violence that took place when Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro bus driver, attempted to move into what had been an all-white apartment building. His furniture was destroyed and the apartment building wrecked and burned.

One of the indictments named such ill-assorted people as Mrs. Camille DeRose, who sold the building to Negroes; George C. Adams, attorney who purchased it in trust; Charles Edward, the building agent; George N. Leighton, another attorney, and Norman Silverman, who was arrested while distributing Communist literature a month after the disorder.

The indictment against Leighton was dismissed earlier. In quashing it against the others, Judge Crowley said "there is no sufficient charge of conspiracy to injure property and it seems contradictory that unknown persons can suffer financial loss."

"THERE is an absence of facts to show incitment to riot," he added. "The indictment shows no affirmative acts on the part of the defendants. The mere passive conduct does not constitute incitment to riot. Tempting to crime is not inciting to crime."

A motion to kill the other indictment, which charged Police Chief Erwin Konovsky with malfeasance in office, was to be heard later.

While Judging Crowley was acting, a federal grand jury was being impaneled in another Chicago court house to determine if civil rights were violated during the disorder. It recessed for two weeks without receiving any detailed instructions.

Woodworkers Vote On Officers

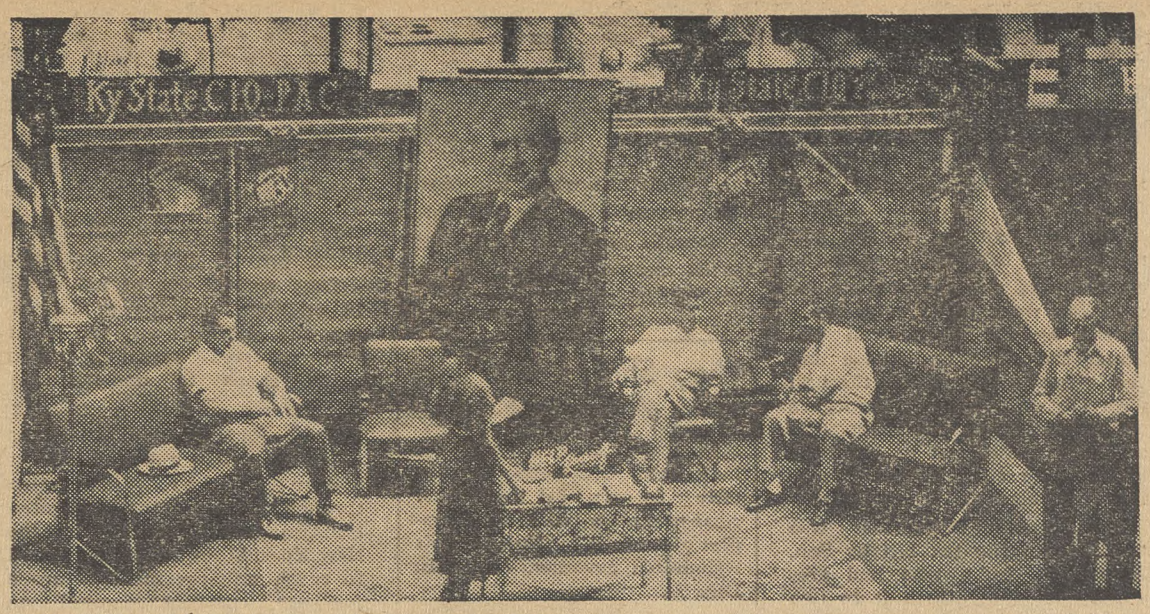
Members of the CIO Woodworkers have started their referendum election of international officers.

Ballots are in the hands of the locals and must be returned to the international union office in Portland, Ore., postmarked not later than Nov. 15. The ballot count will start at 9 a.m. on Nov. 20 and the results will be announced Nov. 26, according to J. D. Jolly, Laurel, Miss., chairman of the balloting committee.

Pres. E. J. Fadling is opposed for the office he has held since 1945 by Al Hartung, now first vice president.

Vieing for first vice president are Burke Christie, Olympia, Wash., and J. E. Dicey, Laurel, Miss.; for second vice president, Claude Ballard, Portland, Ore., and Tom MacKenzie, Vancouver, B. C.; and for trustee, Rae Eddie, Vancouver, who is completing a full six-year term, and Walter Belka, Seattle, Wash.

Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn was re-elected without opposition at the recent IWA convention in Denver, Col.



SEVERAL THOUSAND COPIES of CIO literature were distributed from this booth of Kentucky CIO Council and PAC at the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville.

Shipbuilding Workers Pledge Support For Better Wage Drive

By A. G. DELMAN

CIO SHIPBUILDING Workers will continue their drive for living wages and better working conditions in all the nation's shipyards, and for building up of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Such were decisions reached by 150 delegates at the IUMSWA's second national policy conference, held Oct. 18-19 in Baltimore.

Unanimously the delegates protested cuts in shipbuilding steel allocations which suspended construction of 14 fast Mariner ships.

In a wire to President Truman, Shipbuilders Pres. John J. Grogan charged the steel cutback "will jeopardize the national defense of the country" and urged a "proper coordination of the shipbuilding and ship repair program that has not been made."

With 4000 ship union members nearing the 100-day mark in their strike at Alabama Drydock, Mobile, and the Todd-Johnson yards at New Orleans to win the IUMSWA's wage policy goals, the conference reaffirmed its demands for uniform, standard mechanic's rates in all yards.

"Unstinting and unremitting" financial support was pledged to members of the two striking Southern local unions.

Long strides in winning the wage policy goal have been taken in the Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes, and inland yards, the delegates reported. Eradication of the Gulf shipyard differential is the last barrier in establishing the nation-wide policy.

The conference scored American companies for building some 100 new ships in foreign yards.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE WRITER just returned from New York where he attended the National Wage Stabilization Board's conference of its regional members. I met with the labor members, their alternates, and the executive secretaries of the regional boards.

Allan Haywood

CIO representatives on the National Board, Emil Rieve, Joseph Beirne and John Livingston, as well as John Brophy and Ben Wyle, were in attendance. The briefing sessions of the Board proved to be very informative. While in New York, I was invited to attend the National Maritime Union's convention. This organization is made up of a real bunch of guys who are trade unionist to the hilt. One thing of note was that for the first time in years the Communist were conspicuous in their absence. Real trade union issues were discussed and decided upon. Pres. Joe Curran and his associate officers are to be complimented on the fine job done for the membership of the Maritime Union. These men are our world couriers and are the salt of the earth.

Preparations for the coming CIO Convention in New York are being completed. Beginning this week the Executive Board and the vice presidents will meet, as well as the various convention committees.

The CIO is about to enter another phase of its growth. We are determined to continue building our union and bringing its benefits to more and more people. The unwarranted break-up of the United Labor Policy Committee has only inspired us of industrial unionism in our determination to further the fight against the captains of industry.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following NLRB representation election victories: Smith Welding Equipment, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 83, no union 46; A. W. Franklin, Long Island, N. Y., IUE 114, UE 0, UIU 90; General Electric, Huntingburg, Ind., IUE 254, no union 246; Pitney Glass (GE), Cleveland, O., IUE 166, UE 138, no union 1; Connecticut Telephone and Electric Co., Meriden, Conn., IUE 317, no union 11, UAW-AFL 187; Wirt Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE 109, no union 6; General Electric Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif., IUE 20, UE 12, no union 1; True Temper, Bowling Green, Ky., IUE 30, no union 10; General Register, Long Island, N. Y., IUE 38, no union 2.

Acting Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that in a representation election at the Rocky River Paper Mills, Three Rivers, Mich., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Paperworkers by 49 to 19. UPA Rep. Darrell King was in charge of the campaign, assisted by Rep. Elsie Bush.

A. F. Hartung, vice president, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following union authorization elections held recently: E. C. Olson Co., Spokane, Wash., eligible 80, for union shop 47, against 13; Keystone Frame Co., Spokane, eligible 25, for 23, against 0; Western Cedar Lumber Co., Spokane, eligible 165, for 129, against 3, void 1; Bierd-Nundorf Lumber Co., Spokane, eligible 51, for 40, against 7; Brewer Lumber Mills, Spokane, eligible 22, for 21, against 0; National Pole Co., Spokane. eligible 56, for 48, against 0; Deer Park Pine Industry, Deer Park, Wash., eligible 200, for 177, against 9.

IN A representation election at the B. F. Johnson Sawmill, Lebanon, Ore., the workers favored the IWA-CIO by a vote of 19 to 3 for no union. The R. A. Thompson Trucking Co., Prineville, Ore., was organized and recognized without an election.

Reg. Dir. August Scholle reports that Local Industrial Union 1064 won a union shop election at the Cadillac Motor Co. cafeterias, Detroit, operated by the Nationwide Food Service, Inc.: eligible 49, 36 for union shop, 5 against, 1 void. In a representation election at the Thompson Products cafeteria, operated by the Fred B. Prophet Co., the workers favored LIU 1064 by a vote of 6 to 0 against.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO-LIU 78 won a representation election at Paul Schmidt, Patterson, Cal., by a vote of 9 to 5. CIO Rep. Ken Gillie and Local Rep. Lum Moorhead were in charge.

Flip-Flops Of Smith Hit By Jersey CIO

THE FLIP-FLOP voting of Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) in the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last week brought sharp criticism from Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

"Last week," he wrote Smith, "you voted against the confirmation of Chester Bowles as Ambassador to India on the specious grounds that he lacked experience in diplomacy, especially in Asia.

"This week you voted against confirmation of Philip Jessup (as a U. S. delegate to the United Nations) on the equally specious grounds that he had so much diplomatic experience, particularly in Asia, that he was responsible for our foreign policy there."

HOLDERMAN told Smith he had done the State and the nation a "disservice" in voting against Jessup and thereby blocking his appointment. Jessup, however, will serve as a UN delegate under a recess appointment by President Truman.

"The only issue raised before your Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Harold Stassen," he wrote, "related to Jessup's loyalty.

"While every impartial observer agreed that Jessup has been fully loyal to his country and while you stated you had absolute confidence in his integrity, ability and loyalty to his country, you bowed to miserbable McCarthyism and voted against confirmation."

Ben Shahn, Artist, Was Happy At CIO

BEN SHAHN is one of America's great artists, and he is one of labor's great friends in the artistic world.

The work of Ben Shahn and his warm sympathy for workers and their unions are discussed in a handsome new book, "Portrait of the Artist as an American," by Selden Rodman. (Harpers, $6.50 a copy.)

Shahn may be remembered by many union members as the art director for the CIO Political Action Committee in the 1944 campaign. His bold, colorful and imaginative posters found a welcome place in hundreds of union halls throughout the country.

As the author of his biography notes, "Shahn's memories of the CIO are almost wholly happy." Shahn plunged into the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt to a fourth term with enthusiasm and his work showed his love of the task. In fact, the author indicates that Shahn's year or two at PAC were among the happiest of his life.

Ben Shahn, however, is more than a poster artist. The book is dotted with photographs of many of his paintings done during the last 20 or 30 years. All of them show a deep love of humanity and a moving sadness concerning man's inhumanity toward man and the poverty in which so many people live.

If you happen to come across "Portrait of the Artist as an American," you will find it interesting and inspiring. H.C.F.

Georgia Opens "Shame List" Of Relief Recipients To Public

THE FACE of poverty and misfortune is once more a common thing in some parts of America. The irony is that a tax bill—which didn't tax enough—is the cause of it all.

Barely two days after the new tax law had been passed by Congress and signed by the President, the State of Georgia opened the names of 152,750 persons on its welfare rolls to public inspection. Indiana had previously passed a law making the 73,000 names on its relief rosters public.

A prediction that four more states will outlaw welfare roll secrecy next year was made by Rep. Brownson (R. Ind.), who said that he expected laws similar to that passed by Indiana to be enacted in New York, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia.

Altogether about five million people now on relief are threatened with publicity and embarassment because a rider to the tax bill permits states to once more publish their relief rolls without losing their share of federal welfare funds.

Not all states, of course, will make their lists public, but the campaign to make it possible for any who want to do so was endorsed by the Republican National Executive Committee and the rider was pushed through with Dixiecrat support. Georgia's action indicates that secrecy is seriously threatened in all those states under either Republican or Dixiecrat control.

The "shame list" rider was tacked onto the tax bill by Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), who had previously tried to attach it to two other bills dealing with social security legislation.

IN THOSE previous attempts, the rider was thrown out by the conferees on the grounds that it was too important a decision to be acted upon except as separate legislation.

In the House, the Ways and Means Committee later voted down the proposal. The conservative Dixiegop coalition responsible for the tax bill used the old parliamentary trick of attaching an unpopular provision to essential legislation which would not be vetoed to push the rider through despite its previous defeats.

The tax conferees' action and the subsequent enactment of the rider into law came just as the Indiana State Legislature was acting in special session to try to straighten out the mess it had created by voting to make the names public. Some $20 million annually in federal welfare funds for Indiana had been cut off Aug. 1 when the "shame list" law went into effect.

The Republican controlled Indiana Legislature, which had passed the measure over the veto of a Democratic governor, split at the special session and had been unable to decide whether to repeal the law or to set up a "home rule" welfare system. Then the action of Congress on the tax bill took the Hoosiers off their own hook.

Those favoring "shame lists" argue that publicity will expose graft. Rep. Denton (D. Ind.) answered this excuse by saying:

"There are abuses, but there also are officials charged with ferretting out the abuses. They are the ones to be held responsible, not the great numbers of innocent recipients who receive help."

They Should Get New Argument

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council has bitterly denounced the Jenner rider to the tax bill and the support given to it by New Jersey's Republican governor, Alfred E. Driscoll.

"It is not surprising," Holderman said in a letter to all New Jersey Congressmen, "that some of the proponents of the Jenner rider to publish the names of relief recipients are the very people who oppose national health insurance partly on the false grounds that the personal health problems of those insured would not be kept confidential."

He added: "In both cases, the names and problems of those unfortunates involved should be kept from the public eye."

N. Y. Barbers Strike For 40-Hour Week, Better Pact

FIGHTING FOR a 40-hour week and wage, pension and welfare improvements, some 2000 members of the CIO barbers union last week struck in New York City.

They walked out of 900 shops in midtown and lower Manhattan, and at week's end the strike was reported spreading from union shops to non-organized shops.

The walkout came after the union had been rebuffed by the Master Barbers' Association through seven months of negotiations, and futile efforts by the New York State Mediation Board to reach an agreement before a five-year contract expired on Oct. 20.

Full support for the striking barbers quickly was pledged by Pres. Ernest Hebert of the CIO Barber & Beauty Culturists Union and by Mike Quill, president of the Greater New York CIO Council and of the Transport Workers.

"We are on strike for just and long-overdue economic improvements," said Adolph Rosenbaum, president of the Greater New York Joint Council of the barbers union and strike leader. "We are on strike because the master barbers adamantly refused to meet with us in true collective bargaining."

Major contract gains sought by the striking barbers are an $8 weekly wage boost, a 5-day, 40-hour work week instead of the present 48 hours, establishment of a pension program, an increase in employer contributions to the welfare fund, and one more paid holiday.

Wetback Slave Masters Face Probe Of 'Plot' Against Law

THE LAWS of the United States, as well as those of a foreign government, seem to be regarded only as scraps of paper by big plantation owners employing illegal Mexican farmhands at slave wages.

Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.), leader of the fight to write a stronger Migratory Labor bill, has placed in the hands of the Justice Dept. evidence that some Southern plantation owners are "combining to block effective enforcement of the laws of the United States."

He asked Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath to investigate and take "whatever action may be required by law" against the South Texas Association, lobbying group of the big farmers in that area.

According to reports in Texas newspapers, the association was set up (1) to prevent the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from fully enforcing immigration laws along the Mexican-Texas border, and (2) to attempt to influence the Mexican government with regard to the contracts and international agreements affecting the importation of Mexican agricultural workers.

McCarthy said that he believed the second part of the program is a violation of the Logan Act. This law prohibits any U. S. citizen from trying to influence a foreign government to defeat measures of the U. S.

The association is raising $50,000 fund to carry on its activities. Assessments are being fixed at 10c an acre, or higher if necessary. Local chambers of commerce, Farm Bureau units and the Texas Citrus Commission, a State agency, are affiliated with the movement.

Enforcement of the new migratory labor law, under which the government subsidizes big agricultural corporations competing with small family farmers, has already been dealt a grave blow by Congress.

Instead of keeping its promise to strengthen the act, Congress chopped the appropriations needed for its enforcement by more than half. It also failed to pass the legislation promised President Truman when he signed the law which would penalize farmers for hiring illegal workers.

Railroads Now Want Rate Hikes

THE NATION'S railroads, which—as The CIO News disclosed last week—have just been granted hundreds of millions of dollars in special tax concessions, have applied for a freight rate hike.

Only last August the railroads won rate increases of as much as 9%.

Spokesman for the industry have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold hearings in the near future and to grant the railroads authority to increase their rates an average of 7.2% more for the country as a whole.

Since freight costs are usually passed directly on to the consumer, any additional hike would mean still higher prices on nearly all items sold in interstate commerce.

The freight hikes which the commission granted last August amounted to an average increase of 6.6% for the country as a whole. However, the increases were 9% in Eastern territory and 6% in the South and West.

The eastern railroads which received the highest boost, recently lobbied most strongly against the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

American taxpayers, who ultimately foot the bill for the tax write-off, are now being told that they must also pay higher freight rates to help operate and equip the railroads and "to pay dividends."

Guild Fights Firings By N. Y. Publisher

The CIO New York Newspaper Guild has filed charges of unfair labor practices against Hillman Publications, publishers of several national magazines, growing out of the discharge of 10 employes as the climax to an organizing campaign.

At a hearing on the union's petition for a National Labor Relations Board representation election, the management flatly refused to furnish employe data essential to setting up voting machinery.

Fear Use Of Troop In Uruguay Strike

Military invention of the Uruguayan government in a nationwide strike in that country is feared by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

A protest against such action has been wired by Jacob S. Potofsky, committee chairman and president of the CIO Clothing Workers, to Sec. of State Dean Acheson and by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, committee secretary, to the Uruguayan Ambassador in Washington.

The strike started 11 days ago at a government-owned oil refinery in Montevideo harbor, according to information received by the committee. All of the organized labor movement in the nation is on a sympathy strike, except the Communists, who are attempting to act as strikebreakers.

Canal Zone Workers Exempted By WSB

The Wage Stabilization Board has exempted the Panama Canal Zone from wage stabilization regulations.

The board based its ruling on the fact that all workers in the area are employed either by the government or on government projects, and do not produce goods either for local consumption or export to the United States. Hence their wages cannot have any effect on prices either in the Canal Zone or in continental U. S., WSB said. Besides, the board said, wages are "substantially below" those paid in the U. S.

N.Y.C. CIO Backs City Wage Boost

The New York City CIO Council has called for a $500 annual pay raise and establishment of a five-day, 40-hour work week for the city's 177,000 employes.

At a special meeting, the Council said the wage boost was necessary to make up for increased living costs. It also said the city was long overdue in putting its workers on a 40-hour week. Most city employes are now on a six-day, 44-hour week. The council also pledged help to the newly-formed United Department Store Workers in its efforts to organize major department stores.

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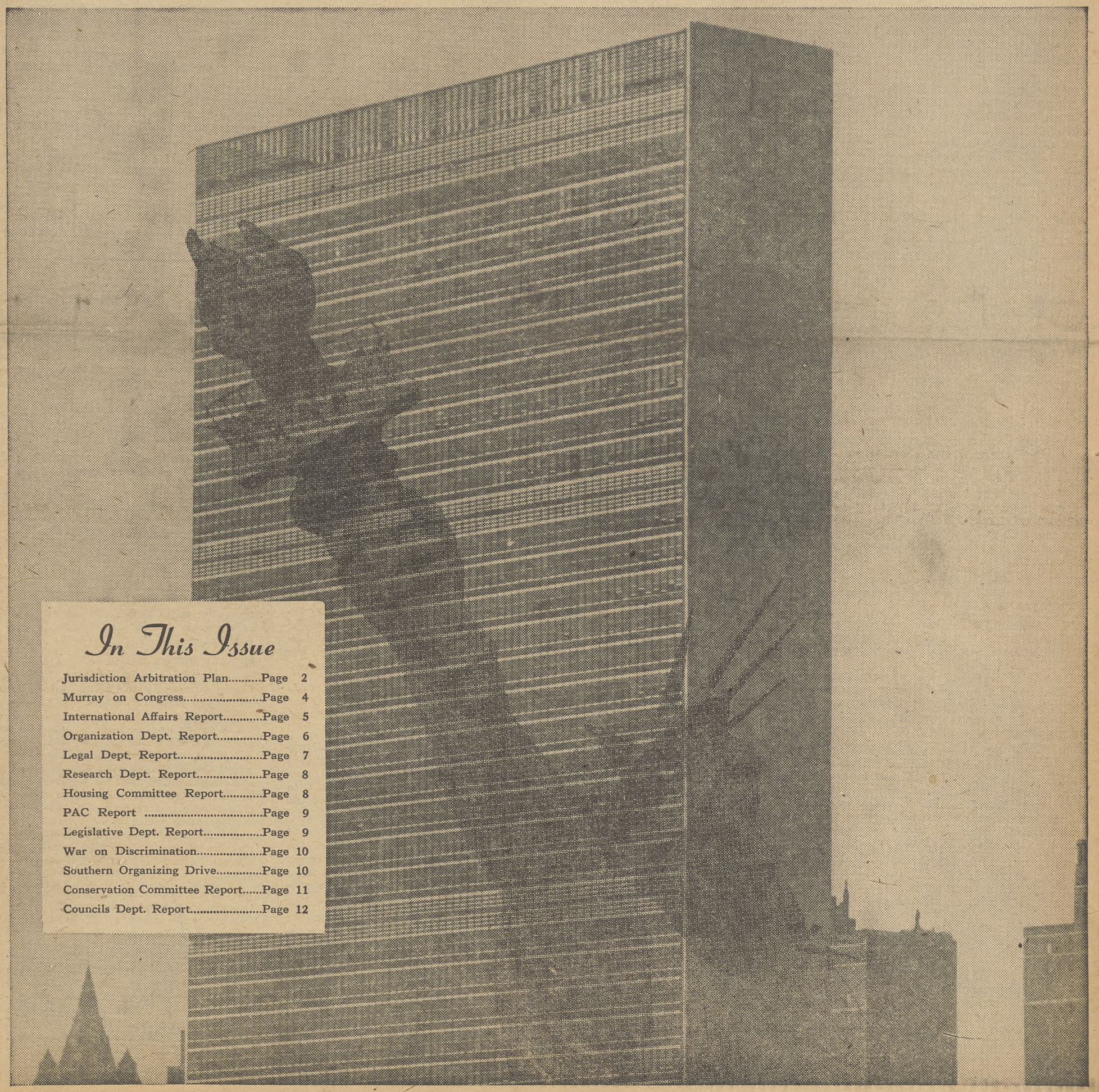
Murray Attacks Reaction Of Reds, Tories As CIO Convention Opens

(See Story, Page 3)



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CIO Adopts 'Family Plan' On Jurisdictional Disputes

A "STATESMANLIKE" program for eliminating jurisdictional friction within the CIO was adopted by the CIO Executive Board at its Oct. 31 meeting in New York.

The board's action establishes six rules to govern the settlement of organizational disputes within the CIO.

Under the resolution setting forth the program, each CIO affiliate is urged to enter into an agreement with all other CIO affiliates and with the CIO itself "to adhere to its terms and scrupulously to abide thereby."

In acting to establish sound machinery for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, the board pioneered in the comparatively unexplored field of inter-union relations.

WHILE ON the whole the CIO has been free from the type of jurisdictional dispute which has weakened other segments of organized labor, certain practical organizational problems have arisen from time to time because of the closely related jurisdictions of several CIO unions.

"Many of these cases have been amicably settled by agreement between the parties with the aid of the National CIO," the board pointed out. "In other cases there have been open campaigns in which one CIO affiliate competed with another in NLRB elections."

Such disputes, the board said, "should be settled within the family of the CIO."

The rules adopted by the board provide general principles to guide CIO unions in their organizing drives as they affect other CIO affiliates.

They also provide for the establishment, as a court of final appeal, of the office of CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator and define his functions.

Under the procedures established, representatives of the unions concerned in any jurisdictional dispute will meet promptly and attempt to resolve it. If they fail, the National CIO Director of Organization will convene the national officers or representatives of the unions in an effort to settle their differences.

As a third and final step, any union concerned or the CIO Director of Organization may submit the dispute to the CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator, to be selected by the executive officers of the National CIO subject to the board's approval.

THE ARBITRATOR will make his determination "on the basis of what will best serve the interests of the employes involved and will preserve the good name and orderly functioning of the CIO."

The resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote and the signatures of 34 of the 41 were affixed immediately.

The seven other board members plan to sign but had to delay their signatures for various reasons. Some need executive board or convention clearance. It is expected that the plan will be in operation by January, 1952.

The CIO Constitution provides that where disputes arise between affiliates which cannot be settled by mutual agreement, the executive board shall make recommendations as to the appropriate methods of settling such disputes.

Haywood May Be Executive Veep

Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood will become the first CIO executive vice president—if the CIO Convention adopts a constitutional change proposed by the vice presidents last week.

The latter recommended to the constitution committee that the constitution be changed to provide that the director of organization be also executive vice president. Haywood is director of organization.

Murray Calls Program 'Practical Solution'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray issued the following statement on organizational problems:

"The CIO Executive Board has approved a statesmanlike program for eliminating jurisdictional disputes within the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"The program adopted today has the wholehearted support of CIO affiliates. It is indicative of the vigorous desire of the CIO to meet each problem effectively and forthrightly in the interests of our members.

"As an organization of industrial unions, the CIO's jurisdictional problems have been relatively minor. We do not have the incessant type of jurisdictional dispute which craft unionism seems inevitably to produce in almost every industry.

"The jurisdictional problems of the CIO affect the borderline areas of the jurisdictions of our national unions. We are anxious to avoid any difficult situation in these areas where jurisdictions have not been clearly defined.

"So far as I know, there has never been a jurisdictional strike involving members of two or more CIO unions. There have been a small number of Labor Board election contests between two or more CIO unions.

"This program is designed to avoid such duplication of effort and confusion as tends to arise from these intra-CIO organizational contests.

"The CIO jurisdictional program is a practical one. It seeks to apply rules of common sense to these problems. It will work to prevent CIO unions from competing with each other in National Labor Relations Board elections.

"In arranging for the appointment of an outside arbitrator to handle such case as may arise, the CIO jurisdictional program insures that every jurisdictional problem in our organization will be handled fairly and on its merits.

"I am proud of this constructive step which I know will lead our unions to more effective representation of the workers in American industry."

Executive Board Resolution On Inter-Union Disputes

WHILE ON the whole the CIO has been free from the type of jurisdictional dispute which has weakened other segments of organized labor, there have been, nevertheless, certain practical organizational problems arising from the closely related jurisdictions of many CIO unions.

Cases have arisen in which CIO unions have found themselves engaged in competitive organizational campaigns against other CIO unions. Many of these cases have been amicably settled by agreement between the parties with the aid of the National CIO. In other cases there have been open campaigns in which one CIO affiliate competed with another in NLRB elections.

The Executive Board believes that such disputes should be settled within the family of the CIO.

We are convinced that a raid or invasion of the established jurisdiction of one CIO affiliate by another is contrary to the best interests of the workers we are privileged to represent. We are also convinced that competitive organizational drives between different CIO affiliates are injurious to the workers' interest and to the good name of the CIO.

THE CIO Constitution provides that where disputes arise between affiliates which cannot be settled by mutual agreement, the Executive Board of the CIO shall make recommendations as to the appropriate methods of settling such disputes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a meeting of the Board duly held at New York, New York, on the 31st day of October, 1951, that the following rules governing the settlement of organizational disputes are hereby adopted by the Board as its recommendation to all CIO affiliates.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board urges each CIO affiliate to enter into an agreement with all other CIO affiliates and with the CIO itself embodying the terms of this recommendation, which agreement when made shall constitute a legally binding contractual and moral obligation on the part of the signatories thereto to adhere to its terms and scrupulously to abide thereby.

RULES

1. No CIO affiliate shall attempt to organize the employes in any plant or property if any other CIO affiliate has been recognized by the employer or has been certified by the NLRB as the collective bargaining representative of such employes.

Any dispute involving a claim of violation of this principle may be referred by the party making such claim, or by the CIO to the procedures set forth in Paragraphs 4 and 5, provided, however, that in any case arising under this paragaraph the jurisdiction of the arbitrator shall be limited to the enforcement of this paragraph.

2. In the conduct of organizing campaigns among employes as to whom no CIO affiliate has been recognized or certified as provided above, all other CIO affiliates shall respect the jurisdiction of the particular CIO affiliate which is the appropriate union to conduct such organizing campaign.

In the event that a dispute shall arise between two or more CIO affiliates as to which is the appropriate union to conduct an organizing campaign, the dispute shall be resolved under the procedure set forth in Paragraphs 4 and 5.

3. No affiliate, or its agents or representatives, shall issue derogatory statements or publications concerning any other CIO affiliate during the course of an organizing campaign.

4. All organizational disputes shall be resolved as follows:

a. Responsible representatives of the different CIO affiliates concerned shall promptly meet and earnestly attempt to resolve their dispute. Each affiliate shall file with the National CIO Director of Organization the names of the representatives authorized to attempt to settle organizational disputes at this step.

b. In the event these representatives are unable promptly to resolve their organizational dispute, the National CIO Director of Organization may, on his own motion or at the request of any party, invoke the next step by promptly convening a meeting between the duly designated national officers or representatives of the CIO affiliates involved in the dispute, and of any other affiliate deemed by him to have an interest in the dispute, for the purpose of attempting to resolve and settle the matter.

c. In the event the national officers or representatives of such CIO affiliates are unable, with the assistance of the National CIO Director of Organization, promptly to resolve the dispute, any such affiliate or the National CIO Director of Organization may submit the dispute to the CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator in accordance with the procedures set forth in Paragraph 5.

5. The CIO Organization Disputes Arbitrator shall decide all disputes submitted to him subject to the following provisions:

a. The arbitrator shall notify all unions affiliated with the CIO of pending arbitration proceedings, and any interested unions shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings before the arbitrator.

b. The arbitrator may establish and shall distribute to all affiliates of the CIO such rules of procedure as he deems appropriate to assure a proper investigation of the merits of any dispute submitted to him.

c. In deciding which union is the appropriate union to conduct an organizing campaign, he shall make his determination on the basis of what will best serve the interests of the employes involved and will preserve the good name and orderly functioning of the CIO and shall give due consideration to all of the relevant facts and circumstances including the following factors where he deems them relevant:

1. The charter of customary jurisdiction of each of the unions involved.

2. The extent to which each of the unions involved have organized:

a. The industry.

b. The area.

c. The particular plant involved.

3. The ability of each of the unions to provide service to the employes involved.

d. If time will not permit the settlement of any organizational dispute through the steps above provided because of pending NLRB representation proceedings or other valid reasons, then at the request of any interested CIO affiliate or the National CIO the dispute may, without recourse to any prior intervening step, be referred immediately to the arbitrator for his award and the decision.

THE ARBITRATOR in such case may summarily resolve the dispute by rendering a prompt award as to which CIO affiliate is properly entitled to jurisdiction and is entitled to go on the NLRB ballot to the exclusion of the other CIO affiliates involved, or the arbitrator may determine that the National CIO shall go on the NLRB ballot in lieu of all of the disputing CIO affiliates pending final award by the arbitrator as to which CIO affiliate is properly entitled to jurisdiction, after which the National CIO shall transfer jurisdiction to this affiliate, or the arbitrator may make such other interim award as he deems appropriate.

e. In all cases referred or submitted to him as herein above set forth the decision and award of the arbitrator be final and binding.

6. The CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator shall be selected by the Executive Officers of the National CIO subject to the approval of the CIO Executive Board upon such terms and with such compensation as shall mutually be agreed upon by the arbitrator so selected and the national CIO.

Murray Says Left And Right Reaction On March

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A SOLEMN warning that all Americans must preserve, in a world of tension, their democratic ideals and rights was sounded by Pres. Philip Murray in his report to the 13th Annual National CIO Convention.

He pointed out that the convention opens at a time of "unparalleled crisis" throughout the world. And on all sides, he added:

". . . We witness a continual and increasingly bitter struggle between democratic-minded people craving for freedom, security and economic advancement, and the totalitarian forces of both left and right, which would pervert the universal aspiration for a better life.

"As we gather in convention, we of the CIO must reaffirm our faith in democratic institutions and our constitutional rights and privileges.

"We must constantly strive to protect them and to strengthen them. We cannot for a moment ignore the fact that reaction is seeking world-wide domination—the reaction of the Soviet-dominated Communist totalitarians on the one hand, and the forces of entrenched greed and power on the other."

Murray's report was largely devoted to a review of the problems that have beset the CIO and all Americans as the lines tightened over the last year in the struggle between democracy and totalitarianism. He also touched on the problems that always confront American workers.

IN THE ominous year, he recounted, the CIO continued its fight against communism wherever it raised its ugly head. It continued to support the United Nations and the United States in Korea—and it raised the warning which Murray restated, that communism cannot be stopped by guns alone.

"Military power is, in the long run, no stronger than the economic machinery that supports it," he explained.

"Living standards of peoples in other countries must be raised from their too-low levels; to permit a lowering of those levels—whatever the excuse—will injure, not improve, the effective strength of the democratic world.

Murray warned against "myopic misleaders" who seek to turn the country back to isolationism and who at the same time preach a "spurious brand of 18th century economic philosophy" that would harm workers and most other Americans under the guise of "economy in government."

"THE CIO, of course, believes in economy in government, in reasonable economy that will eliminate waste," he explained.

"But we do not believe that the cutting out of essential government services, required by the American people for their security and well-being, will save money or promote national strength."

He also repeated the CIO's oft-voiced demand for equality of sacrifice in meeting the costs of defense mobilization, then swung into comment on the United Labor Policy Committee.

"Despite the successes achieved by the United Labor Committee in the few months of its existence," he said, "the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, for reasons still not completely clear to thinking observers, decided last summer to scuttle the ULPC.

"When that action first became known to us, I described it as 'regrettable'; nothing has transpired since that announcement which leads me to change my viewpoint.

"The CIO and its leaders have always believed in the principle of labor unity.

"We entered the ULPC in December 1950 with the profound belief that it constituted a dramatic and worthwhile step toward labor unity. We believe, that, had the ULPC continued to function, it would have lead almost inevitably to the strengthening of unity among the various branches of the democratic labor movement of the U.S. and to eventual merger of these various groups.

"But the sudden destruction of the ULPC by the leadership of the AFL raises grave doubts as to whether the Federation is truly interested in an honorable unity in the ranks of American labor.

"THE REPEATED expression of belief in organic unity by various leaders of the AFL since the disruption of the ULPC does not blind us to the fact that they are directly responsible for the destruction of the most hopeful display of labor unity this nation has ever seen.

"Their statements cannot hide the misconception of the AFL Executive Council which has led them, with no scintilla of evidence, to conclude that the CIO is ready to be swallowed by the craft unions which dominate that federation.

"The CIO was built on the philosophy of industrial unionism. For nearly 16 years, we have built up our industrial unions; they have grown strong; and they have rendered inestimable service to our millions of members, to whom the craft philosophy of the AFL offers only the fear of internal disruption and ineffectiveness.

"I do not believe that the leaders and members of the unions of the CIO want organic unity on the terms which the leaders of the AFL are apparently ready to offer—an organic unity in which the glorious record of industrial unionism will be subject to overriding by the craft union philosophy which still dominates the AFL. That is the issue involved here."

PHILIP MURRAY

The CIO leader in blunt language paid his compliments to Congress for its "unparalleled refusal to face the realities of economic life."

"The 82d Congress," he said, "has betrayed the heritage of belief in sympathetic understanding of the people's problems by the government . . .

"The majority of reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats who dominate the 82d Congress have demonstrated—not only through their handling of the challenge of spiralling inflation but on scores of other issues—that they are serving in Washington not as representatives for the people of this country but as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary for a host of venal special interests."

He noted some of the legislation Congress failed to consider, and added:

"We cannot wait forever to catch up with this necessary legislative business. America deserves a better Congress than it has had this year. 1952 is the time to improve it."

THE CIO, he said, will not have a "purge" list of reactionary congressmen and senators.

He discussed in detail the impact of international affairs and defense mobilization on the U.S. economy. He mourned the lack of an over-all defense production plan and an effective economic stabilization program, and warned that the deficiencies "will continue to plague us for years to come." He offered a 10-point economic program:

"1. The Defense Production Act should be amended to strengthen anti-inflation controls.

"2. Within the limits of present government expenditures, we should pay-as-we-go on the basis of fair and equitable taxation.

"3. An over-all economic stabilization program should be established as our economic policy for the duration of the rapid military build-up.

"4. All sections of the civilian population should equitably share any sacrifice involved in the defense effort.

"5. The government should establish an over-all defense production program as the basis for our industrial mobilization effort.

"6. Key industries — steel, copper, aluminum and electric power —should be expanded as rapidly as possible.

"7. Defense production should be planned and dovetailed with material curtailment orders in order to prevent the irretrievable waste of manpower, plant and equipment.

"8. All possible protection should be given to living standards and basic requirements of the people during the period of defense build-up.

"9. Opportunity should be taken now to lay the basis for a sound economic future.

"10. Rents must be controlled in the many areas now without such controls."

In a section devoted to "Labor and the Defense Effort," Murray recounted in detail organized labor's up-hill fight to win a proper voice in framing defense policies. This victorious fight, he indicated, grew out of the CIO's dismay at failure of Congress to enact effective anti-inflation legislation and the general disregard of the principle of equality of sacrifice it felt and still feels should be a major guide.

This Is No Time To Harm Labor

In his report to the CIO Convention, Pres. Philip Murray warned American workers against giving up, because of the emergency, "the economic and social progress" they have made.

"This . . . is no time," he said, "to weaken institutions of free labor, or to undermine the great, praiseworthy economic advances that have made our country strong and have given our people a new, profound sense of personal security and human dignity.

"American workers are ready . . . to make any necessary sacrifice to protect the security of their country and its institutions. But they are not inclined, and they never have been, to cut their standards for the benefit of monopoly corporations, profiteers and other owners of great wealth who would use this period of crisis for their own selfish interests."

Murray: CIO Stops Reds

"Events have fully clarified the issues we face," CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported.

"There can be no doubt concerning the true role of Communism. It is not a liberal movement; it is not a liberating movement; it is not a movement to bring peace or security to the world.

"Communism, whatever it may profess to be, is, as it has been practiced in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet satellites, nothing more or less than a movement of reactionary oppression.

"Thus, it is no accident that the Communists, like every other brand of reactionary, seek to destroy or capture the labor movement wherever they gain power.

"The CIO is an organization that belongs to its members. We have repulsed the efforts of outside groups to capture it and pervert it to their own diabolical purposes. Communist influence in the CIO has been wiped out.

"It will never again gain a foothold, so long as our members are alert to the dangers of its infiltration. And we will remain on the alert to guard against any future effort to capture of our own trade unions by any outside force."

'Statesmanlike Approach'

In referring to the new program for eliminating jurisdictional friction within the CIO, Pres. Philip Murray summed up its significance in one word: "Statesmanlike."

The term is apt.

For historians of the American labor movement will hereafter, we predict, point to Oct. 31, 1951, as one of the dates which landmark major events in its chronology, and, inevitably, they will have occasion to refer to, and to pay tribute, to the statesmanship which was exhibited by the 41 members of the CIO Executive Board who acted that day, in unanimous agreement, to place the common good above their own special organizational interests.

"Jurisdictional dispute" has long been one of the ugliest terms in labor's vocabulary. The CIO, as an organization of industrial unions, has never had the incessant type of jurisdictional dispute that accompanies craft unionism. Nor has there ever been a jurisdictional strike within the CIO. The CIO has suffered the weakening effects of jurisdictional friction to a far less degree than other labor organizations.

Nevertheless, as the Executive Board pointed out in its resolution, "certain practical organization problems" arose from the closely related jurisdictions of several CIO affiliates. Competitive organizational drives, the board declared, are "contrary to the best interests of the workers we are privileged to represent."

This, after all, is the heart of the matter, and it indicates the far-seeing viewpoint taken by the board.

It is the workers involved who inevitably lose a good deal of their bargaining strength when caught in the rivalry between industrial unions. While "big unions" may win such jurisdictional fights through sheer force of resources, it does not necessarily follow that they are the unions which would best serve the interests of the employes concerned.

There have been few such jurisdictional problems in the CIO, composed as it is of industrial, rather than craft, unions.

Nevertheless, the CIO Executive Board found it more sensible to take steps to avoid the possibility of any difficult situation arising in those areas where jurisdictions of national unions impinge and overlap.

In arranging for the appointment of a distinguished outside arbitrator to serve as a court of last appeal in settling any jurisdictional questions which may arise, the CIO leaders voluntarily placed the welfare of the entire organization above any special union interest.

It is all the more "statesmanlike" that their action came without a single dissenting vote.

The CIO can well be proud that it has pioneered in establishing new patterns of union organization and administration for the direct and immediate benefit of American workers and, indeed, the entire nation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Lucky Thirteenth!

Murray On Congress

(Excerpts from Pres. Philip Murray's comment on Congress in his report to the CIO National Convention follow.)

IN TOO many state legislatures and in the national Congress, the American people are confronted by a conservative coalition which sneers at the people's interest and blocks the enactment of statutes essential to the common welfare.

The record of the 82nd Congress on so vital an issue as the control of inflation will go down in history as an unparalleled refusal to face the realities of economic life.

Inflation is still mounting its forces throughout this country. Personal hardships are accumulating. Economic strains and tensions are being constantly aggravated. In times like these, Americans have traditionally looked to their government for action to protect the common good.

The 82nd Congress has betrayed the heritage of belief in sympathetic understanding of the people's problems by the government.

In all but demolishing the farsighted economic program set forth by President Truman, the dominant conservative coalition in Congress has produced cynicism and lawlessness at a time when patriotic sincerity and economic cooperation are essential.

The majority of reactionary Republicans and reactionary Dixiecrats who dominate the 82nd Congress have demonstrated—not only through their handling of the challenge of spiralling inflation but on scores of other issues—that they are serving in Washington not as representatives for the people of this country but as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary for a host of venal special interests.

These special interests have been so blinded by the lure of super-profits and of special advantage over the interests of the general public that they brazenly ignore the terrible challenge faced by America and the rest of the free world.

No other explanation provides a key to the do-nothing record of this 82nd Congress.

It has failed to take adequate steps to control inflation.

It has failed to enact a decent housing program when hundreds of thousands of workers and members of the armed forces face the acute problem of finding a place to live while they serve their country.

The coalition has not lifted a finger to strengthen our civil rights program—when hundreds of millions of people beyond our borders are looking to us for guidance in the democratic handling of minority problems.

The evil Taft-Hartley Act, whose effects are even more damaging to the institutions of free labor in time of national emergency than in time of peace, remains on the statute books and there has been no serious effort in the Congress to repeal this outmoded, ill-considered law.

In fact, the Lucas Bill that would have permitted no method for solving major disputes in defense industries except the punitive and unworkable provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, almost was passed by the Congress.

SOCIAL WELFARE programs involving the health of our citizens and the education of our children have been given no thoughtful consideration.

Decent tax legislation and efforts to curb the steadily accumulating power of corporation monopoly have been all but ignored. The tax bill considered by the 82nd Congress perpetuates and broadens the loopholes used by the wealthy while placing even heavier burdens on the millions of people in the lower and middle income brackets.

And even a great national calamity—the Missouri Valley flood, with its accompanying distress for hundreds of thousands of American workers and farmers—has failed to prod the Congress into long overdue action to utilize fully and sensibly our river resources.

I do not know what legitimate alibi the members of the conservative coalition which controls our Congress can offer for this failure.

Can anybody reasonably say that we should not embark on a Missouri Valley plan, or on similar plans for other great river valleys, when tomorrow or next week other preventable disasters can occur?

The bills for a Missouri Valley Authority, a Columbia Valley Authority, and other river development projects must be yanked out of the congressional pigeonholes and translated into immediate constructive programs.

UN Action In Korea Seen As Safeguard

THE CIO kept its eye on the troubled world last year through its Intl. Affairs Dept., which functioned jointly with the CIO International Committee and the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

It has closely followed all international developments and supported policies designed to achieve a lasting peace in a free and democratic world, the joint report to the National CIO Convention said.

"Our government and the United Nations have continued to resist successfully the Soviet imperialist aggression in Korea," said the report.

"Thereby collective security of the democratic world has ceased to be an idea, it has become a fact.

"This successful action has been of enormous importance throughout the world. If aggression had succeeded in Korea, Soviet pressures in a number of other weak spots would have increased and friends of democracy and freedom might have lost hope. It was and still is an example closely watched by all free countries close to the Iron Curtain.

"There is abundant evidence throughout the world, in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa that the Soviet Union is vigorously pursuing by every conceivable means its pro-- gram of expansion fanatically bent on imposing its system and pattern on all mankind.

"The United States has lived up to its responsibility of world leadership by initiating plans for the rearmament and mutual defense of the free world against totalitarian aggression.

"The CIO has continued its support of the policy of preserving and advancing the safety of the United States by using American strength and power for the steady progress of peoples toward freedom and the better life.

"We are convinced that the free nations must unite to prevent another war. We must build up our own military power and assist our allies to rearm and regain that strength while they recover their economic health and advance their economic well-being.

"The CIO believes that the newly-signed peace treaty with Japan should be ratified by the Senate. At the same time all influence must be exerted to ensure the continuation and the strengthening of the young democratic institutions in Japan.

"The tactics of the Soviet Union, as one of the occupying powers in Germany, have continued to block the reunification of Germany on a sound democratic basis, and the authorities in the Eastern Zone have continued to prevent a democratic election for the whole of Germany under suitable guarantees.

"In these circumstances we believe that, despite Soviet obstruction, our government should continue its policy of working toward the return of governmental powers to the German Federal Republic and for West Germany's acceptance in the community of free nations. The sound growth of the German trade union movement and its continued strength is necessary to offset the real danger of revival of Nazi thought and activity."

The report recalled the CIO's welcome of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the proposals for the defense of Western Europe, and renewed the CIO agreement with the U.S. policy of helping other countries to help themselves.

"(This) . . . can be done," it adds, "without injury to their civilian economics. Our government should be sympathetic to revisions in present arrangements when it can be clearly established that these are necessary to ensure that serious harm is not done to living standards of the working people."

During the past year, the report went on, the CIO continued its support of the mutual security program, including mutual defense, the Economic Cooperation Administration, Point Four, the Organization of American States and other bilateral programs. It also called for a program of land reform in the underdeveloped parts of the world in the belief that ownership systems and other institutions affecting land work "are formidable obstacles to raising production and to higher standards of living."

The report pointed to CIO participation in the ECA and the service of Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and chairman of the International and Latin-American Affairs Committees, as a member of the President's Advisory Board of Point Four.

"We have continued to urge," it went on, "the necessity that the skills and knowledge of trade unionists should be used in the promotion of U.S. interests throughout the world.

"Their absence is particularly noticeable in the U.S. Information Service and many of the weaknesses of the service arise from this lack . . .

"A serious defect in American foreign policy is, however, the absence of American labor from its highest councils. Leaders of American labor, in urging greater participation for the trade unions in the foreign affairs agencies of government, are seeking the preservation of the things that are dear to every American citizen—democracy, freedom, liberty."

Through representation on the Trade Union Advisory Committee on international affairs set up by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, the report said, the labor movement "has become increasingly influential in the development of the labor attache program and in the exchange programs for foreign labor leaders, pressing for labor's point of view in connection with Point Four, the occupation policies in Germany and Japan, and numerous other activities.

The report also noted the continued work of the CIO with European trade unions, through Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers as CIO European representative.

"Up to this point," it explained, "the extended CIO activity in Europe has been financed by special contributions from the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers. It is hoped soon to broaden this support to all CIO unions and membership so that this work which is necessary for the survival of the free democratic world can be carried on effectively."

The second world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Milan, Italy, in July was briefly reviewed, with the congress assignments of CIO delegates listed. The high degree of cooperation with the AFL delegation was particularly cited.

In Latin America the efforts of reaction to suppress human and civil liberties and labor unions in no wise abated during the year, the report said.

In Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic oppression was particularly heavy. Encouragement was taken, however, from the overthrow of the Arias government in Panama and the nomination of former Pres. Vargas for the presidency of Brazil.

Shortly after the last convention the CIO participated in formation of an ICFTU hemisphere regional organization, the Inter-American Regional Confederation of Workers (ORIT), at a meeting in Mexico City.

In Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone, the department worked closely with the CIO Organization Dept.

"We supported the department and Puerto Rican labor," it noted, "in their activity against the freezing of Puerto Rican wages at their present low level. In addition, we continuously promoted the aims and policies of our organizations in the Zone as well as Puerto Rico and gave them ample space in the columns of our Spanish language bulletin."

In all places where its influence might be felt, the report added, it "has been used to help our Latin-American brothers in their struggle for better conditions and union freedom."

CIO International Committee: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Walter P. Reuther, David J. McDonald, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Joseph Beirne, Frank Rosenblum, Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, James B. Carey, Michael Quill; Michael Ross, secretary.

CIO Latin American Affairs Committee: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; George Baldanzi, L. S. Buckmaster, Lewis Clark, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Martin G. Kyne, David J. McDonald, Emil Mazey, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Willard S. Townsend; Ernst Schwarz, secretary.

Sports And Entertainment Highlights In New York

FOR CIO convention delegates and guests, here are a few highlights of sports and entertainment events in New York City during the convention week:

SPORTS: College football, Columbia vs. Dartmouth, Nov. 10, at Baker Field, 218th St. and Broadway; Pro basketball, N. Y. Knickerbockers vs. Minneapolis, Nov. 10, at Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and 8th Ave.; Hockey, N. Y. Rangers, Nov. 7 and 11, Madison Square Garden; Boxing, Nov. 9, at Madison Square Garden.

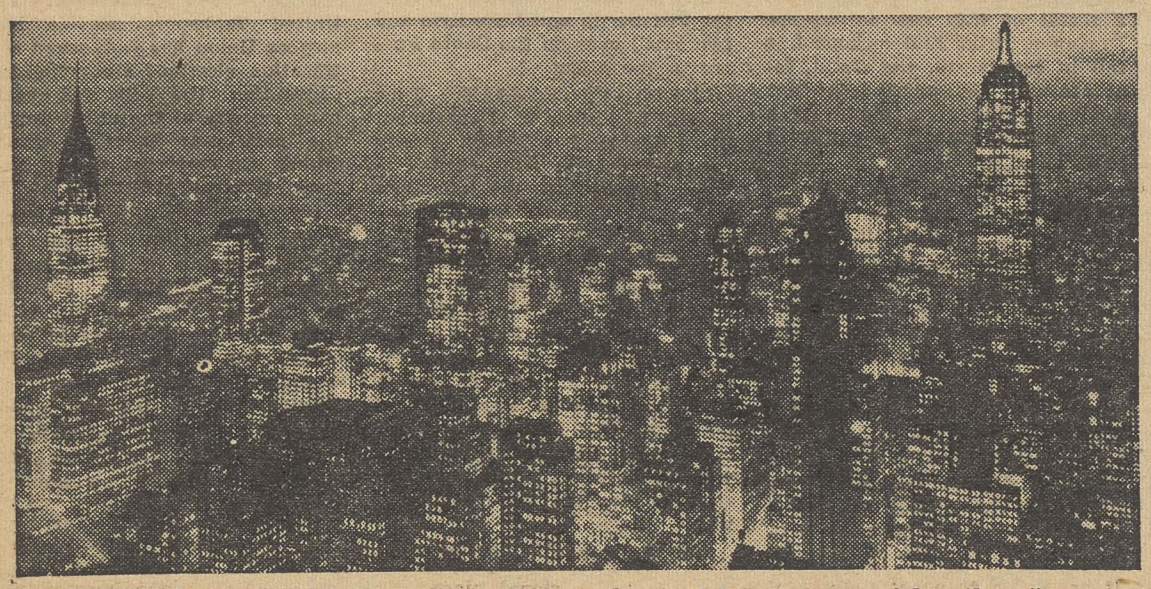
THEATERS: Guys and Dolls, 46th St. Theater; South Pacific, Majestic Theater; Call Me Madam, Imperial Theater; check ticket office at Commodore Hotel.

RADIO and TELEVISION: Free tickets to many radio and TV broadcasts are available through the N. Y. Convention and Visitors Bureau, 500 Park Ave. at 59th St., Plaza 9-7700.

There Just Isn't Time To See All Of New York's Wonders

ASK A New Yorker, "What's new in 'The Big Town,'" and you'll find that there isn't time to tell it all, or see it all—not in one session. And that's the way it will be with CIO convention delegates.

New York City is in itself a liberal education, a trip around the world, a World's Fair 365 days of the year.



"A thousand lights they glitter there, a thousand hearts beat quicker there."

Within Manhattan are all known nationalities, each with its own array of tempting restaurants, many with special amusements to charm the visitor.

For CIO Convention delegates, here are just some of the points of interest in mid-town and upper Manhattan:

Chrysler Building — Lexington Ave. & 42nd St. 77 floors. 1046 feet high.

Cooper Union — Cooper Square, Third and Fourth Aves. at Eighth St. The Art School is one of the oldest in the city.

Empire State Building — Fifth Ave. and 34th St. The tallest structure in the world. 102 stories, 1248 feet high. Observation terraces on 86th and 102 floors. Open 9:45 a.m. to midnight daily. Admission: $1.20.

Greenwich Village — West of Washington Square and south of 14th St. Center of artists and writers. "Bohemian Section."

Madison Square Garden — 50th St. and Eighth Ave.

Rockefeller Center — 48th to 51st St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves. World's greatest private undertaking. The tall RCA Building has the largest floor area of any existing skyscraper. In the north block is the Radio City Music Hall, one of the world's largest theatres, seating 6100.

St. Patrick's Cathedral — Fifth Ave. between 50th and 51st Sts. Completed in 1879.

Temple Emanu-El — Fifth Ave. and 65th St.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine—Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St. Open to visitors from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Central Park — 59th to 110th Sts., Fifth Ave. to Eighth Ave. 832 acres. 2½ miles long, ½ mile wide. The zoo for animals, birds, and reptiles is near the southeast corner at 64th St.

Grant's Tomb—Riverside Drive and 123rd St. Open 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

Hayden Planetarium—81st St. and Central Park West, where the Drama of the Heavens is unfolded on an artifical sky. Six showings daily.

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Fifth Ave. between 80th and 84th Sts. Finest and largest art museum in America.

Museum of the City of New York — 103rd St. and Fifth Ave. Open 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sundays. Monday, admission day, 25c; free all other days.

Sightseeing boat trips around Manhattan afford visitors much enjoyable and relaxing entertainment.

All CIO Unions In Organizing Gains: Haywood

THE PAST YEAR has been marked by organizational gains in practically every established CIO union.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, reported that during the year ending June 30, the CIO participated in 2276 elections. A majority was won in 1361 cases and 862 were lost. Results were indeterminate in 53. Out of 2008 union authorization elections, 1966 were won in the 12 month period.

Allan Haywood

Heading the organizing victories were three elections won by fruit and vegetables packing workers in California and Arizona, who rebelled against the Communist-line leadership of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

As result of these elections, nearly 8000 "fruit tramps" employed in the Salinas-Watsonville and the Imperial Valley areas of California and the Yuma and Phoenix areas of Arizona are now members of the CIO United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78.

The hand of welcome was extended in May to the CIO's newest affiliate, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, when a charter was issued by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The United Department Store Workers Organizing Committee was also established during the past year.

This new group, headed by Chairman R. J. Thomas, is conducting an intensive organizing campaign among the department store workers in New York and a number of other areas. A large local has been established at the R. H. Macy Co. in New York, a charter affiliate of the new committee.

A second organizing committee chartered during the year was the United Railroad Workers of America, formerly a division of the CIO Shipbuilders. The URRWA, under the chairmanship of John Green, was established with the belief that the needs of the nation's non-operating railroad workers could best be served by a separate CIO affiliate.

The Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee firmly established itself as a collective bargaining agency in the insurance field by a smashing victory at the John Hancock Insurance Co.

Overwhelmingly defeated in this National Labor Relations Board election was the former United Office and Professional Workers, expelled from the CIO for Communist domination. The resulting contract, bringing substantial improvements for Hancock agents, will be used to good advantage by IAWOC representatives in other campaigns.

Another bright spot in the organizational picture is in Puerto Rico where the CIO has worked consistently to help the interests and welfare of the members of the CGT-CIO in their efforts to win badly needed improvements in living standards.

With changes in the CGT leadership and a firm adherence to democratic policy, CIO affiliates in Puerto Rico have won many elections and show great promise of continued success, Haywood reported.

There are now 31 international and national unions and four organizing committees making up the CIO. In addition, there are 214 affiliated local industrial unions, including 23 LIU's chartered during the past 12 months.

Here's How We're Moving Ahead For Better Wages

UNION BY UNION, here is a digest of organizing and collective bargaining gains of CIO national and international unions and organizing committees, as reported by Allan S. Haywood, director of organization.

AUTO: Cost-of-living escalator and annual improvement wage clauses now give protection to more than a million UAW members. Since the union signed its first such contract with General Motors in 1948 containing these features, wage increases have amounted to 37c an hour.

Pensions and other fringe benefits, estimated at 15c hourly, bring the total economic gain for UAW members to approximately 52c an hour for the three-year period.

BARBERS: The Barbers and Beauty Culturalists Union chartered six more locals during the past year. The union now has 45 local unions in 17 states.

BREWERY: The Intl. Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers report a membership gain of 4150. The union participated in 30 representation elections in this period, winning 23.

BROADCAST ENGINEERS: The National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians is solidifying its position within the radio and television industry and the film production industry.

Coverage of employes at both the American and National Broadcasting Companies has been expanded.

CLOTHING: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have virtually completed organization of the men's clothing industry. Notable advances during the past year were achieved by the combination of an intensive union label campaign and a sustained organizing drive which brought thousands of new members into the ACW.

COMMUNICATIONS: The Communications Workers changed its structure to conform with that of other industrial unions. This was accomplished by dropping one policy making level.

The union has carried forward its organizing work in Canada.

DEPARTMENT STORES: The United Department Store Workers Organizing Committee won a great victory by bringing into the CIO the 8000 workers of Macy's Department Store in New York City. Under the leadership of Chairman R. J. Thomas, UDSW is about to launch an all-out organizing drive at several other large New York department stores.

ELECTRICAL: The Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in existence a mere 22 months, now represents more than 350,000 workers in the U. S. and Canada. The economic gains registered by IUE during the past year were among the largest won in any American industry.

The union negotiated the nation's first major contract containing a one-way escalator clause in 1950. Since the first of the year, IUE has won 56 representation and 29 union shop elections.

FURNITURE: The United Furniture Workers Union has concentrated all its energy toward negotiations of wage increases, health insurance gains and pension benefits, as well as organizing the unorganized in furniture plants throughout the country.

UFWA won more than 50 NLRB representation elections covering more than 7000 workers despite a prevalent unemployment situation in the industry.

GAS, COKE: The United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union showed a membership gain of 7135 and an increase in the number of locals from 286 to 297. Elections are pending in several plants which will bring more than 3000 additional members into GCC.

GLASS: The Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silicia Workers Union has increased its membership by 2000 workers. The union recently concluded negotiations with Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford, the two giants of the industry, providing an increase in base rates and a guaranteed minimum of $1.40 an hour.

GOVERNMENT: The Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, since its establishment Mar. 1, 1950, has enrolled more than 60,000 members, chartered 228 local unions and established itself as a growing force in 29 states, Panama and the District of Columbia.

INSURANCE: The gains achieved by the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee during the past year represent a milestone in the welfare and security of insurance employes.

During 1951, eight insurance companies were brought under contract with IAWOC. These resulted in decided economic gains for the membership and revolutionary extensions of welfare and security practices in the industry.

LITHOGRAPHERS: The Amalgamated Lithographers show an increase of 2000 members during the past year. The great majority of these are skilled lithographers. The union has continued its drive for a shorter work week.

The inter-local pension funds cover 7000 members; and 22,000 are covered by welfare plans.

MARINE ENGINEERS: The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association during the year registered important gains and improvements for its membership.

New and improved contracts were negotiated with the steamship companies operating dry cargo and passenger vessels on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING: The Intl. Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers has several large organizing drives in progress at the present time, due largely to the increase in employment in the industry.

IUMSWA representatives have been engaged in reorganizing yards where employment has risen from skeleton forces to near capacity. A new contract was recently negotiated with the Bethlehem Steel Corp., setting a minimum of $1.80 an hour for mechanics.

MARITIME: The National Maritime Union was successful in securing agreements providing, for the first time, the 40-hour week for seamen at sea. Significant wage gains were registered in all areas, and progress was made in wiping out a long-standing cause of dissatisfaction, the existence of discrepancies between the contracts and those of other sea-going unions.

NEWSPAPER: Membership of the American Newspaper Guild surpassed all previous peaks as a result of 4338 new initiations. During a strike and lockout last fall in Pittsburgh, the Guild, together with AFL and independent unions in the area, published a daily which showed a profit of $50,000.

OIL: During the past year the Oil Workers Intl. Union participated in 119 representation elections and won 85 of them. The union enjoyed a net gain of better than 10% in membership, and has more members at the present than at any time in its history.

OPTICAL: The United Optical & Instrument Workers has made forward strides to see that the wages of its members keep pace with the rising cost of living. Good progress has been made in an effort to bring the office workers of the optical industry into the UOIW.

PACKING: The United Packinghouse Workers have added 44 new locals in the U. S. and Canada during the past year. Membership figures show an increase of 6000 over last year, despite the organizational loss suffered due to the recent disastrous floods which caused two of the union's major units to be abandoned. A flat 9c hourly wage increase and an additional 2c for various classifications were negotiated.

PAPER: The United Paperworkers report good organizational progress during the year since the last convention.

Charters covering 35 additional plants, employing over 5000 workers, have been issued. As a result of successful organizing drives, the union shows an increase of almost 10% in net membership.

PLAYTHINGS: The Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Intl. Union has undergone a challenging year but nevertheless is in a position to show a small gain in total membership. Material shortages and the increasing inability of consumers to buy luxury items depressed the industry within the union's jurisdiction.

RADIO: The American Radio Association increased the number of companies under contract from 128 to 179 during the past year. This was due in large part to the expansion of the maritime industry as a result of the Korean hostilities and the resulting defense preparations.

RAILROAD: The United Railroad Workers separated from the Shipbuilders last January and was established as a distinct CIO organization. An election is now in progress on the Pennsylvania Railroad and three more—one on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and two small ones on the Santa Fe—are in the offing.

RETAIL-WHOLESALE: The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union has shown steady progress despite a marked economic recession in the industries where the RWDSU has jurisdiction. During the past 12 months, the union has won more than 80 representation elections.

RUBBER: The United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers Union increased its dues-paying membership for the fiscal year by an average of almost 17,000 per month. The union participated in 68 representation elections and won 44 of them. Fifty-two union security elections were held and won.

SHOE: About 90% of the membership of the United Shoe Workers received wage increases last year. The union has put up a terrific battle with the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor over the issuance of learners certificates which permits companies to pay less than the 75c hourly minimum wage. As a result, less than 1% of the members are receiving less than 75c an hour.

STEEL: The United Steelworkers now has a membership in excess of 1.25 million. The union has a total of 2058 collective bargaining agreements in effect with employers throughout the U. S. These contracts cover 1596 individual companies. In addition the union holds a substantial number of agreements in Canada. Over a million USA members are now covered by check-off provisions.

STONE: The United Stone and Allied Products Workers have issued charters to 13 new local unions, four new groups have been added to established unions, and one new group affiliated directly to headquarters. The union won 14 out of 16 representation elections.

TEXTILE: During the past year, the Textile Workers Union won 147 certification elections with 14,639 workers involved. In the U. S., 146 new agreements were negotiated, involving 12,081 workers, and in Canada eight new agreements covering 711 workers were negotiated.

TRANSPORT: The Transport Workers Union has made important gains in ground transportation all over the country and in domestic and international air transportation. TWU won a 40-hour week with 48-hour pay for 40,000 subway, bus and elevated workers employed by the City of New York.

TRANSPORT SERVICE: The United Transport Service Employees Union has won seven certification elections since the last convention. The principal organizing activity of the union during the past year centered among dining car employes of the New York Central Railroad.

UTILITY: The Utility Workers Union has continued to make appreciable gains in the organization of the utility industry throughout the country. The present major campaign is presently being conducted among the employes of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in California, and involves some 15,000 workers.

WOODWORKERS: The Intl. Woodworkers report a gain in average membership of 14,274, equal to an 18% growth. The largest gain was in British Columbia where the union added 7595 members.

High Court Rulings On T-H Blasted

IN 1951 AS IN recent years, the U. S. Supreme Court increasingly is interpreting the Taft-Hartley Act "in the most restrictive sense possible," the CIO's Legal Dept. reported.

Most noteworthy was the high court's decision in the Highland Park case—involving the filing of non-Communist affidavits by CIO national officers—which resulted in NLRB rulings endangering union security contracts of thousands of CIO local unions, and tossing out of unfair practices charges brought on behalf of hundreds of CIO members.

But there were other fields, the report pointed out, in which the Supreme Court is building up a record of stringent interpretation of Taft-Hartley to the detriment of free unionism.

One category was decisions widening the field for employer resort to the courts to block orders of the NLRB. Another concerned secondary boycotts, a Taft-Hartley prohibition which has received anti-picketing interpretations.

ONLY IN one category of labor law developments—the constitutionality of state anti-strike laws—were Supreme Court decisions in any way favorable to unionism, the report noted. Following up previous decisions on state legislation, the court in the past year declared unconstitutional a Wisconsin law banning strikes in public utilities and requiring compulsory arbitration. The case was initiated by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and CIO took the appeal to the Supreme Court.

In ruling the state anti-strike law unconstitutional, the court said "Congress occupied this field and closed it to state regulation."

The report indicated that other states' anti-union legislation may be challenged on the basis of such recent Supreme Court decisions. The report said:

"By restating again the proposition that Congress occupied the field of regulating peaceful strikes for higher wages and closed it to state regulation, the Court seems to have firmly established this proposition as one which can be firmly relied upon in future litigation.

"Furthermore, the myriad provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act covering matters other than strikes—for example, the provisions regulating the check-off—would seem to provide bases from which it can be contended . . . that state regulation covering the same subject matter is void."

SHARPLY IN contrast was the court's decision in the CIO non-Communist affidavit cases, which upset thousands of collective bargaining contracts until Congress, late in the recent session, amended Taft-Hartley to legalize the disputed union security clauses.

Decision of the court was that officers of CIO, as officers of a national labor federation and entirely apart from what action they had taken as officers of international unions, must file non-Communist affidavits as required under T-H.

Otherwise, the court declared, no services of the National Labor Relations Board—in representation or union shop elections or unfair labor practice cases—would be available to CIO-affiliated unions, even if those unions were properly qualified.

This was the Supreme Court's decision in the Highland Park case, involving the CIO Textile Workers, last Spring.

In so deciding, the court reversed a decision of the NLRB soon after enactment of Taft-Hartley, that CIO or AFL as such need not file non-Communist affidavits.

Immediate effect of the court's decision was to cloud all NLRB operations affecting CIO unions during the more than two year period after Taft-Hartley became effective before CIO national officers qualified.

Status of some 4650 union security elections, certified by the NLRB as won by CIO unions, was in question.

For one union, the CIO Auto Workers, 1200 union shop agreements covering 800,000 workers were open to challenge.

The Supreme Court's non-Communist affidavit decision also struck hard at rights and protection of individual workers through NLRB unfair labor practices proceedings.

For one union, the CIO Oil Workers, the court decision was followed by an NLRB order tossing out unfair practices cases by which the OWIU sought to regain the jobs and lost wages of hundreds of veteran union members who had been blacklisted by big oil companies ever since the 1948 oil strike in California.

In this connection, the report commented:

"The dismissal of some 40 unfair labor practices complaints has been a source of considerable distress to the unions and individuals affected. Many of these cases had been pending for years, and in most of them no issue of CIO compliance had ever been raised by the employer.

"It seems highly inequitable that employes illegally discharged years ago for union activities should have their proceedings looking to the redress of their rights dismissed because of a legal technicality never raised in their case. It seems clear that the NLRB General Counsel has the legal authority to issue new complaints and proceed afresh, but thus far none of the dismissed complaints have been reissued."

FOLLOWING the Supreme Court's decision on the CIO non-compliance case, the NLRB itself issued two important—and somewhat contradictory—rulings regarding union security.

Both of these NLRB decisions involved the UAW and Ford Motor Co.

In the first Ford Canton Forge decision (last July 13), the board tossed out an existing UAW contract on grounds it contained an illegal union shop provision (since the election was held while CIO itself was not in Taft-Hartley compliance).

That decision, if it had stood, could have opened the way to widespread attacks on CIO industrial unions.

This decision, the report pointed out, "was entirely unwarranted and went far beyond any necessary implications of the Highland Park case."

A few weeks later, however, the board changed its mind.

"Fortunately," the report said, "the Labor Board, after its first decision in the Ford case, granted the UAW's request for oral argument of the issue, and it was fully argued (and for the first time) both by counsel for the UAW and by counsel for the CIO . . . On reconsideration the Board vacated its original decision, and on Aug. 3, 1951, issued a new decision.

"Unfortunately, however, while the new decision eliminated some of the disastrous consequences which would immediately have ensued from the first decisions, its long range consequences threatened to be much the same as those of the first decision."

WHILE THE second NLRB decision "eliminated the danger of widespread and immediate raiding" in thousands of CIO contract plants, the report said, it still left open "several difficult and doubtful decisions concerning enforceability of union security clauses.

"In the interests of justice and of maintaining industrial stability," the CIO thereupon supported—and Congress finally approved shortly before adjourning—amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act which not only validated the disputed union security elections but also wiped out the previous T-H requirement for union security authorization elections."

T-H Confuses Lawyers, Too

No fooling, it's confusing—you're not alone, brother, if you can't make heads or tails of the Taft-Hartley Act!

Not even lawyers can figure it out at times.

As CIO's Legal Dept. reported:

"While laymen, and especially workers, are aware of the vicious effects of Taft-Hartley, many of them are unable to cite 'chapter and verse' as to what is wrong with the statute.

"This is quite understandable. The Wagner Act is a relatively simple document of 12 pages. Taft-Hartley is nearly three times as long.

"More important is the fact that Taft-Hartley was written by lawyers in a deliberately technical and complicated manner, and it is full of double talk. Thus in one part it talks of aiding self-organization and free collective bargaining, but many legal phrases are included in other parts which can be used to defeat those noble purposes.

"As a result, Taft-Hartley is confusing not only to laymen but to many lawyers as well."

You Can't Live With T-H Act, CIO Attorneys Declare

YOU CAN'T fix it! The only thing to do is to junk it—and restore free and democratic industrial relations along lines of the Wagner Act.

That, in effect, is CIO's stand today on the Taft-Hartley Act, after four years of living with it and watching it restrain the growth of the American labor movement.

The full story, from the legal point of view, of how the Taft-Hartley Act has hog-tied unions in judicial red-tape was told in the annual report of the CIO Legal Dept.

Events of the past year—particularly the Supreme Court decision in the Highland Park non-Communist affidavit case, and interpretations of the National Labor Relations Board—reinforce the past arguments of CIO against the act, the report indicated.

But the basic argument against the act—that it is a law designed to curtail, restrain and chop down the labor movement—is as true today as when the bill was enacted over Pres. Truman's veto in 1947.

HERE ARE the developing consequences of the law, as the CIO report summarizes them:

"The record shows that organization of unorganized workers has been seriously hampered. NLRB statistics indicate that far fewer elections have taken place under Taft-Hartley than under the Wagner Act.

"Moreover, unions have been losing more elections, and more votes have been cast against unions than before Taft-Hartley . . . These statistics give the true story.

"With two-thirds of the American workers unorganized and badly in need of unionism, the backward steps in organization brought about by Taft-Hartley must be considered among its most vicious effects.

"Taft-Hartley proponents also claimed that the law would prevent strikes. However, in 1949, the number of workdays lost on account of strikes exceeded 50 million, the second highest on record.

"In addition, NLRB statistics show that the number of reinstatements of workers fired for union activities has been sharply reduced. The amount of back pay awarded to those reinstated likewise has been sharply reduced."

At the heart of Taft-Hartley, the report pointed out, is not the announced policy of "equalizing" labor and management, but rather the policy to "restore the imbalance in favor of employers" which existed in the open shop decades before the New Deal.

This is indicated, the report said, in the contrast between purposes of the Wagner Act and T-H.

"The Wagner Act attempted to equalize the strength of workers . . . by encouraging free collective bargaining between unions and employers," the report noted, while "however, it is the announced policy of the Taft-Hartley Act to encourage individual bargaining."

In some detail, the report considered various proposed Taft-Hartley amendments, including those suggested by Sen. Taft (R., O.) which would introduce "new repressive features," and concluded:

"The Taft-Hartley law cannot be salvaged by amendments proposed by its author. The time is past due for a return to a constructive labor relations policy based upon the principles of free collective bargaining."

Eight Basic Flaws In 'Mr. Republican's' Law

HERE'S what's wrong with the Taft-Hartley Act, as summarized by the annual report of CIO's Legal Dept.:

1. Serious restrictions through injunctions on the right to strike, "this most basic of all labor's rights . . . without which there can be no real collective bargaining."

2. Interference with normal collective bargaining through "cooling off" clause.

3. Ban on "concerted activities which have long been recognized as necessary to free trade unionism," such as secondary boycotts and picketing.

4. The "confusing and technical" 60-day strike notification clause.

5. Penalizing of economic strikers, who are banned from voting in NLRB elections.

6. NLRB General Counsel given a free hand to obtain court injunctions against unions for "unfair labor practices."

7. Outlawing of effective union security contract clauses; "the type of union security permitted by Taft-Hartley is practically worthless."

8. The so-called employer "free speech" clause; "under this technique, employes are assembled together in the plant on working time and are forced to listen to anti-union speeches by the employer."

9. The "absurdity" of the "ill-considered and one-sided" non-Communist affidavits; "virtually every Communist and fellow traveler in the labor movement has signed a non-Communist affidavit."

NABET Gains Pact On Eve Of Strike

On the eve of a strike deadline, CIO Broadcast Engineers last week reached an agreement on wage and other contract improvements with the American and National broadcasting chains.

Terms of the agreement were withheld by Federal Mediator J. R. Mandelbaum in New York City, pending ratification by NABET-CIO memberrs.

Housing Grows Worse, CIO Group Reports

A "SWISS cheese rent control law with more holes than cheese" and a "trickle down" theory of housing that will not stand analysis are both hit hard in the CIO Housing Committee's report to the National CIO Convention.

After trying for a year to stir a Congress that is either bemused by or indifferent to conditions throughout the country, the committee came to this conclusion:

"Today, housing conditions for all but a minority of high income families are growing worse, not better. They will continue to become worse until this Congress changes its attitude or the American people change the make-up of Congress for the better in the 1952 elections."

The committee is proud of its front rank position in the fight against "the billion-dollar coalition of landlords, real estate operators, speculative builders and private lending agencies" bent on blocking rent control, public housing and cheap housing credit.

PAST experiences, when hundreds of thousands of temporary dwellings, shacks and trailer camps had to be built to house defense workers and their families, are being ignored, the report continues.

"In no phase of (the present) defense mobilization is profiteering at the expense of the American people and the defense effort itself more shameless or more successful than in the field of housing," the report charges.

Specifically, the CIO has tried to work with the "complex procedure" of the painfully inadequate rent control law. Industrial union councils have helped local governing bodies through the maze of regulations to a point where resolutions asking for rent control can be passed.

In spite of all effort, however, only 6½ million families out of a total of 19 million families who rent their homes are protected from rent gouging.

The fallacy of the "trickle down" theory—the fond hope that as new houses are built, older houses will become available at modest rents to families of lower incomes—is clearly demonstrated:

"During the same period in which the Chicago Metropolitan area built 15,750 homes, various city departments arranged to demolish 20,000 homes to make way for 'civic improvements'."

THIS pattern, the report says is duplicated in many centers of population. The only "trickle down" that comes about is congestion in the remaining housing at exhorbitant rents.

The committee promises to continue to make this the issue:

"Shall we have first priority on housing for those who need it least or for those who need it most?"

The CIO Housing Committee: Walter Reuther, chairman; Emil Rieve, L. S. Buckmaster, Williard Townsend, Michael Quill, Jacob Potofsky, Sam Scott, Joseph Froesch, David J. McDonald, Lewis Clark, James Fadling, William Snoots, Jack Moran, Joseph Fisher, Leo Goodman, secretary.

CIO Unions Push Safety Education

Through its Health, Safety and Welfare Committee, the CIO has worked steadily and consistently during the last year to prevent or reduce the frightful toll of occupational accidents and diseases.

Last year 15,500 workers were killed on the job, an increase of 500 deaths over the previous year. Lost time injuries rose to 1,950,000 in 1950, an increase of 100,000 over 1949.

The committee reported that CIO unions are extending their safety education programs, and are supporting efforts to restore physically handicapped persons to useful employment.

Committee members: James B. Carey, chairman; Emil Mazey, secretary; Harry Read, director; David McDonald, Ernest Weaver, James E. Fadling, T. M. McCormick, William Pachler.

BLIGHT ON AMERICA: Almost under the Capitol's dome are the ancient, reeking slums (like these) of Washington. But scenes like this could be photographed in ten thousand U. S. towns and cities and will continue until Congress provides for more public housing as advocated by the CIO National Housing Committee.

Seamen Aided By Maritime Committee

THE CIO Maritime Committee has continued to work toward improving the welfare of merchant seamen and shipyard workers through both legislation and administrative action.

While the committee has met with notable success with problems requiring administrative action by government agencies, the matter of getting favorable congressional maritime legislation has proven more difficult, it reported to the National CIO Convention.

Attention is called to the fact that employment in the merchant marine sharply rises in times of national emergency and falls in periods of world peace.

The current problem confronting the maritime unions is to recruit enough skilled seamen to man vessels as they are being reactivated from the national defense reserve fleet.

The recruitment problem is different from that of World War II, the committee said. At that time there was not a large potential pool of skilled seamen, therefore the stress was on recruiting young, inexperienced men and training them.

TODAY there are thousands of skilled seamen who have left the industry in the last five years. A sufficient number of them must be enticed back into the industry.

The committee took the lead in urging the government to accept a realistic draft deferment policy for bona fide merchant seamen. After several meetings with the top Manpower Policy Committee, the Director of Selective Service was asked to inaugurate a uniform deferment policy for skilled seamen.

The committee reported that Tripartite Maritime Security Appeal Boards are now functioning in all ports and in Washington, D. C. The Coast Guard, maritime labor and management are actively engaged in screening subversives from the maritime industry.

The Committee: Joseph Curran, chairman; Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary; John Grogan; Herbert L. Daggert; William Steinberg.

Social Security Progress Scant

The CIO has continued to press for improvements in social security benefits although Congress was deaf to all such requests, the CIO Committee on Social Security reported to the CIO Convention.

The committee pointed out that in a defense period, "the nation has a greater obligation than ever before to provide adequate social security benefits to all the people."

The CIO worked for improvements in unemployment insurance; passage of a national health program; development of an adequate program of jobless benefits for veterans, and other measures which Congress failed to act upon.

The committee members: Emil Rieve, chairman; David McDonald, secretary; Emil Mazey; Joseph Childs; Irving Simon; John Yancey; Joseph Beirne; Jacob Clayman; Harry Block.

War Changed Work Of CIO Research Dept.

WORK OF the CIO Dept. of Education and Research has "substantially changed and increased" in the past year as a direct result of defense mobilization.

Because "government decisions on wages, prices, production and manpower since the Korean invasion have more and more determined the conditions under which CIO members work and live," the responsibilities of CIO's education-research staff have grown, according to the officers' report to the CIO convention.

In co-operation with other CIO divisions, the department during the past year has:

1. Given technical information and analysis to CIO officers and standing committees.

2. Worked closely with CIO representatives in defense agencies, particularly the Wage Stabilization Board and the Defense Manpower Administration.

3. Assisted CIO representatives on the United Labor Policy Committee before it was dissolved by the AFL.

"With wage stabilization policies tied closely to the government's Consumers' Price Index," the report pointed out, "the long-time effort of CIO to improve the Index has become even more important."

THE department continued efforts "to build understanding and support for CIO economic programs and policies" through its information services to CIO unions and councils and publication of the Economic Outlook (which focused on price control, rent ceiling, tax and production issues).

In the labor education field, the department reported it is "expanding our school program to a year-around basis and working more directly with the CIO Councils Dept. in helping local and state councils to develop year-around educational programs."

Publicity Dept. Acts To Stem Increased Attacks On Labor

PRESS AND public relations are assuming new importance to the labor movement, because the past year has brought "an increase in anti-labor propaganda," the CIO's Publicity Dept. reported.

"An unrelenting campaign was directed" the report continued, "against the programs of labor in such widely varied fields as wages, economic matters, political action, civil liberties and social welfare programs.

"The department has attempted to meet this attack by factual presentation of the positions of the CIO and by constant explanation of its aims and aspirations.

"But it is obvious, nevertheless, that the CIO for some time to come will be functioning in a climate of unceasing efforts to direct hostility towards the activities of this organization . . . With labor's enemies thus dedicated to seeking to neutralize the strength of the CIO, it is obvious that careful thought must be given to broad public relations campaigns in order to tell the CIO's story to the public, and to advance our democratic program."

One public relations development was the issuance of a well-illustrated pamphlet, "This Is The CIO," for popular distribution.

The department made the best possible use of sustaining program time by conducting a series of economic discussions by Robert R. Nathan over the American Broadcasting Co. network, and by arranging for the participation of CIO officials in the Columbia Broadcasting System's Saturday afternoon program, "Cross Section—USA."

ALSO A number of discussion programs were arranged for the National Broadcasting Co. network. Speakers were provided for the Voice of America overseas broadcast.

Weekly publication of the CIO News was described as playing "an important function in publicizing the activities of all branches of the CIO." Additionally much of the work of the department concerned relations with press and radio correspondents.

During the past year Henry C. Fleisher was named director of the department, succeeding Allan L. Swim, who resigned to accept a position with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris.

Red Caps' Wages Increase 81%

Since red caps employed by the Intl.-Great Northern Railway at San Antonio and Palestine, Tex., joined the CIO Transport Service Employees Union, they have received the greatest percentage-wise wage increase known to have been authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board, according to union officials.

They were being paid but 75c an hour when they chose the UTSE to represent them. A contract was negotiated calling for wages of $1.36 an hour—an increase of more than 81%—and has been approved by the WSB. Pres. Luther Sullivan of Local 804, Houston, who organized the new local, reported that back pay checks were running around $300 each.

Rent Lids Set In 4 Defense Areas

Rent ceilings were restored Nov. 1 on every type of housing accommodation in four defense areas, Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods announced last week.

Those communities affected are:

Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., area, where military and defense personnel have crowded in and where the roll back date was July 1, 1950.

Alamogordo, N. M., site of the recently expanded Holloman Air Force Base, rolled back to Oct. 1, 1950.

Dover, Del., area, including Milford, because of expansion of the Dover Air Force Base, with rents rolled back to Aug. 1, 1950.

Mineral Wells, Tex., area, including Palo Pinto and Parker counties, rolled back to Mar. 1, 1951, because of the housing demand caused by added personnel at Wolters Air Force Base.

CIO Fights 'Holding Operation' In Congress

MOST OF THIS YEAR'S efforts by the CIO Legislative Dept., which brings the CIO viewpoint on pending legislation to the attention of Congress, were limited to "a holding operation" against reaction, the department reported.

"The first session of the 82nd Congress has brought a renewal of the postwar wave of reaction that has checked, and temporarily reversed, during the 81st Congress," the report said. It conceded, however, that the 82nd Congress "did not move quite as far to the right as the ill-fated 80th|"

The department charged that Congress has shown an almost complete lack of understanding and concern for domestic problems. Also, by its failure to understand "the delicate inter-relationship" of American foreign policy with national defense, Congress has hampered the mutual security program of the democratic world.

Pointing out that Congress continues to be dominated by a reactionary coalition of conservative Northern Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats, the department said:

"Not even the scare headlines evoked by the coalition's 'investigations' and statements of policy can obscure its miserably inefficient record on numerous essential legislative matters."

Coalition control made it "inevitable that lobbyists for monopoly and big business should call the turns on those pieces of legislation which did emerge."

The small group of CIO legislative representatives in Washington "cannot hope to compete with the horde of special interest lobbyists who are constantly active in Washington," the department pointed out.

"Labor's strength and influence comes from the interest and activity of our members 'back home,'" the report said. "Only to the extent that they register, vote and show continuing interest in our national problems, can we hope to achieve our democratic legislative goals."

With this in mind, the department warned that the 1952 elections will be "most crucial," and that "only at their peril" can the American people pass up "that opportunity to change the make-up of the Congress."

"Labor's failure to achieve any of its more important legislative goals—even at a time of great united action by the CIO and AFL—should convince even the most skeptical that effective political action is a necessary preliminary to the development of a sound legislative program," the report said.

"The time to make an effective legislative program possible in the 83rd Congress is before it is elected—that is, in the 1952 elections."

Until there is a liberal majority in Congress, the report warned, labor's legislative efforts must remain, at best, "a holding operation against more reaction."

The report summarized the legislative work of the 82nd Congress as follows:

LABOR BILLS: Although several bills calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act were introduced, "that evil statute" is still on the books. "Only outright repeal will eliminate the many obstacles to sound labor-management relations that the Act imposes," the department made clear. The CIO supported the Taft-Humphrey Amendment only because an NLRB ruling, based on a Supreme Court decision, had created a situation which threatened industrial stability in thousands of plants.

The amendment, which was enacted, validates union shop elections won by CIO unions before the CIO officers signed affidavits and eliminates the need for future elections to authorize the union shop.

LUCAS AMENDMENT: The defeat of the Lucas Amendment to the Defense Production Act is regarded as "perhaps the only major victory scored by organized labor in connection with labor legislation in the 82nd Congress."

This measure, which would have destroyed the tripartite nature of the Wage Stabilization Board and stripped the board of its present limited powers to handle non-wage disputes, was defeated 217 to 113 after an intensive CIO campaign.

EXPLOITATION OF MEXICANS: Despite vigorous protests from the CIO and other labor groups, Congress passed the Ellender-Poage "wetback" labor bill which permits the importation of thousands of poverty-stricken Mexicans for exploitation in industrialized agriculture in the Southwest.

The CIO pointed out that the bill would intensify the evils deplored by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and asked for its veto. The President signed the measure "reluctantly" and called upon Congress to pass supplemental legislation to correct the evils, which it failed to do.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT: In renewing the Defense Production Act for another year, Congress not only failed to correct its many shortcoming but actually added many crippling amendments.

The CIO sought a stronger act to provide adequate checks against inflation and later supported the President's requests for repeal of the inflationary amendments written into the law by the 82nd Congress. None of these was repealed before Congress adjourned.

TAXES: Congress showed "a complete lack of realism" on tax matters and voted a rich man's tax revision which fell about $5 billion short of the additional revenue needed to pay for the defense program. The Senate Finance Committee, made up of conservative and wealthy Dixiegops, was largely responsible for the final bill.

The act places most of the additional burden upon low and middle income groups while giving additional loopholes to corporations and wealthy individuals.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Highlight of the sessions civil rights developments was the introduction of a comprehensive program of civil rights legislation by a bi-partisan group of Senators. No progress was made, of course, toward its adoption, but the program offers a rallying point for future efforts by civil rights supporters. Throughout the session, shilly-shallying on civil rights legislation was obviously a calculated policy of Republican leadership.

HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL: The measures which Congress enacted on housing and rent control fell far short of the critical need. In general, all of the laws enacted in this field suffered from the dominant influence of the powerful real estate lobby. Landlords and builders won disproportionate benefits at the expense of tenants.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE: While there was no forward progress in social welfare legislation, a shameful effort to turn the clock back to days of the old poor laws finally succeeded after receiving initial setbacks.

Sponsored by Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), the proposal was twice beaten as a rider to two different social security bills and it was turned down on its merits as separate legislation by the House Ways and Means Committee. It finally was enacted into law when the reactionary group controlling tax legislation accepted it as a rider to the new "rich man's" tax law.

FOREIGN POLICY BILLS: Under the guise of "economy" many Republicans and Dixiecrats made a strong effort to replace the Administration's foreign policy program with the discredited isolationism that marked GOP policy in the 30's. Congress hacked more than $1 billion from the appropriations requested by the President to carry out the mutual security program of economic and military aid to friendly nations abroad.

The report was also critical of the Congress for its failure to act on other important matters including proposals for public power development, control of monopoly, and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

82nd Congress Can't Be Expected To Pass Social Laws Next Year

A FORECAST concerning the second session of the 82nd Congress beginning next January was made by the CIO Legislative Dept. in its report.

"On its record so far," the report said, "the coalition controlling the 82nd Congress has made it clear that the people can expect no basic reforms nor really significant social legislation to win passage."

It pointed out that the American people are now paying the penalty for their failure to vote in adequate numbers in the "off-year" 1950 election and added:

"This means that the great majority of people will be forced to continue to shoulder a disproportionate share of the cost of the defense program, not only through added taxes unfairly imposed, but also through paying the runaway prices which the 82nd Congress in its first session guaranteed to big business."

UAW Rejects Plea On Borg-Warner

The CIO Auto Workers last week reaffirmed their demand for a single contract covering 10 plants of the Borg-Warner Co. before the union will call off the strike of 6300 workers.

A second appeal to call off the walkout from Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, was turned down by the union's Policy Committee in Detroit, according to daily press dispatches.

The main issue in the strike, which began Oct. 10, is a company-wide contract.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said "the Policy Committee agreed unanimously that it would be prepared to recommend to the Borg-Warner workers in the 10 plants on strike that they return to their jobs, provided it first can be agreed that the dispute is single in nature and that one final agreement shall cover all 10 plants."

Borg-Warner manufactures automatic transmissions, clutches, gears and other auto products.

Give A Buck To PAC

PAC Warns Of 'Big Lie' In '52 Campaign

"GUTTER POLITICS" on the Hitler-Stalin model is moving to the fore in the U.S. political scene, and will make next year's elections "a time of trial for democracy all over the world," the Political Action Committee reported to the CIO Convention.

"Victory for reaction" in '52, the report said, "will bring joy to the Kremlin and gloom to the hearts of men everywhere who fight for freedom.

"Reaffirmation of America's determination to achieve social justice at home and to continue to lend her great strength to those striving for social justice abroad will, on the other hand, bring rejoicing to the down-trodden and misery to Moscow," PAC said.

The PAC report said "gutter politics"—identical with the "Big Lies" of Nazis and Communists—blossomed in several states in the 1950 congressional elections, and will be exploited even further next year.

Their purpose, PAC emphasized, is "the obscuring of the real economic and social issues which confront the American people. It proposes to substitute for genuine democratic discussion of the nation's problems, appeals to racial prejudice, groundless fears . . . and personal slander on a scale seldom before seen in American history."

PAC demanded "complete repudiation of this un-American form of political campaigning by the leadership of both parties," and added this warning:

"But we are aware of the recent unfortunate successes of the 'Big Lie' technique of Hitler and Stalin. We must be prepared to meet it when it will be uttered in next year's presidential and congressional campaigns."

PART AND parcel of the "gutter politics," the report noted, is a "stepping up of the tempo of reactionary attacks" on the CIO, which also reflects "labor's increasing political influence and power." To such attacks, PAC replied:

"The CIO-PAC is unshaken in the belief that its work of political education and activity constitutes an outstanding contribution to the democratic life of our nation.

"We are unafraid of the attacks by Senator Robert A. Taft and his cohorts and the minions of Joseph Stalin; and we solemnly pledge that they will both fail equally in their evil attempts to destroy the free American labor movement.

"The CIO-PAC believes that the unprincipled attacks upon it can only be met by a firm, continual restatement of the principles of CIO and by constant demonstrations of our interest in candidates and programs, regardless of party affiliation, that will advance the public welfare."

WARNING THAT this is no time for political isolation by any labor or liberal organization, in the face of the reactionary offensive," the PAC report urged continued efforts by CIO affiliates to build up city and state united labor political committees and to co-operate with non-labor liberal community organizations.

PAC organization, it was reported, "is better prepared than ever before," with more attention given in the past 12 months to voter registration, fund collection "on a sounder footing" and full-time political work.

Setting a goal of "placing PAC blockworkers in each of the nation's 137,194 precincts," the committee report concluded with this prediction:

"The officers of your CIO-PAC are confident that the political forces of labor will not fail in next year's election."

Members of the committee are: Philip Murray, chairman; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Jack Kroll, director; Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Jacob Potofsky, Michael Quill, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve, Al Hartnett, Emil Mazey, T. M. McCormick, William Pollock, Frank Rosenblum, Desmond Walker and Carlton Werkau.

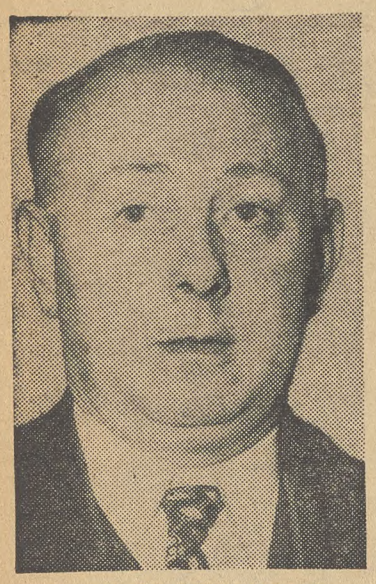
CIO Aids In Suit To End Segregation

CIO has joined with several civil rights organizations in a federal court suit designed to establish "that racial segregation is per se unconstitutional."

The suit, according to the annual report of CIO's Legal Dept., was brought in Arizona to prohibit discrimination in that state's public schools.

Joining with National CIO as direct parties in the suit are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Council for Civic Unity, Anti-Defamation League and Mexican groups.

Convention Speakers



J. H. OLDENBROEK
ICFTU Secretary-General

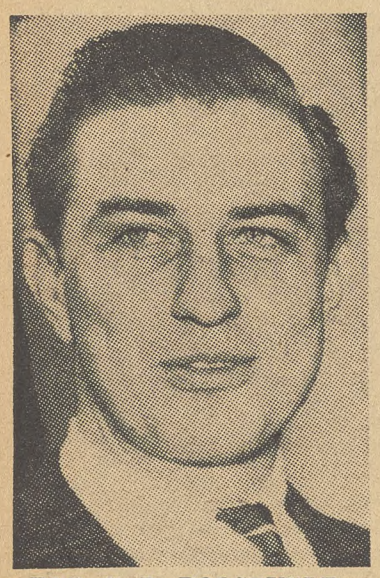
MRS. ANNA ROSENBERG
Assistant Defense Secretary

ERIC JOHNSTON
Economic Stabilizer

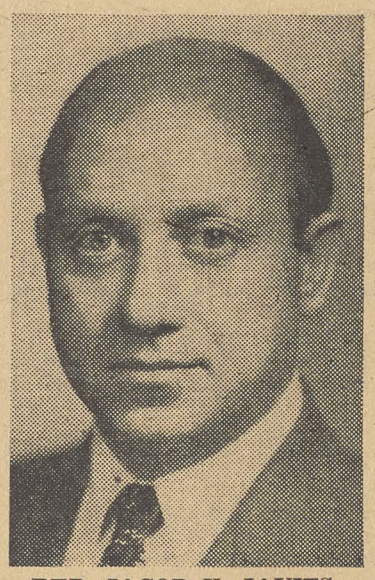
W. P. KENNEDY
Railroad Trainmen's President

LESTER GRANGER
Urban League Leader

MAURICE J. TOBIN
Secretary of Labor



REP. F. D. ROOSEVELT
Liberal N. Y. Democrat



REP. JACOB K. JAVITS
Republican and Liberal

MRS. EUGENIE ANDERSON
Ambassador To Denmark

NATHAN FEINSINGER
Wage Board Chairman

MANLY FLEISCHMANN
Production Authority Head

MICHAEL V. DISALLE
Price Stabilizer

Civil Rights Advance Blocked In Congress

ALL PROGRESS in civil rights legislation in the present Congress was blocked by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats, the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination reported to the convention.

Such legislation, traditionally opposed by the Dixiecrats, "has now been made a political bargaining pawn between them and the reactionary Republicans in order to embarrass the administration," the committee stated.

JAMES CAREY

Measures were introduced dealing with fair employment, the poll tax, lynching, segregation, and general civil rights.

"Not one of these bills has progressed in the slightest through the committee to which it was referred," the committee reported.

It condemned the "vicious obstruction to enactment of programs that were solemnly pledged to the people by both political parties," and urged President Truman to set up by executive order a Fair Employment Practices Commission in conjunction with the defense program.

The committee outlined the work of CIO local civil rights conferences already held and mentioned plans under way for holding two others—in New York and California.

Progress was reported in the elimination of racial discrimination in the armed forces. Excellent programs started in the Navy and Air Force are operating fully, the committee stated, although segregation is still practiced to some extent in the Army. But even in the Army, we are on "the eve of seeing discrimination completely and totally eliminated," said the report.

Members of Committee: James B. Carey, chairman; Willard Townsend, secretary; Harry Read, director; W. R. Carter, Arthur Goldberg, Bessie Hillman, James J. Leary, William H. Oliver, Morris Pizer, Thomas Shane, M. Hedley Stone, George L-P Weaver, Philip Weightman and Boyd L. Wilson.

Southern Campaign Is Paying Dividends

THE CIO Organizing Committee's Southern drive, after five years of building and planning, has begun to pay off dividends.

Operating in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the committee last year won 179 elections covering approximately 80,000 workers, it reported to the National CIO Convention.

In addition, there are at present, 101 petitions before the National Labor Relations Board involving an estimated 42,000 employes. There are also 104 other mills or plants in the process of organization with a potential membership of 126,000.

The committee has been instrumental in developing an attitude of acceptance of the CIO within the important framework of the economic, social and religious life of the South.

Apart from organizational activities, the committee has used extensive newspaper and radio public relations, supplemented by personal contact, to advance the program of the CIO.

In the field of community relations, committee representatives have made lasting contacts in every professional group, with emphasis on church people. Large mailing lists of ministers and lay people in every city of any importance in the South are maintained.

CIO-CSC Report Marks Decade Of Activity

THE CIO Community Services Committee, just completing 10 years of activity, summarized its work for the past decade in its report to the convention.

Pres. Philip Murray appointed the original committee at the Detroit CIO Convention in November 1941.

During the past 10 years, the committee reported that: More than $300 million has been contributed by CIO members to social welfare agencies; $15 million has been given to aid trade unions in 17 foreign countries; and 8000 union counsellors in 54 communities have been trained.

The CIO has also sponsored hundreds of conferences and institutes, and distributed millions of copies of printed materials in both this country and abroad in addition, it has contacted thousands of servicemen and women in camps, USO centers, hospitals and other places. Funds raised from CIO members have been used to ship packages to the fighting forces in Korea.

In 1951, the committee helped organize the United Defense Fund and also the United Community Defense Services, CIO officers serve on the boards of both organizations.

The Philip Murray award, given in 1947 and 1948, was this year presented to Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.), as an outstanding fighter for the people.

The committee: Irving Abramson, chairman; John Brophy, treasurer; Ted Silvey, secretary; Leo Perlis, director; George Baldanzi, Joseph Beirne, Harry Boyer, Joseph Childs, Harold Garno, John Grogan, Bessie Hillman, Louis Hollander, Emil Mazey, David McDonald, August Scholle, Milton Weihrauch.

Reform In Europe

Victor Reuther Asks Action To Block Reds

FIVE MILLION Frenchmen vote for Communist candidates because democratic forces have done too much talking and not enough acting, Victor G. Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, recently told the American Club of Paris.

"The overwhelming majority of the five million, we in the CIO believe, are just desperate men and women," he said, "trying to get off the treadmill of rising prices and lagging wages; men and women who have made the very bad mistake of believing that communism will put a decent roof over their heads, new clothes on their backs and three square meals a day on the table.

"The fact that the democratic forces in France have failed to do that job themselves constitutes the greatest road-block barring return of those five million people to the democratic camp."

REUTHER told why the CIO is interested enough in Europe to send him there to work with European unions and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"It is the view of the CIO," he explained, "that we, as Americans, had better take a closer look behind and beyond our anti-Communist slogans and look at the social and economic conditions that make Frenchmen, Italians and a good many other Europeans vote Communist and act Communist, despite over three years of Marshall Plan aid and the expenditure of billions of dollars for Europe's economic recovery . . .

"In our struggle to build a peace and make it secure, we must first reckon honestly with this fact: that democracy in the crisis countries of western Europe, particularly France and Italy, is unsure of itself in the face of potential aggression from without and actual aggression from within because social and economic justice has not been granted to the working people."

Reuther paid tribute to the Marshall Plan as a high example of democratic statesmanship.

"There probably would not be an even shaky peace left in the world today to worry about and try to nourish and make strong," he said, "if Europe had not been provided with the economic means of survival. As Americans, we can all take pride in this contribution."

The Marshall Plan helped restore the "normal" productive mechanism, said Reuther, but it isn't enough. There must be continent-wide, sweeping social and economic changes, he emphasized, "to pick up those five million votes for democracy."

"OUR FINE speeches of freedom and democracy," he continued, "must be matched by action even more appealing.

"We have been too ready to come forward with expert arguments to prove that workers' housing is inflationary, and so we have missed the boat on more than one occasion when a project in low-cost housing in the mining districts of St. Etienne or in the Pas-de-Calais area would have spoken much more eloquently than the Voice of America about America's democratic values."

Reuther pointed out that in countries where the free labor movement is strong, the Reds are a negligible factor.

For that reason, he went on, the CIO is working with the free unions of Europe and the ICFTU to combat communism not by slogans, but by helping "make free labor's voice and arm stronger in the continuing job of making democracy work better."

"PRODUCTION is not enough," Reuther continued "Productivity is not enough. Agreements with governments aren't enough. We must close ranks with the people. . . .

"What I propose is a counter-campaign at the grass roots level, putting our democratic ideals to work in practical 'bread and butter' terms, putting them to work in cleaning up the remaining cesspools of insecurity and want.

"The resources required to effect such an immediate and substantial rise in the standard of living of the people in the crisis countries represents but a very small amount when compared with the heavier cost of physical defense."

Murray Praises Progress Of CIO Maritime Union

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, addressing the CIO National Maritime Union convention in New York, told the delegates the economic gains registered by the NMU in the past 15 years have outstripped those of many other workers.

Murray, speaking on the final day of the convention, said the seamen have come a "long, long way" from the days when an able bodied sailor on shipboard earned $62.50 a month.

He contrasted the "old days" with the present times of high pay, shorter hours, good living conditions, life and health insurance and welfare programs.

Terming the NMU "representative of the human element that provides the fortifications for the American way of life," Murray declared that seamen are employed in the most important job that must be done in the fulfillment of the nation's international commitments.

He recalled the union's five-year fight to purge itself of a Communist clique, and paid "unhesitant tribute" to it for driving out "these disrupters who would have destroyed your union."

In a tribute to NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, Murray termed him "an outstanding leader, big of stature and big of mind" who had grown in importance not only in his own union but also in the CIO.

Murray was elected to honorary membership in the NMU by thundering acclamation at the conclusion of his address.

Give A Buck To PAC

Control Need Underscored By Big Floods

RECENT disastrous Missouri Valley floods have given new urgency to CIO's campaign for comprehensive flood control, power development and conservation through a Missouri Valley Authority.

The CIO Regional Development & Conservation Committee so reported to the convention.

The committee, headed by Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, is concerned with safeguarding "the living and renewable resources of the country, which have been subject to such violent and wasteful destruction in the past."

EMPHASIS OF the committee's report was on the Missouri Valley, where long years of wrangling between the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation resulted in adoption of the inadequate Pick-Sloan program.

"Perhaps the most serious deficiencies of the Pick-Sloan Plan relate to flood control," the report said. "This fact has been made very clear by the recent disastrous floods in the basin. The CIO raised in the neighborhood of $135,000 in relief funds drawn from union treasuries for assistance to flood sufferers . . ."

In place of the Pick-Sloan Plan, the report reaffirmed support for a Missouri Valley Authority—backed by CIO since it was first proposed in 1945.

Such an authority, the report suggested, would shelve "doubtful" irrigation programs and concentrate emphasis on flood control and development of electric power resources.

Recalled by the report was the exchange of correspondence, at the time of the Missouri floods, between CIO Pres. Philip Murray and President Truman, in which Mr. Truman urged vigorous political action to send to Congress men who will work for an MVA.

THE REPORT also concerned itself with the Columbia River basin in the Pacific Northwest and the long-pending St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

All such programs should be based "on the observance of the principles of the TVA," and the report added:

"We have made it clear on every occasion that the principles of the TVA, as endorsed by us, include full recognition of the right of the workers in all publicly owned or operated electric power agencies to organize and bargain collectively and to engage in concerted action for mutual aid and protection through unions of their own choosing."

In addition to Haywood, other members of the committee are: Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary; Joseph Fisher, Utility Workers; Harry Boyer, president, Pennsylvania IUC; J. William Belanger, president, Massachusetts IUC; Earl A. Crowder, Tennessee IUC; Clarence L. Palmer, Utah IUC.

Also, Harold Garno, New York IUC; J. J. Hickman, Texas IUC; Rodney C. Jacobson, Minnesota IUC; Chester Dusten, CIO regional director, Oregon; Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO regional director, California; A. J. Kojetinsky, Steelworkers; Tom Jones, Communications Workers; James Davis, Missouri IUC.

Your Best Buy—

ACWA Gains In Drive To Boost Union Label

CIO CLOTHING Workers have begun the second phase of their nation-wide union label campaign which already has speeded organizing of the few remaining unorganized segments of the men's clothing industry.

ACWA last week announced it had opened a new national advertising campaign. Daily and labor newspapers, magazines, trade papers, and radio and television are employed.

And the Amalgamated story is:

"Whatever the price range, dollar for dollar, clothes bearing the Amalgamated union label is a better buy."

Trade unions, labor committees and consumer organizations have given the ACWA a "big hand" in the union label campaign, which was opened some two years ago.

At present, Amalgamated is picketing the 67 retail stores of the Richmond Bros. Co., which refuses to deal with ACWA and sells non-union clothing.

Union assistance to the Amalgamated was demonstrated recently in Pittsburgh.

There members of the CIO Steelworkers District 17 joined in a demonstration at a Richmond store, and the picketing got on television to a wide audience.

Other recent backing for the union label drive came from conventions of the CIO Rubber Workers and the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Economic Policy Committee Fought For Basic Welfare

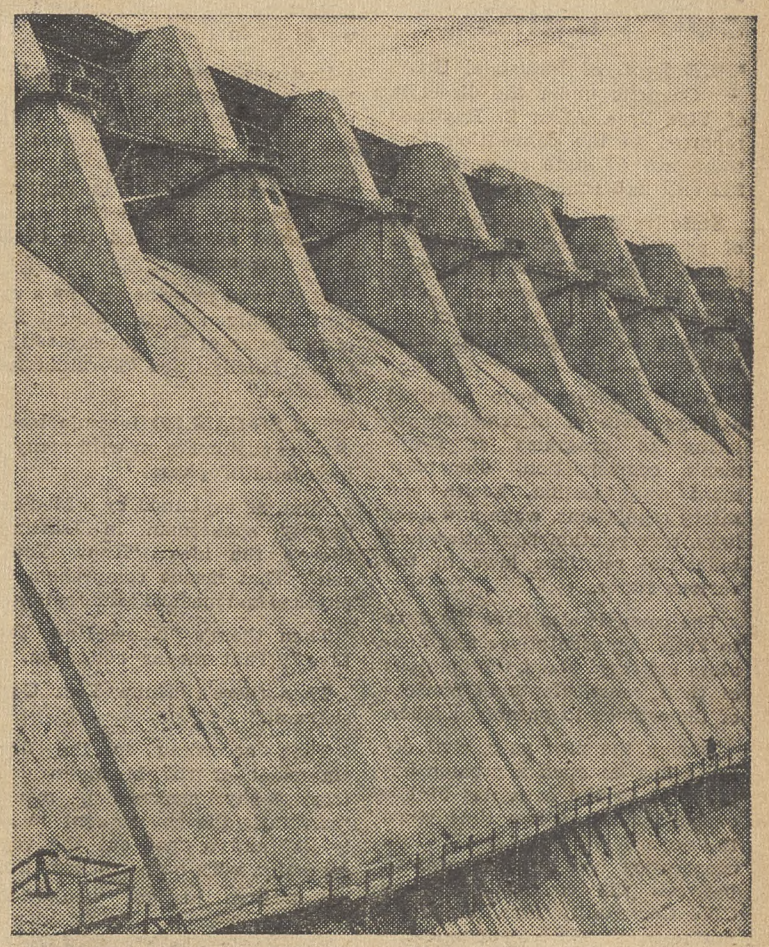
PENNY-pinching attempts to undermine basic social welfare programs during the mobilization period were strongly opposed by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy in a statement to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The mobilization effort will not be aided "by a policy which robs the common people of the social gains of the last two decades," the committee stated, "and deprives them of hope that other necessary programs for the development of human and physical resources will ever be fulfilled."

The committee in its convention report urged the need of such measures in the stabilization program as effective price controls, fair wage stabilization, equitable taxes, credit controls, a savings program and a concerted effort to expand our productive capacity.

It pointed to our productive ability "as one of the major sources of strength in the free world," and called attention to the need for over-all planning "as essential for meeting our production obligations."

The committee: Philip Murray, chairman; Emil Rieve, administrative chairman; Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Arthur Goldberg, O. A. Knight, Jacob Potofsky, Walter Reuther, Stanley Ruttenberg, Nat Goldfinger, executive secretary.



POWER FOR A BETTER AMERICA: Like this huge dam of the Tennessee Valley Authority, comprehensive water conservation and public power projects on the Missouri, Columbia and St. Lawrence got strong backing in annual report of CIO's Regional Development and Conservation Committee.

The Story Of Pvt. Duckworth, His Griefs And His Chant

By W. P. WELSH

WHEN YOU hear men marching to "Sound off; sound off; one, two, three, four; one, two—three-four." think of Pvt. Willie Lee Duckworth.

Pvt. Duckworth was a recruit in 1944, stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y. He was something more than that one cold spring night; he was a foot slogger 13 miles from camp. Like all soldiers he needed a lift and probably would have been glad for even a camel.

But there was no lift, not even in the hackneyed marching chants. So Pvt. Duckworth listed his gripes in a soft voice to the cadence of close-order drill—and a new song was born.

It didn't happen all at once because the Georgia soldier "made it up in my head" as he went along. He and the rest of his company were not exactly carried back that night on the wings of song.

But during the next few days Fort Slocum soldiers were picking them up and putting them down with a good deal more snap than usual. A colonel who appreciated such things listened in and found it good listening. So the colonel and the private got together and came up with "The Duckworth Chant" . . . one, two, three, four; one, two—three-four.

There was more to it than that, of course. Musicians from the post had to set the thing to music. That really wasn't hard since it was a "natural." Somebody, probably the colonel, had to clean it up. That took a bit of doing. But it was done somehow and finally added to the drill manual.

IT WAS used for background music in the motion picture 'Battlefield." Then a band here and an orchestra there picked it up. Today, baritones who never got any closer to combat than a night club brawl lift the customers to their feet with verses Pvt. Duckworth never heard.

Everybody thinks it's great. So does ex-Pvt. Willie Lee Duckworth. He is back home in Georgia counting the royalties: one, two, three, four; one, two—three-four.

Buffalo CIO Backs St. Lawrence Plan

Renewed support of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project was given by the Buffalo CIO Council which authorized its officers to press for congressional action on construction by the U.S.

Oil Caravan Pushes Drive In California

THE "CALIFORNIA Organizing Caravan," consisting of members representing every CIO Oil Workers local in California, will travel across that state soon in a month-long campaign to organize free riders.

Beginning in the Los Angeles area on Nov. 25, the caravan will move up through the state to the East Bay area, then back to Los Angeles on Dec. 22.

Scores of Oil Workers are expected to participate. They will stage rallies at plant gates at shift-change hours. At these rallies the union will be talked up, members will be asked to show their union cards, and non-members will be asked to join.

DURING THE HOURS when activity is slow at plant gates, caravan members will break up into teams of two and call on non-members in their homes, urging them to join.

It will be a mass-production organizing drive such as only Californians can produce. The union expects to gain hundreds of members during the caravan's tour and to lay the groundwork for further organization.

The caravan will visit virtually every oil refinery, pipeline station and producing field in the state—and these are spread over an area 500 miles long.

CIO Councils Approaching 300 Figure

THE Dept. of Industrial Union Councils under the direction of Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood reported to the convention that there are 40 state councils, and 239 city and county councils.

State legislation continued to be of primary concern to the state councils. Most of these bodies now have permanent offices and have accumulated a great deal of experience in working with state legislators.

Council officers have acquired a large store of information relating to programs of workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, health and safety regulations, wage and hour laws, race relation legislation and industrial relations laws in the various states.

The councils also have the duty to keep Representatives and Senators informed about the opinions of their constitutents in matters of importance to organized labor.

During the past year, civil defense has assumed a greater importance in the activities of the councils than at any time since the days of World War II. Close cooperation has been maintained between the councils and the CIO Community Services Committee in an effort to assume the primary responsibility for making a success of the undertaking.

The steady work of the councils in connection with labor education, public education, public relations, publicity and newspaper publications has continued.

Michigan Medicos To Wage War On 'Creeping Socialism'

"KEEP POLITICS Out of Medicine" is an old war-cry of the American Medical Association.

A good place for the "doctors' lobby" to begin practicing that would be in the AMA itself.

Last week one AMA affiliate, the Michigan State Medical Society, revealed that it's engaged in politics up to its ears—not just in opposition to prepaid national health insurance, but in fighting all measures of social progress supported by CIO and the U. S. labor movement.

"Approved in principle" by a recent Michigan State Medical Society House of Delegates meeting was a fancily-titled "Formula for Freedom."

THE SO-CALLED formula leads the customers on with many a high-fallutin' phase.

First, as explained by a Medical Society spokesman in Lansing, there's the idea: "Know Yourself." That means comprehensive physical and medical examinations.

Then there's "Know How You Live." That means education.

Then there's "Know Your Government."

That, according to the first statement of the Michigan doctors' lobby spokesman, means "scrutinize the government on all levels" and a "get out the vote campaign with no party in mind."

But then he got wound up about the "Formula for Freedom," which is in the stage of being "implemented."

The "Formula for Freedom" is—quote and unquote—"a Michigan movement to stop creeping socialism."

So that's the latest step by AMA organizations in the political field, and if the purpose of the "Formula for Freedom" needed any more explanation, the Michigan doctors got it from John B. Martin, Jr., state attorney general and U. S. senatorial candidate.

Martin berated "bureaucracy, corruption and socialism" while the "Formula for Freedom" was before the Michigan doctors' meeting. As a story in the Detroit News noted:

"The delegates appeared puzzled by the somewhat nebulous character of the proposal (Formula for Freedom) until Martin provided the tip-off. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate . . ."

And that's how the organized doctors are "keeping politics out of medicine" these days!

UAW, Ford Push Blood Donor Plan

In line with CIO's program of supporting blood donations for the armed forces, CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co., last week agreed to establish blood donor programs in Ford plants throughout the U.S.

Under the program, announced in Detroit, special Red Cross stations will be set up in the various Ford plants and workers will donate blood during working hours and on company time.

Along with channeling blood to the armed forces, the Red Cross also will maintain a blood bank for use of Ford workers and their families.

ORDER NOW!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The thirteenth constitutional convention of the CIO will be held in New York November 5 to 9. What it does will be important to every CIO member. Officers of international and local unions should make certain that their members are familiar with its decisions.

You can do this NOW by ordering additional copies of the special convention issue of the CIO NEWS. This special edition will give complete coverage of the convention in articles and pictures. Texts of the more important speeches and resolutions will be carried in full.

BUT YOU SHOULD ORDER NOW. ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE IN BY NOVEMBER 5. BY ORDERING IMMEDIATELY, YOU CAN BE SURE THAT YOUR MEMBERS WILL GET THE FULL, AUTHENTIC CIO STORY.

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The CIO News

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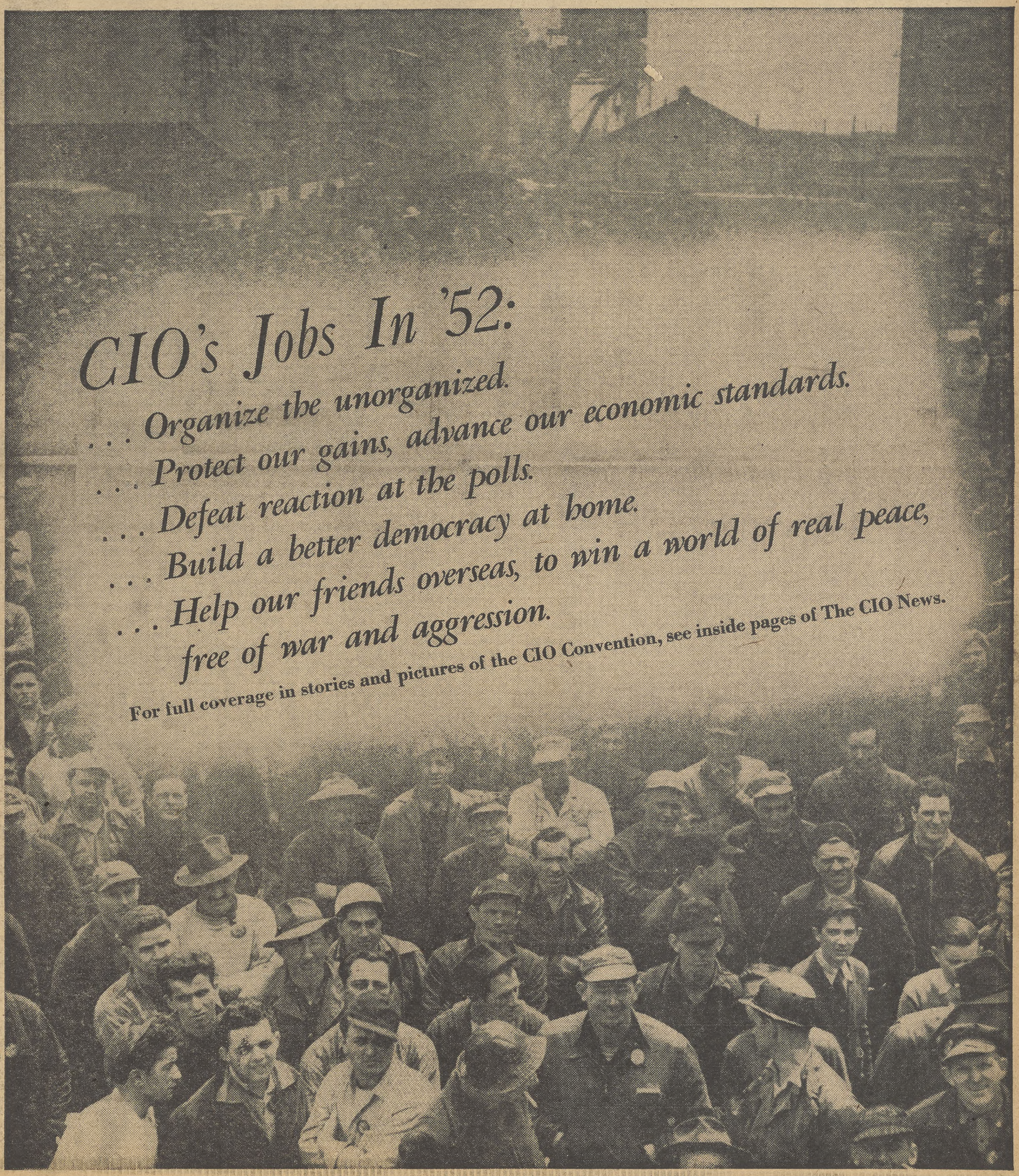


CIO's Jobs In '52:

. . . Organize the unorganized.
. . . Protect our gains, advance our economic standards.
. . . Defeat reaction at the polls.
. . . Build a better democracy at home.
. . . Help our friends overseas, to win a world of real peace, free of war and aggression.

For full coverage in stories and pictures of the CIO Convention, see inside pages of The CIO News.

CIO Rail Workers Wallop AFL In Pennsy System Election

THE CIO Railroad Workers recently rang up a resounding victory over a combination of AFL craft unions in an election conducted among the non-operating employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The election, held by representatives of the National Mediation Board over a 30-day period, had been petitioned for by the Railroad Employees Dept., AFL, and was the fourth election won by a CIO union at PRR since 1945.

There were 37,447 eligible workers of which 18,671 voted for the CIO union and 10,321 for the AFL.

In the first election in 1945, the CIO Shipbuilding Workers won bargaining rights for three crafts; boilermakers, laborers and moulders.

Two years later IUMSWA petitioned for all eight crafts and the AFL intervened. The CIO union won three crafts and in a runoff, the electricians, carmen and sheetmetal workers also came into the IUMSWA.

In 1949, the AFL petitioned for elections in all eight crafts and in the ensuing balloting, IUMSWA was the winner in five and lost the sheet metal workers. Previously, the machinists and blacksmiths had voted AFL affiliation.

FOLLOWING the 1949 defeat, AFL organizers have constantly been trying to obtain signed cards which would enable them to petition again. They received the cooperation of the company in their efforts, according to John Green, formerly IUMSWA president but now president of the Railroad Workers.

Following the disaffiliation of the Railroad Workers from IUMSWA last year, the AFL petitioned on the grounds that because of the disaffiliation move, the URW was no longer represented the workers.

On July 31 of this year, the company notified Green that they would no longer recognize the Railroad Workers as bargaining agents.

Balloting began on Sept. 24 and mail ballots were accepted until Oct. 29. The election covered PRR employes in 11 states who work in the Maintenance of Equipment Dept. of the railroad. There are approximately 45,000 other non-operating workers on the road.

New York Barbers Settle In Time To Beautify CIO

SETTLEMENTS in the CIO Barbers' strike in the New York reopened most of the big city's struck tonsorial parlors in time to accommodate convention delegates who failed to get haircuts before leaving home.

More important, however, it brought real gains to New York barbers. The settlement came in the form of a package which included a $4 pay boost, an increase of 1% in welfare contributions, and a reduction of the work week from 48 to 45 hours, to be worked five days instead of six.

The break in the two-week-old strike, which had affected 2000 barbers in two local unions covering shops from 59th St. south to the Battery, came Nov. 5.

It followed membership approval of the strike committee's decision to accept individual settlements after the Broadway Master Barbers' Association still refused to sit down with the union. Within three days more than 60% of the more than 900 shops affected signed individual agreements.

Meanwhile, the membership agreed that the striking members would continue to picket their own shops until a final settlement was reached.

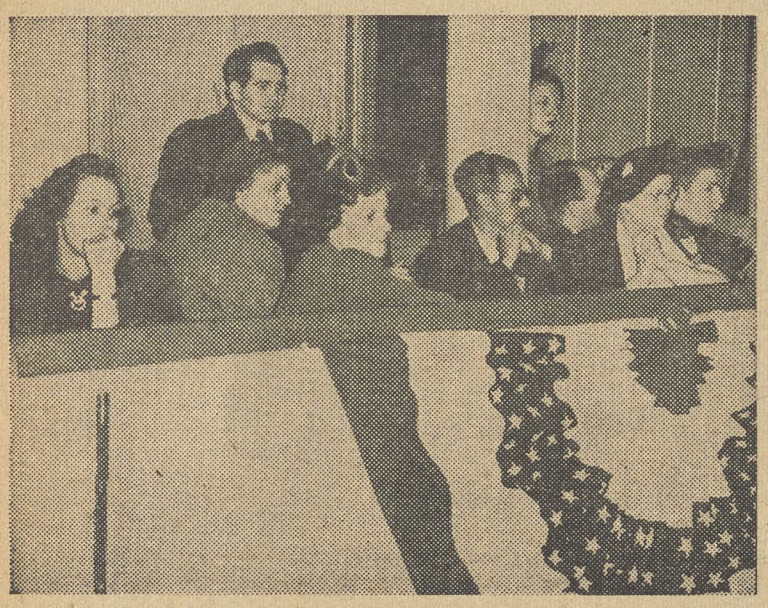
"We have no intention of keeping the rest of our people out, once the master barbers come to their senses," declared CIO Barbers Pres. Ernest Hebert. "We are still willing to sit down with their big association and discuss the situation."

Hebert pointed out that each member of the oldest master barbers association on the East Side had entered into individual agreements, and called upon the Broadway group to follow suit.

A UNIQUE feature of the agreements, resisted by the holdouts, was a failure to stipulate prices to be charged. The union has long insisted that responsibility for price increases belongs with the management.

"In the past," Hebert pointed out, "the master barbers holding contracts which stated prices have said that the union has been responsible for boosting barbershop costs. It's about time that the public should have an opportunity to know who is really responsible."

He said that the union this time has refrained from asking for a price increase, and that its sole interest was better working conditions for its members.



THE CIO CONVENTION holds the rapt attention of visitors in the balcony.

Farmers Yield Big U.S. Role To Unionists

TRADE UNION members, now more than 16 million strong, have replaced farmers as the leading group in a determining position in society, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) told the convention.

"The kind of national leadership the trade unions will give in the next few years," he said, "will probably determine our whole capability to carry the vast financial and production burden of defense mobilization and world leadership, as well as the leading role in bringing about world peace and higher standards of living which is ours."

The speaker pointed out that a new responsibility was imposed by this leadership. He said that it is now being tested in both domestic and foreign affairs.

"Organized labor," he added, "has taken the position that there can be no sacred cows in an anti-inflation program be they farmers, distributors, or manufacturers, but while refusing to let its own position be prejudiced by events it must continue to lead the fight for what is the right program for the country."

HE URGED that organized labor continue to be "the mainstay in the fight for an effective stabilization program." He said that labor's long range objective calls for its support of "a consumer's economy" as the central theme of our society.

Javits said that the CIO "at this very convention" had shown "marked examples of labor leadership and statesmanship."

Referring to the CIO's action in "casting out Communist dominated unions which would exploit labor as a political tool," and to the convention's action to correct moral and ethical laxity in high places, he declared:

"You have shown your public responsibility in this field by adopting machinery to deal with jurisdictional disputes and to drive racketeers out of the labor movements."

"This you have done," he continued, "after full trial and hearing according to democratic processes." This, he pointed out, "contrasted with the kind of reckless charge based on surmise, suspicion and association we have seen in some government circles."

All of these actions, he said, "have shown your understanding that democracy is not just for governments but that democracy is for any organized group in a democratic society."

Murray Warns:

Control Shortcomings May Cause Strikes

THE PRESENT program of wage controls without adequate controls on prices and profits may force labor into strike situations through no fault of its own, Philip Murray told the convention in supporting the wage stabilization and equality of sacrifice resolution.

The resolution adopted by unanimous vote, restated the CIO's demand for "equality of sacrifice" in the defense mobilization program.

It made clear, however, that labor will "never submit to discriminatory wage freezes or unfair policies of any other kind which will threaten the standard of living and the hard-won collective bargaining advances of free American labor."

Murray declared that it is "foolish" for the Wage Stabilization Board to exploit "a type of reasoning calculated to create the impression in the minds of the public that we still have free collective bargaining in the United States."

"Such," he added, "is not the case."

HE EXPLAINED that this has been demonstrated since the board issued its 10% wage increase formula.

"That is the board's yardstick and its reasoning for the moment evidently does not permit it to go beyond the amount provided in the formula contrived by the public and industrial members of the Wage Stabilization Board," he said.

In contrast, "no such device has been contrived by any agency in the federal government to control prices," he pointed out.

"You can't stabilize prices and you cannot stabilize wages unless the government of the United States of America attempts a system of all-out control. And that evidently is not in the offing," he continued.

"The working population of the United States of America is in no mood to accept a one-sided discriminatory system of regulation that operates only against those who work and work hard for a living."

Murray said that the soundness of the resolution was evidenced by the speeches which had been made to the convention by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers and by Pres. Joseph C. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, both members of the WSB.

PUTTING the question "in very simple fashion" and "very understandable language," Murray declared:

"The CIO recognizes the fact that our nation is undergoing the rigors of a grave national emergency. It is prepared to go all-out in its effort to protect the interest of the American consumer, and by so doing protect our nation and its democratic institutions. That is the position of the CIO."

He then stated the simple fact:

"No one in the Federal administration that has to do with defense mobilization has suggested to the American people that there ought to be a definite stipulated form of profit control in the United States."

On the other hand, he continued, there is ample evidence . . . to prove "that we have and are now prepared to fix wages and provide yardsticks and regulate wages." This makes real collective bargaining impossible, he pointed out.

"I do not believe that the average wage earner in the United States is prepared to accept the type of wage reasoning that has been offered them by government at this moment," he declared.

(See additional stories on pages 5 and 14.)

Murray Re-Election Was Really Noisy

A RIP-ROARING old-fashioned CIO celebration crackled off the walls of the Commodore Hotel ballroom when Philip Murray was unanimously re-elected to his 12th term as president.

No sooner had Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers placed his name in nomination than sheer, concentrated din broke forth.

"For five years," Potofsky said, "I have had the privilege of nominating the man we all revere. I hope to have that privilege for many years to come.

"He is a great spiritual force . . . we all have complete confidence in him . . . It is a great honor and a privilege to place in nomination one who is not only one of us, but who is also one of our country's great men.

Then it came.

Delegates who had been carefully hoarding every bit of paper they could lay their hands on—and painstakingly tearing it into small bits—let go all at once. Guests joined in from the balcony.

They whistled, they cheered, they clapped, they stamped, they pounded the tables and in every way roared their approval. A band struck up "Loch Lomand," and the celebrants timed their hand-clapping to its lilting cadence.

Photographers clambered over the stage and the tables on it, their flash bulbs throwing an eery glare over the whole end of the auditorium.

PANDEMONIUM reigned as the band swung into other Scottish and Irish numbers. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood led in singing. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey danced a jig. The bits of paper still went up and down, and streamers of colored paper began to appear.

Murray, smiling and slightly ill at ease at the ovation, viewed it all from a chair just back of the speaker's stand.

The tempo increased as a long line of delegates, staff members and guests marched across the stage to present their felicitations to him.

CIO 1951: Aggressive, Practical, Idealistic

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IT WAS the convention that showed the world the Congress of Industrial Organizations has the same stuff on the ball it always had—the convention that showed the doubting that the spavins and creaks they had mistaken for its old age existed only in their own minds, the convention that showed that the crusading spirit, the enlightened vision and the practical idealism which have always been part and parcel of the CIO are still there.

Still there in full force, working not alone or even primarily for the members themselves, but for the good of the country, the betterment of the world, the promotion of social and economic justice wherever it has lagged.

It was a feet-on-the-ground, heads-in-the-air convention, last week's 13th constitutional gathering of the National CIO in New York. It was a convention in the best and finest traditions of the CIO, the one they held there in the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel.

It was a convention that made firmer the place of the CIO in the forefront of the fight for equality of sacrifice in the country's defense mobilization effort.

No Surrender

It was a convention that served notice upon the government, upon Congress and upon the Wage Stabilization Board that "we shall never submit to discriminatory wage freezes or unfair polices of any other kind which will threaten the standard of living and the hard-won collective bargaining advances of free American labor or will undermine the fundamental rights of workers to organize, to bargain collectively, and to take concerted action for their mutual aid and protection."

It was a convention that served notice upon the Communists in all parts of the world that in the CIO they have a foe of sterner mold than they usually meet.

It was a convention that served notice on the chisellers in public life and the petty larceny racketeers who occasionally try to worm their way into the labor movement that the CIO wants no part of either of them—and that if they raise their ugly heads in any CIO union, they're more likely than not to end up in jail.

It was a convention that went to bat for the civil liberties weakened by the Smith Act—because "we insist that the prosecution of men for the advocacy of ideas, however repulsive, does not benefit the cause of freedom." At the same time it called for safeguards against subversion.

It was a convention that laid down CIO policy on many issues. And it was a convention that offered, on behalf of the six million workers the CIO represents, not only steadfast opposition to the evils that beset the world, the United States and the American people, but which laid down constructive programs for the solution of these problems

Its down to earth idealism was voiced best by Pres. Philip Murray in his opening address, and restated in other words in the speech of thanks he gave after the enthusiastic delegates unanimously re-elected him to his 11th term.

"This great organization of ours," he said at the outset of the convention, "always has an alternative, an affirmative suggestion and affirmative solution for any of the troubles that may afflict our country.

"We, therefore, in the course of this convention, will offer a substantial number of constructive resolutions designed to promote the well-being of not the CIO alone, but America, because America is great and because our country must forever come before our personal, selfish interests.

"In the estimation of the CIO it is God, it is country, it is our families and our trade union movement in the order in which I have given them. The interest of our country must never be forgotten."

And near the close of the convention, when he had just been given a tremendous demonstration of affection and respect by delegates and guests alike, he said:

"The duties and functions of the CIO do not rest in the office of the president . . . or in the president himself, who is the most limp, weak individual in the United States of America.

People Give Strength

"Whatever strength he possesses comes from you. If his picture appears in the paper, if there is a parade on the platform, if there is a hullaballo on the floor when he is nominated, it is not he. It is an evidence of the spirit of the people.

"And it is indicative of the true spirit of this great organization that no officer, I don't care who he may be, in a national union or in the CIO, can portray himself as an important man. He is not. The thing that is important is the people, the people in the mills and mines and factories and offices. They are important.

"That is the kind of an organization this must be. It must be a workers' organization, not a club for old or fat or bald-headed or gray-headed men like me . . .

"It must be a crusading organization that has dedicated its life, its soul, its spirit, its mind and its heart to serving human beings.

"And, you know, that is why you are strong. That is why you are going to grow stronger. Because the millions of people back home you are privileged to represent are your life's blood, they are your sinew, they are your muscle, they are your counsellors, they are your advisors.

"And you, my friends, just happen to be their servants.

"If we keep those things in mind, as I am quite sure we will—we always have—we will get along, this organization will survive. I know of no power on earth that can either divide or conquer the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

RE-ELECTED: This picture was snapped while the CIO Convention delegates celebrated the re-election of (left to right) Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Under a constitutional change proposed by the vice presidents and approved by the convention, Haywood became the first CIO executive vice president.

Murray in his opening talk touched on many phases of the life of the CIO in the last year. He discussed in some detail the withdrawal of the AFL from the United Labor Policy Committee. He made no attempt to explain it, describing it as "due to a set of circumstances about which I have no knowledge, nor do my colleagues have any knowledge." There was no consultation and no discussion with the CIO, he said, "merely a formal announcement to the nation."

"Unfortunately, the representatives of the AFL, by taking precipitate action, destroyed the ULPC." he said.

Won't Be Swallowed

"And when it succeeded in securing its ultimate destruction, then the AFL, through a convention resolution adopted just a month ago in the City of San Francisco, said. 'When we meet you again, we will meet you for the purpose of bringing you into the AFL,' or words to that effect.

"Well, the CIO is a pretty big organization, very big. It cannot and must not and will not yield in the field of organic unity discussions to any process of coercion or intimidation.

"When the AFL took upon itself the right to destroy the ULPC, it later addressed a communication to the CIO saying now that we have wiped out the only machinery that has ever been created, since the original split took place, to further the interests of labor in the United States, now that we have destroyed that, we will meet you for one purpose, and one purpose only, and that purpose is to absorb you—that purpose is to swallow you.

"Well, let me say that Mr. (William) Green (AFL president) has got to have an awful big bite to swallow the CIO.

"We do not intend in any discussions that may be had with AFL or with any other group to forfeit the rights and the privileges of any organization affiliated

(Continued on Page 15)

1952 CIO Convention Set For Los Angeles

The 1952 National CIO Convention will be held Nov. 17-21 in Los Angeles, Cal.

Convention headquarters probably will be in the new Statler Hotel, in downtown Los Angeles, which is still under construction but is expected to be completed in time for the meeting. The sessions will be held in the Shrine Auditorium.

Pres. Murray Speaks

ETHICS: "We want the position of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to be understood. This resolution becomes a standard policy of the CIO after its passage . . .

". . . As a labor movement separate and apart from the political organizations and the business organizations, we believe that we can . . . establish a precedent in the sense that we warn our officials, that we warn our members, that wherever they engage themselves in so-called unethical practices it should be a high resolve of the international unions affiliated with the parent body to use the provisions of their separate constitutions to prosecute and punish the guilty unions . . .

"And it will be the high resolve of the CIO, particularly the international unions affiliated with the CIO, that wherever we find practices of this description going on, to . . . have these types of individuals not only barred from membership but really sentenced to jail, if need be, for engaging themselves in these illegitimate practices."

CIVIL RIGHTS: "I know of no situation in the U. S. that has thrust our country into more really embarrassing situations in our nation's relationships with other countries . . . than has this question of civil rights at home . . .

"We have got to practice what we preach. We have to respect the people of the colored race as God's creatures. If there is a Heaven above, and I am charged with the obligation of believing that there is one, and I do believe there is one—and there is a God, I believe—and I believe that He created all people to be equal in the eyes of each other and certainly in His eyes . . .

"We had our riots in Cicero. We had a poor colored fellow shot in the back on his way to jail the other day . . . by a sheriff down in Florida. We read in the newspapers of many things that transpire in this great big field of civil rights.

"We understand that it is an educational job and we understand also that it is a trade union responsibility to impart knowledge, to provide education, to teach people that they should not be biased, that they should not hate their neighbors—for any reason, they should not be possessed of hatred . . ."

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY: "I do not believe the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway will throw any considerable number of people out of work. If it does, it will necessarily be temporary dislocation. But for every individual that may be cast out of employment, it is reasonable to believe five or six more people will be given employment . . .

"I do not know of a single, solitary instance where a great technological change has taken place in the United States of America that it has actually thrown people out of work."

Legislative Program For American People

A detailed legislative program, based on the aspirations of the American people for a better life and designed to strengthen the nation, was adopted by the convention. A partial text of the program follows:

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of an equitable labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act.

2. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a minimum wage of at least $1.25 an hour to cover all workers in commerce or in industries affecting commerce; strengthen the overtime provisions; remove discriminatory exemptions, and restore to the Secretary of Labor power to sue on behalf of workers for unpaid wages due under the Act.

3. Amendment of the Defense Production Act as follows:

a. Repeal of the Capehart, Herlong, and Butler-Hope amendments;

b. Provide authority to the government to use, when necessary, subsidies to control retail food prices;

c. Require that OPA use uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling prices;

d. Provide authority to use grade labeling and quality control of price-controlled goods and authority to protect the continued production and sale of low-priced products;

e. Authorize government regulation of margins on the commodity exchanges.

4. Enactment of civil rights legislation recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Specifically, we call for:

a. Passage of an FEPC bill;

b. Passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote;

c. Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill;

d. Passage of measures to bar segregation in interstate travel;

e. Enactment of safeguards against segregation in federal appropriations for state aid;

f. Reform of the procedure of congressional committees to insure fair treatment of witnesses and of persons and organizations who are made the subjects of testimony before such committees.

5. Adoption of a progressive tax program that equitably levies the burden of taxes on the basis of ability to pay, closes tax loopholes, and includes an effective excess profits tax. We vigorously oppose any type of sales tax.

6. Revision of the Rent Control Act to provide for stabilization of rents throughout the United States as long as the defense mobilization program continues and the housing shortage prevents normal bargaining between landlord and tenant; and to provide that decontrol be permitted in a local community only when the vacancy ratio equals 10% of the housing supply.

7. Enactment of an adequate Defense Housing Law to supply necesary housing for families at military installations and defense production centers.

8. Improvement of the social security laws to establish a well-rounded adequate national system of social insurance for all Americans covering the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary disability, unemployment, and the costs of medical care.

9. Enactment of the National Health Program, including national health insurance, expanded federal aid to medical research and to state and local public health units, federal aid to medical and nursing education and to medical cooperatives and more generous federal grants for hospital construction. We reaffirm our support for other related measures.

10. Establishment of uniform federal standards and codes for industrial health and safety and for workmen's compensation.

11. Adequate appropriations for enforcement of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, the Wage-Hour and Bacon-Davis Acts, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Standards in the Dept. of Labor and the aid and administrative funds of agencies of the Federal Security Agency.

12. Enactment of the major recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, including a minimum wage for agricultural workers and a constructive program for recruiting domestic workers, including Puerto Ricans, under decent conditions of employment and living.

13. Repeal or drastic amendment of the Subversive Activities Control Act to do away with unworkable "registration," dangerous listing of defense facilities, discrimination against aliens which daily makes our international position ridiculous, and elimination of other evils.

14. Granting of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and of home rule for the District of Columbia.

15. Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet rising costs and enactment of an adequate veterans' readjustment allowances program.

16. Federal aid to education and an effective Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor.

17. Provide for the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, utilizing the experience gained in TVA.

18. A comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber cutting on all timber lands.

19. A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers.

20. Speedy construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

21. Defeat of proposals to remove submerged oil resources from federal control or to protect monopolistic basing-point practices.

Adequate appropriations to:

a. Increase our own military strength and that of our allies in the United Nations;

b. Effectively carry out the purposes of the Mutual Security Agency, which includes the former functions of ECA and the providing of aid to people in underdeveloped areas of the world to help themselves.

23. Enactment of legislation to develop and maintain a U. S. merchant marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in world affairs.

24. Assure majority control in Congress, greater efficiency, and more responsiveness to the will of the people

25. Abolish the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice President.

Europe's Will To Resist Red Aggression Gains

THE WILL of western European nations to resist Communist aggression has increased in almost direct proportion to their ability to resist it, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, told the convention.

"People cannot be expected to fight if they have nothing to fight with," she maintained.

"People can hardly be expected to want to resist if they haven't some possibility for successful resistance; and as our economic and military aid have given the free peoples something to resist with and some possibility for successful resistance, there has been a great increase in the morale and spirit of self-defense."

The U.S. effort to get free Europe back on its feet has accomplished much, Mrs. Anderson said, although much remains still to be done.

"We want to remember that the situation is not static," she cautioned. "We are still working out these problems. We are not imposing our way on them, the way the Soviet Union imposes its will on its satellites. We want to work with our friends and work out our problems together."

She described the situation in France and Italy as "still critical" because Marshall Plan aid "has not reached throughout society in the degree to which it is intended."

Mrs. Anderson was a housewife in Red Wing, Minn., when she was named ambassador, the first woman ever to hold such a post. Before her appointment, in October 1949, she had worked closely with CIO leaders in Minnesota in the State's Democratic-Farmer Labor Party.

A free trade union movement is as important to every free western European country as it is in the United States, she said.

"I know," she continued, "we Americans feel a deep sense of responsibility for these common values we are pledged to protect.

"**I HOPE WE** also feel as well a sense of pride and a sense of accomplishment in the things we have already achieved.

"We have come a long way in the last six years. Only six years has the U.S. been aware of the fact that today it is in a position of world leadership. What have we done during those six years?

"We have given the world a great deal of post-war aid, from the United Nations Rehabilitation & Relief Administration, largely financed by American aid.

"We have given the world the Truman Doctrine, the first time the U.S. declared aggression would not be tolerated.

"We have given a significant amount of aid to Greece and Turkey, and today the Communists could not take over those areas.

"We have given the world the Marshall Plan, the first time a nation in a position of power has recognized that economic help to its friends is of such importance.

"We have given the world the North Atlantic Treaty and leadership in the United Nations, the Japanese Treaty, the Far East Treaty. In Korea for the first time the principle of collective action has been upheld.

"No nation in a position of world leadership has ever before acted with such a deep sense of responsibility, with such a deep sense of humanitarianism and with such a deep support of the American people, such a broad, democratic understanding of our foreign policy."

THE CONVENTION DELEGATES were "captured" by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, who said that a free trade union movement is as important in western Europe as it is in the United States.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WSB To Keep Hands Off Steel Talks

A PLEDGE that CIO Steelworkers and big steel companies can open negotiations shortly without preliminary judgment or interference by the Wage Stabilization Board was made by Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman, to the convention.

Noting that "some of the experts from Washington have been here . . . arguing in behalf of wage stabilization," Feinsinger told CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray and the delegates:

"Speaking of collective bargaining, Phil, I understand from the newspapers that a lot of people have undertaken to do the bargaining for yourself and for the steel companies even in advance of the opening of your negotiations.

"As far as the WSB is concerned, we are determined to stay out of your collective bargaining room and to refrain from giving you gratuitous advice. You can be sure of one thing, and that is, the board will not prejudice the steel case or any other case . . ."

FEINSINGER congratulated the convention on its wage stabilization resolution which denounced "discrimiatory wage freezes." He said:

"In our great democracy, the representatives of a free labor movement should always be expected, whether the nation is at peace or war, to tell the government what the workers are thinking."

Feinsinger had this to say regarding wage increases in line with cost-of-living gains—which had been approved by the WSB—and in line with productivity increases—on which the board still has to act:

"There is a good deal of loose thinking, just as there was in World War II, that any wage increase is inflationary, and that the number of applications denied by the board is the only true measure of stabilization. This is at best an over-simplification.

"It has been our traditional boast that the American worker receives the highest wages in the world because he is the most productive.

"If it can be shown that he has contributed to more or better production, then simple equity requires that the board not arbitrarily rule out an attempt by the employer to share with the worker the savings which result."

THE WSB chairman also suggested that "the possibilities in the use of collective bargaining to increase production or to improve quality with a net gain to the employer, to the worker, and to the general public have scarcely been tapped."

"The question," Feinsinger said, "is not whether we can afford this kind of collective bargaining in a defense economy, but whether we can afford not to have it."

"Some latitude even under wage stabilization" was suggested as necessary, both in direct bargaining and in WSB actions.

Feinsinger praised the "important contributions" of the CIO members on the WSB—Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Vice Pres. Jack Livingston of the Auto Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and John Brophy, recently named alternate.

Delegates Hit 'Injustice And Inequity' In U. S. Mobilization Program

THE "INEQUITY and injustice" of the mobilization program were sharply attacked in three resolutions adopted by the CIO convention.

A resolution on wage stabilization and equality of sacrifice pointed out:

"Prices have jumped to new peak levels. Price controls, weak from the start, were deliberately weakened further by the last Congress.

"Loopholes and exemptions free thousands of businesses from all control. Landlords not entirely exempt from control have been given the right to raise rents by 20%.

"Price rollbacks have been stopped. Retailers and wholesalers' margins have been guaranteed; and the manufacturers have been told they may pass cost increases on to the consumers.

Bows To Lobbies

"Even the recent increases in excise taxes on various commodities may be passed on to consumers in pyramid fashion. Congress had proven itself subservient to the meat, cotton, landlord and retail lobbies, and the NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce. By arraying the propertied interests against the people's welfare, such a coalition endangers democracy itself . . .

"We reject any system of controls which places the burden of sacrifice solely upon the workers of this country. Instead of an effective and well-rounded program for stabilizing the national economy we have only wage stabilization. Collective bargaining agreements entered into by the parties are tampered with; benefits are nibbled away.

"The Wage Stabilization Board has announced several general wage policies to approve some of the gains already secured by the workers in 1950. But it has been delinquent in developing policies on numerous other benefits commonly adopted in 1950, with the result that thousands of petitions for the approval of collective bargaining agreements have been pending for months without action.

Lose On Benefits

"While the board tarries in its deliberations, workers throughout the country are being deprived of the benefits of health and hospitalization insurance and retirement plans provided for in collective bargaining contracts.

(In Washington, the WSB announced an interim policy to permit approval of some changes in existing health and welfare plans. This action was prompted by the fact that the board is considering a majority report, which would virtually eliminate government controls of the plans, and a minority report, which favored continued controls.

(The majority report was submitted by the labor and public members, while the minority report was that of the industry members.

(The interim policy allows a subcommittee to approve by unanimous action extension of a health and welfare plan to other geographical units of the firm not covered by the plan, and to smaller groups of employes in the same plant, and relative small changes in the benefit levels.)

The delegates, by approving the resolution took a stand similar to that of the WSB majority report.

"Pensions and health-welfare plans, since they are non-inflationary, should not be subject to stabilization controls. Wage stabilization policy should be flexible as regards other fringe issues—such as paid holidays, shift differentials, call-in and reporting times, etc.

"The policy should be flexible enough to permit the elimination through collective bargaining of substandard wages, discriminatory wage practices against women, Negroes and other minority groups, and inequities in wages and fringes."

"Substandard wages are being hardened by the failure of to announce a policy," the resolution said. "Discrimination against women is being perpetuated as board policies remain unformulated.

"Permission for workers to share in the benefits of increased productivity is being withheld while employers arrogate all of these benefits to themselves. Workers in industries exempt from price control continue under wage controls, while their employers indulge in an endless stream of price increases . . .

"Wage stabilization does not mean wage freezing. The American standard of living must be safeguarded and its continued improvement protected. That has been the strength of America.

"Wages and salaries must be permitted to keep pace with the rises in the cost of living. Cost of living-adjustments are essential if wage and salary earners are to maintain their standards of living . . .

"To deny wage adjustments based upon industrial progress—would represent intervention in the distribution of the shares of national income, to the detriment of the workers' share and for the benefit of business and management income . . ."

A resolution on mobilization also was critical of the government's defense production efforts.

"Procurement policies for the effective execution of the mobilization effort should flow from planned defense production programs," the resolution said.

"They should be based on the placement of defense contracts in the areas of existing plants and manpower, with special attention given to the prevailing labor standards.

"Areas of substantial unemployment at present must be given priority by procurement authorities for the placement of government contracts. Procurement policies must be adequately implemented by the effective rules and regulations at all levels of the mobilization set-up.

"The morale of American workers, subject to sacrifice, must be sustained by the adoption and implementation of proper procurement policies . . .

"The CIO recognizes that it is impossible to achieve perfect production balance during this military build-up. But the defense production effort has not matched our ability nor has it squarely faced the emergency posed by the Communist imperialism.

"A sense of urgency is lacking. There has been a continual lag in the program. Precautionary measures, planned in advance, rather than the attempt to put out fires after they have begun, are essential to minimize economic strains and dislocations . . .

"We should not be complacent about achieving limited expansion of American industry. Much of the expansion has been of our steel and aluminum capacity in the build-up period, but rather should we plan now for a continuing expansion of our productive capacity to meet the demands of the years ahead.

"We have been witnessing an expansion of American industry. Much of that expansion has been underwritten by a subsidy to industry—a tax measure that permits writing off the cost of the authorized expansion in five years, instead of the normal 20 years . . .

Monopoly Gains

"The bulk of the sum authorized for rapid write-off has been granted to big business and authorizations have been approved for the construction of non-essential facilities and for plants with long-range post-defense use.

"The government agencies should not grant rapid write-off authorization for the construction of non-essential facilities or for plants with post-defense use . . .

"The mobilization effort should be alert to the danger of monopoly. Two-thirds of the dollar volume of prime defense contracts, according to the Senate Small Business Committee, has been placed with 50 companies. This trend, if unchecked, will result in the monopolization of large areas of our economy, thereby undermining the very principles of democracy that we are mobilizing to defend."

The resolution concluded:

"The CIO welcomes the opportunity to participate in the mobilization agencies and we urge mobilization officials to utilize fully the experience and the knowledge of workers and their unions in preparing and administering the mobilization policies."

Changes Needed To Improve Defense Production Act

A convention resolution recommended changes in the Defense Production Act as follows:

1. The Defense Production Act must be strengthened. The Act should be amended to repeal the following provisions:

A. The Capehart amendment which permits manufacturers and processors to pass on to consumers all increases in costs that occurred before July 26, 1951 and establishes a sky-high floor for future ceiling prices on manufactured goods.

B. The Herlong amendment which declares that future OPS ceiling prices for wholesalers and retailers must be based on customary percentage mark-ups for the May 24-June 24, 1950 period.

C. The Butler-Hope amendment which prohibits the use of quotas on the number of livestock to be slaughtered by any meat processor, thereby undermining the entire beef price control program.

2. The Act should be amended further to provide:

A. A grant of authority to the government to use, when necessary, subsidies to control retail food prices as the only effective, practical means of controlling the prices of this major item in the consumer's budget.

B. A requirement that OPS use uniform dollar-and-cent ceiling prices wherever possible.

C. The authority to use grade labeling and quality control of price-controlled goods and the authority to protect the continued production and sale of low-price products.

D. The authority for government regulation of margins on the commodity exchanges.

3. The Office of Price Stabilization should use its statutory authority with vigor and courage to curb further price rises and to protect consumers' interests.

4. Federal rent control should be established throughout the country.

5. The present voluntary restraint program to curb bank credit extension, which is supervised by the financial community itself, should be replaced with firm controls over bank credit.

6. A fair and equitable tax policy should be adopted to raise sufficient revenue so that the government under present conditions can operate on a "pay-as-we-go" basis.

7. A voluntary savings campaign program should be adopted.

'Family Plan' On Jurisdiction Gets Convention Okeh

Fully endorsed by the convention was CIO's "family plan" for prevention, arbitration and settlement of jurisdictional disputes among affiliated unions.

The plan, adopted by CIO Executive Board members in a pre-convention session, establishes a program for settlement of such disputes within CIO. It also sets up a CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator with final settlement powers.

The convention hailed the program as a "constructive step which will lead our unions to more effective representation of the workers in American industry."

Halt Retreat On Civil Rights, CIO Demands

"THE ROLL CALL of the retreats from civil liberties" was sounded by the CIO convention in a strongly-worded resolution denouncing reactionaries who seek "to discredit all progressive ideas and defeat all progressive measures, using anti-Communist hysteria to cloak and justify their drive for power."

The "twin brothers of 'fear' and 'smear' run rampant in the land," the convention said. It blamed "reactionaries in both parties" for the accelerated retreat in civil liberties.

With a slashing attack on the McCarthys and the McCarrans, CIO warned:

"No more serious problem faces the American people today than how to combat communism at home and abroad without endangering the basic freedoms upon which our great democratic nation was founded."

In exploring the growing threat to civil liberties, the convention resolution pointed out: "We in the CIO have won the right to speak out for freedom. We have demonstrated our anti-communism in deeds."

Referring again to "the McCarthys and the McCarrans," the convention added:

"We shall not be moved by these attempts to smear and destroy all that is liberal and progressive. Our program is sound. It cannot and it will not be defeated by the false outcries of men who have no real faith in our democratic way of life."

Condemned by the convention in "calling the roll" on the retreat from civil liberties were:

1. The Supreme Court decision upholding the convention of Communist leaders as "a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

2. The "reckless charges" of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate (McCarran) Internal Security Subcommittee as "in the tradition of foreign dictators."

3. The "pernicious activities of Senator McCarthy."

4. The "unfair" federal employe loyalty program which has been made even more arbitrary."

5. Spread of so-called security measures to private industry; "We must be eternally vigilant to prevent the use of loyalty and security provisions as a vehicle of anti-unionism."

6. Enforcement of the McCarran Act, which "has made the U. S. ludicrous in the eyes of the world."

Following is the text in large part of the civil liberties resolution:

Freedom of speech is our most cherished heritage; its exercise down through the years has brought progress and happiness to our nation. Yet year after year we have seen a retreat on the civil liberties front.

Reactionaries in both political parties must share the blame for this retreat. During the past year the trend has been accelerated. Today the twin brothers of "fear" and "smear" run rampant in the land. We deem it useful to call the roll of these retreats since our last Convention:

1. The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech.

We detest the men who were convicted under the Smith Act and we despise the ideas they spew forth, but their conviction and imprisonment, not for conspiring or attempting to overthrow the government by violence, but solely for conspiring to "teach and advocate" the "propriety" of such overthrow, is a threat to the free speech of all men.

2. The reckless charges made by the House Un-American Activities Committee over the past decade have been rivaled, if not exceeded, by the actions this year of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The efforts of this Subcommittee to rewrite the history of our foreign policy through the testimony of discredited ex-Communists are in the tradition of foreign dictators, not of the great American democrats who founded our nation.

3. The pernicious activities of Senator McCarthy have continued unabated during the past year. He has sought to avoid the examination of his unfounded charges against the State Department by slippery evasion and brutal intimidation .

4. A most regrettable result of the hysteria during the past year has been that those unjustly accused of pro-Communist leanings become overwhelmed by repeated attacks and fail to make forthright defense of their actions for fear of bringing further wrath down upon their heads . . .

5. The federal loyalty program, unfair as it was to government employees in previous years, has been made even more arbitrary by an order issued earlier this year requiring the discharge of any employee as to whom there is any "reasonable doubt" concerning his loyalty.

This change in standards is resulting in the reopening of many hundreds of cases of loyal employees already once cleared after months of worry, effort and expense . . .

6. The continually overhanging threat of dismissal as a "security" risk, in many agencies without any procedural protection whatever, compounds this deprivation of civil liberties of government employees. Once cleared under the loyalty program, federal employees in many agencies are confronted with even greater perils in the name of "security." . . . The so-called program for security has become a pretext for getting rid of persons who have been or might be criticized by some member of Congress or some irresponsible individual or organization.

7. The federal employees loyalty program and security measures have spread to private employment in the defense plants of the nation. Earlier this year, the Industrial Employment Review Board of the Department of Defense arrogated to itself the right to determine that an employee's activities in collective bargaining and on the picket line made him a risk to our national security.

Vigilant action by our organization obtained a prompt reversal of this action. But the lesson for organized labor is clear; we must be eternally vigilant to prevent the use of loyalty and security procedures as a vehicle of anti-unionism.

8. During the past year the McCarran Act, the so-called Subversive Activities Control Act, has accomplished one thing and one thing only. It has made the United States ludicrous in the eyes of the world by barring from this country decent citizens of the world whose youthful indiscretions or involuntary acts had resulted in their being considered members of totalitarian organizations.

Senator McCarran himself was forced by public opinion to push through Congress an amendment to his own law seeking to cure this tragic situation . . .

This roll call of the retreat from civil liberties during the past year is not a happy one. Yet, though battles have been lost, the basic struggle for freedom and decency can still be won by the united efforts of all persons of good will.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

This Convention of the CIO commends President Truman for his statesmanlike action in creating the Nimitz Commission, as proposed by our Convention last year, to report and recommend measures fully to protect the democratic rights of every individual while guaranteeing the necessary measures of national security. We call upon the President to reconstitute this Commission, and we condemn the action of Congress in seeking to scuttle it.

We urge the Congress to review and revise existing security legislation, and especially the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act, with the following objectives:

(1.) To give full protection to the civil rights of all persons, recognizing that freedom of speech is the foundation stone of democracy. Provisions of existing law which permit prosecution on the basis of speech or advocacy alone should be stricken out.

(2.) At the same time to guarantee the internal security of the nation and to safeguard our country fully against sabotage and espionage.

We urge the Senate to reconstitute its Internal Security Subcommittee so as to include among its members Senators who believe in the dignity of the individual and the right of all men to a fair hearing.

We call upon Congress to adopt a Code of Fair Procedure so that every man accused of wrongdoing can tell his side of the story to the public.

We support the Benton Resolution for the expulsion of Senator McCarthy whose pretended crusade against subversive activities has in fact been an effort to subvert our great democratic principles and we commend the decision of the Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee to proceed with a thorough investigation of the charges against Senator McCarthy.

Convention Urges Unions To Seek Fair Practices Clauses In Contracts

Increased efforts by all CIO union members in the economic, political and legislative fields "to develop and extend real democracy" were suggested by a comprehensive convention resolution on fair practices and civil rights.

In the collective bargaining field, the convention urged each CIO affiliate to form human rights committees and that each union "seek to have incorporated in its collective bargaining agreement clauses that will insure non-discrimination in hiring, in the payment of equal wages, in job tenure, and in promotion based on skill, merit, and ability."

The CIO called upon the President by executive order to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers, to insure full utilization in the present national defense emergency of the nation's manpower at its highest skills."

Renewed efforts to win enactment of fair practices legislation at federal, state and local levels also was supported.

The convention-approved civil rights legislative program also called for:

- Repeal of Senate Rule 22, the Wherry filibuster measure.
- Adoption of a Federal anti-lynching bill.
- Anti-segregation safeguards in all Federal appropriations to the states.
- Modernized and strengthened civil rights laws.

"We of the CIO," the convention resolution said, "are determined to carry out our commitments to strive for economic equality, political equality, and an equal share in the facilities afforded by the community, for all persons, regardless of race, religion, color or national origin."

'Militant Crusade' For Civil Rights Asked

CIO PRES. Philip Murray called on CIO's five-and-a-half million members "to continue militantly crusading" for fair, equal treatment for all Americans.

Speaking in support of a comprehensive resolution on civil rights, Murray demanded eradication of "this filthy evil that exists in our midst, bias and discrimination." The resolution was approved by standing, unanimous vote of delegates.

"I appeal to the Negro workers of the United States here this very minute," Murray said, "if they want to help themselves, then help us, join our unions with us towards the attainment of these goals towards which we all aspire.

"I know of no situation in the United States that has thrust our country into more real embarrassing positions in our nation's relationship with other countries than this question of civil rights at home.

"Our CIO, founded upon the sound, fundamental doctrine of equality, has since its very inception invited the Negro workers of America to join our unions and . . . this mighty institution of ours is forever at the forefront in the fight for real, true economic and political emancipation. No union anywhere in the world has gone to greater extremes in an effort to protect the rights of all the people, including Negroes, than has the CIO. That seems to me to be a part of our mission in life."

Murray said "the Negro problem in the United States is a human problem." Striking at prejudice in all forms, he said:

"We have got to be bold and we have got to be courageous about those things. We have got to be forthright about it. We have got to practice what we preach."

TWO PULLMAN LAUNDRY WORKERS from Long Island City, N. Y., were among the delegates to the convention from the United Transport Service Employees. Christabel Nixon, left, has worked for the Pullman linen servicing dept. for 10 years, Mrs. Ora Allen for 8½ years.

Murray Praised For 'Wise Leadership'

Pres. Philip Murray's eleven years of leadership of CIO "on the road to industrial democracy" were hailed by the convention in this resolution:

Philip Murray has completed another year of outstanding service to labor, America and the forces of free world democracy.

For the eleventh year, he has given the CIO the benefit of his wise leadership, his broad outlook and his humanitarian guidance.

Under the leadership of Philip Murray, our CIO has continued its splendid tradition of service. Our unions have grown; they have developed new strength; they have pioneered new social and economic developments on the road to industrial democracy.

Philip Murray was first elected President of the CIO in 1940, a year of world crisis. Through the intervening eleven years of crisis, war, postwar adjustment and new crisis, Philip Murray, as president of the CIO, has shouldered tremendous burdens.

His leadership has constantly been forward-looking and progressive. He has never permitted our organization to rest on past victories. Philip Murray knows that a great militant, democratic organization such as ours must constantly move forward in concert with the times.

During the past year, the world crisis engendered by Soviet-inspired threats to world peace and world stability has placed new burdens and new responsibilities on labor in America.

To these new challenges our President, Philip Murray, has responded with a deep sense of patriotism, a great concern for the welfare of workers in America, and with the courage inspired by faith in the eventual victory of democracy over every form of totalitarian threat.

In the year since our last Convention, Philip Murray has served our people well. To our unions, faced with great and complex economic problems, his guidance and advice have been throughtful and inspiring. In promoting the cause of united labor action, Philip Murray played a peerless role.

As a member of the President's National Advisory Board of Mobilization Policy, Philip Murray has helped to guide our nation through the difficult channels of defense mobilization and industrial conversion so that our United States may quickly emerge once again as the arsenal of democracy on a level never paralleled in history.

We are conscious of the great burdens and the great responsibilities placed on our beloved President Philip Murray during this time of international crisis.

We are proud of the leading part he plays in American national life as a representative of our great organization of democratic industrial unions.

We believe that Philip Murray should and will continue to serve the people of the democratic world for many years to come as head of this organization devoted to democratic institutions, economic advance and social betterment.

We congratulate him for the magnificent part he has played. We look forward to the continued leadership of Philip Murray, one of America's truly great citizens.

Statement On Ethics Backed By Murray

A **STRONG** plea on behalf of the adoption of the statement on ethical practices was made to the convention by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. The proposal, the first of its kind ever submitted to a CIO convention, was adopted shortly afterwards.

Pointing out that the ethical practices of politicians, business men and labor have recently been investigated by Congressional committees, Murray said that the present resolution had been proposed because:

"We want the position of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to be understood."

Murray said that it was fortunate that the CIO has not been troubled with "the same type of unethical situations ascribed to other segments of our national population."

"We have tried to keep our house clean," he added, "and we have constantly advised our affiliated unions to practice honesty in the administration of their affairs."

Murray referred to reports that responsible labor officials not affiliated with the CIO have engaged in illegal practices.

"We regret that conditions of that description should prevail in any labor organization, and we have noted with alarm in some instances the resort to unethical practices by businessmen, who have used Federal funds through the RFC and other governmental agencies to the detriment of sound business institutions here in the United States.

'Clean, Decent, Honest'—

CIO Condemns All Graft, Corruption

"**CORRUPTION** whether it be in government, in industry or in the labor movement itself" was strongly condemned by CIO's national convention.

"We in the CIO," a resolution on ethical practices said, "are determined that our organization will remain clean, decent and honest.

"We call upon other elements in our American society to move with equal vigor against the racketeering or dishonest elements in American life, who seek to corrupt our population and to weaken our established position throughout the free world."

The resolution said, in part:

Our democratic institutions were established on the principle of honesty. Americans have looked upon high ethical standards as essential to our way of life, to the improvement of our society, and to the well being of our people.

At various times in our country's history, the high ethical standards to which all Americans subscribe have been flouted by individuals or groups of individuals. As a nation, we have always deplored these departures from the standards of honesty which we consider essential . . .

WE ARE NOW unfortunately witnessing all too frequently departures from the high moral standards by which every American should live.

This flouting of high ethical conduct is not limited to any one political party nor to any one section of the population. Some newspapers, some politicians with special axes to grind, some corporations, have sought to convince the public that evil is the exclusive property of its opponents or its enemies.

We in the CIO, representing a cross-section of American workers, recognize that honesty is both a personal and public matter. No organizations, no statute can keep any single individual from an act of dishonesty; the decision must be the individual's own.

We recognize, however, that for every bribe-taker, there is a bribe-giver; for every tax-fixer, there is a tax-evader; for every "five percenter" in the nation's capital, there is a special interest seeking special favors; for every racketeer and gangster, there is an individual or corporation willing to use his service for their own ignoble ends or to knuckle under without moral stamina to illicit propositions.

The CIO deplores corruption whether it be in government, in industry or in the labor movement itself.

Each dishonest or unethical act by any public servant—whether he be in the legislative, judicial or executive branch of government—deprives other Americans of fundamental rights, of property, of due process, and of confidence in his government.

WE IN THE CIO have constantly been vigilant to purge our ranks of subversives and corruption, wherever they appear. Our organization, in expelling eleven Communist-dominated unions with a membership of almost a million, demonstrated its devotion to decency and democracy.

We are ready to act with similar firmness against any evidence of corruption that may ever arise within our ranks. There is no place in the CIO for racketeers, for agents of racketeering interests, or for any criminal elements.

It is the policy of the CIO that every affiliate act with dispatch to stamp out any infiltration whatsoever that may develop from criminal or racketeering elements anxious to prey upon our members.

We likewise urge our affiliates to beware of racketeering operators, who, under the guise of providing legitimate advertising for the labor press or union publications, or of providing "easy money" through slot machines or other gambling devices, seek to use our unions for illegal purposes.

We in the CIO are determined that our organization will remain clean, decent and honest.

Tobin Hails Jurisdiction Plan, Urges New Organizing Drive

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin, termed the CIO's recently announced agreement on the handling of jurisdictional disputes "a landmark in the history of the American labor movement."

Marking his sixth appearance before a CIO convention, Tobin called Pres. Murray "one of the greatest living Americans of our time," and said his name has become a symbol of patriotic service "all over the land."

The agreement on jurisdictional disputes provides a "fair and effective way for dealing with internal problems," he said.

"Certainly labor has enough to do to fight its enemies. It cannot afford to waste its strength on internal quarrels. Your new agreement will lessen industrial strife and will strengthen the unity and cohesiveness of your great organization."

Declaring the American labor movement has its heart and soul in the struggle of the free world against communism, Tobin said:

"The toil and sacrifices will have to be shared by all of us," he said. "Labor has got to see some evidence at the meat counters and the grocery shelves that someone else is willing to make some sacrifices too."

Tobin said that while workers have won wage increases that "either equalled or exceeded" the rise in prices, nearly 45% of the wage earners in the country failed to keep pace with the cost of living from January, 1950, to June, 1951.

He said the 20 million workers who find themselves in this position "belong to that segment of the American labor force that has not been organized by trade unions."

MAURICE J. TOBIN
Secretary of Labor

"This fact should serve unions as an additional motive for rededicating themselves to the mission that is summed up in three words: Organize the unorganized."

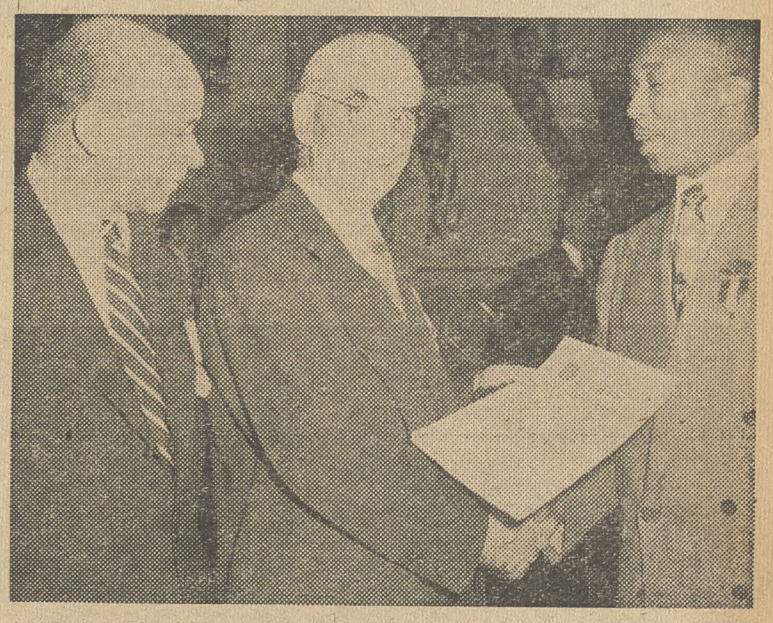
Wages that adjust to economic change contribute to the economic wealth of the country, Tobin pointed out. He said the adjustment processes where unions are involved "is accomplished through the machinery of collective bargaining."

"It is because collective bargaining is so important that we ought to have a law that strengthens it instead of weakening it," he added.

"If we are to strengthen collective bargaining and improve labor-management relations in the U.S., we must substitute a fair labor law for the oppressive Taft-Hartley law that is now on the books."

He called that statute, "a roadblock in the path of progress."

Give A Buck To PAC



FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION: Odell Clark (right), assistant manager of the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board in New York, congratulates CIO Pres. Philip Murray after presentation of scroll for his devotion to democracy and better racial relations. Scroll was presented by a New York citizens committee. At left, Earl Brown, a New York city councilman and CIO Newspaper Guild member.

62-Million Vote Goal Set For '52 Election

THE importance of the 1952 elections was the theme of the PAC resolution adopted by the convention.

"Each election," the resolution declared, "constitutes a test of the desire of the people to maintain an open highway to progress, and a challenge to the value we place on political democracy.

"With these convictions foremost, we view the election of 1952 as a time of trial and testing."

Reasons for the importance of the 1952 elections were further spelled out in the resolution, which said:

"The reactionary forces of our nation have not lost their power, and the longer they are denied unbridled control of our government the more desperate they become. Their drive to economic royalism is unceasing and relentless."

The resolution reviewed the unceasing attack of reactionary forces on PAC, but the prediction was made that liberal forces will not be defeated by the conservatives' tactics.

Despite the tories' onslaughts, the resolution said, the delegates set for themselves as "a reasonable goal a vote of 65 million citizens in the forthcoming elections."

To accomplish the goal it was decided that full publicity should be given to the shortcomings of the 82nd Congress.

The resolution listed the Congress' failures. These included inadequate price control, unfair taxation, inactivity on the civil rights field, inadequate housing and rent control, lack of medical care for the people, insufficient educational facilities, and the failure to revoke the Taft-Hartley Act.

The convention authorized expansion of CIO political activities under the direction of PAC. PAC also was instructed to direct and coordinate the PAC work of city and state councils, and to aid similar activities of CIO international unions.

Panama Workers Present Gifts To Murray, Haywood

As expressions of the "high esteem" of Panama Canal Zone workers for CIO organizing assistance, gifts of Panama handicrafts were present during the convention to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

The presentation was made by Ed Welsh, CIO representative in Panama, who described efforts to improve the low-wage levels of thousands of U. S. government employes in the Canal Zone.

Welsh presented a colorful shirt for Murray and a hardwood trophy for Haywood.

Repeal Anti-Union State Laws, Demand

The convention pledged itself to fight to the repeal of state anti-labor legislation enacted following the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act by Congress in 1947 and to replace such legislation with laws protecting labor's basic rights.

CIO Is Dedicated To Organizing Task

CIO—in its 13th national convention — rededicated itself to "fulfillment of its pledge to organize the millions of unorganized workers still denied the benefits of union organization." A resolution cited:

1. The South, where "increased industrialization . . . renders unionization imperative if our unions are even to maintain their present position of strength relative to industry."

2. The white collar field, where millions of workers "must not be allowed, due to their unorganized status, to fall farther and farther behind in their living and working conditions."

Since World War II, the resolution pointed out, "reactionary employers launched a powerful anti-labor drive" with enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and numerous state anti-union laws.

Nevertheless, the resolution said, this drive "has been largely checked and defeated . . . Under heavy employer attack, our unions have not yielded ground but have pushed ahead."

In the South, work of CIO's Southern Organizing Committee was praised but the task ahead is still immense. There "millions of unorganized workers are still living under wage and working conditions that are always substandard and often approach peonage."

"Violence and terrorism against union organizers and workers are regularly resorted to by employers," the resolution said. "These remnants of the feudal age must be defeated."

The campaign to bring back into CIO workers in those organizations expelled because of Communist domination, the convention declared, "must be carried through until the last vestige of Communist influence in the American labor movement is destroyed."

Commended by the organizing resolution were Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, and the Southern Organizing Committee and its director, John Riffe. Serveral unions and organizing committees, including the Electrical Workers, Government Workers, Insurance Workers and Department Store Workers were cited "for their successful campaigns to bring free democratic trade unionism to workers formerly dominated by Communist groups."

Politicos Must Listen To Labor, Says Kroll

PETTY politicians who think that they don't have to pay any attention to labor—that "labor has no other place to go"—were told by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll that "the shoe is on the other foot."

"The politicians," Kroll declared in his convention speech, "have no other place to go except to the great mass of American people."

Pointing out that it isn't money alone that wins elections, Kroll said that victories are due rather to "the devoted work of thousands of volunteers."

"It's people inspired with an ideal — people willing to go out and work for a cause they believe in," Kroll said. "That is the way we built the CIO—that is the way we'll keep on building the CIO."

Kroll indicated that the CIO would support candidates who are "on the side of the people," regardless of party.

"We do not believe that a man is evil because he is a Republican or that a man is good because he he is a Democrat," Kroll declared. "We believe that a man is good if he believes in the general welfare of all the people. That is our standard. That is our guiding principles."

Hitting out sharply at "the greedy special interests in this country who put the Taft-Hartley Act on the books," Kroll charged that they had spent more than $100 million to enact this legislation.

"If you will look at the record, you will see that in the State of Ohio last year these same special interests spent over $2 million to re-elect Mr. Reaction," he continued.

"HOW much more was spent—off the record — I don't know. There were 49 special committees. Each one of them was loaded with dough. How much they spent, I don't know.

The millions of dollars that were spent in Ohio in 1950 will be "chicken feed" compared to what will be spent in this country in 1952, Kroll continued. He said that the American people were about to witness "the most brazen attempt to buy public office that has ever been seen in this country."

"That's the kind of corrupting influence we will have to fight," he warned. "And we will fight it. The Presidency of the United States is not for sale."

'Too Many Farm Leaders Talk Like NAM,' Warning

CIO WILL continue to build up "the long and fruitful tradition of farmer-labor unity which has done so much to build a better America," the convention said in a resolution on farmer-labor unity.

Hundreds of thousands of CIO members, it was pointed out, "have come to the city from the farm," and that is just reason why labor will "continue to advance the cause and share the problems of all American farm families, whether they be land-owners, tenants or farm laborers."

The convention, however, was critical that many leaders of farm groups "increasingly echo NAM dogma, while sympathy and understanding of the needs and aspirations of all working people is hardly manifested at all."

Condemned were "those few among the farm leaders who would set worker against farmer and farmer against worker, thus giving aid and encouragement to the big-business and big-money interests which pass up no opportunity to farm the farmers and work over the workers . . ."

Auto Worker Killed

Cpl. William Stengel, 21, formerly a member of Toledo Local 12, CIO Auto Workers, was killed in Korea, 10 months to the day after he entered the Army. His father, Leroy (Casey) Stengel, is executive committeeman at the Willys-Overland plant.

Delegates Pledge Aid In Puerto Rico

"Vestiges of colonialism" in U. S. economic curbs on Puerto Rico should be removed, the convention said.

Protested was the 1948 Sugar Act, which "limits the production of raw sugar and the refining of pure sugar in Puerto Rico to an extent that it is both unfair and economically unsound for the economy of the island."

The CIO's present efforts to win revision of the Sugar Act will be continued by the Organization Dept.

In another action, the convention congratulated the Puerto Rico Constitutional Assembly for enacting its own constitution, and suggested that the Bill of Rights be strengthened by recognizing the rights of labor to organize, strike and picket.

10-Step Forest Plan Endorsed

A 10-step program to get the nation's forests into productive condition was adopted by the convention in a resolution on "Forest Management Policy." It warned that:

"The international situation underlines the imperative necessity of a better conservation policy for our forests."

The resolution called for legislation providing direct federal regulation of cutting operations on private timberlands, larger appropriations and public credit for forestry, and other methods to enlarge, protect and preserve the nation's timberlands.

It again commended the CIO Woodworkers for the "constructive leadership" it has provided within its industry and throughout America, and promised the CIO's continued support.

UAW Grants Strike Truce At Borg-Warner

AT THE REPEATED request of government officials, CIO Auto Workers have called a "recess" in their strike for a national contract at 10 plants of Borg-Warner Corp.

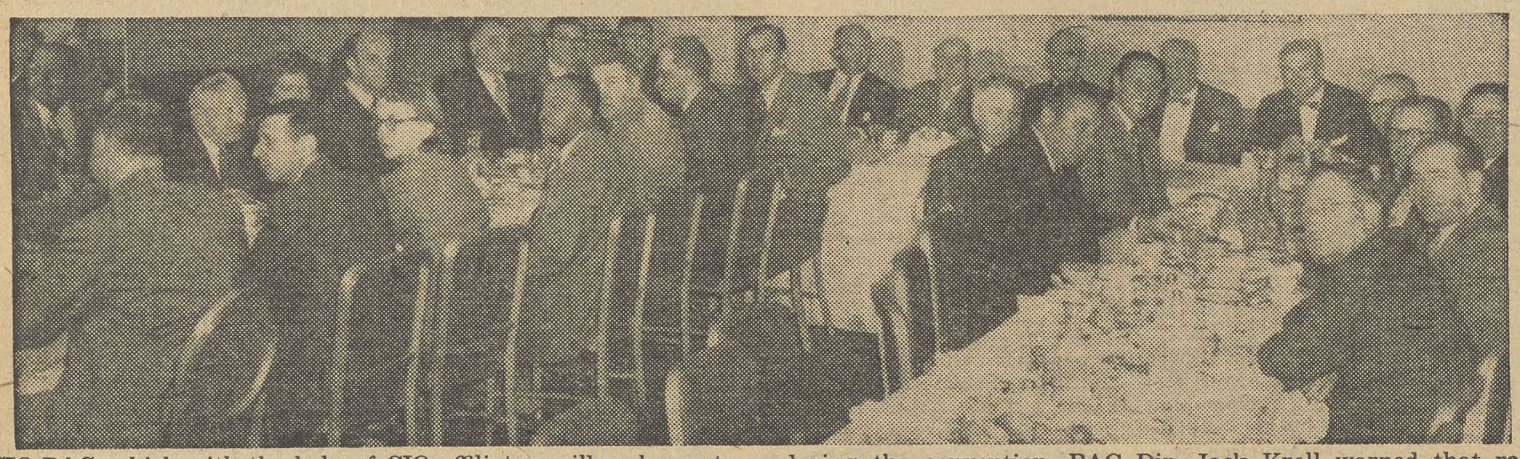
More than 8000 UAW-CIO members, who went on strike October 9, early last week were balloting on a recommendation of the international union for a "recess" in the strike.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced that the union "reluctantly" had agreed to call off the strike but again strongly condemned Borg-Warner's "unreasonable attitude" in refusing to agree to a single, company-wide contract in place of the separate agreements now in effect in the 10 plants.

The company-wide bargaining pattern is long established in GM, Ford and Chrysler and other parts of the auto industry.

Once the single contract issue is determined, according to daily press dispatches, the UAW expects to raise wage increase, pension and other contract proposals.

UAW's "recess" in the Borg-Warner strike came after several requests by President Truman and Nathan Feinsinger, head of the Wage Stabilization Board.



CIO-PAC, which with the help of CIO affiliates, will seek a vote of 62 million votes in the 1952 elections, holds luncheon meeting during the convention. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll warned that reactionaries will try to "buy" victory in 1952.

'No Compromise' Fight Vowed For T-H Repeal

"NO COMPROMISE" in labor's fight for repeal of the "unfair and unjust" Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of a new labor relations law on the pattern of the Wagner Act was vowed by CIO convention delegates.

Text of the resolution demanding T-H repeal follows:

The Taft-Hartley Act has now been in effect for more than four years. When this law was enacted over President Truman's veto by the Republican-dominated 80th Congress, the CIO declared that it would hinder free collective bargaining and thwart union organization.

The record of the last four years has unfortunately fully borne out the CIO's prediction.

The organization of the unorganized has been brought to a virtual standstill. Two-thirds of the American workers are unorganized and badly in need of unionism, yet, due to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and to the vicious anti-unionism it has engendered among employers, unions have not been able in the years since 1947 to make any substantial progress toward organizing this vast unorganized segment of the economy. Union membership today, in proportion to the total working force, stands just about where it stood in 1947. This blocking of the organization of the unorganized must be considered the most vicious single effect of Taft-Hartley.

The Taft-Hartley Act has also seriously hampered collective bargaining. Under the Wagner Act a union and an employer were free to enter into whatever sort of collective bargaining agreement they felt suited their situation. The government did not undertake to dictate the terms of the contract. The parties could decide what sort of union security there should be, what sort of welfare fund, what sort of checkoff arrangements, etc. But the Taft-Hartley Act, passed by self-styled foes of government regimentation, regulates in great detail the terms of collective bargaining agreements.

The Taft-Hartley Act places serious restrictions on labor's most basic right—the right to strike. Strikes for various proscribed purposes are prohibited entirely, and strikes otherwise permissible may be enjoined on the theory that they will create national emergencies.

Taft-Hartley brought back the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and in a form far more obnoxious than existed even before the Norris-LaGuardia Act. For the Taft-Hartley Act requires that in certain types of labor disputes an injunction against the union must automatically be sought, and not by the employer but by the government. Needless to say, the Act contains no comparable sanction against any employer abuse or unfair labor practice.

The CIO will support a legislative approach which will provide this country with a sound and fair national labor relations policy. Fundamental issues of principle cannot be compromised.

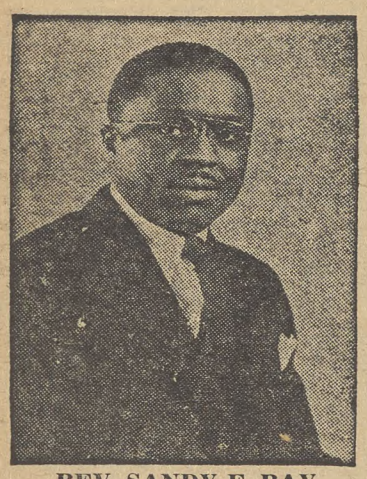
The fundamental policy which underlies Taft-Hartley is to weaken unions, to block union organization, and to hamstring collective bargaining. We cannot compromise our opposition to such a policy. Neither can we or will we compromise our opposition to provisions, such as those described above, which can have no place in any fair labor relations law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The CIO will continue to seek the repeal of the unfair and unjust Taft-Hartley Act.

The CIO will continue to seek the enactment of a labor relations act based on the policies of the Wagner Act which protects the right of workers to join unions, and accepts full collective bargaining as the national labor relations policy.

On these basic principles there can be no compromise.

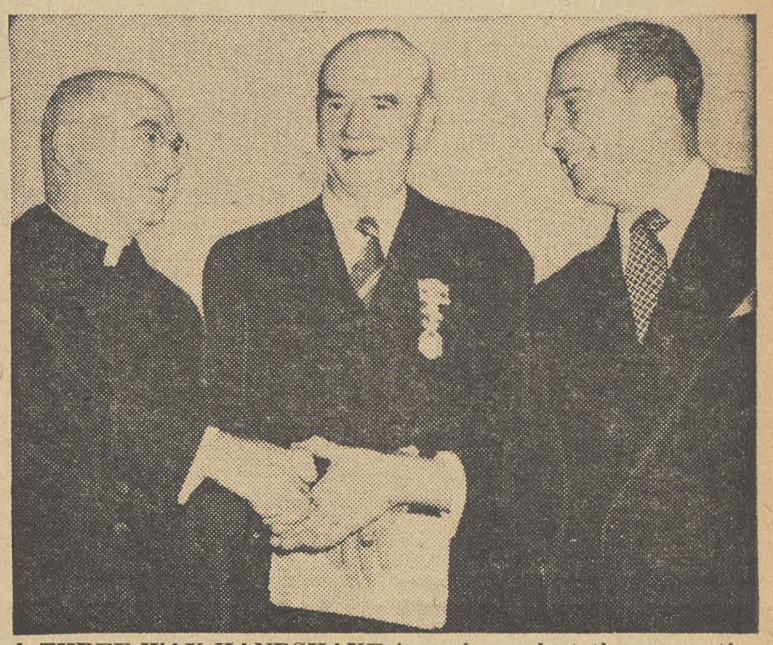


REV. SANDY F. RAY

CIO IS IN the vanguard in struggle for racial equality, said pastor of Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn,

RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

BISHOP H. K. SHERRILL



A THREE-WAY HANDSHAKE is exchanged at the convention by Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York (left), CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) and New York's Mayor Vincent Impellitteri.

Position Of Labor Held Index To Nation's Civilization

LABOR's position in the life of a nation "is an index of that nation's civilization."

Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York City, speaking to the convention on Nov. 6, declared that one of the foremost credentials of democracy anywhere is "the freedom, the dignity and the security of labor."

"We must not, however, be lulled into the illusion that labor's position in the U. S., fortunate as it is, is a dispensation which has come of itself and can be maintained of itself," he said.

"As you know, that comes and is maintained through vigilance like every gift in life that is worth having and keeping.

"It is the merit and the mandate of your organization that it has worked at and watched over the defense of labor's position in American democracy.

"Your leadership has been wise, courageous and vigilant. It has thereby made a contribution to the strengthening of the moral fibre of all native life and to the strengthening of the defenses of American democracy."

CIO Called One Of World's Most Important Movements

THE CIO was termed "one of the most important movements in our world today," by Dr. Sandy F. Ray, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Ray, representing more than 4 million Negro Baptists in the country, said the CIO has given "heart and hope to thousands of people who toil."

"Your organization has improved working and living conditions for millions, who in turn, make their contributions to the total social and cultural life of this nation and the world."

He declared the CIO has always been in the vanguard in the struggle for justice and equality for all people, regardless of race, creed or color.

"The pulpit and the shop are closely knit together," he said. "Our goal is one and the same. We are working for the salvation of the total man and are fellow laborers in the greatest of human enterprises, that of building and encouraging human dignity.

"Be assured that a large segment of Americans and people around the world are deeply appreciative of your yoeman service to the social and economic stability of our world community. May we all continue to work together for the construction of a free world for all freedom-loving people."

Life Of Spirit Held Message Of Our Times

THE RT. REV. Henry K. Sherrill, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, told the delegates that the "one supreme message for our times has not to do with military force or economic practice, but with the inner life of the spirit."

He declared he did not feel nearly so concerned as to the results of pressures from without "great as they may be."

"As a nation we have the resources and the strength to meet aggression," he said. "I am more deeply concerned with the inner spiritual strength of our people."

Bishop Sherrill recalled an article written several years ago by the late Henry L. Stimson in which he said:

"The problem of the atom bomb is not the problem of the atom bomb; it is the problem which lies in the hearts of men."

"I believe that to be profoundly true," Bishop Sherrill declared. "What we need is a true and a strong and a definite faith in God, for it is righteousness which exalts a nation. It is God which makes our democracy of significance, and it is God which fills our hearts with compassion and understanding."

'Right To Fruitful Labor' Acclaimed By Spellman

GOD HAS loaned to man "the uses of this world, the use of riches and the use of its forces to benefit all men while preserving their rights," declared Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Making the convention's initial invocation, the Archbishop said that man has certain "inalienable rights—the right to abundant life, the right to fruitful labor, the right to family love."

At the same time, he said, man is charged with inalienable duties —"the duty to accept these rights, the duty to defend these rights and the duty to exercise these rights."

He pointed out that Christ was the first laborer and that God has made man his co-worker. "Who owns, borrows from Thee—who toils, cooperates with Thee. All are destined to serve mankind through Thee," he declared.

"Without such service, ownership is robbery and labor is slavery. Without this service, ownership forfeits rights, labor loses rights. Both become lawless."

He asked that "God, the Divine Arbitrator, teach each man the art of owning, the art of toiling by teaching them to follow Thee."

"Thou dost own and Thou didst toil, making mankind one body—its members one union, mutual in interests, duties and rights.

"Where Thy wisdom reigns and Thy love abides, there is no clash of classes, no hurt of interests and no scorn of rights."

Fight Pledged On Injunctions

CIO's convention authorized a several-pronged attack on the growing use of "strikebreaking" anti-union injunctions under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Increased use of injunctions, the convention warned, "can only result in injustice to labor, with consequent and justified hostility on the part of labor toward the government and the courts."

The convention pledged a fight to wipe out "unfair and one-sided" Taft-Hartley injunctive provisions, to restore the Norris-LaGuardia (anti-injunction) Act to its "original scope," and to press for enactment of state anti-injunction legislation.

Mosher Declares:

Canadian Labor Happy With Close CIO Relations

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor, after 11 years of close relations with the CIO, finds its original qualms dissipated, A. R. Mosher, CCL president, told the convention.

"The CCL is very happy indeed with the relationship," he said.

"Frankly, in 1940 when we undertook this experiment of bringing about a union between the narrow-minded national unions of Canada and the broader kind of organizations affiliated with your Congress, we had grave doubts as to what degree of success we would have. And perhaps I, as the first president of the CCL, harbored just as grave if not graver doubts . . .

"But . . . whatever feelings there might have been among some of us . . . that you would undertake to dominate our policy and our administration, it was a justifiable doubt . . .

"That was because of the experience we had had over a number of years with a central labor body in the U. S. representing the craft unions. (This body) was not only satisfied to have associated with it the branches of their organization in Canada, but sought to and did unquestionably dominate the policy of the central labor body in Canada with which it was associated . . .

"But these doubts have all passed away and we have had a wonderful relationship. We appreciate more fully than I can find words to express to you the cooperation we have had from the CIO and the international officers of the unions affiliated with you."

Mosher told the delegates that organized labor in Canada is faced with many of the problems

A. R. MOSHER
President, Canadian Congress of Labor

that bedevil workers in the United States.

Prices are increasing rapidly, he said, and at the same time managments are increasing their resistance to union efforts to improve wages.

"We can expect in the coming year," he warned "to be confronted with grave battles in our attempts to maintain and improve our standard of living."

Unemployment, especially in the auto industry, has increased sharply because of credit restrictions, he added, expressing the fear that it will be a still graver problem in the year ahead.

Mosher also described briefly the program the CCL is carrying on in the organizational, political action, education and public relations fields.

FOR AID TO ISRAEL CIO Pres. Philip Murray receives a Bible from Dr. Joseph Burstein, delegate from Histadrut. The presentation was made at a luncheon in Murray's honor given by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. In the background are Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel (left), and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Committee.

N.Y. Mayor Praises CIO For Advances

THE HAND of welcome was extended to convention delegates by Vincent R. Impellitteri, mayor of New York.

In his opening day address, the mayor declared the CIO "has made tremendous strides in developing a sound trade union movement for the interests of the working men of America."

"I think the CIO has accomplished this by taking cognizance of the fact that the strength of any labor movement is in exact ratio to the degree of public confidence it enjoys."

He declared that the great traditions of the country are under assault at the present time both from without and within. Impellitteri said organized labor has a profound obligation in combatting the twin menaces because "organized labor represents the very life-blood of our democracy."

"You can help greatly to insure that such un-American activity shall have no opportunity to undermine our national economy," he declared.

He said the CIO "has set an example worthy of emulation by all union groups.

Murray Praised For Labor Aid To Israel

THE STATE of Israel is "one bright little spot in the world today—one of the savory situations confronting a confused universe," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the guests of a luncheon in his honor given in New York City on Nov. 1 by the American Trade Union Council for Histradut.

Murray was presented with a special Bible, printed in Hebrew, in recognition of his effort on behalf of the Jewish State and Histadrut. The Bible, bound in engraved silver covers, was sent to this country from Israel.

About 200 guests, including the entire membership of the CIO Executive Board, New York State CIO leaders and a number of officials of AFL organizations, attended.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers introduced Murray as "a man who is a true humanitarian in every sense, a friend and leader of all peoples." He added:

"The name of this great man will stand out prominently when the history of our times is written for posterity."

Shmuel Bendor, Director of the American Desk, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Israel Government, keynoted the meeting by hailing Murray as "a champion of Democratic Israel." He paid tribute also to American labor for having been "quick to understand the righteousness of our cause as a democratic movement."

The story behind the presentation was outlined by Joseph Schlossberg, retired secretary-treasurer of the CIO Clothing Workers and now general chairman of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

Speaking "as one who has worked a half century in the American labor movement," Schlossberg said that he regarded his present work on behalf of Histadrut as "one aspect of my work for American labor." Both movements have the same democratic ideals and purposes, he pointed out.

"Hence," he said, "the presentation of a Bible—which contains a record of the great labor legislation written 3000 years ago—is especially appropriate."

Dr. Joseph Burstein, delegate of Histadrut to the meeting, made his presentation speech in Hebrew. He referred to Murray as "a pillar of strength during our political struggle."

"You have helped immeasurably to raise our standard in the international area and you have loyally and faithfully expressed your fraternal solidarity—the solidarity between two labor movements which have a common fate, who have common aspirations to freedom and democracy," Burstein told Murray.

Other speakers included CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union, and James C. Quinn, secretary-treasuer of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, translated Burstein's presentation address.

Curran Stands High In Israel

CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky told the Histadrut luncheon honoring Philip Murray that Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Workers, had been immensely popular when he served with him on a CIO delegation to Israel.

"Probably Joe's sailor boys had spread his fame in advance of his arrival," Potofsky suggested.

Curran praised the work of Histadrut and the accomplishments of Israel.

"Israel is doing our job—that of spreading democracy throughout the world," Curran commented.

Truman Hails CIO, Pledges New Fight For Strong Anti-Inflation Law

President Truman last week called upon CIO members to "redouble your efforts" because "the coming year will be a crucial year for all of us."

In greetings to the thirteenth National CIO Convention, Truman said "no group in our national life has a more vital part to play than the American labor movement."

The President, in a letter to Philip Murray, CIO President, expressed regret that — because of his crowded schedule — he was unable to accept an invitation to address the convention. He added his "best wishes for a good convention and a good year ahead."

Truman then detailed these "vital things we must succeed in doing if we are to advance toward peace and security for ourselves and free people everywhere":

1. "We must get our own defense production program rolling in high gear—and we must find the way to do this without bringing on renewed inflation . . . It means an unremitting fight for the laws we need to do a good, strong anti-inflation job."

2. "We must make sure our friends and allies overseas continue to get the help they need to make their full contribution toward security and progress for the whole free world. This means not only military aid—though that is vital—it also means real programs of economic and technical assistance . . ."

3. "We must hold firmly to our freedom and our progress here at home. We must keep on working to make this country a better place for all its citizens to live in. And we must stand up against all efforts to narrow down the people's civil liberties or to hold back their civil rights."

4. "And this above all—we must do everything that lies within our power to keep the world from the catastrophe of general war. We must seize every opportunity to offer real solutions for the problems that threaten peace . . . And we must never forget that the purpose of our strength is to bring peace, not war."

Then Truman warned "we face opposition not only from the Kremlin and its satellites and stooges, but from the right here at home."

He assailed the "short-sighted men" who, he said, "are working hard to put a brake on our domestic progress, to cripple and cut down our foreign aid, to weaken our support for the United Nations . . . Some of them would even risk world war in their impatience to find shortcuts around the problems that confront us."

In contrast with the "shortsighted and selfish men," the President praised CIO for so strongly supporting "all our work for peace and progress in the world and all the efforts for progress here at home."

Oldenbroek Tells Of ICFTU Growth

THE STORY of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the worldwide arm of the free labor movement, was told to the convention by its secretary-general, J. H. Oldenbroek.

Oldenbroek, a native of the Netherlands, spoke in English.

"When we met for the first time in London in December 1949," he said, "organizations from 48 different countries joined the ICFTU.

"Today, we have affiliated with us trade union organizations from no less than 66 countries, and before the year is out, we hope to reach 70.

"We have explored the world anew. We have sent delegations to Asia, to North Africa, to West and Central Africa, and at this moment we are surveying the trade union and economic position of the workers in East Africa. Very soon we shall go to the Middle and Near East. From these few indications you will see that we are truly a world organization.

"How do we see the future of our international? It will be based on the individual affiliation of the different countries, but we shall give a large degree of autonomy to the different regions of the world, to deal with their own affairs.

"In the western hemisphere, there exists the regional organization for the Americas, with headquarters in Cuba. The CIO plays an important part in those activities, together with the AFL, the Miners, the two Canadian labor centers and many of the national centers of Latin America and the Caribbean area. Similarly, we have a regional organization for Europe.

"Last May, we held our first regional conference for Asia, where a regional organization was set up with headquarters in Ceylon. Soon we shall open an office on the West Coast of Africa. All these regional organizations are administered by the people themselves.

"I THINK it stresses the democratic character of our organization that we allow and encourage regional activities. We don't try to impose policies upon affiliated organization. We don't want to buy people.

"We support them, yes, but with no conditions attached, except that we expect them to use the money wisely in the interest of establishing and strengthening free trade unionism and with the idea of improving their standards of living. The work to be done is one of organization and education."

In thanking the CIO for its role in the ICFTU, Oldenbroek said it is "a great and wonderful thing to work for an organization which is out to change the face of the world." A "tremendous" job lies ahead, he said, "because we are working against heavy odds."

"You see," he explained, "the problem is not that there are too many Communists. The problem is that there are too few trade unionists.

"Our aggregate membership has risen . . . to about 54 millions in a period of a little less than two years. It is an imposing figure . . . but it isn't enough."

Oldenbroek told the convention that the "Communist usurpers" are having a tough time in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, because the "workers practice a form of sabotage against their masters."

"This sabotage," he explained, "is described in one phrase—Go Slow."

100 Delegates From Overseas

The 13th National CIO Convention had a decidedly international cast.

In addition to formal addresses by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labour more than 100 delegates from the free labor movements of a dozen countries were present.

Represented were unions in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Germany, France, Japan, Pakistan, Finland, Israel, New Zealand, Belgium, Singapore and the Netherlands. The delegates were in this country under the auspices of the U. S. State Dept. or the Economic Cooperation Administration.

THANKS FOR CIO AID to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was voiced by J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary-general, in address reporting growth of free labor movement.

CIO Aids World Struggle For Peace, Democracy

THE 13TH convention resolution on foreign affairs reaffirmed the determination of the CIO to continue the struggle for an enduring peace and the spread of democracy throughout the world.

It again stated CIO opposition to tyranny of the right and the left. It warned of the threat to peace and freedom from Communist aggression, and reiterated the CIO position that the United States must take the leadership in organizing the mutual defense of the free world on both the military and economic fronts.

It warned, too, that military strength "is only part of the answer to Soviet-Communist aggression."

"This totalitarian aggression against freedom," it said, "seeks to ally itself with the revolutionary and progressive ferment which is stirring two-thirds of the world's population — the underprivileged two-thirds who are hungry, ill and oppressed.

"The social ferment and nationalistic strivings against foreign domination do not originate with Soviet Communism, and the peoples of the world have nothing to hope for from Soviet aggressions.

"Instead of denouncing these movements as Communist, we should recognize that even when misguided they spring from a wholesome desire for individual betterment, national independence and the attainment of human dignity . . .

"The CIO believes that other nations must be allowed to work for their own improvement in accordance with their own ideals, but that improvement cannot be achieved while workers organizations and other free institutions are suppressed.

"Our government should lend aid and assistance to nations which can genuinely help in the struggle to preserve and extend freedom and democracy."

It is in the light of these principles that the CIO approaches international problems, the resolution said. The resolution then considered, one by one, seven major problems in our relations with other nations.

KOREA: The CIO hailed the stand against "the aggression in Korea inspired by Soviet - Communist imperialism," and honored "the bravery and courage of the troops defending the free world" against the onslaught of the Chinese Reds.

"Through this successful resistance," the resolution said, "the idea of collective security under the banner of the United Nations has become a reality."

The resolution also "welcomed" the possibility of a stop in the shooting war "without anyway lessening in the belief that the aggressors should not be allowed to reap any gains from their crime."

UNITED NATIONS: The resolution generally endorsed the work of the UN and of U. S. delegates to its various divisions. It called for "a legal way to obtain collective action that cannot be blocked by the veto," urged extension of UN efforts to help the people of under-developed nations "acquire a stake in their own countries," and demanded that the UN be given greater powers in various functional ways.

FOREIGN AID: The CIO recalled that the Economic Cooperation Administration has developed the kind of program called for by the 1950 CIO convention, one of "increasing emphasis on measures which will lead directly to improvements in the living standards of workers in the aid-receiving nations."

"The CIO believes," said the resolution, "that such a program, if accompanied by a vast expansion of free trade unions which can implement ECA's conditions, offer the most inspiring hope the workers of Europe have had since the turn of the century.

"We pledge it our fullest support."

The resolution also urged that U. S. resources be applied to the task of reallocating surplus manpower in Western Europe and aiding in its emigration; supported the unions in their work for the economic integration of western Europe; reaffirmed endorsement of the principles behind the Schuman Plan, and expressed the belief that the principles of the European coal and steel community be extended to other industries, with adequate union representation.

MUTUAL DEFENSE: Wholehearted support was given the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its development of machinery for the defense of freedom. The U. S. military aid program, the resolution stressed, "can give Europe the confidence necessary for sound recovery."

LABOR PARTICIPATION: The convention again stressed the CIO contention that organized labor should have a voice in the planning, policy and operations divisions of the State Dept. Describing this as "long over-due," the resolution pointed out that U. S. labor has channels of communication with foreign labor movements "the use of which is essential" in prosecuting a democratic U. S. foreign policy. The lack of such representation, the convention maintained, is a "serious defect" in American foreign policy.

PEACE TREATIES: The delegates hailed the signing of the Japanese peace treaty and welcomed Japan back into the community of nations. At the same time it urged restoration of the German Federal Republic's sovereignty and independence and a peace treaty with Austria, despite Soviet obstructionism, and called for revision of the "unfair" Italian treaty.

ICFTU: The convention greeted the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as "the spearhead for the efforts of workers in the free world to raise their living standards and achieve a better life in conditions of social justice." The resolution also expressed pride in the CIO's role in founding the ICFTU, and promised the continued assistance of the CIO European representative and other CIO representatives abroad to it.

LATIN AMERICA: The CIO pledged itself to continue furthering the social, economic and political interests of Latin American workers, and expressed "uncomprising" opposition to the "dictatorship regimes of Argentine, Venezuela and other countries in this hemisphere."

It protested the allotment of only $22 million in economic aid to Latin America, and demanded that any defense orders placed there be awarded with due consideration for adequate wages and working conditions. The resolution also welcomed the formation of the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the ICFTU, and endorsed CIO affiliation to it.

MIGRANT WORKERS: The convention expressed "deep concern" over working and living conditions of migrant workers from Mexico and Caribbean islands, and strongly objected to "exploitation and discrimination in ways destructive of our program of international friendship."

Black Is White In Soviet Union

What totalitarianism means was told graphically in the convention resolution on foreign affairs.

"Totalitarianism means," it said, "the destruction of free trade unions and of their power to protect the rights of the workers.

"The wellspring of this menace is the Soviet Union, which in its 34 years of dictatorship has become a society where the citizen is oppressed in the name of freedom, where the workers are exploited in the name of socialism, where poverty is rampant while the ruling bureaucracy becomes even more enriched, where peace means war, and democracy means tyranny."

Convention Congratulates Jouhaux

CIO's congratulations last week were wired to Leon Jouhaux, veteran French union leader and foe of communism, after he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1951.

Jouhaux heads the French "Workers' Force" labor federation and was among the organizers of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

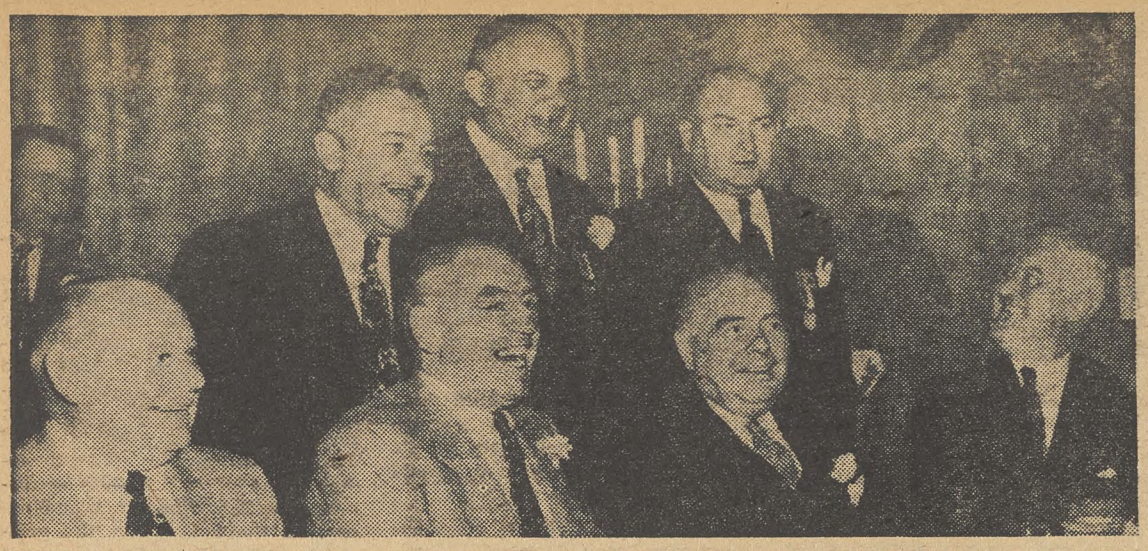
The convention wired Jouhaux: "Your multitude of friends in the American trade union movement heartily and thoroughly endorse the decision of the Nobel Committee. Through the years, you have won our love and respect as a valiant fighter for peace, for human rights and for the advancement of democratic trade unionism.

"In making this great award to you, we feel that the Nobel Peace Prize Committee has given recognition to the hopes and aspirations of the working people everywhere for a better world of peace and justice."

At Paris, Jouhaux said awarding of the Nobel prize to him was "confirmation of the . . . action of the working class in favor of the organization of peace."

Jouhaux, who is 71, has been identified with the labor movement in France since he was 16.

Presentation of the Nobel award will be made Dec. 10 at Oslo.



NEW YORK CITY AFL leaders are guests at the convention banquet given by New York City and State CIO Councils. Left to right, seated, Pres. Ernest Hebert of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists; Pres. Martin T. Lacey and Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the New York City AFL Council; Edward McGuire, former head of the New York City Labor Div.; standing, City CIO Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, N. Y. State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander, and Pres. Michael Quill of the New York City CIO Council.

'Thinking For Tomorrow'

Planning Demanded To Prevent Crash

CIO'S ADVOCACY of nation-wide industrial planning and Industry Councils—first proposed in 1938—was reaffirmed by the convention as a step to "build an economy that is enduring and that can assure social justice and will build a world structure of peace."

Importance of industrial planning as a long-range goal of CIO policy was emphasized by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Even in "this year of so-called plenty," he said, "I do not think it is the type of a plan that we can lightly cast aside, because some day in the not too distant future we may find ourselves confronted with the pendulum swinging in the opposite direction and no well-conceived plans under way to provide full employment for the countless thousands of people who may be required to walk the streets. Hence, the importance of the plan."

CIO's Industry Councils and planning program calls for nation-wide democratic economic planning in basic industry, giving labor a voice with other economic groups and government in the councils.

THE U. S. economy—production levels, development of natural resources, stable price ceilings, wage and hours floors, guarantees of collective bargaining rights—would be "brought under democratic direction" by the Industry Council Plan, the resolution said.

Murray likened the program to one aspect of the National Recovery Act in the early New Deal years, and also to the program of "co-determination" which recently went into effect in Western Germany.

Despite attacks upon it by conservatives and Communists alike, the Industry Council plan, Murray said, is "a trade union plan . . . to keep America on its economic feet." It is, he said, "a far cry from socialism," and "thinking in terms of tomorrow."

Before adoption of the resolution, John Brophy, veteran CIO leader, said "in this program is the answer of the CIO for democratic participation in making the basic decision within the national economy. In this resolution is the basic solution for the basic building of a structure for peace throughout the world."

Industry Draft Plans Opposed

A COMPREHENSIVE policy on industry and military manpower policies was voted by the convention. It calls for:

- Continued opposition to "all forms of national service (industry draft) legislation.
- Reaffirmation of CIO's past opposition to a Universal Military Training Program "at this time."
- Utilization of the Selective Service Act to meet manpower needs of the military services.
- Strengthening of the Defense Manpower Administration in the Labor Dept., on the basis of "voluntary cooperation of American labor and with proper respect for the human needs, dignity, and freedoms of working men and women."

A separate convention resolution on manpower praised Pres. Truman for continuing the "voluntary" program of World War II and also urged "improvements in gearing defense production to manpower supply, so as to minimize both unemployment and labor scarcities."

Annual Pay For Workers Is Asked

Industry cannot hope forever to escape its responsibility for guaranteeing some degree of security to its workers, the 13th CIO Constitutional Convention declared in its resolution on "Guaranteed Annual Wages."

"The CIO deplores and condemns industry's continued evasion of its responsibility to provide steady incomes for its workers," the resolution said.

It pointed out that the problems involved in providing steady incomes incorporated in collective bargaining agreements.

Ike Called 'Pig In Poke' By Mazey

SUPPORTING General Dwight Eisenhower for President would be buying "a pig in a poke" so far as labor is concerned, Emil Mazey, CIO Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, told the convention.

Mazey, a member of the CIO Political Action Committee, voiced "one man's opinion" on recent commercial press stories regarding labor's attitude towards Eisenhower. He said:

"I have carefully examined the record of General Eisenhower and I want to say that I find nothing in his record which would indicate that he is an acceptable candidate for President as far as organized labor is concerned . . .

"When you try to look at the position of the General on domestic matters you find that he has made one pronouncement on an important basic social question that affects a lot of people.

"You will recall that some time ago General Eisenhower poohpoohed the idea of the importance of social security and the necessity of pensions, and he thought that we were pampering people by trying to provide for them when they reached the age where they were too old to work and too young to die.

"That is the only basic social question that the General has ever committed himself on."

CIO Aid In Defense Production Praised

APPRECIATION for organized labor's assistance and participation in the U. S. defense program was expressed by two high government officials at the annual convention dinner.

They were Manly Fleischmann, defense production administrator, and Michael V. DiSalle, price stabilization director.

More than 2000 CIO delegates, families and friends attended the dinner, at which the New York City and State CIO Councils were hosts. Pres. Louis Hollander of the state council and Pres. Mike Quill of the city council were co-chairmen.

Among the CIO's guests were Martin Lacey and James Quinn, president and secretary, respectively, of the New York AFL council.

The work of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, and OWUI Pres. O. A. Knight in defense production posts was praised by Fleischmann in describing what he called the "industrial miracle" of "military production, plus industrial expansion, plus maintenance of the civilian economy."

"Our enemy has been betting that no such miracle could be brought about," said Fleischmann, "but American labor and industry, working as a team, are about to prove again that the sky's the limit when this nation really begins to move."

"The only real victory," he continued, will be "a world at peace," but if all-out war does come, the mobilization program has developed "the strength to win such a war."

More coolly received by the convention dinner was DiSalle's address on the OPS which wound up with a plea for "a strong program of direct wage controls" and criticism of what he called "excessive wage increases."

Murray Armed To Negotiate

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was given a rugged Irish blackthorn stick at the convention—and hinted that he may have to use it when CIO Steelworkers' negotiators meet with employers shortly.

The cane was presented to the CIO president by Michael Quill, CIO Transport Workers president, during the convention dinner.

In accepting the cane, Murray commented humorously that "experience has taught us that sometimes a cane or a shillelagh might be more effective than facts and figures to convince a friendly enemy to give us more nourishment."

Strong Steps Asked By CIO To Build Up U.S. Shipping

THE CONVENTION called for positive steps to bolster the American merchant marine industries.

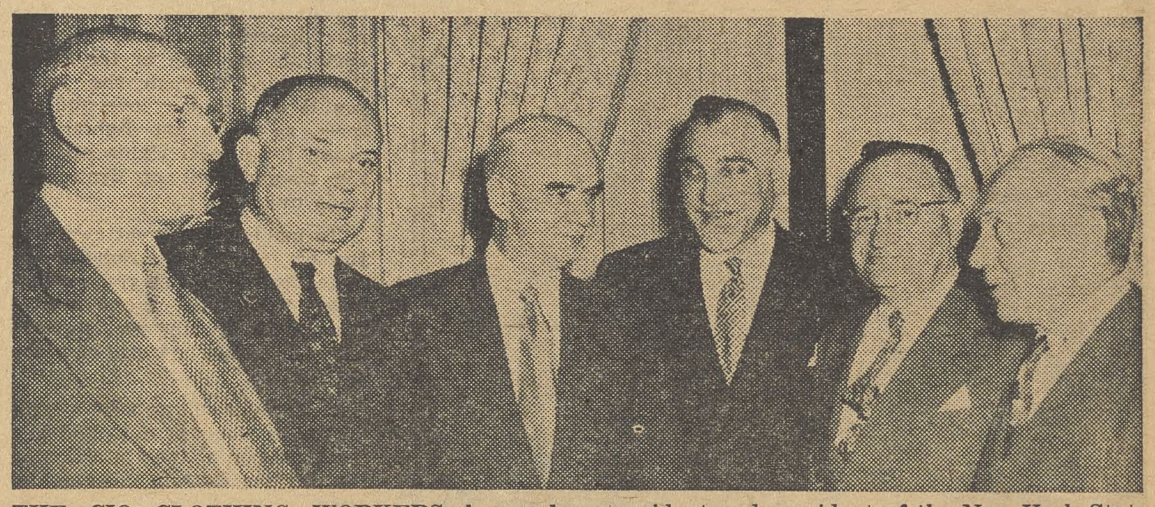
Congress was urged to pass legisolation making it illegal to allow American vessels to sail under foreign flags, and to appropriate funds for a "realistic ship construction program" and for "the repair and modernization of more vessels in the mothball reserve fleet."

Proper subsidies were asked for the American merchant marine to compete with low-wage subsidized foreign competitors. Also asked was the use of American flag vessels to transport Marshall Plan and military aid cargoes financed by the U. S. government.

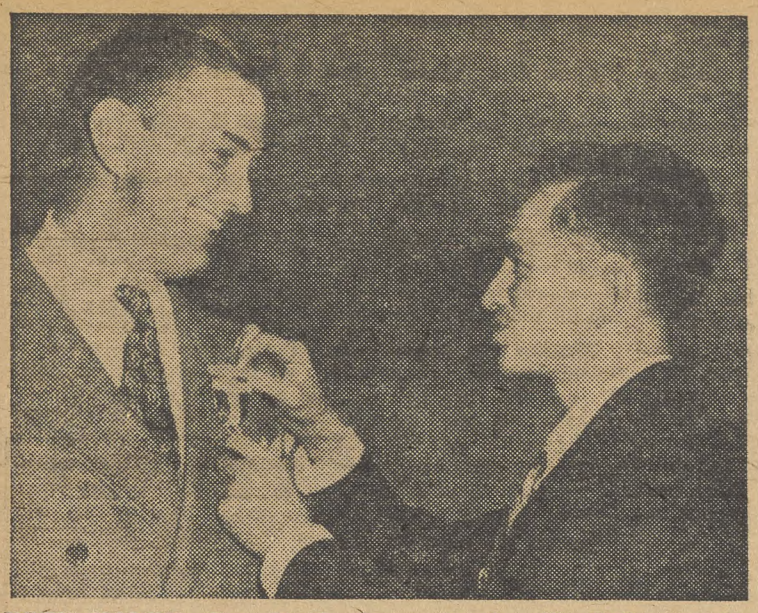
The Marine Administration was urged to require subsidized and unsubsidized lines, that have been granted the privilege of having construction reserve funds, to live up to their obligations. Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) was commended for backing numerous bills to aid the American merchant marine.

Curran Delegate To CISL Parley

The new Executive Board, at its meeting following the convention, named Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union and newly re-elected CIO vice president, to represent the CIO at the convention of the Confederation of Italian Syndicalist Workers (CISL) this week at Naples.



THE CIO CLOTHING WORKERS honored CIO Pres. Philip Murray at a cocktail party at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City, Nov. 2. Left to right, ACWA Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum; Louis Hollander, ACWA vice-president and president of the New York State CIO Council, Murray, ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the ACWA.



BOTH HAPPY: Rep. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D. N.Y.), at the left, receives a distinguished visitor's badge from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. FDR's son won cheers.

Roosevelt Says Labor Must Stay In Politics

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the New and Fair Deals—in the realization of which organized labor played an outstanding role—are matters about which the American people are rightly proud, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D. N. Y.) told the convention in his opening day address.

"For almost 20 years," he said, "the New Deal and the Fair Deal have given to historians, students of government and to plain citizens a real look into the workings of a liberal democracy in action. The verdict and the forecast have both been good."

He pointed out, as examples of actual material wealth, that the United States, having only 6% of the world's land area and 7% of the world's population, owns 72% of the world's automobiles and 58% of its telephones.

"We are proud of our record and optimistic about our future in 1952," he said. "The Democratic Party is proud of the outstanding role which organized labor has played in the achievement of this record.

"We shall go forward together. I am hopeful that we can defeat the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the next Congress."

Pointing out that "there are many things yet to be accomplished," Roosevelt referred specifically to the need for enactment of a civil rights program, an equitable tax program, a health aid program and an expansion of aid to public education.

"We are determined," he added, "to free trade unions from restrictive legislation."

He named the Taft-Hartley Act, as an example and said that its repeal is a "very live" issue.

Roosevelt urged the CIO "to use especially the means which you have at your disposal for political action and dissemination of information." He added:

"You are in politics, and you must stay in politics, for only by so doing can the rights and the needs of many Americans be adequately represented."

'Citizen CIO' Gets A Big Pat On Back

"Citizen CIO" now is "a living and meaningful part of our national life"—thanks to 10 years of work and accomplishments by the CIO Community Services Committee.

Work of the CIO-CSC and of similar committees in international and local unions was praised by the convention as "a tribute to the vision and leadership of President Murray in founding and guiding it, and a credit to the CIO in supporting and developing it."

Highlights of CIO-CSC accomplishments include the contribution of more than $15 million to trade unions in 17 foreign nations, the contributing of more than $300 million to Community Chests, Red Cross and medical, social and community agencies by CIO members and their families, the naming of 10,000 CIO members to agency boards, the training of 10,000 union counselors, and "immeasurable aid and assistance" to a number of CIO unions while on strike.

Better Conditions In Canal Zone Asked For Natives

The CIO will continue its fight to eliminate "Caribbean Wage Scale" living and working conditions in the Panama Canal Zone, a convention resolution declares.

The CIO will support organization of Zone civilian workers into the CIO Government & Civil Employees Organizing Committee and other appropriate CIO units.

The resolution called upon all Canal Zone employes to remain firm and steadfast in their adherance to democratic principles. It recommended that all CIO international affiliates aid in the elimination of discrimination and the alleviation of human suffering existing in the zone.

It urged the Government agencies responsible for Canal Zone policies to take the necessary steps to insure decent standards of living for all Canal Zone employes.

A HEARTY WELCOME is extended Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston (second from left) by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. At the left is Johnston's assistant administrator, Sec.-Treas. David McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and at the right is Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. In the background, left to right, are Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Oil Workers and Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Inflation And Communism

Johnston Says U.S. Faces Double Threat

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Eric Johnston in a dynamic address to the convention, warned that America today faces the double barreled threat of inflation and communism, either of which could destroy our free society.

He termed self-discipline and self-restraint "the highest price we must pay" for the preservation of freedom and democracy.

"The price of freedom is paid in the coin of our courage and our moral fibre—the courage and the moral fibre to put national interest above group interest or personal interest, above selfishness and cupidity and greed," he declared.

"We have these coins in abundance in this country and we shall have to spend them in abundance in the difficult times ahead."

HE CALLED the convention itself "a story of freedom in action," and expressed the wish that the "story" could somehow go behind the Iron Curtain for those in the insulated Communist domain to read—and marvel at.

He called for America and the free world "to make ourselves economically strong and solid and impregnable so that we can mount the vast armament effort without bleeding ourselves white on the dagger points of inflation."

The present inflationary pressures grew out of three main factors, he pointed out. He listed them as preparation for World War II and the war itself, preparations for peace, and full employment.

The latter element, he said, can and does exert strong inflationary pressures which must be combatted by self-discipline and self-restraint on the part of everyone.

"The high purchasing power which stems from full employment has provided easy excuses for some businessmen to demand—and get—excessive price increases to hold up the consumer," he declared.

"When the conditions of full employment lead to excessive prices, excessive profits, excessive wages, the concept of full employment is in danger."

Making a strong plea for continuation of controls, Johnston said that although the wild inflationary spiral has been halted, the worst pressures are yet to come.

"With these controls our economic defenses are in good shape," Johnston said. "They should be stronger but within the limits of the law Congress has given us this year, we must do our utmost to hold a stabilized line."

"Labor makes a good bargain in living with the wage policy. It trades something for something. For wage adjustments which are less in many cases than the traffic would bear labor receives in return the assurance of stability which means the maintenance of real wages."

"That does not mean that labor isn't entitled to continue to share in increased output—in actual increased productivity. That's fair and reasonable and will not be unstabilizing."

Johnston 'Tilts' Toward Murray

Eric Johnston made a terrific impression on the delegates with his frankness and open geniality.

In a humorous tribute to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, he told the story of a New England man who was about to depart from this world.

He had had two wives who preceded him to the grave, Johnston related. He wrote his own epitaph to be inscribed on his tombstone. It went as follows:

"Born in 1762, died in 1833;

"Here lies Ephraim Wise between his two wives;

"One was Tillie and one was Sue;

"Both were loyal and faithful and true;

"But I hope my friends from Adam to Willie,

"Have laid me out so I tilt towards Tillie."

"I happen to be tilted toward Phil Murray," Johnston said, "and I am delighted to have the opportunity of being here with him."

THE CIO NEWS DISPLAY serves its purpose. A delegate reads with interest a copy of the organ of the national CIO. Copies were given to all delegates.

Give A Buck To PAC

'Discriminatory' Wage Freeze Hit By CIO

CIO's resolute opposition to "discriminatory wage freezes or unfair policies of any other kind" were expressed in this major resolution on wage stabilization and equality of sacrifice, adopted by the convention:

American foreign policy seeks to promote greater democracy and economic well-being among the peoples of the world. We cannot successfully support these ideals unless we maintain the principle of equality of sacrifice—and equality of progress—at home.

Elsewhere in the world, the moneyed interests have sometimes betrayed the security of their own countries in their rapacity for profits. Their avarice must be stopped in America. In a mobilization program to protect democracy, we must sacrifice and share alike.

To date the mobilization program is shot through with inequity and injustice. Prices have jumped to new peak levels. Price controls, weak from the start, were deliberately weakened further by the last Congress. Loopholes and exemptions free thousands of businesses from all controls. Landlords not entirely exempted from control have been given the right to raise rents by 20 per cent. Price rollbacks have been stopped. Retailers' and wholesalers' margins have been guaranteed; and manufacturers have been told they may pass cost increases on to the consumers. Even the recent increases in excise taxes on various commodities may be passed on to consumers in pyramid fashion. Congress has proven itself subservient to the meat, cotton, landlord and retail lobbies, and the NAM and United States Chamber of Commerce. By arraying the propertied interests against the people's welfare, such a coalition endangers democracy itself.

This exploitation of the consumer has resulted in curtailed consumer buying. High taxes and high prices have sharply curtailed the ability of Americans to buy, but manufacturers and sellers have refused to reduce their profit margins. This high-price, high-profit conspiracy is even willing to risk embittering the American people against the American business system.

We in the CIO are for vigorous application of the principle of equality of sacrifice. We want effective price and rent control to hold down the cost of living; we want a fair and equitable tax program based on ability to pay; we decry commodity speculation, and ask for its consumer credit; we want a productive capacity large and strong enough to protect us against the military might of the totalitarians.

We reject any system of control which places the burden of sacrifice solely upon the workers of this country. Instead of an effective and well-rounded program for stabilizing the national economy, we have only wage stabilization. Collective bargaining agreements entered into by the parties are tampered with; benefits are nibbled away. The Wage Stabilization Board has announced several general wage policies to approve some of the gains already secured by workers in 1950. But it has been delinquent in developing policies on numerous other benefits commonly adopted in 1950, with the result that thousands of petitions for approval of collective bargaining agreements have been pending for months without action.

While the board tarries in its deliberations, workers throughout the country are being deprived of the benefits of health and hospitalization insurance and retirement plans provided for in collective bargaining contracts. Substandard wages are being hardened by the failure to announce a policy. Discrimination against women is being perpetuated as board policies remain unformulated. Permission for workers to share in the benefits of increased productivity is being withheld while employers arrogate all of these benefits to themselves. Workers in industries exempt from price control continue under wage controls, while their employers indulge in an endless stream of price increases.

Wage stabilization must not be used to destroy or deny the benefits of genuine collective bargaining. Bargaining must be permitted to continue according to the needs and desires of the parties and the conditions appropriate to each industry. Wage stabilization does not mean wage freezing. The American standard of living must be safeguarded and its continued improvement protected. That has been the strength of America.

Wages and salaries must be permitted to keep pace with rises in the cost of living. Cost-of-living adjustments are essential if wage and salary earners are to maintain their standard of living.

Wage adjustments based on advancing industrial progress and increasing productivity likewise contribute to sound stabilization. Increased production would be encouraged, yet no increase in prices need result, since a rise in industrial efficiency reduces unit production costs.

To deny wage adjustments based upon industrial progress would represent intervention in the distribution of the shares of national income, to the detriment of the workers' share and for the benefit of business and management income.

Pensions and health-welfare plans, since they are non-inflationary, should not be subject to stabilization controls. Wage stabilization policy should be flexible as regards other fringe issues—such as paid holidays, vacations, shift differentials, call-in and reporting times, etc. The policy should be flexible enough to permit the elimination through collective bargaining of substandard wages, discriminatory wage practices against women, Negroes and other minorities, and inequities in wages and fringes.

The Wage Stabilization Board has insisted upon the endless submission of applications for approval of benefits commonly enjoyed. It has piled mountains of rules, regulations and complicated bureaucratic procedures upon American collective bargaining.

We call again as we have done repeatedly throughout the defense period for the enactment of legislation and administrative policies which will make possible a comprehensive and effective system of stabilization controls bearing fairly and equitably upon all elements in the economy. We renew previous CIO declarations in support of such policy.

We wish to make clear, however, that we shall never submit to discriminatory wage freezes or unfair policies of any other kind which will threaten the standard of living and the hard-won collective bargaining advances of free American labor or will undermine the fundamental rights of workers to organize, to bargain collectively, and to take concerted action for their mutual aid and protection.

We stand four-square in our determination to protect and advance the American standard of living, and the security of the American worker and American unions.

In fighting for these fundamental rights, we are best serving the interests of American workers, our beloved nation, and the entire free world.

'AFL Will Need A Big Bite To Swallow CIO'—Murray

BECAUSE of the AFL's breaking up of the United Labor Policy Committee, the CIO says "serious discussion of labor unity . . . now seems difficult."

The convention so declared in a resolution strongly critical of the AFL's destruction of ULPC as "an irresponsible and disruptive move away from our common goal of labor unity."

In commenting on discussion of labor unity, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his opening address:

"The CIO is a pretty big organization, very big, and it cannot and must not and will not yield in the field of organic unity discussions to any process of coercion or intimidation, and when the AFL took upon itself the right to destroy the ULPC and later addressed a communication to the CIO saying . . . now that we have destroyed the ULPC we will meet you for one purpose, and one purpose only, and that purpose is to absorb you. That purpose is to swallow you.

"Well, let me say that Mr. Green has got an awful big bite to swallow the CIO."

An Opening Speaker

One of the speakers at the opening session of the CIO Convention was Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

Here is the text of the resolution on labor unity:

The CIO has always looked with favor on the development of unity in the ranks of the free democratic labor movement of the United States. Labor unity has long been a cherished goal of the CIO and its members, because they have recognized that a more secure, more abundant life for the working people of America will be hastened by the achievement of a unified labor movement.

Therefore, the CIO over a period of years has repeatedly sought the unification of all bona fide labor organizations. In April, 1950, President Murray, in an historic letter to other democratic trade union organizations, pointed out the need for united labor action as a step toward agreement on the host of intricate details involved in the eventual attainment of organic unity.

We in the CIO have recognized that united action on economic, legislative, and political problems could not wait for final agreement on the countless important organizational problems involved in the development of organic unity.

Shortly after the 1950 CIO Convention, problems arising out of the national mobilization program accentuated the need for united labor action. Discussions among representatives of the various union organizations led, in mid-December, 1950, to the formation of a United Labor Policy Committee.

This Committee, composed of representatives of the CIO, AFL, the Railway Labor Executives Association and the Machinists, was created to provide organized labor with a unified voice in matters relating to the mobilization effort.

For eight months the United Labor Policy Committee functioned effectively as the voice of united labor. Through the Committee the overwhelming majority of American labor enjoyed the benefits of united action; it was a demonstration of the ability of the various labor groups to work cooperatively together.

IN AUGUST, 1951, representatives of American Federation of Labor on the United Labor Policy Committee suddenly and without adequate explanation announced their withdrawal from the ULPC.

The sudden destruction of a United Labor Policy Committee has created a climate in which serious discussion of labor unity between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO now seems difficult. It raises the question of the sincerity of the desire of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor for labor unity.

The CIO and its unions will continue, despite the disruptive blow to united labor action during the past few months, to strive for honorable labor unity with other organizations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

This 1951 Convention of the CIO commends and approves the steps taken by President Murray and other officers of the CIO during the past year to gain a maximum degree of cooperation and united action among all legitimate labor organizations.

This Convention condemns and deplores the decision of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from the United Labor Policy Committee and expresses its deep conviction that the AFL's action in breaking up the ULPC was an irresponsible and disruptive move away from our common goal of labor unity.

This 1951 Convention of the CIO reaffirms our traditional devotion to the ideal of organic unity in the American labor movement, and our hope and belief that organic unity will eventually be achieved through a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and sincerity in the relationship of all democratic free American trade union organizations.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That cooperation with AFL unions and other bona fide unions at the community, state and national levels be continued to advance common objectives and to strengthen the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement.

A SCROLL from the American Arbitration Association honoring CIO Pres. Philip Murray is presented by Arthur C. Croft, the association's president, to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Murray was unable to be present for the presentation.

CIO 1951: Aggressive, Practical, Idealistic

(Continued from Page 3)

with the CIO, or any member thereof. We are simply not going to do that."

The convention, too, took notice of the AFL flight from the ULPC. It praised Murray and other CIO officers for their steps to secure cooperation during the past year, and described the AFL withdrawal as "an irresponsible and disruptive move away from our common goal of Labor unity."

"This 1951 Convention of the CIO," the resolution went on, "reaffirms our traditional devotion to the ideal of organic unity in the American labor movement, and our hope and belief that organic unity will eventually be achieved through a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and sincerity in the relationship of all democratic free American trade union organizations."

To Cooperate

It also resolved that "cooperation with AFL unions and other bona fide unions at the community, state and national levels be continued to advance common objectives and to strengthen the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement."

In addition to laying down CIO policy on a wide range of important issues, the more than 600 delegates approved two changes in the CIO Constitution.

The first first raised the monthly per capita tax from 8c to 10c per member and at the same time eliminated the special monthly tax of 2c per member levied to help workers escape from the unions which were expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination. The change had no effect on the actual monthly payment per member made by the international unions and organizing committees.

The second, an important administrative move, created the office of executive vice president. The amendment authorized the president to appoint him, subject to approval of the Executive Board, from among the nine vice presidents.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and the nine vice presidents all were re-elected without opposition. The only change in the personnel of the Executive Board was the replacement of Sam Eubanks, former executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild, by Pres. Harry Martin.

At the Executive Board meeting following adjournment of the convention, Murray named Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, director of organizations and industrial union councils, to the executive vice presidency. He was promptly confirmed by the board.

The resolution on wage stabilization and equality of sacrifice was approved after the convention had heard a series of Truman Administration stalwarts speak on the threat of inflation and a disrupted economy—a threat that Congress apparently expects the working people and low-income groups to meet while the wealthy continue to pile up the lush profits that have characterized the last few years.

Stalwarts Speak

Heard at convention sessions were Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board and Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston. Administrator Manly Fleischmann of the National Production Authority, and Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle spoke at the convention banquet, held the opening night.

All received respectful attention. But none could convince the delegates that only wage stabilization can keep the country on an even economic keel while prices and profits run wild and a soak-the-poor tax law is on the statute books.

The resolution pointed out that in a mobilization program to protect democracy we must sacrifice share and share alike. But so far, it went on, the mobilization program "is shot through with inequity and injustice." The program of the CIO is simple:

"We want effective price and rent controls to hold down the cost of living; we want a fair and equitable tax program based on ability to pay; we decry commodity speculation, and ask for its control; we want effective public control of bank and consumer credit; we want a productive capacity large and strong enough to protect us against the military might of the totalitarians."

The convention laid down a vigorous program to secure equality in civil rights for everybody in the United States.

"We of the CIO are determined," the resolution said, "to carry out our commitments to strive for economic equality, political equality, and an equal share in the facilities afforded by the community, for all persons regardless of race, religion, color or national origin.

"The strength of our free institutions is proved by the virulence of the attacks upon them. These attacks are based in fear of democracy and in lack of confidence in the American people."

Congress, it said, has been turned into a "stronghold of the creators of hysteria" by the coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats who have blocked legislation that would establish fair employment practices.

The resolution called for Human Rights Committees in each CIO affiliate; repeal of Senate Rule 22, which makes it possible to block legislation by filibustering against it; passage of an FEPC bill and an anti-lynching law, and prohibition of poll taxes and other discriminatory restrictions on the right to vote; enactment of strengthened civil rights laws, and establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order by President Truman.

Some Disagreement

Disagreement was expressed to three resolutions which, in effect, restated positions the CIO has taken in prior conventions. These were on river valley development, the St. Lawrence Seaway and federal aid to education.

Delegates from the Utility Workers dissented on the river valley resolution, which urged application of Tennesse Valley Authority principles as other valleys are developed. They particularly opposed a section urging that public power distributed over public transmission lines be sold preferably through public or cooperative agencies.

The Utility Workers' spokesmen favored distribution through private utility companies, claiming experience has shown the union can win better wage and working standards from them than from government agencies. To meet their objection, Murray proposed to name a committee of CIO officers to study the problem with the unions representatives. After the convention he appointed Carey, Haywood, and CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph Curran and Michael Quill.

Delegate Paul E. Monohan of the Railroad Workers objected to a legislative resolution demand that the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project be authorized and started at once. He maintained that if the seaway were in operation much unemployment would result among railroad employes. Murray assured him that the history of technological advances shows joblessness following them is but temporary at worst, and often not even that.

Several delegates objected to a resolution urging federal aid to education because it did not include a clause asking Congress to insist that the states use federal funds to provide bus transportation and free lunches to children in non-public schools. Murray maintained this detail fell within the province of the CIO Legislative Dept., and directed the department to note the stand of the objectors.

Shoe, Ship Strikes Given CIO Support

Full moral support of the CIO in two strikes was voted by the Executive Board at its post-convention session in New York.

They are the walkout of the CIO Shoe Workers at the Florsheim Co., Chicago, called two weeks ago against a proposed wage cut and for an increase; and the strike of the CIO Shipbuilders at the Alabama Dry Dock Co., Mobile, Ala., and the Todd Shipyard, New Orleans, La.

The delegates adopted a strong foreign affairs resolution after addresses by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, and J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary-general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. They also heard reports from Potofsky and Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers, who were among the CIO delegates to the ICFTU world congress in Milan, Italy, last July, and from Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers, CIO representative in Europe.

"Let me say to you in all honesty," said Reuther, "that there is no other single force in Europe except the free trade union movement in which we can have complete confidence to not only wage an intelligent and effective struggle against the Communists, but to conduct that struggle in such a way that in the course of it they do not strengthen the hand of the equally totalitarian forces on the extreme right . . .

"There is no substitute for a trade union movement that can move in and protect its own interests on the economic front and win higher benefits for its own people. And there is no easy road to build that kind of strong, free trade union movement under the desperate conditions that exist . . .

"It must be done. The call has been sent out to the ICFTU. As free trade unionists who would rather solve these problems by winning economic and political victories than finding it necessary to fight for them on the battlefield, we must rally our resources and pledge everything that is needed to match anything communism or a rising nationalism in Europe brings up against us."

Potofsky said the CIO must "take the hand" of the ICFTU as that agency of organized labor which will spread free trade unionism throughout the world."

"We must support the United Nations and all the specialized agencies—the Intl. Labor Organization, UNESCO and Point Four," he said.

"We insist, and we still insist, on more and more labor representation on all levels of policy-making in our government so that the voice of labor can be heard and understood.

"The ICFTU has a motto which is 'Peace, Security and Freedom.' Let us make that a living reality—peace through strength, security through a rising standard of living, and freedom of real honest-to-goodness democracy the world over."

Broad Program

The resolution was particularly strong in its endorsement of the Marshall Plan's present program of making certain that workers, as well as employers, share in the benefits of increased production.

It also called for greater labor representation in every stage of foreign affairs, including the policy-making level in the State Dept., endorsed the Point Four program, opposed right wing dictatorships in some Latin American countries and called for stronger legislation to protect migrant farm workers from nearby countries who are being exploited in the U. S.

A strongly-worded political action resolution reflected the widespread interest of the delegates in next year's election, which was described as "a time of trial and testing."

There was constant citicism of Congress and of the Truman administration, but evidence of a more friendly feeling toward President Truman personally. In his final address, Murray recalled that the President seeks the advice of labor on questions of importance as he does that of other segments of the population.

Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, declared that the question of "liberty against socialism as a campaign issue in 1952 is a 'phony.'"

"The real issue," he said, "is progress against reaction, special interests against the public interest, welfare for all against special privilege for the few."

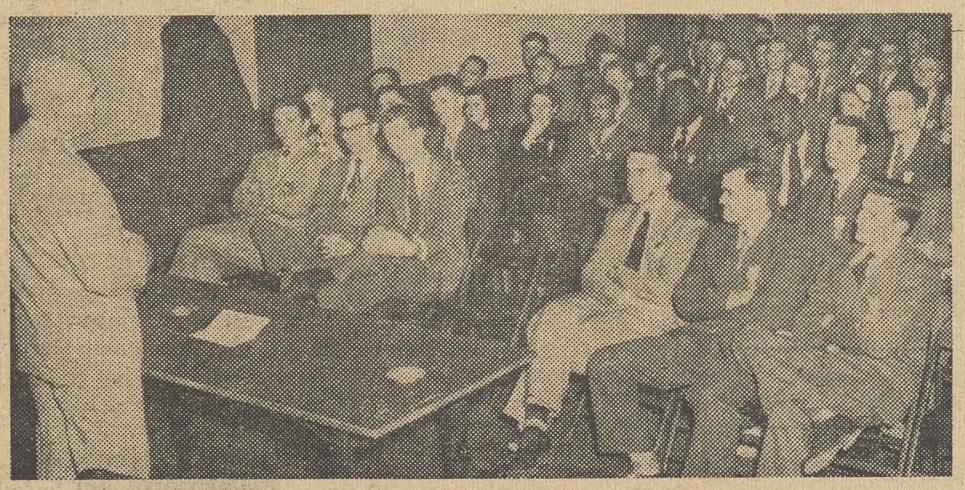
Dubious Of Ike

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers said he had examined the record of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and said he could find "nothing in his record which would indicate he is an acceptable candidate for president as far as organized labor is concerned."

On these and many other matters the CIO spoke through its convention — on atomic energy, on cooperatives and Taft-Hartley and injunctions, on manpower and the merchant marine, on organizing the unorganized—"a challenge to each of the officers and each of the delegates," as Murray described it—on the union label and workmen's compensation, the draft, and industry councils.

It heard other speakers with important messages, too: Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D. N. Y.); Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor; Lester Granger, of the National Urban League; Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-L N. Y.) and Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the unaffiliated Brotherhood Trainmen.

It was a good convention, a convention that worked hard. What it did and what it said will be an important part of life in the United States in the year to come.



INTER-SEMINARY CONFERENCE: John Ramsay, community relations director of the CIO Organizing Committee, addresses the 11th annual Inter-Seminary Conference of the Religion and Labor Foundation. A total of 90 delegates from 19 seminaries attended daily sessions during the CIO convention at the Commodore Hotel in New York.

THE LADIES WERE BUSY, TOO: The Executive Board of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries carried through an active program at the convention. Left to right: Mrs. Minnie Zoehler, Mrs. Polly Roberts, Mrs. Bess McVeeders, Mrs. Esther Briggeler, Mrs. Rosalie Mann, Pres. Lillian Sherwood, Sec.-Treas. Bertha Perrin, Mrs. Evelyn Smith, and Mrs. Viola Friedman. A new constitution was drawn up by the group.

ENJOYING A LIGHTER MOMENT at the convention are, left to right, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers, Executive Secy. Lester Granger of the Urban League, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Mrs. Bessie Hillman, CIO Clothing Workers vice president. Hartnett is chairman of the IUE Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Kennedy Asks Labor War On Communists

MOBILIZATION of "the great labor army of the world" to oppose communism was proposed by W. P. Kennedy, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to the CIO convention.

He said "there is a labor underground, part of the vast international army of union men. It exists even under the most severe tyranny.

"We had a wonderful example of it recently in the ride of railroad engineer Jaroslav Konvlinka, the Czech who crashed his train through the Iron Curtain to freedom."

Kennedy suggested the free labor movement should "bore from within and without, battle with . . . pens and voice and spirit" against communism. The BRT president said further:

"We are being assailed right now from two quarters: Communism and economic royalism have become strange bed partners. They have at least one aim in common—the destruction of unionism."

Kennedy also praised CIO's accomplishments in the American labor movement, saying:

"As history is measured, the CIO is a young organization. Yet it already has permanently affected our economy and culture. What you have achieved for labor will be felt and appreciated as long as our country retains its democratic form of government."

Roosevelt Day Observance Planned

Senator Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Robert E. Sherwood will be co-chairman of the National Committee for Roosevelt Day, Francis Biddle announced. He is national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, which sponsors Roosevelt Day dinners throughout the nation in January.

52 Weeks A Year

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CIO Women's Auxiliary Meets In N.Y.

THE WOMEN folk of CIO members held their own convention again this year concurrently with the National CIO convention.

For three days the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries met in the Commodore Hotel's Club Suite above the big ballroom where delegates to the regular convention were assembled.

They drew up a new constitution, re-elected their top officers—President Lillian Sherwood and Secy.-Treas. Bertha Perrin—listened to addresses by CIO leaders and drew up their program for the coming year.

The vital importance of women taking an active part in political activity was one of the main themes stressed at the CWA convention. "Wishful thinking isn't going to win the election in '52," PAC Director Jack Kroll told the women in one of the major addresses given at their meeting.

A check of the voting records of union members, Kroll declared, showed that only 25% of the wives of CIO members were registered. He urged CIO women to do everything possible to increase the number of voters and to extend their influence in their communities by working for better legislative and social programs that will "lead down the highway to peace, prosperity and security."

THE NEWLY elected officers of the CWA were installed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey at a session of the main convention at the conclusion of the CWA's meetings.

Commending the women for their efforts in furthering CIO programs and policies, Carey told the CIO delegates that the women had devoted their convention "to deliberating on how they can best serve the mighty objectives to which the national CIO is dedicated."

"No one realizes more than the mother, wife or daughter of a union man the relationship that political and economic problems have to the family as a social unit," he said.

The following six vice-presidents took the oath of office along with Pres. Sherwood and Secy.-Treas. Perrin:

Mrs. Camilla Persohn, Auto Workers; Mrs. Evalyn Smith, Steelworkers; Mrs. Roselie Manns, Transport Service Employees; Mrs. Minnie Zoehler, Oil Workers; Mrs. Helen Foster, Rubber Workers; and Mrs. Thelma Lacey, Council Auxiliary, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Social Welfare Units, Labor Called Partners

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director of the National Urban League, told the convention there is a very close kinship between organized social welfare and organized labor.

He declared both movements seek "to insure and extend" the security of the American population, "whether it be economic, social or cultural security."

Granger, who is also president of the National Conference of Social Work, spoke in his dual role for more than 15 million Negro Americans.

He declared that today the nation faces another enemy bent on world enslavement "even stronger and more dangerous than the Nazi beast so recently crushed."

The Urban League seeks to promote better racial relations.

He said Russia has capitalized upon weaknesses in our foreign policy and soft spots in our domestic situation and warned that this country is now threatend with the "possible unleashing of World War III."

Declaring that if the world threat offered by communism is to be subdued, it will be because this nation stands as the central support of the free peoples of the world, Granger called for a display of strength "by our working people."

"But for our working people and their labor movement to remain strong, we must constantly and conscientiously seek out each soft area, eliminate rotting spots, and make our fibre so sound and tough that it will resist any conceivable pressure placed upon it," he declared.

He said not only Negroes but intelligent people throughout the world are beginning to realize the cruel and destructive qualities of racial segregation.

"It is this unnecessary cruelty and destructive punishment which concerns the Urban League, social agencies and organized labor. Removal of racial discrimination must be a challenge to organized labor, but the labor movement cannot do the job alone.

"It is a heartening comment on the increasing maturity of the American labor movement that our best organized labor leadership is recognizing its responsibility and taking steps to discharge it."

The Urban League is a true partner of organized labor and particularly of the CIO," Granger stated.

Coops Get New Backing; Union Contracts Asked

Reiterated CIO support for the cooperative movement was voted by the convention "as a supplement to the trade union movement in defending the interest of the consumer in our national economy."

A convention resolution urged all co-ops to "recognize unions formed by their own employes and engage in accepted practices of collective bargaining."

CIO affiliates were urged to support the Council of Cooperative Development in developing consumer and producer co-ops, credit unions and cooperative health, housing and insurance programs.

Daily U.S. Labor Paper Endorsed By CIO President

STRONG SUPPORT for the National Reporter, projected daily labor newspaper, was voiced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

He said the National Reporter would give labor a fair, factual national organ.

Plans for the new daily were outlined by Sam B. Eubanks, former executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild. He said:

"The time has come when we must take positive steps to guarantee continuance of a free press in the U. S. There is one positive step to be taken and that is to create a press that is responsible to the wishes of the American people."

An intensive subscription campaign, preliminary to beginning of publication, is planned by the National Reporter during coming months.

Proposals for CIO support for the labor daily now are being considered by a special committee which will report to the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XIV | WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 19, 1951 | 82 | No. 47

How Price Control 'Works'!

Price Rises Authorized On New Homes, Roads, Other Construction

Building Industry Assured Pre-Korea Margins of Profit In Order by DiSalle

Jury Finds Guil

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
Tempo E - Washington

Cristt-OPS-0498
ST-4200; Ext. 5518

ADVANCE RELEASE
For Use in Morning Papers
FRIDAY, November 9, 1951

Re: MANUFACTURING ORDERS

(CPR 22, SR 17; CPR 22, Amdt. 33; CPR 30, SR 1, Rev. 1; CPR 30, Amdt. 20; CPR 30, SR 4--Mandatory Effective Dates; Adjustments under Section 402 (c)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as Amended)

In simultaneous moves, the Office of Price Stabilization today ordered several manufacturers, and machinery regulations (CPR's 22 and 30) to become mandatorily effective December 19, and at the same time issued supplements to each regulation providing for optional adjustment of ceilings under the terms of the so-called Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950, recently passed by Congress.

These supplements are the first of a series of regulations which will be issued by the agency to carry out the provisions of the amended law. These two supplements are in effect self-executing. In the near future OPS will also issue:

(1) A small business supplement to CPR 22, to be issued in the next few days, providing a somewhat simpler formula for adjusting ceiling prices, available as an option to manufacturers with net sales during the first half of 1951 of $1,000,000 or less, and whose net sales during the first half or 1950 by more than a specified percentage.

(2) A revision of Supplementary Regulation 2 to CPR 22, to permit manufacturers under CPR 22 who elect to use the new supplement to CPR 22 the option of adjusting their GCPR prices, thus enabling them to retain the price relationships among different products prevailing under GCPR. A revised supplement to CPR 30, making a similar provision is among the regulations issued today.

(3) A General Overriding Regulation allowing adjustment of ceilings under the amended law for manufacturers who are not covered by CPR 22 or 30 and for services (mostly industrial services), not covered by the service trades regulation, CPR 34.

- 3 -

"We have no choice under the amended Defense Production Act," said Mr. DiSalle, "but to allow manufacturers, if they wish, to adjust their ceilings. We fought the amendment because we believed it would spur inflationary pressures and because we believed that it presented tremendously complex administrative problems, both for the agency and industry. While the Senate voted overwhelmingly to revise the Capehart amendment and make it more workable from an administrative standpoint, action by the Rules Committee kept the House from considering the amendment before adjournment."

"We must, therefore, put these supplements and General Overriding Regulations into effect, even though they will result in higher ceilings on many industrial products. We have made these supplementary regulations as workable as possible, but they will involve complex calculations by manufacturers choosing to use them.

OPS Announces Rises In Price Ceilings on Thousands of Items

Capehart Formula Applied to Quarter Of Manufacturers

Big Model Changes ...nned After Feb. 1 ...ill Be

General Price Rise Seen Under New OPS 'Capehart' Ruling

New York Post
NOV. 9—About a fourth of the nation's manufac... ...ses under OPS regulations, and by the time the ... ...will be pyramided by wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups.

Price Stabilizer DiSalle ex... ...plained that he had no choice bu... ...to permit the increases under the ... ...ert Amendment to the D... ...uction Act, describe... ...booby trap." ...ich Con...

PRICE RISE GRANTED ON LAMB AND VEAL, MANY OTHER ITEMS

Capehart Amendment Forces Increases, DiSalle Asserts—New Car Models Frozen

APPLIANCES ALSO CURBED

Action Is Taken by Production Agency to Reserve Machine Tools for Defense Needs

By CHARLES E. EGAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The ... today took actions to ... increases for about ... manu-

...ers will allow manufacturers covered by the two regulations ...ts of their ceiling prices under the Capehart Amendment. ...for inclusion of costs in addition to those provided ...regulations and gives a later cut-off date for figuring ...

...These supplements are the first of a series of regulations which will be ...issued by the agency to carry out the provisions of the amended law. These ...supplements are in effect self-executing. In the near future OPS will ...also issue:

...(1) A small business supplement to CPR 22, to be issued in the next few ...days, providing a somewhat simpler formula for adjusting ceiling prices, ...available as an option to manufacturers with net sales during their ...fiscal year (ended not later than October 31, 1951) of $1,000,000 or less, ...and whose net sales during the first half of 1951 did not exceed ...during the first half or 1950 by more than a specified percentage.

...(2) A revision of Supplementary Regulation 2 to CPR 22, to permit ...facturers under CPR 22 who elect to use the new supplement to CPR 22 the ...option of adjusting their GCPR prices, thus enabling them to retain the price relationships among different products ...prevailing under GCPR. A revised supplement to CPR 30, making a similar pro-...vision is among the regulations issued today.

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...Regulations into effect, even though they will result in higher ceilings on ...many industrial products. We have made these supplementary regulations as ...workable as possible, but they will involve complex calculations by manu-...facturers choosing to use them.

Price Hikes Due on Cars, TV, Radios

[By International News Service]

Officials said yesterday that higher prices for autos, radios and television sets, and many other consumer items will be approved soon, probably next week.

The office of price stabilization also will pave the way shortly for laundry and dry cleaning establishments, tailor, shoe repairmen, and ...

NEW PRI... BOOSTS

CIO Whips Bridges, Wins 3 Big Elections In Los Angeles

—STORY ON PAGE 2

Picture Story
CIO's Paul Bunyans In Action!
Pages 6 and 7

Steel Union Asks 'Substantial' Hike, Annual Wage Plan

—STORY ON PAGE 3

Beginning Of End—

Detroit Cops Move On Mafia, Jail 10 As Anti-Union Thugs

WHAT LOOKS LIKE the beginning of the end was in sight last week for Santo (Sam) Perrone, the Mafia gang leader in Detroit who graduated from bootlegging to industrial relations.

The Detroit police moved in on him and arrested 10 men for "investigation of conspiracy" to prevent workers from joining labor unions by coercion, threats and intimidation.

Seven of the group were seized on Nov. 10. They were headed by Agostino Orlando, Perrone's son-in-law. The others were Peter Guadino, Sam Giordano and Harry Johnson, described by Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien of Wayne county as former convicts; John W. King, a junk truck driver employed by Perrone; and Willie Poindexter and Willie Warford, employes of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.

ON NOV. 13 three more were picked up—Joseph (Taxi Joe) Bommarito and the two Cassise brothers, Charles and Christ. Kennedy Lawrence, deputy superintendent of police, said additional arrests would be made soon.

"It has been ascertained," said the brief police statement, "that there is an organized plan of operation on the part of certain persons to prevent employes in some plants from either joining a union or forming a union of their choice. The organized plan follows a pattern of outright threats, intimidation and the use of coercive measures."

What the police didn't say is that the organized plan of operation has been going on since 1934, when employes of the stove company formed a union and asked for recognition of the unaffiliated Mechanics Educational Society as their bargaining agent.

John A. Fry, now president of the company and then general manager, turned them down. The workers went on strike. What happened after that remained suspected but unprovable until the Kefauver Committee visited Detroit last spring.

True, a special grand jury had made an investigation in 1946 and 1947. But its proceedings were kept secret until the Kefauver Committee subpoenaed them.

Briefly, the story was this:

When his employes struck, Fry called in the notorious Perrone brothers—Santo, Gaspar and Matthew. He told them to break the strike.

THEY DID. They called in thugs who were given jobs as strikebreakers. They started trouble on the picket line—with police help. Union members were beaten. Their homes were showered with bricks and their families were threatened.

The workers lost the strike. The Perrones won, for all practical purposes, the company.

Sam Perrone was given a lucrative contract for handling the company's scrap metal. He's made about $5000 a month out of it ever since. Gaspar got the company's equipment and materials for making cores and space to make them in—and he's been making them ever since at a handsome profit to himself.

In 1936 the Perrones were convicted of bootlegging and went off to Leavenworth Prison. While Uncle Sam was keeping them busy, the tender-hearted Fry sent their wives monthly checks for their normal take.

And while they were in prison the CIO Auto Workers went into the plant and organized a strong union.

But with their release in 1939, the threats and intimidations, the beatings and the brick-throwing, started all over again. The union was broken up.

THE SCENE shifted to Briggs Manufacturing Co. in 1945. Labor relations there were far from friendly. Dean Robinson, company president and son-in-law of Walter O. Briggs, mourned to Fry, an old friend.

Magically, another of Sam Perrone's sons-in-law, Carl Renda, a college graduate and a machine tool operator, got a contract to handle the Briggs scrap. It worked out so that the firms which had always done the work continued to do it, with Renda getting a royalty or shakedown fee that has amounted to as much as $100,000 a year.

But—Briggs workers began getting the same brutal treatment the stove company's employes had been getting. The firm's tumultuous labor relations have since been more tumultuous.

The Auto Workers started another organizing drive at the stove works a few months ago. Beatings began about six weeks ago. Tires on the cars of workers who joined the union were slashed. Their homes were stoned, and their wives and children were threatened.

ALL THIS has stopped in the last few days. And according to Michael F. Lacey, heading the UAW organization drive, the management has posted notices threatening dismissal to anyone who intimidates its employes.

The Kefauver Committee minced no words about Fry.

Its report said ". . . the committee must point out the sinister relationship between the lucrative contracts granted to the gangster Perrones and the ability of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Works to keep labor unions out of its plant."

CIO Wins Three In A Row In Los Angeles

IT'S THREE in a row for CIO unionism in Los Angeles!

Three important organizing victories have just been won in Los Angeles, and in each, CIO affiliates defeated Communist-controlled organizations.

The victories:

- CIO Paperworkers defeated the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union by a two-to-one margin.
- CIO Electrical Workers defeated the UE.
- CIO Furniture Workers defeated a party-line splinter group.

The election victory over the ILWU, headed by Harry Bridges, came at the Zellerbach Paper Co., where an ILWU local previously had bargaining rights.

When the Zellerbach workers called on CIO for help, Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California CIO regional director, began an organizing drive in which 72% of the employes signed CIO pledge cards.

Outcome of the balloting was 75 for the CIO Paperworkers to 33 for the ILWU.

The newly-won Zellerbach plant has been chartered as Local 1400 by the Paper Workers. It is the first UPA local on the West Coast.

Frank Grillo, CIO field representative on the campaign, said "the CIO intends to continue its fight on other fronts against Bridges and the ILWU."

Last week UFWA Local 1010 reported winning bargaining rights in eight master contract furniture plants in Los Angeles. The CIO local defeated Local 576, which seceded from UFWA after the national union cleaned house last year.

THE VICTORY was the latest in a series of uphill battles by Local 1010. The local now represents more than 1700 workers. Plants covered in the election were Brown-Saltman, Spartan Furniture, Karpen Div. of Intl. Furniture, Hollycraft Furniture, Seally Mattress, Edan, L. C. Phoenix and Crest Pacific.

Earlier, IUE defeated the CIO-expelled UE at the Los Angeles plant of General Electric Supply Corp. The vote was IUE 20 to UE 12. IUE has chartered the plant as Local 860.

(In its recent convention, CIO declared "during the past year substantial progress has been made in bringing back into the CIO workers who were formerly in unions which the CIO expelled for adherence to the Communist Party line. This campaign must be carried through until the last vestige of Communist influence in the American labor movement is destroyed.")

Senators Club Defense Dept. To Trim Arms Needs To Taxes

By MILTON PLUMB

THE BEATING the American people took when the 82nd Congress enacted the "rich man's" tax law is much more serious a defeat than one simply imposing unfair taxation.

This became clear last week as a move developed in Congress to force the nation's military leaders to determine next year's budget for defense not on the nation's need for security, but solely on the basis of "the pattern of tax revenues."

In direct contrast, CIO spokesmen have repeatedly pointed out that the nation's most crucial need today is adequate military strength to ward off any potential aggressor.

While supporting constructive moves for economy and the elimination of unnecessary expenditures from appropriations, the CIO has warned that careful preliminary study and analysis of the need must be undertaken if cuts made by Congress are not to do irreparable damage to national security.

An attempt to deal with the military appropriations in a manner somewhat along these lines was made, without much effect upon Congress, in the last session by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

The adoption of the proposed appropriation-by-taxation approach, on the other hand, would inevitably result under the present tax law in the curtailment of real military needs. In no way would it guarantee the elimination of unessential pet projects or fatted calf expenditures by the top brass.

In other words, a "balanced budget"—even if it is "balanced" in terms of unrealistic taxation—is being stressed as of greater importance than the determination of military needs on the basis of their merits.

Pressure upon Sec. of Defense Robert A. Lovett and other Pentagon officials to formulate their budget for fiscal 1953 by cutting it to conform to the tax pattern is coming from influential—and usually respected—senators.

These include Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), chairman of the important Senate-House Economic Committee, and Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), a member.

Each has publicly announced his support of the perhaps unprecedented appropriation-by-taxation approach.

O'Mahoney said that he has cautioned Lovett and other defense officials against "outsized" military requests.

"From the Secretary down," O'Mahoney is quoted as saying, "I told them they had better cut their requests to fit the pattern of revenues or Congress would be likely to do it for them."

O'MAHONEY SAID he is convinced the limit of taxes, so far as rates are concerned, has been reached, and that he believes "the only way we can avoid critical inflation is to keep spending within the limits of revenues."

Flanders also said he doesn't believe taxes can be raised. He was quoted as supporting O'Mahoney's position and as saying that Congress must inform the Defense Dept.:

"Here is how much money we are going to allow you to spend and you shape your budget accordingly."

The appropriation-by-taxation move in Congress is a direct result of the fact that the shortcoming of the new tax law will mean, estimates Sec. of the Treasury John W. Snyder, a deficit of about $7.5 billion in the government's operations during the current fiscal year.

THIS DEFICIT was the direct result of Congress' failure to accept President Truman's request for a $10 billion increase in taxes, which the CIO supported. CIO tax experts pointed out that it was possible to balance the budget by closing tax loopholes and applying the principle of "equality of sacrifice" to corporation and individual income taxes.

Instead, Congress voted big increases in the tax on low and middle income families, while letting big income individuals and corporations off with smaller percentage increases. It also widened the tax loopholes instead of closing them.

Now, the failure of Congress adequately to tax the record earnings of corporations and individuals earning more than $50,000 annually, and the resulting deficit, is being used as a club over the appropriations to be voted for the defense of America.

Since military appropriations have always had favored treatment in Congress, if this appropriation-by-taxation approach succeeds in connection with the budget for defense, still greater cuts will be in store for other government operations.

IUE Sues Westinghouse For $200,000 In Lockout Of 180

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week filed suit against the Westinghouse Electric Co. for $200,000 for wages lost by 180 IUE members "illegally locked out" of the Bowling Green, Ky., plant of the company.

The suit, filed in the Louisville Federal District Court, charged that the workers lost that amount in wages because the company has prevented them from working since last Aug. 15.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the company "violated" a national agreement with IUE which stated there should be no lockout of the union's members.

"The Bowling Green workers' choice of IUE as a bargaining agent entitled them to the benefits of our national agreement with Westinghouse," Carey declared. "The company refused to honor its agreement.

"It insisted on paying rates as low as 60c hourly and declined to pay a 9c increase we had obtained in other plants. It granted fewer holidays and established a poorer vacation system. The union shop, night shift bonuses and seniority rights were also denied the workers."

Carey said the company, instead of abiding by its contract, resorted to an illegal lockout in order to weaken the union. He said IUE is also filing unfair labor practice charges against Westinghouse because of "illegal discrimination, refusal to bargain and its lockout of workers in violation of the terms of the National Labor Relations Act."

Steelworkers Ask 'Substantial' Hike

"SUBSTANTIAL" wage increases, a guaranteed annual wage, and 20 other important contract improvements will be sought by CIO Steelworkers when collective bargaining sessions begin shortly with "Big Steel" and other producers.

The wage bargaining goals of the 1.2 million-member steel union were decided at an important three-day session of the USA-CIO in Atlantic City last week.

Following a session of the Steelworkers International Executive Board, the union's 170 member Wage Policy Committee met for two days.

In line with past bargaining practice of the steel union, USA and CIO Pres. Philip Murray had no estimate of the total, cents-per-hour cost of the union's goals in wage and other contract improvements.

According to press dispatches, Murray said the "substantial" wage increase sought by the Steelworkers has not been fixed at any figure but was a "negotiable" factor.

Murray placed particular emphasis on the USA's demand for a guaranteed annual wage, calling it "very important." He said it would be a "constructive and permanent answer to the problem of unemployment."

Other USA contract proposals, in summary, call for a union shop, a new incentive pay system, improvements in overtime and holiday pay rates, and improved vacations and seniority systems.

Murray told reporters he "hopes" a new contract can be negotiated "without government intervention" and he sees "no reason" why agreement could not be reached on a new contract before expiration on Dec. 31 of the present agreements with U. S. Steel Corp. and other basic producers.

IN LINE with his statements to the recent CIO National Convention, Murray reiterated that the 5c hourly increase, which steel management (and the daily press) claims is all the existing Wage Stabilization Board 10% formula would allow, is "not acceptable" to the union.

At the CIO Convention, Murray said:

"I do not believe that the average wage earner in the United States is prepared to accept the type of wage reasoning that has been offered them by the government at this moment."

He struck at the failure to put a lid on prices, rents or profits and warned:

"The working population of the United States of America is in no mood to accept a one-sided discriminatory system of regulation that operates only against those who work and work hard for a living."

THE FORMAL contract proposals will be presented to steel industry management later this month, and negotiations are expected to begin shortly thereafter.

Negotiations in the basic steel industry cover some 500,000 members of the steel union, and the outcome there directly affects another 700,000 members of the union in fabricating plants, can plants, the aluminum industry and other firms organized by the USA.

Participating in the Atlantic City meeting were 130 USA members, elected from districts of the union, and international officers and district directors. Together they comprise the Wage Policy Committee.

★ ★ ★

Text Of Steel Union's Wage Policy Statement

Here's the text of the CIO Steelworkers' wage policy statement, adopted at a meeting of the International Wage Policy Committee:

This wage policy contains the basic objectives of the United Steelworkers of America in all cases in which contracts expire or new contracts are to be negotiated. Where existing contracts limit the scope of collective bargaining, only the appropriate portions are applicable.

The basic objectives of the United Steelworkers of America are:

1. Wages: A substantial wage increase.

2. Geographical differences: The complete elimination of geographica wage differentials.

3. Inequities:

(a) Elimination of all remaining wage and salary inequities.

(b) Adjustment of iron ore, aluminum and non-ferrous mining and manufacturing rates and of fabricating plant rates so as to eliminate inequities and to bring about needed improvements.

4. Shift premiums: Increase of shift premiums and improvement of their application.

5. Serverance pay:

(a) Severance pay for all employes whose employment is terminated for any reason.

(b) Adequate compensation shall be provided for all employes demoted, directly and indirectly, as a result of either abandonment of facilities or technological change.

6. Overtime: Time and one-half pay for all work performed on Saturday and double time for all work performed on Sunday as such. Time and one-half for all work performed after the eight hours of any employe's working day.

7. Holidays: Eight paid holidays. Premium pay in addition to the holiday pay for all employes who work on holidays.

8. Reporting allowance: Liberalization of reporting allowance provisions both as to amount and application.

9. Vacations: Vacation benefits shall be increased. Elgibility and scheduling provisions shall be improved.

10. Annual wage: Each employe shall be guaranteed a minimum annual wage.

11. Incentives:

(a) Present inadequate plans and methods shall be renegotiated to provide mutually agreed upon adequate incentive pay and coverage.

(b) Technological improvements shall result in increased incentive earnings for the employes and under no circumstances shall such incentive earnings be reduced.

12. Union shop and check-off: All employes, as a condition of employment, shall become members of the union within thirty (30) days and shall remain members of the union in good standing during the life of the agreement. All new employes, within thirty (30) days after the day of hiring, shall, as a condition of continuous employment, become and remain members of the union in good standing.

The initiation fees and monthly dues shall be checked off as designated by the international secretary-treasurer pursuant to authorization cards.

13. Seniority: Length of service shall be the governing factor.

Seniority shall govern in all matters of job preference and job security.

Provisions concerning breaks in continuous service shall be liberalized.

All employes shall be given preference over new applicants in filling vacancies.

Probationary periods shall be reduced to correspond to the 30-day provision in the union shop clause.

Seniority lists shall be provided to the local unions, without prejudice to the right of an individual at any time to object to the accuracy of such lists.

Provision shall be made, where not now incorporated in agreements, so that in the case of decrease of forces, preference shall be given to local union officers, grievance committeemen and assistant grievance committeemen. Persons who may receive employment with the international union or local union shall be granted a leave of absence by the company for the period of such employment and there shall not be a break in the record of service.

14. Local conditions: All present local practices, understandings or supplements or working conditions which grant to the employes benefits and protections not otherwise provided by the agreement shall remain in effect unless changed by mutual agreement, and in no case shall such local understanding, supplement or condition of employment be effective to deprive any employ of his rights under the agreement.

15. Grievance and arbitration machinery: Grievance and arbitration machinery shall be improved so as to provide speedier and more satisfactory disposition of cases.

Limits on the number of assistant grievance committeemen shall be eliminated.

Penalties shall be imposed upon the companies for failing to answer grievances on time.

The effective date of arbitration awards shall be the date of the occurrence on which the grievance is based.

Arbitrators shall be authorized to modify discipline imposed by the company and to award additional compensation where employes have been required to perform work in violation of the agreement.

16. Contracting-out: The agreements shall apply to all work performed in and around the properties and mines of the companies and all such work shall be done by members of the United Steelworkers of America. No contracting-out of such work shall be permitted.

17. Military service: Improved protection shall be provided for employes entering military service.

18. Safety and health: The duty to provide protective devices, wearing apparel and other equipment necessary to protect employes from injury shall be made absolute. Other overdue improvements shall be made to protect the safety and health of the employes and to recognize the status of union committees in this field.

19. Responsibilities of the parties: There shall be no discrimination by the companies for any reason whatsoever. Failure to work at a unilaterally imposed incentive pace shall not be regarded as a violation of the contract.

20. Pensions and social insurance: Where contractually appropriate, existing pension and social insurance agreements shall be improved. It continues to be a basic policy of the organization to oppose and not to permit compulsory retirement. Appropriate provisions preventing compulsory retirement and protecting older employes against loss of employment and hence of pension rights should be included in the basic agreement.

21. Inter-district companies: Every effort shall be made to negotiate company-wide agreements and uniform expiration dates for companies and industries in our jurisdiction.

22. Miscellaneous: Each negotiating committee shall conduct a complete review of existing agreements with the objective of obtaining additional improvements and in order to remedy deficiences which have been disclosed by arbitration proceedings or in the operation of the contract. Every effort shall be made to incorporate in new agreements beneficial provisions previously made part of the basic agreements or contained in this or prior wage policies. Where benefits in excess of those set forth herein obtain, they shall be maintained.

MacDonald Named To CCL Post; Succeeds Pat Conroy

THE EXECUTIVE council of the Canadian Congress of Labor last week formally accepted the resignation of Sec.-Treas. Pat Conroy and named Donald MacDonald, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, to succeed him.

Conroy resigned at the CCL convention in Vancouver, B. C., two months ago—about two hours after he had been re-elected—in the climax of a CCL political disagreement. The resignation of Vice Pres. Alex McCauslane, who quit the following day, was accepted two weeks ago.

MacDonald, like Conroy, is a member of the Mine Workers. A UMW member since 1927, he has been CCL regional director in the Maritime Provinces on Canada's East Coast. As a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature from 1941 to 1945, he was the leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation bloc.

He also has been active in Nova Scotia's important cooperative movement, having held offices in coop societies, housing groups and credit unions, and in the People's School. He has been provincial vice president of the CCL and a member of its national council.

The appointment carries with it membership as the CCL representative on the Dominion government's Labour Management Production Committee and Manpower Advisory Council. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

CIO Findings On Red-Run Unions Published By U.S.

The nine reports of the CIO committees which investigated charges of Communist domination in 1950 were published last week by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), committee chairman, said that the document shows "how an alert and democratically governed organization destroyed Communist infiltration by due process." The reports were published as the first step in an investigation to be undertaken by the subcommittee "on the extent to which Communist-controlled unions are in a position to endanger the defense effort."

Copies of the document may be obtained from the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

20,000 Phone Unionists Get Security Clause

The Long Lines division of the Bell System has signed a maintenance of dues contract with the CIO Communications Workers, covering 20,000 employes.

The company had agreed earlier to the clause, with the usual Taft-Hartley election requirement. But Congress knocked out that requirement, so the company signed.

We're Beginning To Pay

For a good many months, The CIO News—and too few members of Congress—have been saying that the stabilization program is a farce and a fraud.

Because of the Dixiegop Congress, there isn't any real price control system in this country today. There are plenty of rules and regulations over wages, and swatting increases in taxes on the average guy—but on price controls, or real rent controls, nothing.

How it is working out under the Defense Production Act was demonstrated by two recent actions of the Office of Price Stabilization:

First, when the tax increase law went into effect, boosting excise (sales) taxes among others, the OPS had to apply the CIO-condemned Herlong amendment. That allows businessmen to keep past percentage markups. Its effect is that many wholesalers and retailers, through markups way beyond the excise tax boost, actually are earning a profit on higher taxes!

Then, the Capehart amendment, that "economic booby trap," was put into effect, as DPA also required. OPS allowed a quarter of all manufacturers to obtain price increases, which will be pyramided by still more markups before the consumer pays and pays.

It's easy enough to gripe about the high cost of living that's going way up yonder. But the question is: When are we going to turn our gripes into effective political action? When are we going to organize to elect a Congress responsive to the people's will?

The time to organize for PAC—in your shop, in your union, in your neighborhood—is now, for November of '52 is coming up fast!

'CIO—Doers Of The Word'

"We have got to be bold and we have got to be courageous about these things. We have got to be forthright about it. We have got to practice what we preach."

That is what Pres. Philip Murray told the CIO Convention as it debated the all-important problem of full civil rights and equality for all Americans.

Fortunately, CIO unionists are "doers of the word."

Take the example of the Virginia State CIO Council. Charles C. Weber, council president, told about the convention the Virginia CIO recently held in Norfolk.

Despite all the Jim Crow laws on the books, that CIO convention hall was unsegregated. So, too, was the dining room. And the Virginia CIO demanded repeal of the state's segregation law and enactment of the Fair Deal civil rights program.

CIO has backed Negro candidates for the state assembly and the Richmond city council—not because they are Negroes, as some would do, but because they would truly represent the people. And in several industries, CIO is working to upgrade Negro workers.

"We are trying," in the words of Webber, "to be doers of the word and not just hearers only."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

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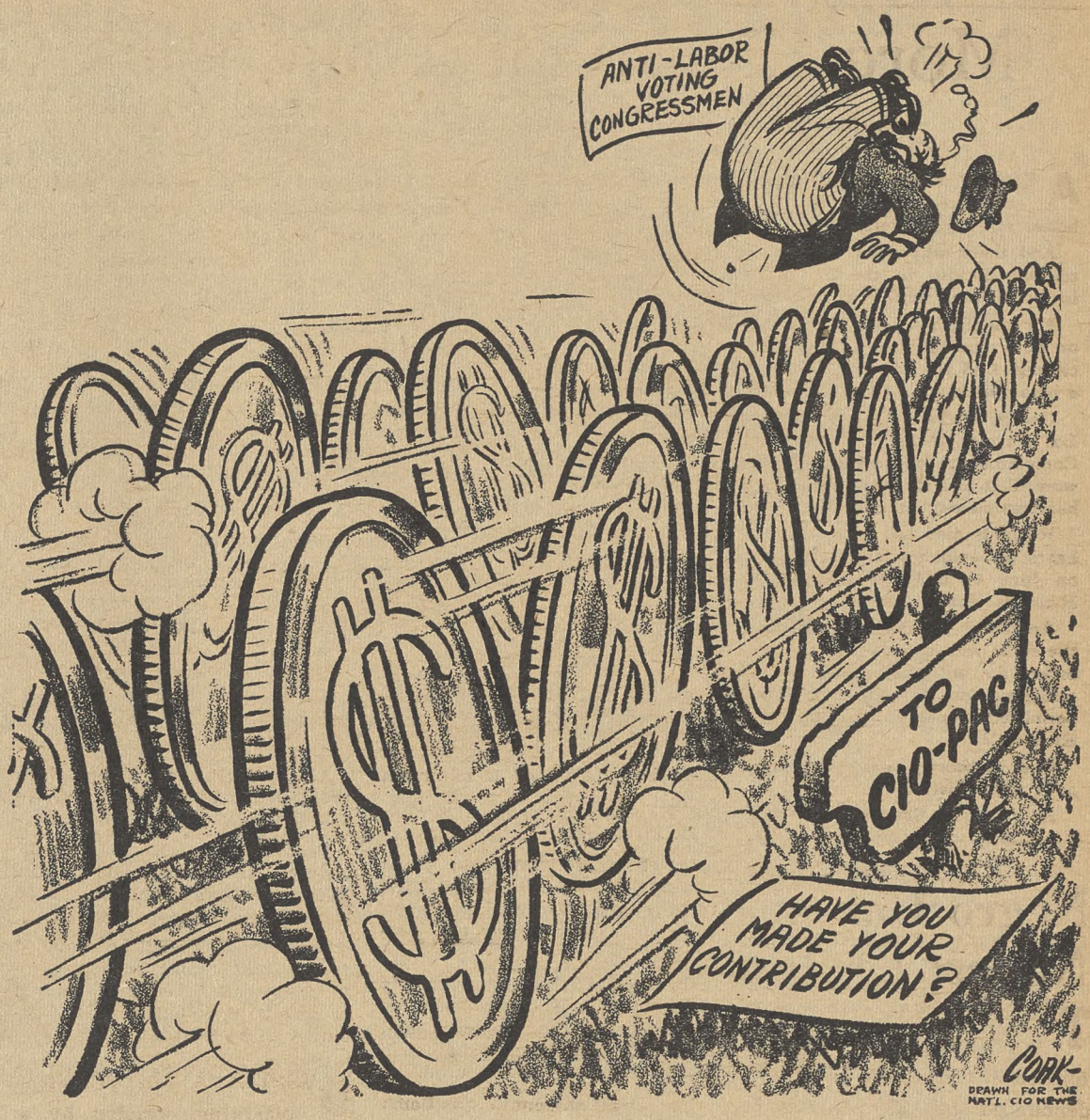
Keep 'Em Rolling!



'The Meaning Of Democracy'

(Here are excerpts from the moving address of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the CIO Convention in support of civil rights.)

WE IN THE CIO have understood for a long time, and we have been saying for a number of years, that the struggle in the world between freedom and tyranny, between democracy and Communism, is essentially a struggle for men's minds, their hearts and their loyalties, and it cannot be won with guns alone.

If America believes that by building up its military power that it can preserve peace and freedom in the world by that sheer physical strength, it will be making a tragic mistake. Because the world is going to judge America not only by the military power that we have been able to muster, not only by the economic resources which we have in such great abundance, but they are going to measure America and the caliber of American democracy by what we do in the field of civil rights.

Pres. Murray and I in conference with Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, several weeks ago, said that in Asia, where hundreds of millions of people are in revolt against the status quo, against poverty and hunger and colonialism and racial discrimination, that in Asia the question of civil rights in America is the most important single issue because in Asia people are being told by the Communists that America has two standards of citizenship, one for white citizens and another kind of standard of citizenship for people who are not white.

In Asia, because there are hundreds of millions of people who have dark skins, the question of racial equality is of primary importance in their minds.

We have got to come to the realization that in the struggle to square democracy's noble promises with its practical performance in the field of civil rights we are not only dealing with a matter of human decency and elementary and economic social justice, but we are dealing with a fundamental question of democratic survival because we will fail, as we are failing today.

We are giving the Communists in Asia by our failure to square our promises with our practices in the field of civil rights, we are giving the Communists a psychological and moral weapon equal to a stockpile of H bombs.

Let us look around and see what has been happening. In Cicero, a suburb of the city of Chicago, a Negro veteran was denied a home for his family. Riots ensued and the local authorities looked the other way while people took law and order into their hands and destroyed the property and the furniture and drove this Negro family out of the house which they had rented.

Out in Iowa an Indian American who gave his life in Korea in defense of freedom, in defense of American democracy—they shipped his body back to America and his wife bought a lot in a cemetery and he was denied the right to be buried in the cemetery. Why? Because he is an American Indian, because his skin is not lily-white.

Here is a headline in this morning's paper. A Florida sheriff slayed one Negro prisoner on the way to jail and wounded a second one. The sheriff said they were trying to escape. But we know that in state after state in America that it has been the practice where Negroes come before the bar of justice there are two standards of justice, one for Negroes and one for white citizens.

THIS IS NOT the first time in the history of American justice that a Negro prisoner has been shot on the way to jail because he is alleged to have tried to escape. That is the attitude of the law enforcing agencies in certain sections of our country because they do not treat Negroes as citizens, and Negro citizens do not have the same rights before the bar of justice.

Millions of Negroes all throughout the world, millions of dark-skinned Asiatics believe that sort of thing, and as long as we don't do something about it they are going to continue to believe it because it is true that Negroes in America and minority groups are not given the same opportunities. They are the first to be laid off in unorganized industries and they are the last to be hired; and until we change that the Communists are going to exploit that fact.

So not only as a matter of human decency should we step up to the question of civil rights, but as a matter of democratic survival. As long as Jim Crow lives in the house of American democracy there is something wrong. It is about time the American people stood up and said that from here on out there is not going to be room for Jim Crow in democracy's house here in America.

Behind The Headlines—

'More Important Than Mink Coats, Deep Freezes'

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

A GROUP of experts who figure such things out recently announced that the lie outruns the truth, that a lie is better and longer remembered than a truth.

And that's why what the Federal Communications Commission decides in the Richards case is lots, lots more important than mink coats and deep-freezes.

For the Richards case decision will set a national policy on how much protection you can have from biased broadcasting. And that means, among other things, how much of a break labor will get on the nation's airwaves.

George Richards owned three radio stations: KMPC in Los Angeles, WJR in Detroit, and WGAR in Cleveland. Complaints of deliberate distortion of news by Richards were filed in February 1948, and the FCC held protracted hearings on removing his licenses for the three stations.

Richards died last May, and the FCC examiner who had heard the evidence for renewal of the licenses recommended on June 14 that the proceedings be dropped since, with Richards' death, the issues were "moot."

Are they? The Richards corporations still exist. Those on the staffs who defended Richards' stand and carried out his orders are still there. The important policy question still remains: Can a radio station or a group of stations be permitted, under federal license, to continue policies like Richards'?

The testimony was conclusive that Richards ordered news items distorted.

According to Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, sworn and undisputed testimony showed that: newspaper editorials were broadcast as news reports; Richards suggested outright fabrications of vicious items about Eleanor Roosevelt or inquired into the possibility of starting rumors implicating her in discreditable activities, including drunkenness; gave standing orders to link Jews and communism; ordered attacks on all the Roosevelts, Howard Hughes, Justice Frankfurter, the late Sidney Hillman, the CIO, and Leo Durocher.

There is no question that such directives were made. Richards admitted their authenticity, for they were in his own handwriting. The defense was that these were merely "directives." But testimony showed they were meant to be obeyed, and were obeyed.

Fortunately, the FCC general counsel and the chief of the FCC broadcasting bureau are opposing the recommendation that the case be dropped. Liberal groups are insisting the examiner be compelled to rule on the issues involved.

You don't care what a radio station says about the Roosevelts, or Frankfurter, or Hillman, or the CIO? It's only a step from there to attack other individuals, other groups—like the labor movement as a whole. The air waves belong to all of us. Radio licenses are permits from you—the American voter—and the issue is poison propaganda versus an honest presentation.

Think this one over: In three short years, a young sport broadcaster has parlayed a small radio station in Palestine, Tex., into the Liberty network, which by the end of 1950 had 431 outlets in 43 states, Hawaii, Alaska, and Japan. Liberty hired as newscasters Raymond Gram Swing, William Shirer, and John Vandercook. Last August Hugh Roy Cullen of Houston, an immensely rich oil man, bought a big chuuk of Liberty. By that time Swing had left to join Voice of America. Shirer quit. Vandercook remains.

But when Cullen put his money into Liberty, John T. Flynn was installed as chief of news broadcasts. It is rank understatement to say that Flynn is no friend of American labor. He is a darling of the anti-labor Committee for Constitutional Government and its long list of anti-Fair Deal affiliates, followers, and supporters.

His most recent piece in Readers Digest was "Who Owns Your Child's Mind?" part of the nation-wide attack on the public schools. In fact, that article played a large part in the decision of the trustees of Ohio State Univ. to impose a gag on outside speakers.

Liberty network tried to get WMCA as its New York outlet. The deal fell through, according to Leonard Lyons, New York columnist, "because WMCA disapproved of the network's backer, Roy Cullen of Texas, who has a peculiar attitude about N. Y. residents." (Time magazine once quoted Cullen as saying "a bunch of New York Jews" were trying to run Houston.)

Flynn's job is to see that news broadcasts on the Liberty network do not have a "leftist" slant. To Flynn and his backers, "left" means anything better than McKinley.

Do you see why what the FCC decides about licenses for the three Richards stations is a lot more important than mink coats or deep-freezes?

Negro Unionists Denounce Newest Of Commie Fronts

THE NATIONAL Negro Labor Council, recently formed in Cincinnati, has been denounced by 37 prominent Negro leaders of both the CIO and AFL as "simply another creature of the Communists."

Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Frank R. Crosswaith of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, and 34 other Negro unionists, charged that the group's objectives "are to undermine and disrupt the legitimate activities of the American labor movement and Negro community groups and promote Communist propaganda."

"The tie between the Communists and the so-called National Negro Labor Council," they declared, "is easily recognized from its formation at a Cincinnati conference, held in the former Communist party headquarters there.

"It was dominated by Communists and red fellow travelers who have been expelled from the bona-fide labor movement for pro-red activities.

"The establishment of this Communist Negro labor group is part of a program to use Negro workers in their disruptive activities to hamper the national defense program.

"We warn Negro trade unionists and community leaders not to be mislead by the cleverly cloaked special appeals to Negro workers. In the present world crisis the Communists have no sympathy with the black soldier of the UN who is spilling his blood on the battlefields of Korea in the fight to restore peace to the world."

Story Of A Failure . . .

The National Negro Labor Council, "organized" in Cincinnati recently, has been unable to form a local branch.

Joseph A. Hall, executive director of the Urban League of Greater Cincinnati, said interest in the new group departed along with its convention, much ballyhooed by the Communist Daily Worker.

Evidently Negroes overwhelmingly were following the advice of CIO and AFL leaders and of City Council to avoid the organization. Council's resoultion urging all Cincinnati citizens to shun the convention, adopted unanimously, was introduced by Jesse D. Locker, a Negro, and supported by his only Negro fellow councilman, Theodore M. Berry.

'TVA' Methods In Atomic Energy Are Requested

The adoption of "TVA policies and methods" of direct operation and production for the atomic energy program was recommended by the Convention in an "Atomic Energy" resolution.

"The proper planning and direction of all activities related to atomic materials and energy are of the utmost importance to the people of America whether in war or peace," the Convention declared.

It demanded that the Atomic Energy Commission establish labor relations in the industry based on the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively and to take concerted action through unions of their own choosing.

Get Escalator Hike

Under the cost of living clause in the CIO Auto Workers contract, 33,000 workers of North American Aviation, Inc., in Los Angeles and Columbus, O., received another cent an hour. Adjustments, based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, are made every three months, with 11c given in a year.

Isthmian Strike Continues Despite Anti-Picketing Ruling

DESPITE A "harsh" anti-picketing decision by a California judge, CIO Marine Engineers are continuing their national strike against Isthmian Steamship lines and are winning increasing support from all unionists.

MEBA Pres. H. L. Daggett last week condemned as "highly unfair and too far-reaching" a decision by Superior Court Judge Clarence Morris in San Francisco.

In that decision, Judge Morris ruled that California's anti-jurisdictional strike law applied against MEBA in the Isthmian dispute.

That decision, Daggett said in Washington, now is being appealed to the California Supreme Court.

While the lower court verdict forced the MEBA to call off picketing in California, the ship engineers are receiving direct support from CIO local unions.

Recently CIO Shipbuilders Local 13 in the Los Angeles harbor area refused to undertake repair work on an Isthmian freighter. When the ship was moved to an Alameda yard near San Francisco, shipyard machinists of CIO Steelworkers Local 1304 likewise refused to work the ship, Daggett reported.

On other coasts, MEBA continues picketing Isthmian—a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corp. Two ships were tied up last week in Philadelphia, when AFL longshoremen refused to handle cargo, and others in Boston.

The MEBA strike for a continued contract at Isthmian began last July, when the company terminated negotiations and signed a "backdoor" deal with a subsidiary of the AFL Seafarers' Intl. Union. CIO support for the Marine Engineers' strike was pledged by the CIO Executive Board.

In commenting on the adverse court decision, Daggett said in a statement:

"The National MEBA considers the interim decision of the California lower court in the Isthmian Steamship case against the MEBA as only a temporary reversal. The MEBA is confident that the California Supreme Court, before whom the same matter is pending, will make a determination on the basis of facts, which will set aside the action of the lower court.

"THE STRIKE of the MEBA against the Isthmian Steamship Co. is continuing with growing labor support. The MEBA considers the application of the California Jurisdictional Dispute statute, in our case, as a blow to all labor.

"The entire resources of the MEBA have been mobilized to carry on the strike until the Isthmian Steamship Co. agrees to accept the pattern in the industry which has been accepted by 150 MEBA contract companies on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts."

Schafer Defeats Kinstley In OWIU; Knight Wins

B. J. SCHAFER of Chicago has been elected vice president of CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union in a referendum vote by the membership.

Schafer defeated the incumbent, A. R. Kinstley, by a vote of 16,469 to 13,452.

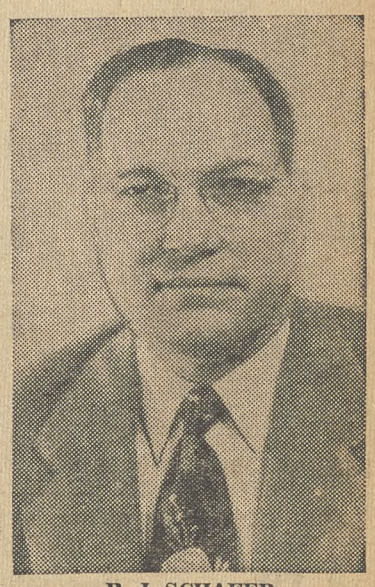
Pres. O. A. Knight was reelected with 23,478 votes against 6593 for his opponent, Harlan L. Savage of Long Beach, Calif.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick was reelected without opposition.

Elected to the union's International Executive Council were: Loyd Cooper, Rodeo, Calif., incumbent; M. Phyl Poulson, Salt Lake City, Utah; T. F. Scarbrough, Borger, Tex., incumbent; L. L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex., incumbent; A. W. Mitchell, Tulsa, Okla., incumbent; George H. Hoffman, Hammond, Ind.; H. I. Cole, Chester, Pa., incumbent; Doug C. Black, Montreal, Quebec.

For the past six years Schafer has been director of the Oil Workers' District 6, which includes the Great Lakes area. Before that he served as an international representative for several years and in the late 1930s served two years as vice president. He comes from the union's big Hammond, Ind., Local 210, which he helped organize in 1933.

Kinstley had served as vice president since 1940, with the exception of one year in 1943-44.

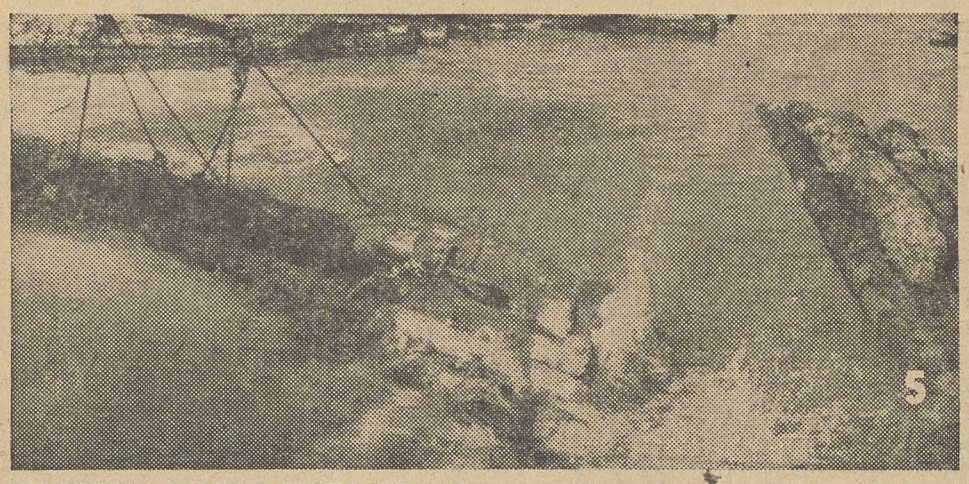


B. J. SCHAFER
Wins OWIU Contest.

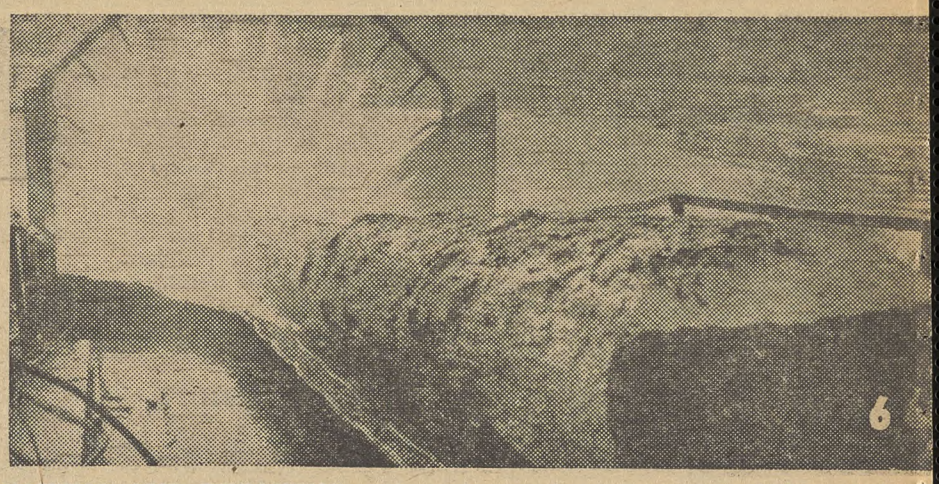
THE TREE IS FELLED—Then what? Next time you buy a piece of lumber remember there was more involved than cutting down the tree. At Crown-Zellerbach woods operation near Seaside, Ore., members of CIO Woodworkers Local 5-4 skid felled logs to loading yard. Key to operation is spar tree (left).

SKIDDING is done by wire ropes rigged to spar tree and powered by donkey engine. Slim Schrader unhooks choker that gripped log on trip from woods.

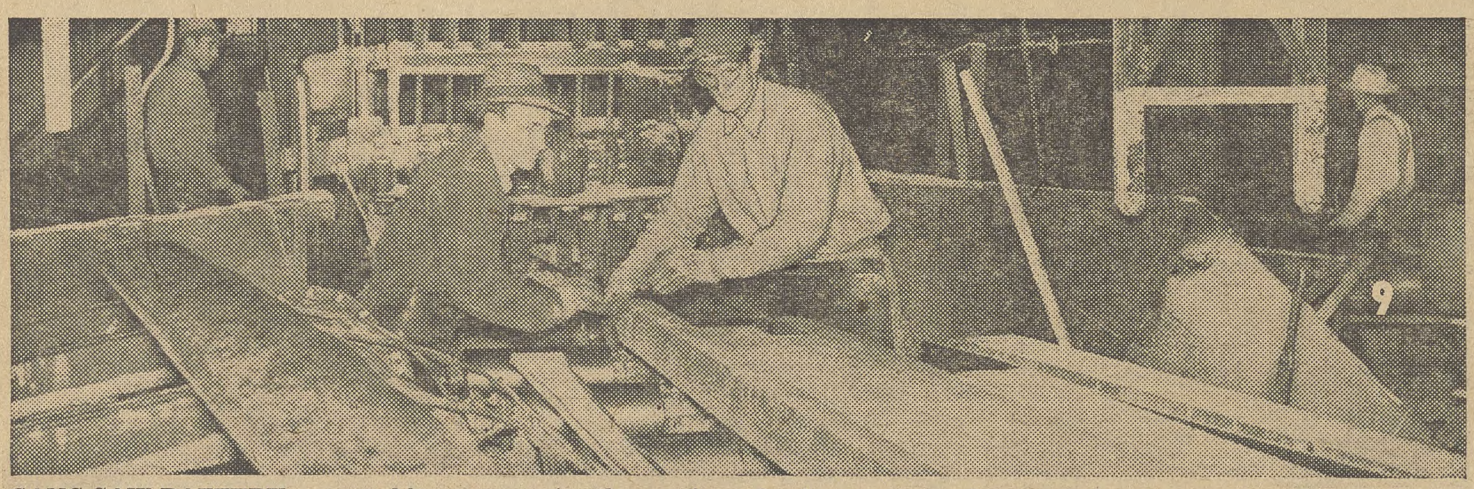
TWO-DRUM LOADING JACK opera powers heel boom, extending outwa 15 feet from ground. With powerf raises heavy spruce and hemlock lo



SPLASHING WATER KICKS UP as bundle of logs hits river at dock. Each log is marked with Crown-Zellerbach seal before it goes into the river, to safeguard against loss if raft breaks up. At Oregon City, experts will examine the logs, set aside best fir and hemlock for sale to saw mills, make paper of the rest. Logging is the country's most hazardous industry, with an injury rate of 92.2 per million manhours in 1949; it would be worse except for the union.



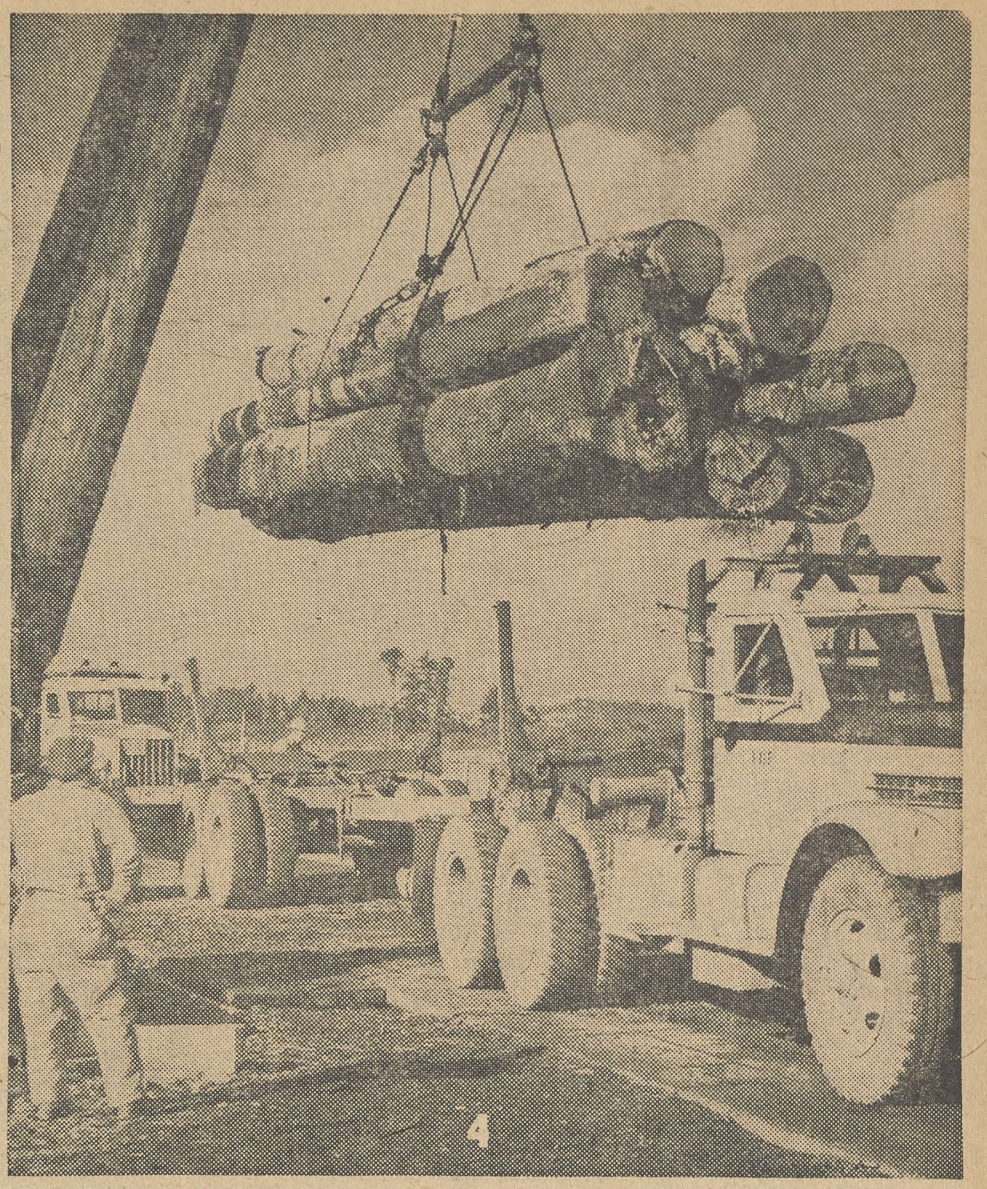
SAWING AND RESAWING and sawing again are necessary before timber comes lumber. At sawmill of Oregon-American Lumber Co., Vernonia, O some 300 members of IWA Local 5-37 turn tree-trunks into boards. Here a hu hemlock log, carried up "green chain" from 10-acre mill pond, gets a hydrau shower bath that knocks off dirt and chips before sawyers tackle it. Better ti ber becomes boards, poorer quality is chipped, sold to paper mills.



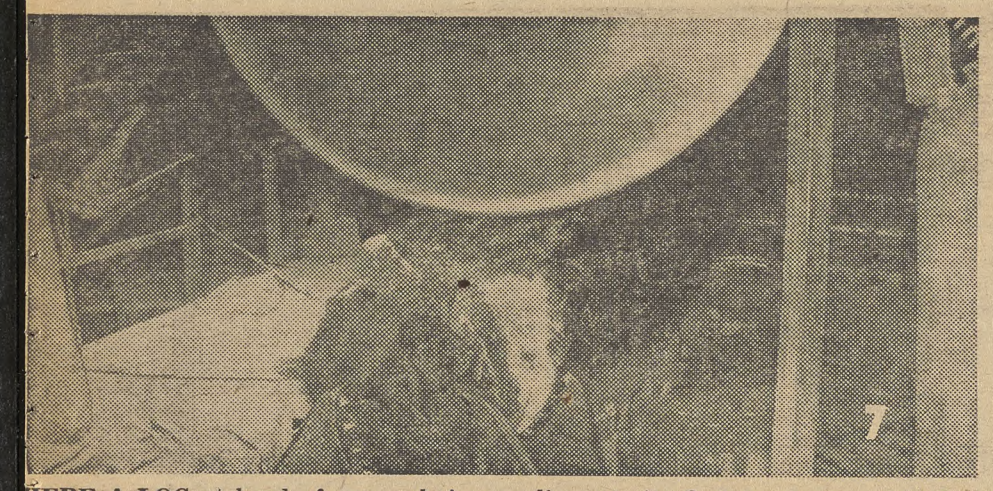
GANG SAW BATTERY, operated by steam as is other equipment at Oregon-American mill, cuts joist-sized lumber into smaller planks as George Clark (left) and Ernest Redigger feed it. Note their gloves and glasses. Workers always wear gloves when handling wood in any stage, use short pike poles for larger pieces. Sawing is basic operation of sawmill, and chief sawyer is most important employe—fellow workers say his decision on first cut of log determines if mill is operated at profit or loss. Work flowing through mill moves to accompaniment of screeches, roars, bangs, whines, etc.

CLOSE-UP OF EDGER shows board fore going to planers, cut down to si repair work from logs that were as when they went up the green chain at Oregon-American mill mostly uses h

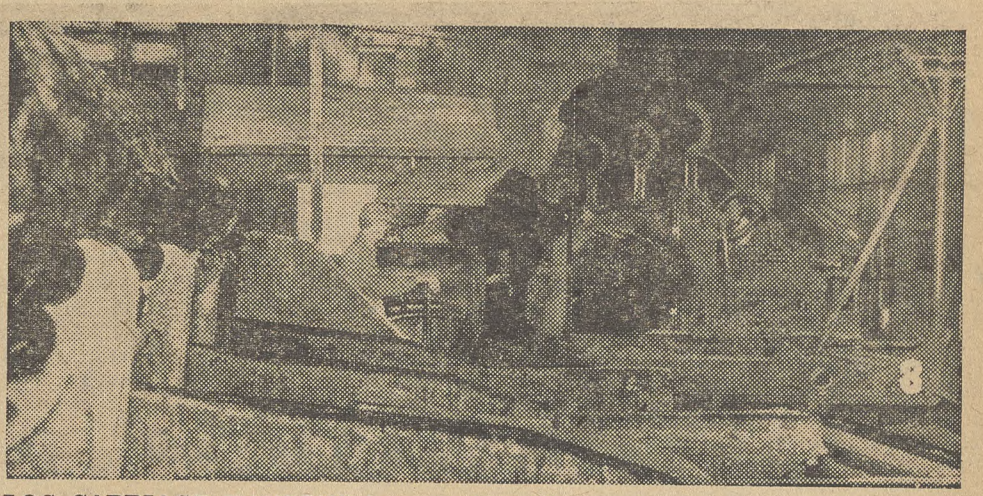
y Herman Gillette
n spar tree about
gs as grip, boom
to 50 and 60 feet
long, stacks them neatly on 10-wheel logging truck with eight-wheel trailer. Schrader, on truck, signals with hands, frees hood after each log is loaded. Transportation is costliest in lumber production.



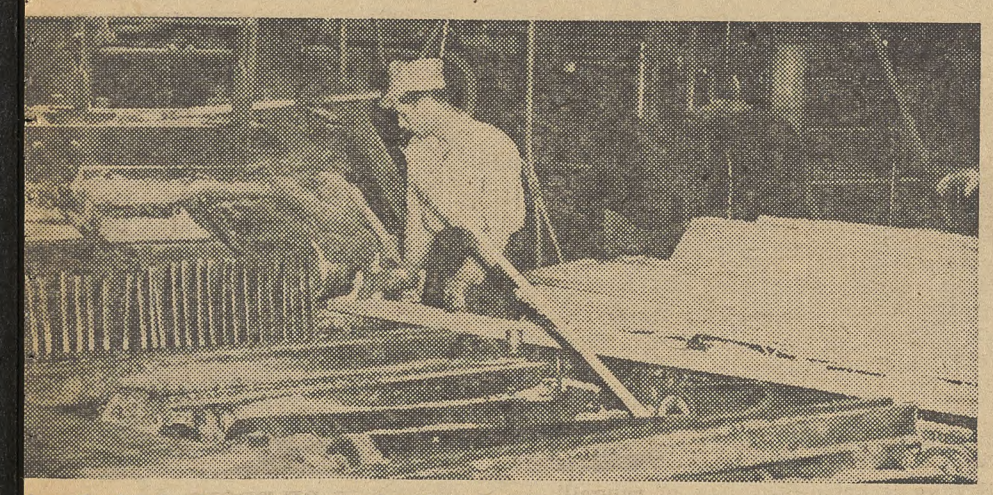
TWENTY-MILE TRUCK TRIP ends at dock on Lewis and Clark River near Astoria. Here Max Johnston, also a Local 5-4 member, watches as his entire load—girdled by heavy chains and stropped with steel band by John Larson (rear)—is carried to the water to be floated to Oregon City paper mill.



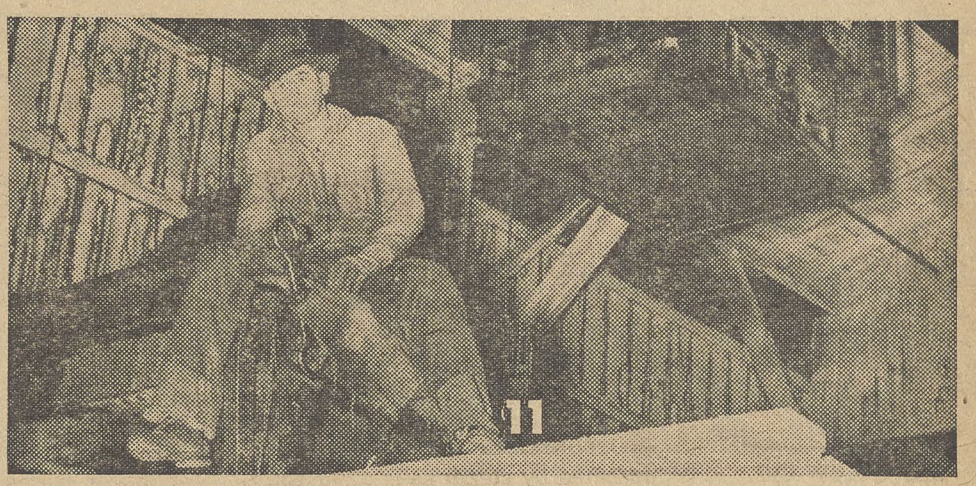
HERE A LOG at head of green chain, or slip, gets its first treatment; rotted or damaged ends are cut off by huge circular saw, six feet in diameter, operated by a "deck hand." In interests of conservation, industry no longer rejects all but best timber; windfalls, fire-damaged logs, are processed for what lumber they may offer, ground into chips for paper, treated to make other byproducts. Some mills use waste for fuel, older ones just burn it.



LOG CARRIAGE HANDLES huge timbers like toothpicks. From left, logs drop from deck to rest on series of pointed flanges. From there it is literally thrown on carriage (right) operated by Dick McNair (wearing white sweater). Chief Sawyer Ernest East (left center) signals a setting to McNair with his right hand, operates huge band saw that turns log into square block of lumber as carriage moves. Log is "kicked" around on carriage so saw can reach all sides.



ing final trim be-
construction and
as 60 feet long
end of operation.
k, with some fir
and occasionally pine. Product is widely used for rough work in building, is increasingly used for plywood as its popularity booms. Organization among woods, sawmill workers was sporadic until Wagner Act was passed in 1935. Not until CIO was there any major attempt at industrial organization.



JITNEY CRANE WANDERS all over sawmill. Here Amos Hain, the "hooker," prepares to release boards it has carried from sawmill to planers. It also carries loads from planers to kiln for drying, dried boards from kiln to loading dock. Hain and more than 100,000 other IWA members work in lumber camps, sawmills, from Canada to Deep South, from Atlantic to Pacific.

TELLS OF SLAVE LABOR—Elinor Lipper, once a prisoner in Soviet Russia's salve labor camps, receives congratulations from CIO officers after telling members of the CIO executive board of campaign to aid refugees from Iron Curtain nations. From left are Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the Communications Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. Jacob Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, Miss Lipper, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

CIO Asked To Aid Workers Who Flee Iron Curtain Nations

"A MESSENGER from the country of the mute to speak for those millions who have for years been deprived of their voices and any possible way of protest" came to the CIO Convention to report on the flight to freedom of workers in Iron Curtain nations.

She was Miss Elinor Lipper, author of "Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps."

And she asked CIO's assistance and support for the program of the anti-Fascist, anti-Communist Intl. Rescue Committee to erect a chain of Frontier Freedom Stations around the Iron Curtain.

Miss Lipper addressed a convention luncheon of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee. She pointed out:

"Most of the people who escape through the Iron Curtain are working men and women, like the members of CIO. They are risking death in order to flee to a free society where they can build a life of freedom and security.

"Because you are dedicated to the achievement of such a life for all American workers, you can best understand the hopes and dreams of the Iron Curtain escapees.

"I know you will want to help in the building of Frontier Stations to welcome these freedom-loving men and women and establish them in the constructive life of the free workers in the west."

Miss Lipper, once a Swiss Communist, was imprisoned from 1937 to 1948. Part of her sentence was in the notorious prison camp of Kolyma in Siberia. She gave this report to the CIO committee on life in a Soviet slave labor camp:

"Since all the camp directors and administrators are common criminals—murders, thieves, prostitutes—they always favor the common criminals above the other prisoners. Therefore, part of the work quota of the non-criminal is credited to the quota of a criminal.

"This means that if you are a political prisoner you often have to work 17 to 18 hours a day in order to fill your quota.

"If you do not fill your quota on a certain day, you get less bread. The next day, because you are weak, you are able to perform less work and you get still less bread.

"THIS becomes a vicious circle. As you get weaker you cannot work the 17 hour day and eventually you die of fatigue. The average length of life of a shipload of prisoners is three years.

"Those of us who survive have had the benefit of special circumstances. Because I had medical training, I was assigned to work in the prison hospital. This was how I survived."

Reuther, Millard Off To Brussels

Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, will serve for the CIO at a meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive council in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 26 to 30.

The Canadian Congress of Labor will be represented by Charles H. Millard, Canadian director for the CIO Steelworkers and an alternate CCL delegate to the executive body.

Life Goes On In Red Zone— More Speedups For Workers!

LIFE GOES ON as usual behind the Iron Curtain, according to Spotlight, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' publication dealing with uncensored news from the dictatorship countries.

Life as usual behind the Iron Curtain countries, it should be explained, means that the Communists overlords are having the same old trouble convincing the people that there's a future in working themselves to death for wages below the subsistence level. Some examples from Spotlight:

Czechoslovakia: Absenteeism in the first half of 1951 was 103 million manhours, compared to 94 million in the same period last year, meaning a serious loss in production. Many workers spend less than eight hours on the job, take more time than is allowed for lunch, have little or no morale, and are not amenable to discipline.

The party union paper, Prace, bemoaned such passive resistance by commenting sourly that the unions "are up against the conservative mentality of the less conscious part of the workers who, through force of habit, still consider the putting forward of demands as a way toward the improvement of their conditions."

Hungary: Hungarian labor in many industries is working for nothing under a new technique imported from Russia and called the Nazarova movement. The workers just get ownership of the machines they operate forced on them. That makes them responsible for maintenance, which they have to do on their own time. But they can't hock their machinery if they run into financial difficulties.

Poland: Miners in two coal shafts staged a sitdown strike when management ordered a 12-hour work day to make up a deficiency of 8000 tons in the "Liberation Day" (July 20) quota. After working eight hours they just sat at the bottom of the pit until the cage came four hours later.

Civil Liberties' Rout Appears Slowed Down

THE "RETREAT from civil liberties" which the National CIO Convention denounced in an unanimously approved resolution has been slowed—at least momentarily.

In some developments of the last two weeks:

1. The Supreme Court unanimously reminded the Justice Dept. that "excessive" bail is expressly forbidden by the Bill of Rights. It sent back the cases of 12 second-string Communist leaders to the lower court with orders to hold separate hearings for each "for the purpose of fixing reasonable bail for each petitioner."

2. By a 6-to-3 division, the Supreme Court let stand without review a decision of the New York Circuit Court of Appeals which permits libel and slander suits against persons giving the FBI information if they are motivated by malice.

3. The Senate subcommittee checking the charges against Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) made by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) delayed a report on its findings. Chairman Gillette (D. Ia.) said that the report would be issued later this month and that the committee staff would make good use of the extra time.

4. Comm. Kenneth L. Greenquist of the Wisconsin American Legion ordered all posts in the state not to permit speakers to address them on politics after learning that McCarthy planned to address two such meetings.

5. Richard C. Boulet, chairman of Wisconsin's Marathon County Young Republican Organization, resigned to be in a better position to fight McCarthy in his drive for re-election next year.

6. Former Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) offered McCarthy first $5000 and later $10,000 if he could prove his charges that there are "205 Communists" or "57 card-carrying Communists" in the State Dept. Tydings headed a Senate subcommittee which investigated McCarthy's charges and labelled them "a fraud and a hoax."

7. Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), who has used his Senate Internal Security subcommittee to conduct a fishing expedition in support of McCarthy's charges, warned against "premature judgment" of testimony until all the facts are in. McCarran said that "the record to date is only partial" and promised to give all accused "a chance to reply, under oath and on the record."

8. Chairman Robert Ramspeck of the Civil Service Commission, in a speech before the Washington Trade Association Executives, called upon business men to take the lead in "beating back the barrage of loose talk about the government and its employes."

9. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas warned, in a Brandeis Univ. address, that "our weakness grows when we become intolerant of opposing ideas, depart from our standards of civil liberties and borrow the policeman's philosophy from the enemy we detest." He added that "if we are true to our traditions, if we are tolerant for a whole market place of ideas, we will always be strong."

Professors' Group Hits Ohio Gag Rule

THE ACTION of Ohio State Univ. trustees in requiring that campus speakers be approved by the president's office has come in for more criticism.

The Council of the American Association of University Professors, at a meeting in Chicago, charged that the move "encroaches upon the effectiveness of free speech and inquiry for students and faculty."

The council warned that "the trustees' action was subversive to the functions of a free university in a free society," and declared it "gratifying that students, faculty, individual chapters of this association and representatives of the informed public have opposed the regulation."

(Ohio State's trustees issued the regulation in September. The rule was modified recently to exclude from the screening process speakers invited to appear by professional groups, by the faculty, and by recognized religious groups.)

"The training of students in the methods of free and responsible discussion can be accomplished only by actual practices," the resolution declared.

"Imposing censorship and curbing the right to hear dissenting views denies students this maturing experience."

Two off-campus professors recently rejected invitations to speak because they considered the screening practice unnecesary. The professors, who had previously been screened and approved, were Robert Dixon, of Denison Univ., and Dr. Douglas G. Ellson, chairman of the Indiana Univ. Psychology Dept.

One speaker barred was Dr. Cecil E. Hinshaw, a Quaker who is a pacifist. The Ohio CIO Council has taken a leading role in exposing and fighting the gag.

When A Feller Needs A Friend! See Joe McCarthy

The Milwaukee Women's Service Club cancelled a scheduled debate last week because it was unable to get anyone to take the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, that Sen. Joseph McCarthy has performed an outstanding service to the American people."

Mrs. Allen B. Beverstock said Attorney Henry Reuss had agreed to take the negative side. Since accepting, Reuss has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the Senate in 1952.

Mrs. Beverstock said she asked Lloyd Tegge, chairman of the Wisconsin Young Republicans, to find someone to speak for McCarthy in the debate. She said Tegge told her he would find a speaker for a debate on some other subject "but not on McCarthy."

Rieve Protests Jail Labor On Army Order

BOTH CIO and AFL textile unions have protested the Army's awarding of the $2½ million contract for manufacture of woolen blankets by the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind.

They demanded that the prison contract be revoked and the work given to idle textile mills in private industry.

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers termed the prison contract an "outrage" and "a flagrant violation of the national interest."

"In the textile industry today," he declared, "particularly in the woolen and worsted centers in New England and the Middle Atlantic states, thousands of textile workers are unemployed; thousands of others are working only part time. It is bad enough that textile workers should be suffering hardships in the midst of an inflationary period. It is intolerable for the government to deny them the work which normally would be theirs."

Rieve also pointed out that the 17-year-old executive order permitting prison contracts "specifies that prison work shall not impose an undue burden upon private industry."

In answer to the protests, the Quartermaster Corps said it is compelled by federal regulation to buy products manufactured in federal prisons when possible.

Labor's Legal Hurdles Studied At CIO Lawyers' Conference

LEGAL HURDLES confronting the labor movement were examined a post-convention conference on labor law sponsored by CIO's Legal Dept.

Focus of the two-day meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York was on bargaining under the Wage Stabilization Board, civil liberties, and a further look at Taft-Hartley Act repeal.

"Civil Liberties and National Security" were discussed at the conference dinner by Philip B. Perlman, U.S. Solicitor General. He said:

"World events give us a sound basis for believing that we are confronted by the most serious threat in all history to the security of the United States and the liberties of our people.

"The threat comes from extremists both on the right and the left, from within the country as well as from without.

"We are aware of the grave dangers to the peace of the world and to the security of the free nations which have resulted from Communist aggression.

"We are aware, in almost every aspect of our daily lives, of the rapid growth of fears and prejudices, which, unless curbed in time, may undermine the basic American tradition of fair play and the fundamental right of the individual to freedom of expression."

Perlman discussed at length the evidence of Communist revolutionary plans in the U.S., and warned "the dangers at home are not to be minimized or disregarded." Concerning CIO's investigation, hearing and ouster of Communist - controlled organizations, he said:

"The CIO has given notice to the people of America, not only that it is fully informed and understands, but that there is no room in this organization for unions dominated by Communists.

"The steps taken by this congress to rid itself of subversive elements were to be expected of such a loyal and patriotic organization, and won for you the added approval and esteem and respect of people in all walks of life."

PERLMAN declared civil liberties and national security "are not antagonistic" and said that President Truman "has been especially alert to the dangers to the fundamental freedoms inherent in any program to maintain internal security."

He recalled the President's appointment of the Nimitz Commission to study how "a free people can protect their society from subversive attack without, at the same time, destroying their own liberties." Work of that commission was stymied by the Senate Judiciary Committee — and one proposal in the CIO Convention's civil liberties program was reconstituting of the Nimitz Commission.

Other viewpoints on the defense of civil liberties were presented at a panel chaired by John O'Donnel, CIO Transport Workers general counsel.

PARTICIPANTS included Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., CIO Auto Workers counsel in Washington, Morris L. Ernst of the American Civil Liberties Union and Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two panel sessions were held on the Wage Stabilization Board, with Benjamin Aaron, WSB public member, and wage board officials describing its operations. Contract bargaining under WSB regulations was discussed by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers (and a WSB member), Herman Cooper, CIO National Maritime Union general counsel, and Harry Becker and Jack Steiber, CIO consultants to the wage board.

Participants in the panel on the Taft-Hartley Act were Sen. Morse (R. O.), William J. Isaacson, CIO Clothing Workers general counsel, G. L. Patterson, CIO Rubber Workers general counsel, Gerhard Van Arkel, AFL Typographical Union general counsel, Prof. Archibald Cox of Harvard Law School and R. R. Murdock, former counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

'Tax Bonanza' Brings Big Golden Eggs

ANNOUNCED figures for the "tax bonzana"—the quick write-offs for expansion projects by corporations—went over the $10 billion mark. However, there's at least another $1 billion on which the figures have not been revealed.

The latest list of 123 approved certificates of necessity, the Defense Production Administration announced, "includes applications approved since the Oct. 18 termination of DPA's 60-day moratorium on the issuance of tax amortization certificates." But it is known that many of them were acted upon during the "freeze" and there'll be "a couple of more lists" in which that status will prevail.

Top amount, $43,107,000, went to Richfield Oil Corp. for aviation gasoline facilities at Los Angeles, of which 65% or $23,643,000 will be written off in 5 years instead of the customary 25. Of the rest, $4,399,000 qualifies for 90% write-off, $12,765,000 for 45%, and $2,300,000 for 15%.

CERTIFICATES of necessity let firms write off the cost of plant construction or expansion in five years instead of the usual 20 to 25 years, at a tremendous saving to the corporations in taxes. Thus, in effect, the ordinary taxpayer foots the bill for these new plants.

Other oil company high sharers in the "gravy train," as the write-off program has been called by labor officials and liberals in Congress, included: Cities Service, $12,410,000; Pan-American Refining, $18,674,500; Socony-Vacuum, $4,210,000; Standard of California, $1,187,000; Phillips Petroleum, $1,007,225.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. listed 18 projects in various parts of the country, the largest in New York, calling for outlay of $4,432,400, of which 70% was certified for quick write-off.

Heading the steel firms aided was Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., East Chicago, Ind., with 50% of $42,536,600 for production of steel sheets. **(LPA)**

Red Jailing Of Youths Protested

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was one of a number of prominent Americans who signed a cable recently to Otto Grotewohl, Communist Premier of East Germany, protesting prison sentences of eight to 15 years each for 19 high school students in Werdau, in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The boys and girls, aged 16 to 18, were accused of "incitement to boycott the German Democratic Republic," war mongering, endangering the "peace of the German people," and setting up a "spying and partisan organization for the American imperialists." What they actually had done was to make fun of Communist propaganda and leaders in their class rooms, and distribute leaflets and posters protesting the oppressive Soviet domination.

French Unionists Meet With CIO

Eight members of a French union organization and functioning team brought to this country by the Economic Cooperation Administration visited National CIO headquarters on Nov. 14.

The visitors heard brief discussions of CIO formation, progress, operations and policies by Executive Vice President Allan S. Haywood; Frank L. Fernbach, associate director of the Education and Research Dept., and Michael Ross, director of the Intl. Affairs Dept.

Members of the team represent all three free trade union groups in France. They have been touring the country since Oct. 4, visiting union offices and plants with union contracts, and attending the CIO Convention.

AVC Blasts Army Failure To End Bias

THE American Veterans Committee last week bluntly told the Army that "time has run out" on its failure to carry out President Truman's executive order abolishing discrimination in the armed forces.

The President's order, establishing "equality of treatment and opportunity" for all military personnel, was issued in 1948.

The Navy and Air Force have complied with it.

Last week Michael Straight, AVC national chairman, fired another blast at the Army's dilatory failure to carry out the executive order.

In issuing that order more than three years ago, Truman had ordered that it be carried out "as rapidly as possible." But Lt. Gen. A. C. McAuliffe, assistant Army chief of staff, told the AVC the segregation ban is "still under study."

Straight sent this reply to Gen. McAuliffe:

"We assume that when the President issued his order, he meant it to be an order. We cannot understand why the Army, unlike the Air Force and the Navy, has so far failed to carry this order out. Nor can we understand how you can take the position that it will be carried out only if your study indicates that it should be obeyed.

"That is not the way we were taught to obey orders in the armed forces."

Union Label Drives Backed

All CIO affiliates were urged by the convention "to coordinate and intensify activities of the CIO in support of the union label" as an aid to union organization and collective bargaining.

Separate convention resolutions praised, specifically, the union label campaigns of CIO Clothing Workers and CIO Lithographers and the union watermark drive of CIO Paperworkers.

"Members of the public who believe in the labor movement," a resolution said, "should demonstrate their support by purchasing goods bearing the union label."

Give A Buck To PAC

U.S. Recontrols Rent Ceilings At 11 Cities, Military Bases

RECONTROL provisions of the new rent law were placed in effect in 11 more defense housing and military areas last week by Tighe E. Woods, director of rent stabilization.

Full-range rent ceilings on all types of residential housing were ordered in the Kennewick-Pasco-Richland area of Washington State, near major atomic energy installations. They also were restored in Indianapolis, Ind., the Bristol-Morrisville area near Philadelphia, and at Sydney, Neb.

Ceilings also were restored near these military installations: Ft. Dix, N. J.; Camp Rucker, Ala.; Forbes Air Base, Kan.; Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; Camp Polk, La.; Camp Pickett, Va., and Rapid City, S. D., Air Base.

This brings to 37 the number of areas to which Woods has restored rent ceilings during the past six weeks.

It includes a number of military areas where housing conditions were reported to be deplorable by the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.)

In the Camp Breckinridge area, for example, the committee found a sergeant paying $45 a month for a tiny building once used as a child's playhouse. A coal shed and a rat-infested house where a baby was badly bitten had also been rented.

Peace? Hah, Commies Like Nazis In Causing War Fears

Peace, it may be wonderful! But the Swedes are fed up to the ears with a new variety of the Commie Stockholm peace appeal.

In fact, so far as the danger of war is concerned, the Swedes say "the Communists have succeeded the Nazis as the cause of tension and unrest."

That's the comment of the Stockholm newspaper, Morgon-Tidningen, which is the organ of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

After fireworkers for the Stockholm Peace Appeal (which had no connection with Stockholm), the Swedish paper reports that the party boys now are planning a "Nordic Peace Conference" (shades of Hitler's pure Aryans)!

Whatever and whoever the non-commies out in front, the Stockholm paper says, "in the center of the machinery sits a group of dependable Communists, and in the last instance all of these appeals and conferences always become links in the Communist propaganda—on the international scene, instruments for the Soviet Union and its satellites.

"It is, moreover, revolting to see Communists and Communist states boast of being the foremost champions of universal peace. The tension in the world today is first and foremost due to Communist aggression . . . The Communists have succeeded the Nazis as the cause of tension and unrest."

The Story Of Convention As Told In Photos

VISITING GERMAN trade unionists take time out from the sessions of the convention to visit a New York City polling place. They are inspecting a voting machine during the municipal election which was held Nov. 6, the convention's second day.

VOICE OF AMERICA. An old-timer in the U. S. labor movement, Charles W. Ervin of the CIO Clothing Workers, broadcasts an interpretation of CIO's convention for U. S. shortwave stations overseas. Ervin, 87, is dean of labor newspapermen and associate editor of ACWA Advance. And that's an Amalgamated union label display in the background.

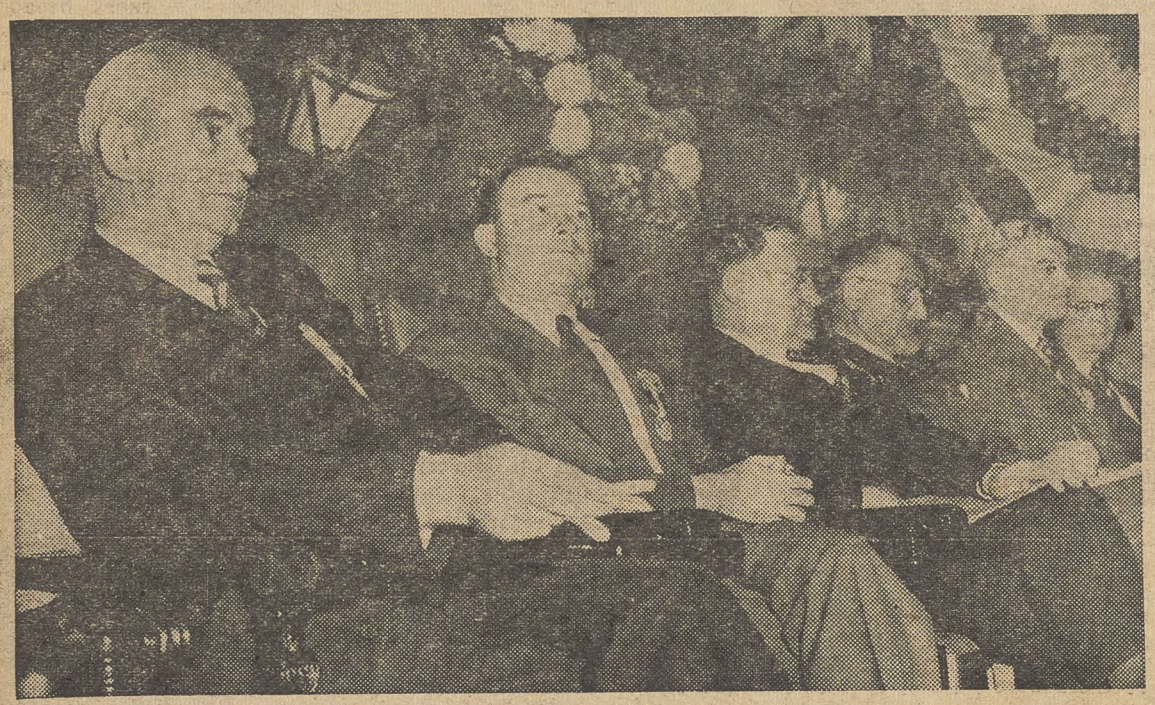
TWO SHOE WORKERS' DELEGATES: Mrs. Harriet Morin, Chicago (left), and Mrs. Florence Lynch, St. Louis, Mo. Both are members of the USWA general executive board. Mrs. Morin has worked 18 years for the Florsheim Shoe Co. Mrs. Lynch's first job was at the Intl. Shoe Co., and she's still there with nearly 19 years' seniority. Note the shoe display.

THE 13TH CIO Convention gets off to a lively start with music by an orchestra which leans heavily on the brass section. Delegates sang during the elections at the closing session.

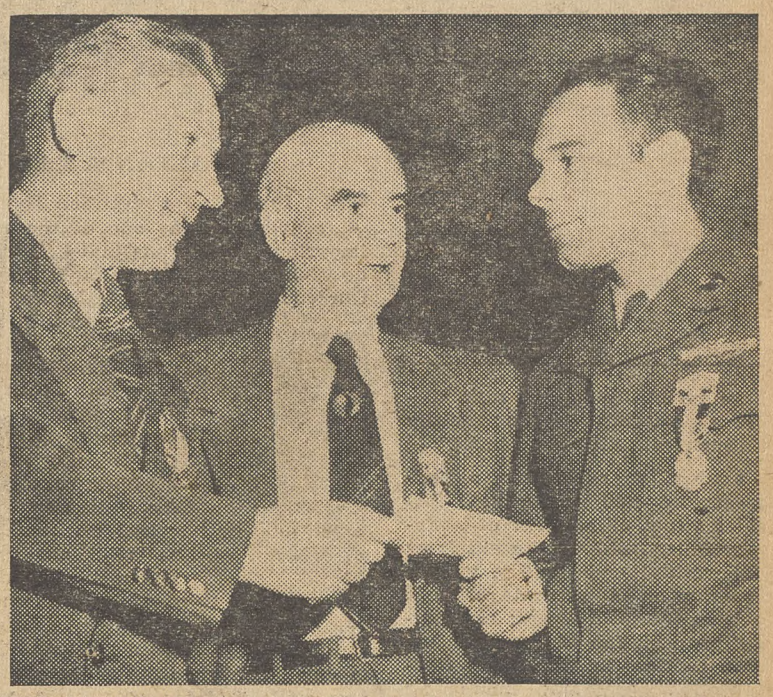
A COMMODORE HOTEL EMPLOYE cleans up the litter of paper left by the election-celebrating delegates and guests, who showered it on everybody and everything in sight when Pres. Philip Murray was nominated.

Cameraman Tells More About The Convention

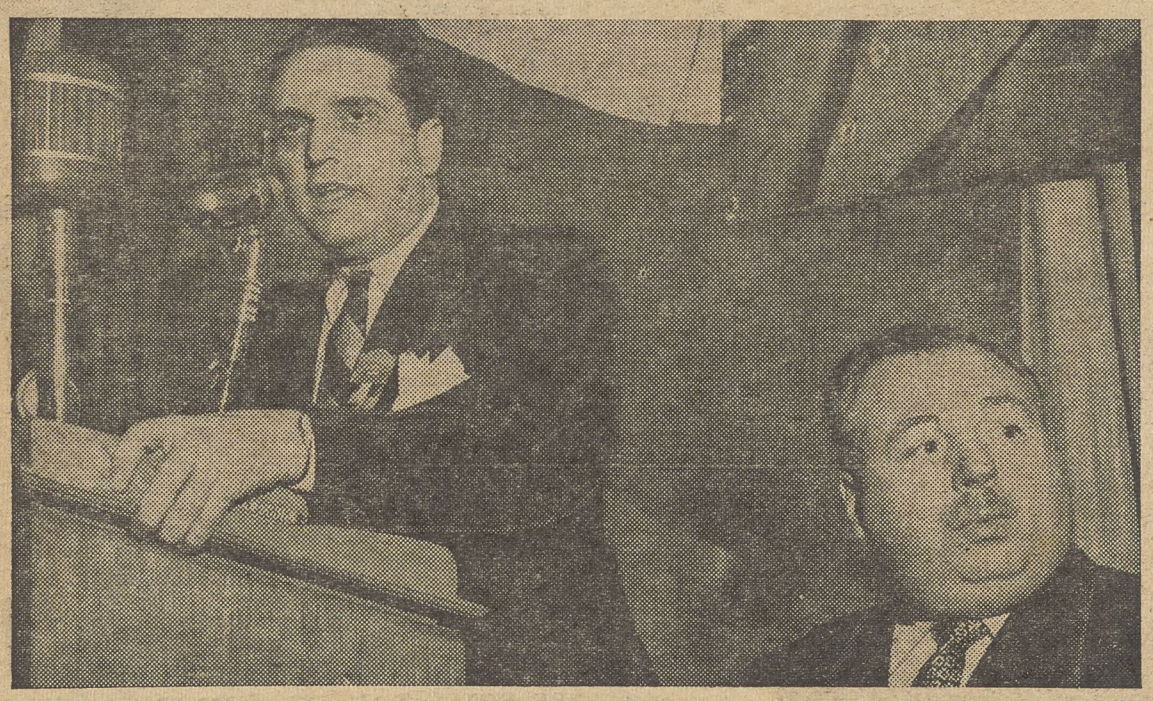
THE PRESS is well represented and attentive as CIO Pres. Philip Murray (at right) speaks. The newsmen are seated at the first two long tables. Delegates are seated at the round tables behind them. Two hundred and thirty reporters were registered by the CIO Publicity Dept.



CIO LEADERS in a serious mood: Left to right, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers. They are shown during a convention session.



$10,000 CHECK is given Sgt. Ralph Juliot, a member of the Steelworkers, by Chairman Irving Abramson of the CIO Community Services Committee, while CIO Pres. Murray approves. Money is for CARE packages for GIs in Korea.



MORE THAN 2000 DELEGATES, families and friends hear Manly Fleischmann, defense production administrator, laud labor's assistance in the defense production program. The other man is Michael V. DiSalle, price stabilization director. Both spoke at the banquet at which the New York City and State CIO were hosts.

BUSY WITH HER PAPERS is Mrs. Irma Carbone, a delegate from the New Haven (Conn.) CIO Council of which she is secretary-treasurer. She has worked in the textile industry 28 years and is a member of the Textile Workers.

CIO Warns On New York Compensation

NEW YORK CIO last week gave the State Legislature its choice: Either strengthen workmen's compensation laws, or labor will drive to improve compensation protection through direct collective bargaining.

That alternative was presented by Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council. The Council represents more than a million CIO union members in the state.

Hollander testified before a New York City hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

"The largest employers of the State," he predicted, "have given unmistakable evidence that workmen's compensation will be their target in next year's legislative session as unemployment insurance was their target in this year's."

Hollander warned that if the Legislature "follows the pattern it established last year and again bows to the will of these employer groups, then organized labor will have no choice but to seek adequate protection for its members through collective bargaining."

Among strengthening amendments proposed by the State CIO chief were: elimination of statutory dollar maximum benefit (now $32 weekly) and limiting weekly benefits on a percentage basis only to 66⅔% of wages; eliminating participation of private insurance carriers in workmen's compensation program; increasing benefits to workers who received awards under now obsolete benefit schedules with increase being paid out of public funds.

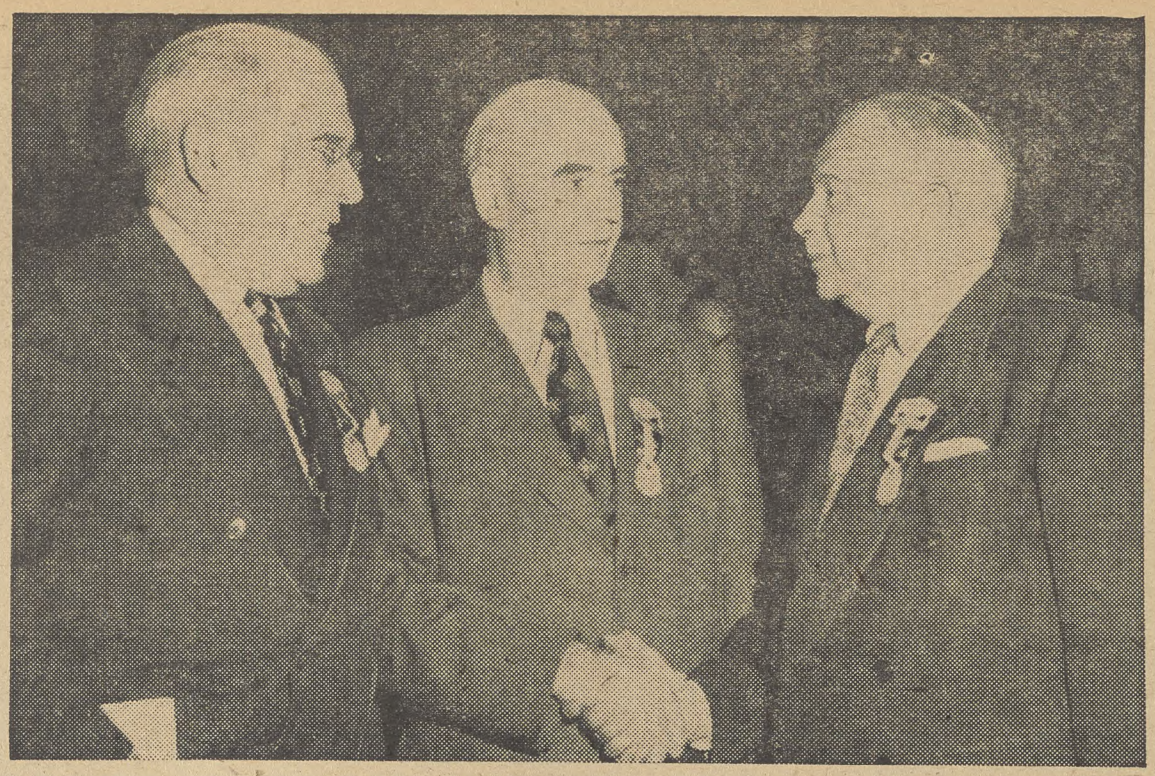
Hollander declared that adequate workmen's compensation protection is the right of every worker and should be guaranteed for all by law. "But," he said, "if the Legislature cannot be persuaded to live up to its responsibilities, then organized labor must take steps to make employers live up to theirs on an individual basis."

In this connection, Hollander recalled the successful drives for pension provisions in their contracts conducted by steel, auto and other CIO unions which he asserted were instrumental in bringing about "necessary and long-overdue" improvements in the Social Security laws.

Attacks On Freedom Of Press Assailed

Fascist and Communist attacks on freedom of the press were protested by the convention.

Singled out were the seizure of La Prensa by Dictator Peron in Argentiana, and the Czech kidnapping and imprisonment of William Oatis, Associated Press correspondent and a CIO Newspaper Guild member.



GREETINGS are extended by CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) to two convention visitors. Murray clasps the hand of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At the left is Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Murray's home city. Several other distinguished guests also were introduced.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE 13TH CIO Convention is now history. This convention was one of the most fruitful and important conventions that CIO has ever held. The decisions arrived at are far-reaching in their effect. Our convention has truly become an important national event. The press, radio and television channels all gave considerable space and time to the sessions as they took place. The entire delegation expressed a unanimous desire and determination to carry on the fight for progressive measures that will make for a more secure and happy American worker. We must continue to build our great organization and make 1952 a banner year for organizing the unorganized. Our great leader, Philip Murray, presided over the sessions and performed a masterful job. The job CIO is doing is recognized throughout the world. This was evident at the convention, where there were numerous foreign visitors.

Allan Haywood

ALL IN ALL it was a great week; a tremendous amount of work was accomplished. We must continue to build our organization stronger. Let's all do our part and carry our union on!

Dir. John Riffe of the Southern Organizing Committee reports 21 CIO victories: National Cylinder Gas Co., Houston, Tex., 31 for the Oil Workers, 10 no union; Proctor & Gamble, Dallas, Tex., eligible 425, OWIU 251, independent 166, no union 6; Affiliated Gas Equipment Co., Inc., Tyler, Tex., eligible 10, UAW-CIO 7, no union 2; Texas Sheet Metal & Mfg. Co., Dallas, eligible 57, UAW-CIO 53, no union 4; National Automotive Parts Association, Richmond, Va., eligible 20, UAW-CIO 8, no union 3.

Other Southern drive wins reported by Riffe are: Tenn. Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn., eligible 57, Stone Workers 36, AFL 24; Southern Cast Stone Co., Knoxville, eligible 75, Stone Workers 54, no union 9; Standard Brands, Dallas, eligible 10, Brewery Workers 8, no union 1; Fitzgerald Cotton Mill, Fitzgerald, Ga., eligible 408, CIO Textile Workers 171, AFL 130, no union 3; Fowler Brothers Motors, Gadsden, Ala., eligible 21, Retail, Wholesale Workers 17, no union 1; C & S Motor Co., Gadsden, eligible 21, Retail, Wholesale Workers 17, no union 2; Oakdene Cotton Compress Co., Charleston, S. C., eligible 52, Packinghouse Workers 42, no union 10; Swift & Co., Charleston, eligible 24, UPWA 24; Southern Maid, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn., eligible 32, UPWA 21, no union 11.

Pres. Morris Pizer, United Furniture Workers, reports six representation victories and two security wins. The representation election victories are: Arlington Furniture Co., Boston, Mass., UFW 6, no union 5; C. H. Hartshorn, Gardner, Mass., UFW 33, no union 14; Universal Metal Co., Saranac, Mich., UFW 58, no union 13; Lee of California, Los Angeles, Calif., UFW 8, no union 4; Metalcraft Products Co., Los Angeles, UFW 47, no union 37; Enterprise (div. of Metalcraft), Los Angeles, UFW 10, no union 2. The security wins are: Trade Upholstery Co., Boston, yes 13, no 0; C. H. Hartshorn, Gardner, yes 34, no 12.

Vice Pres. A. T. Stephens of the Packinghouse Workers reports six representation victories for his union: Armour Garage, Omaha, Nebr., UPWA unanimous; Central Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan., UPWA unanimous; Darling Rendering Co., Marletta, Mich., UPWA 4, against 3; Armour Branch, Orlando, Fla., UPWA 9, against 5; Armour Branch, Greenville, S. C., UPWA 9, against 4; Swift Oil Refinery, Dallas, Tex., UPWA 46, against 1.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports four wins in representation elections. They are: G.E. Appliance Service Center, Long Island City, N. Y., IUE 21, UE withdrew; Local 736, Ward Products (office workers), Ashtabula, O., IUE 18, UE 1; Local 427, Philharmonic Television, New Brunswick, N. J., IUE 142, AFL withdrew, no union 10; Hubbard Spool, Garrett, Ind., IUE 94, no union 10.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports a representation win for the CIO Woodworkers at the Ace Box Co., Denver, Col. Out of 52 eligible employes, 30 voted for the Woodworkers, 13 for no union and two ballots were void. The same day, at the Grauman Co., Denver, the Woodworkers won a unanimous victory in a representation election.

REG. DIR. James Leary reports that the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won bargaining rights for a majority of the workers at the National Gypsum Co. Parsons Ordnance Plant, Parsons, Kan. In a representation election for production and maintenance workers, the vote was GC&CWA-CIO 863, UAW-AFL 531, no union 161. Dist. Dir. Joe Appelbaum handled the drive, assisted by Intl. Reps. Ira Williams and W. H. Bone.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that in a representation election at the Oklahoma National Stockyards Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., the workers picked the CIO-UPWA by a vote of 58 to 42 for no union. Intl. Rep. Steve Mauser was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Zellerbach Paper Co., Los Angeles, the CIO Paperworkers won an important victory over the discredited ILWU in a representation election by a vote of 76 to 26. Intl. Rep. Frank Grillo did a splendid job in handling the campaign.

The Furniture Workers won bargaining rights at eight Los Angeles furniture factories. The election covered workers in the following plants: Brown-Saltman, Spartan Furniture Mfg. Co., Karpen Div. of the Intl. Furniture Co., Hollycraft Furniture Inc., Seally Mattress Co., Edan Co., L. C. Phoenix Co. and the Crest-Pacific Co. The total vote in favor of the CIO Furniture Workers was 305 to 113 for an independent union.

CIO Demands Inquiry On Negro Slaying

IN A QUICK follow-up to adoption of the CIO's civil rights program, the Convention wired President Truman a strong protest and a demand for investigation of the shooting of two Negro prisoners by a Florida sheriff.

Slain was Samuel Shepherd and wounded was Walter Irwin by Sheriff M. V. McCall of Lake County, Fla. McCall claimed they were attempting to escape.

"This is either murder or bad police work," said a wire—approved by the convention—from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Truman.

"It will be exploited around the world by the totalitarian enemies of America. It will discourage our friends. The facts must be speedily ascertained and justice done."

The CIO action supported a demand by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Subsequently, the U. S. Attorney General announced plans for federal investigation.

Victims in the Florida shooting were defendants in the long-pending Lakeland case, in which their convictions were set aside by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Truman Bans Jim Crow In Army Schools

A "RIGHT" can't justify a "wrong," President Truman said in effect when he applied a pocket veto to a Federal aid-to-education bill which would have restored racial segregation in schools—particularly on military posts—now operating on an integrated basis.

The President's refusal to sign the bill, passed by Congress a month before adjournment, killed the measure. The bill would have permitted defense areas to get Federal aid in providing schools for anticipated increases in population.

The section objected to by Truman would have required schools located on Federal property in 17 States to conform to State laws calling for segregation of white and Negro students. This, he pointed out, would take in some schools where segregation is not now practiced.

"We should not impair our moral position by enacting a law that requires discrimination based on race," the President said. "Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones."

More Aid Urged For Handicapped

A Convention resolution praised the efforts of CIO affiliates on behalf of the physically handicapped.

But the convention asked expansion of the CIO organizations' efforts for the handicapped and of the rehabilitation program.

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CIO Acts Quickly To End Battery Layoffs

Despite the general booming of industry, thousands have been thrown out of work in the storage battery plants throughout the nation. The cause is a shortage of lead, important to the manufacture of batteries.

The Battery Council, consisting of all unions in the industry, except the discredited United Electrical Workers, has protested to government officials. CIO members of the council sent a delegation to Washington to confer with officials.

At left, CIO council members are discussing the critical situation with Munitions Board officials.

←

Left to right, sitting, Samuel Jacobs, of the Washington office of the Auto Workers; Board Chairman John Small; Charles Goff of Local 113 of the CIO Electrical Workers (Exide plant, Philadelphia), council chairman; standing, John Kotz, UAW Local 848 (Gould plant, Depew, N. Y.); Alfred Scanlan, board's assistant counsel; Ralph Leach, UAW Local 88 (Willard plant, Cleveland, O.); Chester Makoski and Joseph Kelley, both of IUE Local 113; Rear Admiral M. L. Ring of the board's staff.

AFL and independent unions belonging to the council were unable to send representatives, but protested to Washington officials. **(Story on Page 12.)**

UAW Beats Thugs At Detroit Stove

—STORY ON PAGE 3

Give Them All An Equal Chance!

It doesn't take much—just a pipe, a few fittings, some boards and a little living space—to make these children happy. But the youngsters shown here are lucky: literally millions of Americans their age are being denied even this simple pleasure.

Twenty years of neglect of our schools, and the great increase in the nation's birth rate during the war, now find our educational system without adequate facilities.

→

Thousands of schools lack play areas; many are unsafe for occupancy. About 1½ million children of kindergarten age aren't attending school at all because there are no facilities to care for them. (For a detailed examination of the nation's school crisis, turn to Page 7.)

Textile Union Rips WSB 'Runaround'

—STORY ON PAGE 2

'Bureaucracy' Hit In Rent Lid Snafu

—STORY ON PAGE 3

Pete's Story — And The Brotherhood Of Man

By AL ZACK

THIS IS THE story of an Ohio worker named Pete, and his family of eight.

Pete once was a member of the CIO, but, after the last war, when prices were high and layoffs were many, Pete moved his family back to the farm.

He had a lot of little mouths to feed and he felt the farm was the best place to be.

Then Pete became sick . . . certainly sick in body and, some doctors said, sick mentally as well.

He was sent to a hospital. He lost his home. Every stick of furniture the family had accumulated the hard way was sold to pay debts.

And Pete's family was broken up.

By court order, his seven little children were sent to various institutions and foster homes and his wife was left alone.

Eventually the doctors decided they were wrong about Pete's mental condition and he was released. He and wife went to Columbus.

They were absolutely penniless and just as friendless.

"When we came to Columbus," says Pete, "all I had was a temperature of 104 and my faith in God."

That was little more than a year ago. Pete went directly to the CIO—to the office of the Ohio CIO Council.

He told his story and the facts were checked. Public welfare agencies and private charitable organizations could do little for Pete.

THEY HAVE rules and regulations—official red tape which provides certain periods of residence before an individual is eligible for assistance.

But eventually, Pete and his wife got work—poor paying work, of course.

But their chain of tough luck hadn't run out. Pete was seriously ill and there were hospital and doctor bills.

And they still didn't have their children.

In effect, the court said: "You can have your children when you have a home for them."

Columbus housing authorities said: "You can have a home when you have your children."

A year went by and the battle for Pete went on. Now welfare and Community Chest agencies could do more to help, and they did.

Pete got the home. He was promised his family on a certain day. Arrangements were made for piecemeal settlement of the bills. Both he and his wife had jobs. Pete even had a raise of a few cents an hour.

But there was one big obstacle to overcome before Pete's problems were settled.

He had a home. But he didn't have a single item of furniture for that home.

Pete and his family weren't afraid, they said. They would be satisfied to start all over again without anying.

BUT WINTER was coming on. The kids couldn't sleep on the floor. They couldn't eat off the floor.

And no welfare agency—public or private—could furnish a home for a family.

Then the Columbus CIO Council stepped in.

It made an extraordinary appeal in the Columbus CIO News. The appeal told Pete's story and asked CIO members to donate anything they had—"anything from a teaspoon to a table . . . from a dish to a mattress."

That story did the trick.

In less than a week, Columbus CIO members had completely furnished a home for Pete, his wife and their seven children.

Here are some of the things the family received:—

BEDS, BED clothing, blankets, sheets, pillows, washing machine, stove, refrigerator, clothes for the children (who range in age from 2 to 11), tables, chairs, pots, pans, dishes, silverware, lamps, curtains, 300 pounds of potatoes, toys and even comic books for the youngster's entertainment.

The response was so generous there were even a few things left over for some other deserving families known to the Community Chest.

Pete and his family were reunited, in a home completely furnished by what the Columbus CIO Council calls the "wonderful, kind-hearted and generous members of the CIO."

In an open letter of gratitude in the Columbus CIO News, the Council's Executive Board said: "Our readers are wonderful people."

An Pete and his family? Well, they have a new and abiding faith in God and their fellowman, that they surely remembered on Thanksgiving Day.

Textile Union Raps Wage Board For 'Robbery By Red Tape'

THE CIO Textile Workers Executive Council last week characterized the failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to approve fringe benefits for TWUA members as a "real runaround" and "robbery by red tape."

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve—who is a labor member of WSB—said that 200,000 workers in the cotton-rayon and woolen-worsted industries have been waiting eight months for approval of fringe benefits won by negotiations and, in some instances, by strike action.

The council pointed out "the brutal fact that retroactivity does not apply to fringe cases."

WSB's answer that no policy has been set on fringe issues, the TWUA council said, is only a "bureaucratic alibi to conceal the truth that sufficient time has been at the disposal of WSB to develop such a policy—if it had really so desired."

Benefits referred to by the council are pensions, retirement-severance pay and insurance improvements.

The council also demanded that the board "promptly and clearly" set policies and procedures to guide the union in future negotiations so that workers may enjoy benefits "without excessive delay."

THE COUNCIL bitterly protested awarding of government contracts for 250,000 blankets to Prison Industries, Inc.

The TWUA demanded that directors of the organization stop accepting contracts for textile products until the present textile unemployment crisis is solved.

The council said it is a "paradox which compels free workers, dependent on the operations of a relatively free market, to face rivalry from the highly regulated efforts of prison labor which can readily be adapted to a wide range of industrial activities."

The Textile Workers council also rapped the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service for collapse of the three-man panel appointed in May to settle textile disputes in the South. The panel was appointed when TWUA stopped its industry-wide five-week strike at the service's request.

The council demanded that the service certify the dispute to WSB to assure "harmony, efficiency and free production in the southern textile industry, and a measure of justice for southern textile workers."

'Big Steel' Contract Talks Will Open This Week

THE CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel will open negotiations for a new contract at Pittsburgh on Nov. 27, four days before the required opening date in present basic steel pacts.

U. S. Steel—"Big Steel"—is referred to as the bellwether of the industry because it usually leads in reaching agreement with the steel union.

About 2000 basic and fabrication steel companies have been sent formal letters by USA-CIO asking for opening of negotiations—and formal strike notices as required by the Taft-Hartley Act. Meetings have been arranged with most of them.

This is the first year since 1947 that the union has the chance to re-open its entire standard agreement in the basic steel industry.

USA and CIO Pres. Philip Murray told reporters during the meetings of the USA Wage Policy Committee in Atlantic City 10 days ago that he hoped that a new contract could be negotiated "without government intervention" and that he saw no reason why a new pact could not be negotiated before Dec. 31.

The union will seek "substantial" wage increases, a guaranteed annual wage and 20 other important contract negotiations.

Murray will head the union's negotiators, which will consist of directors of districts where "Big Steel" plants are located, and officials of locals consisting of U. S. Steel plant workers.

U. S. Steel's negotiator will be John A. Stephens, vice president in charge of industrial relations.

TWUA Asks Pay Hike On U.S. Contracts

CIO TEXTILE Workers last week asked the government to increase minimum wages on government contract work in the woolen and worsted industries.

The TWUA, announced Pres. Emil Rieve, proposed a 21½c hourly increase to $1.26½ an hour, and other safeguards under the Walsh-Healy Act. This act sets wage minimums for private industries handling U.S. contracts.

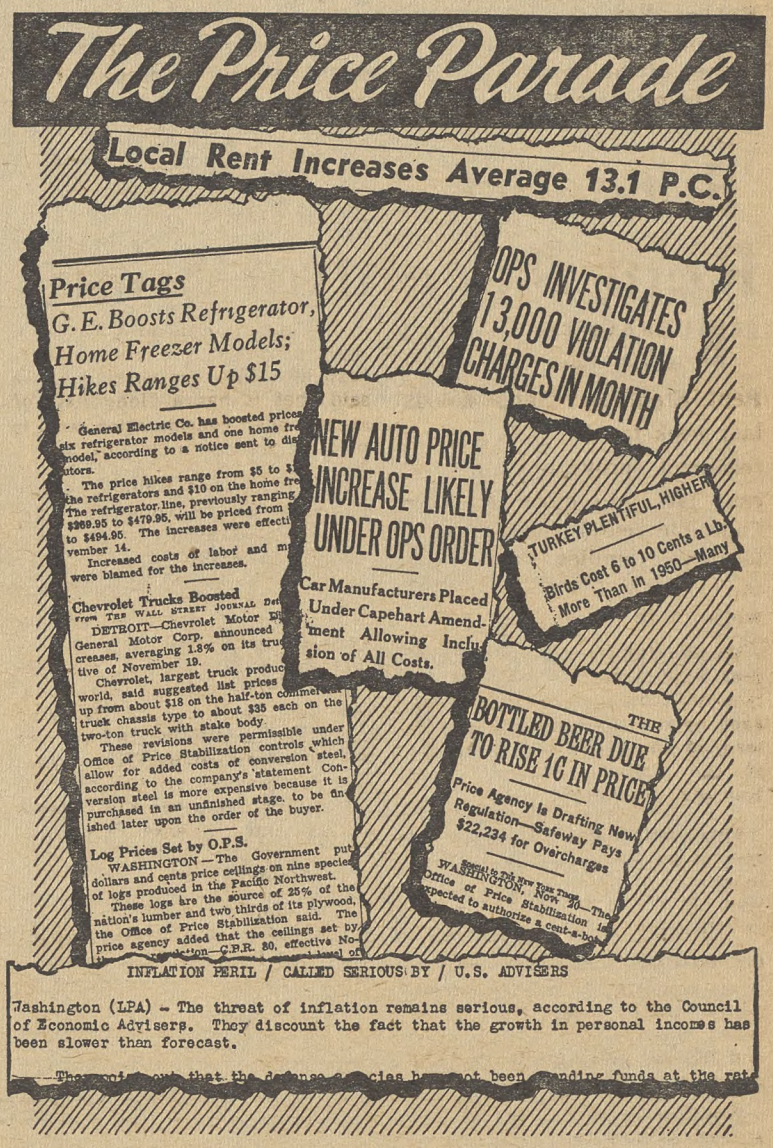
According to an announcement from TWUA, the minimum wage increase proposal is part of "a campaign to bolster existing wage standards" in the textile industry.

Rieve also petitioned these additional improvements: an escalator wage clause providing a 1c increase in rates for each 1.18 rise in the consumer price index, six paid holidays, shift premiums and fixed vacation benefits.

The Textile Workers' request was addressed to William R. McComb, Wage and Hour Div. administrator.

URW Moves Parley Site

The CIO Rubber Workers have moved their 1952 convention site from Akron to Asbury Park, N. J., it was announced by Desmond Walker, URW international secretary-treasurer.



Abramson Gets CARE Post Again

Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, has been re-elected to his seventh annual consecutive term as vice president of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.).

Abramson was again chosen for the post at the recent annual meeting of CARE Board of Directors. He has represented the CSC on the board ever since CARE was founded as a non-profit, government approved relief agency in Nov. 1945.

As a CARE vice president, Abramson has played a decisive role in determining the policies and operation of the agency. In less than six years, upwards of 10 million food and textile packages, valued at more than $100 million, have been channeled to the needy in a score of overseas countries.

Much of this CARE aid was contributed by CIO members, local and international unions and other CIO affiliates through CSC and went to needy trade unionists abroad to build their free and democratic trade union organizations.

Give A Buck To PAC

PROOF that CIO women as well as men are behind the Armed Forces Blood Donor Program is given by pretty Mary Gray, treasurer of CIO Rubber Workers Local 154 in Denver, Colo. as she makes her donation at the Blood Donor Center of the Denver General Hospital. Awaiting their turn are two more CIO members, LaRoy Purdy, District 8 director of the CIO Communications Workers who is also a State Senator, and Marilyn Staley, a member of the Office & Professional Workers Local 1715 in Denver. Marilyn's husband is fighting in Korea at the present time. The Blood Donor Program has been endorsed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Sam Perrone Surrenders—

UAW Beats Thugs, Gets First Contract At Detroit Stove

FOR EMPLOYES of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co. in Detroit, Thanksgiving Day 1951 was a day they'll long remember—and one they could well give thanks on.

The strong-arm men who had kept their wages low and their working conditions bad, who had beaten them, stoned their homes or threatened them when they talked about a union, were on the run.

They were enjoying their first full day under a union contract—and they marked it by having the first paid holiday in the firm's tumultuous history.

The CIO Auto Workers finally wrested the contract from the reluctant company on Thanksgiving Eve.

On the same day, Santo (Sam) Perrone, gangster chieftain whose thugs had blocked unionization of the stove works, except during the all too few years he spent in prison, surrendered to a warrant charging him with conspiracy to deprive the plant's employes of their right to organize.

Perrone, whose unsavory history as the company's paid strikebreaker was bared before the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee last spring, was one of five persons named in a warrant issued Nov. 19.

THE OTHERS were his son-in-law, Augostino Orlando, who runs a gas station owned by Perrone and located across the street from the stove works; Nono Minaudo, who owns a bowling alley near Detroit Police headquarters; Harry (Poppa Dee) Johnson, 71, a former convict, and Willie Warford, a stove works employe.

Orlando, Johnson and Warford were among 10 men arrested in the previous week for investigation of conspiracy to prevent workers from joining labor unions.

The three were given a hearing on Nov. 19 and were held in $1000 bail each for examination on Nov. 29.

Perrone himself surrendered Nov. 21 and was released on bond for examination with the others. He said he had been deer-hunting in Northern Michigan.

The new contract, which covers about 600 employes, yields an estimated 24c an hour in money benefits, according to Michael F. Lacey, co-director of UAW Region 1.

Everybody gets a flat increase of 10c an hour under the pact, with an average of 2c additional earmarked for the elimination of inequities.

THE COMPANY agreed to a fully funded pension plan, like the plans in the auto industry; $3000 life insurance for each employe, and sickness and accident insurance to yield $30 a week for 26 weeks—all at company expense.

Paid vacations as in other UAW contracts were negotiated, along with six paid holidays. The non-money clauses—seniority, grievance procedure, etc.—are of the standard type in the area.

And on top of all that, there is the full union shop.

The agreement runs for two years, with reopenings every six months on the money clauses. It was subject to ratification by the employes, who were expected to approve it this week.

Perrone, Minaudo and John A. Fry, president of the stove company, were witnesses before the Kefauver Committee at hearings in Detroit.

The hearing and the records of an earlier grand jury investigation, which had been kept secret until the Senate committee released them, told a sordid story.

THEY DISCLOSED how the stove works' employes had tried to form a union in 1934 and were forced out on strike by the company, of which Fry was then general manager.

After that, it was revealed, Fry gave the job of breaking the strike to Perrone and his brothers, Gaspar and Matthew, already notorious as big shots in Detroit's Mafia crime clique. The Perrones brought in thugs as strikebreakers. They started picket line fights, beat and intimidated the strikers and their families, and broke the walkout and the union.

For this job, Perrone was given a contract for handling the firm's scrap metal, worth about $5000 a month to him since then. Gaspar got the job of making the firm's cores under contract—with the company's equipment and materials, and in company space. Matthew, since dead, was cut in on the take.

'Bureaucracy' Hit In Rent Recontrol Snafu

"BUREAUCRACY at its worst" was blamed by Rent Stabilizer Tighe Woods last week for delays in getting recontrol provisions of the rent law into effect and for "horrible rents" charged servicemen's families living near military installations and workers in defense centers.

Woods—the man in charge of rent control enforcement (or the lack of it under legislation meat-axed by the Dixiegop Congress)—teed off in a television interview of the Critical Areas Defense Housing Committee.

This committee, representing several governmental agencies, is in charge of naming areas where rent lids are to be restored or put in effect for the first time.

IN WOODS' words, the committee consists of "second-echelon moles in a mountain that has labored three and a half months and has actually squeezed out 48 puny little areas."

Woods said there ought to be at least 250 new rent control areas by now.

Actually, the rent stabilizer's office disclosed last week that only 39 areas have been controlled since Aug. 1. Nine other areas are expected to be controlled soon.

Latest areas to be placed under control are Newport News, Va., and Barstow, Calif.

Four other areas were certified to Woods' office for control: Colorado Springs, Colo.; Marietta, Ga.; Tucson, Ariz., and Braidwood, Ill.

Revealing his plea to Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to "get some action," Woods said:

"Somebody is dragging his heels and I intend to find out who it is."

Ivan D. Carson, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, recently appointed head of the committee, insisted it was working as "expeditiously as possible." He said that it has a "long list" of areas under consideration and is meeting weekly to clear it up.

His predecessor, Ralph Caul, resigned with the complaint that the set-up prevented him from getting anywhere.

The group is made up of agency representatives who could not get excited about critical areas, he told a Senate Preparedness subcommittee headed by Sen. L. Johnson (D. Tex.), which reported shocking conditions in housing near military camps. Other agencies represented on the committee include the Labor and Defense Departments, Defense Production Administration and Economic Stabilization Agency.

"I'm supposed to be the guy in charge of rent control," Woods said, "yet I am the last one to be consulted—sometimes they don't even bother to consult me on critical area designations."

College Kids Get Royal Treatment From The NAM

"Catch 'em while they're young!" The National Association of Manufacturers is still carrying that to the last degree!

This year, as it has for the last three, the NAM is bringing 48 college students to New York City for its annual "Congress of American Industry."

NAM will pay all the freight for the students, from business administration and economics classes.

The NAM calls this a "program of public service" and an answer to many questions from colleges "asking just what kind of an organization" the NAM is and what it does.

Here are some answers on the NAM, which the college students won't get at the "Congress of American Industry."

It killed price controls back in 1946.

It drafted and won passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And, in 1951, it helped block enactment of a fair, effective anti-inflation legislation in Congress.

WSB Lifts Freeze On Incentive Plans

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has finally made up its mind on two policy issues which it has had pending before it since it imposed the general 10% wage increase limitation a year ago.

Under certain circumstances, the board's decisions make possible additional increases in wages.

By a vote of 8 to 4, with all labor members dissenting, the WSB on Nov. 20 lifted its freeze on incentive pay plans and set up yardsticks governing their approval.

Earlier, the policy of "equal pay for equal work" was unanimously approved by the board. It voted to grant wage hikes where necessary to insure fair wage rates "without regard to sex, race, color or national origin."

The controversial decision on piece work and other incentive pay systems was described by WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger as merely giving "formal approval to existing industry practices."

LABOR members filed no dissenting opinion but expressed disapproval in keeping with traditional trade union principles.

Incentive wage plans, in the main, are regarded by labor as a form of speed-up and are prohibited in many union contracts. Under most of them the worker gains little and often loses much because of undue pressure for increased output.

Under the new WSB policy the board will approve incentive plans covering an individual or a group of employes only if workers are given an opportunity to earn at least 15% above the daily or hourly rate for their jobs. To be permissable, the plan must include a minimum wage guarantee and shall not result in an increase in unit labor costs.

Meanwhile the Salary Stabilization Board announced a new policy which puts a lid on the stock-buying plans which hundreds of companies offer their top executives. The board decided not to limit plans where the executive pays at least 95% of the market value of the stock, but hereafter plans offering a greater discount cannot be used to beat the general 10% limitation on salary increases.

Steel Union Gets 16c After Strike

An eight-week strike of more than 1000 CIO Steelworkers at Clark Brothers Co., Olean, N.Y., won a 10c general increase, plus 6c in fringe benefits.

The contract, first with the company, was made retroactive to June 1, date the local was certified as bargaining agent.

Strike At Florsheim

It was a rough Thanksgiving for some 2500 members of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, who have been on strike at the Florsheim Shoe Co. since the beginning of November.

It has been an unusual strike; for in the midst of this inflationary period, the workers at Florsheim are fighting a company proposal that would almost certainly cut their wages.

Florsheim, a highly profitable corporation, gained headlines a month or two ago with an announcement that it was cutting prices as a service to the public. But there is no public service in wage cutting at any time.

During this period, when government figures show an almost daily rise in the cost of living, any cut in take-home pay for CIO members at Florsheim would prove disastrous to thousands of families.

The United Shoe Workers, in fighting this absurd company proposal and in demanding a deserved raise in their wages, is living up to the CIO's long tradition of militant protection of workers' interests.

The strike at Florsheim has the full support of the CIO. The strike has been endorsed unanimously by the CIO Executive Board. It also has the support of union members throughout the land, who know that any proposal for trimming wages in times like these is unjust and absurd.

See Here, Don Juan

Dictator Juan Peron of Argentine, having been "re-elected" after a campaign in which the opposition was denied almost every known way of getting its message to the public, has now wrapped himself in the robes of a political scientist.

Peronista Argentine leaves much to be desired, from any democratic view-point. Civil liberties have been choked; rising prices have far outstripped wages; and corruption is widespread.

Nevertheless, Peron—having won an easy election victory in the absence of a fair election campaign—seems to like the situation. In fact, he boasts about it to his hand-picked stooges.

Peron would have the world believe that the Argentine mess is the "labor union state" in action.

No decent man or woman who carries a union card in any democratic organization will accept the idea that Peronism has any relationship to bona fide trade unionism. The objective of honest unions, in both the economic and political field, is the extension of democracy—not its murder.

Peron, like Stalin, has captured free trade unions—through the use of violence, bribery, threats and secret police. Peron, like Stalin, claims that his state is a worker's state.

But the Argentine, like the Soviet Union, has become a slave dominion. Unions exist not to protect workers but to enslave them for the will of the dictator.

End Of An Editor

The editor of the conservative Boston Herald has resigned because he couldn't print in his paper—owned by big New England financial interests—some mild personal doubts about the views expressed by Sen. Taft in his new book on foreign policy.

In Republican circles, one gathers, the old saying that a man "would rather be right than president" has been altered. The GOP would rather have Taft as president than be right.

The CIO News

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That Wonderful Ceiling!

Dixiecrats' Days Numbered

LEADERS OF the Dixiecrat movement are bitter and frustrated men who don't really believe themselves the poisonous ideas they preach, and certainly don't express the views of the mass of the Southern people.

The marked contrast between the motives of those Southern governors and politicians "directing the new Dixiecrat movement and the aspirations of the people of the South," are pointed out in a recent article by Thomas L. Stokes, newspaper columnist, a native Southerner himself.

Stokes wrote a series of articles in the early years of the CIO's organizing drives, on the economic and social consequences of the trek southward of employers looking for "cheap and docile labor." The Amalgamated Clothing Workers reprinted the columns in a pamphlet called "Carpetbaggers of Industry," and gave it wide circulation particularly in the South where it did much to help call attention to the exploitation of low-paid Southern workers.

IN A COLUMN on the Dixiecrats published last week, Stokes says that the movement "is based primarily on exploitation of ancient prejudice which is still easily aroused among a people who, to borrow a phrase from Abaham Lincoln, long remember and cannot easily accept on an equal basis those (Negroes) who once fetched and carried in human slavery." Stokes went on:

"Those who exploit this prejudice are betraying the South. What is worse, they are betraying it consciously for selfish political ends. But the impression that gives hope is that they do not truly represent the Southern people, and that the Southern people seem to be waking up to this fact.

"The Dixicrats are bitter and frustrated men and if the truth be known, they do not themselves believe the poisonous doctrine they preach and some let this admission escape privately.

"That is their real crime and the tragedy of what they are doing to the South. Theirs is a philosophy of negativism, of defeatism. They are much closer to real defeat, it is suggested, than they know.

"For the South today is not negativism or defeatism, nor are its people. Theirs is not a negative philosophy. It is a positive philosophy, a dynamic philosophy. All around are evidences of that. The simplest and most direct evidence is in the change that has come in only a few years in the landscape of the South.

The Southern people have come to believe in their glorious natural heritage and are utilizing its resources. That has taken help and encouragement from the Federal Government. That is their government. A soverign state is also a part of a union of states and is a union, as in a family, all help each other.

"OLD PREJUDICES do not go easily, some never quite ever. But they are going gradually. There is a bouyant new generation in the South that knows only the new South, and it sees that, all about it.

"The younger generation, which exubertantly waves Confederate flags at college football celebrations, also rises up against its elders and welcomes Negro students among it to break down old barriers.

"This is happening in the South. While one perhaps should not try to interpret just what the Confederate flag may mean to the newer generation, one may suggest that possibly, as is the way with youngsters, it is a symbol not of an ancient rebellion that was lost, but of a new rebellion against a tradition that that old rebellion represented.

"As such, if that were true, it is a monstrous, ironic joke the newer generation is playing on its elders—and in particular the elder generation as represented in the narrow and tortured prejudice symbolized in the Dixiecrat movement.

"FOR THE TRUTH is beginning to be suspected, which is that there is some selfish purpose behind the appeal to racial prejudice. The trick is for the politician, in league with the privileged, to rally the underprivileged to him and to those privileged interests by stirring up racial prejudice.

"That is disclosed if you inquire who provides the big chunks of money for the Dixiecrats. It is great corporate interests, many headquartered far from the South."

But the people of the South, Stokes says, are beginning to be aware of this trick. It's "wearing thin," he believes, and ventures the prediction that "what we are seeing now is the Gettysburg of the Second Confederacy that the Dixiecrats have sought to foist on the South."

Not All The Industry's Gas Is In Its Wells!

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

IF THE GOVERNMENT ever decides to regulate all natural gas prices, some of the biggest producers will stop selling gas to entire areas—and deprive themselves of millions of dollars in profits.

Of course, that's not the way K. S. Adams put it when he addresesd the Oil Man's Club at Kansas City, Mo. the other day. What he said was that government regulation would mean less gas at higher prices. And who would suffer? The poor consumer.

Adams heads Phillips Petroleum Co., ninth in the industry. It has directors of the boards of Dupont Continental Can and the Lambert Co.

It has an indirect link, through directors, with Union Oil, Manufacturers Trust Co. and Tide Water Oil. It has 49 subsidiaries, including five pipeline companies, a railway, a radio telephone company. One, the Wasatch Oil Co., itself has 13 subsidiaries.

Phillips' net profits for the first nine months of 1951 were $49,751,662, against $35,885,522 in 1950, a jump of about 37%. Yet Adams told the Kansas City men that producers of natural gas receive only a "niggardly portion of what the consumer pays."

Phillips is the company the Federal Power Commission recently decided it had no jurisdiction over. Its theory was that Phillips was just a producer and gatherer of natural gas, and was not actually selling gas in interstate commerce. Wisconsin and the cities of Kansas City, Milwaukee and Detroit are expected to appeal that decision.

The exemption of Phillips from rate control means the company can charge the pipeline companies anything it pleases. The pipeline companies then go to the FPC and demand higher rates because they have to pay more. This makes a mockery of rate controls and the consumer gets stuck with a higher gas bill.

But that's not the way Adams sees it. He says that if his company and others like it are regulated, they will sell all their gas in the states in which it is produced.

This automatically would create shortages in states which do not have gas fields of their own. Why, says Adams, the mere threat of federal regulation already is causing this to happen.

"The natural gas producer and gatherer remains uncertain as to where or when the hand of federal control may reach out to seize his business," Adams says.

"If selling his gas for use outside the producing state may make him liable to federal control, then the gas producer prefers to sell his gas at home.

"This is not something that may happen. It is something that is happening. Federal control of the producer and gatherer—the touted road to a plentiful supply of gas at depression prices—is in reality nothing but a sugar-coated route to less gas at higher prices."

FPC staff experts say Adams is talking through his hat. They say his speech was based on "three rather dubious assumptions":

1. That the commission, which must approve any reduction in gas service, would okay the withholding of gas from states which do not have reserves of their own to draw on.
2. That the big producers would deprive themselves of milions in profits they could make by selling in interstate commerce, even under federal regulations.
3. That the big producers could sell enough gas in the states in which it is produced to make ends meet.

The battle over regulation of the power interests—gas, oil, and electric—has raged for years. The companies spent millions in an attempt to avoid regulation of any sort. They spent more millions later to weaken regulation, and still more millions to capture state and federal commissions.

That the gas interests now dominate the FPC became apparent in the Phillips decision.

The decision, in effect, repealed President Truman's veto of the so-called Kerr Bill, passed by Congress last year. Truman himself helped in the death of his veto by naming to the commission, since the Kerr Bill, three of the four members who voted against the public in the Phillips case.

Adams is afraid the courts will upset the FPC ruling. He called on the "public" to ignore "talk about keeping prices down" by control regulations and "realize that their best interests lie in an unregulated producing industry competing vigorously in the search for and the development of new reserves."

Competiiton in the gas industry really IS keen. Five companies control more than 70% of the natural gas reserves of the great Texas-Oklahoma Panhandle fields, with Phillips alone controlling 20%.

Twelve companies control more than 70% of the reserves in the Hugoton fields in Kansas and Oklahoma. Phillips' share is about 15%.

Catholic Prelates Condemn 'Slander' In Political Life

THE CATHOLIC bishops of the United States, at their annual meeting in Washington, issued a formal statement roundly condemning immorality in all its phases.

They also pleaded that "justice and benevolence govern the operations of the state and relationships between individuals and groups."

Much of the statement dealt with morality—or the lack of it—in politics and public life. Some Catholics read into one section a condemnation of the activities of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

"Those who are selected for office by their fellow men are entrusted with grave responsibilities," the statement said. "They have been selected not for self-enrichment but for conscientious public service.

"In their speech and in their actions they are bound by the same laws of justice and charity which bind individuals in every other sphere of human activity.

"Dishonesty, slander, detraction and defamation of character are as truly transgressions of God's commandments when resorted to by men in political life as they are for all other men."

Churchill Gets Union Warning On Wage Cuts

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain has been warned that the country's unions will not stand for any effort of his new Conservative government to lower working class standards.

Pres. H. G. Brotherton of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, advised Churchill that if his party makes any such attempt, the labor movement "will ensure that there is such a state of affairs evoked in this country that they will be bound have second thoughts."

LOW COST COOPERATIVE housing program quarter of a century long was celebrated by CIO Clothing Workers with New York banquet last week. Last unit (shown), finished this year, is on Grand st. on lower East Side and contains 796 dwelling units. Other units are nearby on Grand st. and in the Bronx. Representing $20 million investment, they provide 2466 units housing 9245 persons. The late Sidney Hillman inspired the project.

Co-Op Housing Gains Hailed By ACWA

TWENTY-FIVE years of successful sponsorship of low-cost cooperative housing in New York was celebrated by the CIO Clothing Workers with a banquet last week.

During the quarter - century period, it was announced, the union has guided the construction of developments in the Bronx and on the lower East Side which provide 2466 units sheltering 9245 persons. The total cost was $20 million.

Each tenant-cooperator has an equity in his apartment ranging from $500 to $650 per room. In buildings completed before 1946, rentals average slightly less than $12 per room per month; in buildings completed since then they are $15 per room per month.

The first houses were completed in the Bronx in 1926-7 and contained 318 dwelling units with 1187 rooms. New projects, the latest this year, have been added since then until the Bronx total now stands at 1434 units with 5268 rooms.

The ACWA program on the lower East Side included a slum-clearance project. It was started in 1930 at 504 Grand st. with the erection of 236 units for 930 persons. This year marked completion of 796 new units, with quarters for 3047 persons, on an adjoining site.

Low-cost cooperative housing by the union was largely inspired by the late Sidney Hillman, ACWA president, and Abraham E. Kazan, president of the Alamgamated Housing Corp., who guided the ventures from start to finish.

The basic plan was elementary—to bring low-cost housing, with modern conveniences, with plenty of space for light and air, and with areas for recreation, within the reach of skilled workers and others in the modest income brackets.

They were helped in bringing the program to fruition by Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as ACWA president; U. S. Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), Aaron Rabinowitz and Robert S. Szold. George W. Springsteen was the architect.

In summarizing the success of the program in a speech at the banquet, Kazan said:

"The fact that, after 22 years, more than 70% of the original member-cooperators remain in the community, and nearly 100 young couples, children of these pioneers, have chosen to settle among them, is eloquent evidence of the continued attractiveness of the enterprises."

Potofsky presided at the banquet. Other speakers included Herman T. Stichman, State commissioner of housing; Robert Moses, city construction coordinator and park commissioner; Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of Manhattan; City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, and Louis Pink, director of the Blue Cross.

Peronista Police Torture Jailed Railroad Strikers

Several railway union members jailed by Argentine Dictator Peron after a railroad strike have been tortured with electric needles and other devices, an inter-American labor bulletin charged.

The men have been held in jail without being permited to see their attorneys. The family of one prisoner received a bundle of blood-stained clothing from the jail. Another tortured prisoner tried to commit suicide, the report said.

The men are members of Argentina's oldest national trade union. It is one of the last few remaining unions in the country not dominated by the Peron regime.

Panama Ship—

Fugitive From 'Slums Of The Seven Seas'

Since the end of the war, American maritime unions have been bombarding authorities with protests against the transfer of U. S. ships — often built with public funds—to Panamian registry. They have shown that seamen who sail under the flag of Panama have no unions to protect them from exploitation by grasping ship operators, and have no social legislation to safeguard minimum standards of wages and working conditions.

The following story consists of excerpts from an article by Verner Ulvstig, editor of the Swedish Seamen's Union magazine. It appeared in the ITF Journal, monthly organ of the Intl. Transport Workers Journal, trade body of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

REPRESENTATIVES of Swedish Seamen's Union (third and sixth from left) discuss appalling conditions aboard S. S. Filadelfos discovered when "ragamuffin of the seas" put into port of Gotherburg. Flying the Panamanian flag, the owners forced sub-standard living, working and wage conditions on the crew, helpless with no union to aid them. But the Swedish union invoked an Intl. Transport Federation boycott, negotiated a contract and forced a complete overhaul job before the ship was allowed to sail.

DURING THE early summer of this year, something of a sensation was caused in the Swedish port of Gothenburg by the arrival of the S. S. Filadelfos, sailing under the ill-famed merchant flag of Panama.

Those of the Swedish public who had had a chance of admiring the fine modern vessels recently acquired by their country's merchant fleet were given a first-class opportunity of comparing them with that sorry hulk from the slums of the seven seas known as the Filadelfos.

At the same time they were treated to an uncensored glimpse of just how badly seafarers can be dealt with by greedy and unscrupulous shipowners when there exists no trade union to protect them or social legislation to safeguard their working conditions and living standards.

The Filadelfos—a vessel of 6800 tons belonging to the Cia Panamena de Navegacion Aisne—was built in Germany in 1914. Since that time she has traded under the flags of various countries, finally seeking refuge on that last resort of sub-standard vessels—the shipping register of Panama.

The officers—all of Greek nationality and related to one another—operate this floating coffin as a kind of family concern, under the auspices of N. J. Pateras & Sons, Ltd., of London. A part of the crew is made up of Greeks, the remainder being Egyptians, Sudanese, Senegalese and other colored seafarers.

When representatives of the Swedish Seamen's Union visited the Filadelfos, they found conditions so appalling that immediate boycott action—on lines laid down by the ITF—was deemed necessary.

AS SOON as we stepped on to the deck our attention was attracted by the ancient and well-nigh useless cargo-handling gear, an examination of which had already decided Gothenburg's dockers to refuse to unload the vessel with its own equipment and to use quay cranes instead.

The fo'c's'le, consisting of an upper and lower section, was found to be in such a filthy and neglected state as to defy description. In the top section lived the Greeks, whilst the colored seamen were "accommodated" below.

Down below, rats scurried in the gloomy, cellar-like compartment in which men were expected to live. The skylights were badly cracked. The bulkheads consisted of bare iron plates, thick with rust and devoid of any trace of woodwork or insulation, a fact which to lift them in an emer- point in favor of this black hole of Calcutta—the absence of lice!

The bunks were nothing more than wooden chests. Bedding—except for mattresses supplied by the men themselves—was conspicuous by its absence. Water leaked through the sides of the fo'c's'le and the food—like everything else aboard—was of extremely poor quality.

Wages varied between 18 pounds (one pound is worth $2.82) per month for a colored seaman to 28 pounds for a Greek crew member and payment was, in any case, irregular. There was no agreement regarding paid holidays, time off, sick pay or, for that matter any other social benefits whatsoever.

The vessel as a whole showed unmistakable signs of irresponsible neglect by its operators.

The lifeboats were rotten and contained neither equipment nor stores. They were, in any case, completely useless since there were neither davits nor falls with which to lift them in an emergency. In fact, the whole of the so-called lifesaving seemed to be at least 100 years out of date and in addition, showed every sign of having lain on the sea bottom for a considerable length of time.

Our union immediately asked the Swedish Transport Workers Union to put an embargo on the ship. This organization, to which most Swedish dockers belong, later declared its complete willingness to cooperate.

IN ADDITION, the Port Shipping Inspector was sent for. He refused the Filadelfos permission to leave port until repairs, particularly to the lifeboats and other safety equipment, has been carried out. The Panamanian Consul (of Swedish nationality) also carried out an inspection and decided to take away the classification certificate.

A telegram was then sent by the Seamen's Union to the owner in London, requesting that he sign an agreement based on current conditions in the Swedish merchant marine and conforming to accepted international maritime standards.

As a result of our determined attitude, a settlement was quickly reached. Three days after the Filadelfos arrived in Gothenburg, new monthly wage scales were agreed upon between representatives of the owner and our union, acting on behalf of the ITF. They ranged from 14 pounds eight shillings per month for an apprentice or deck boy to 66 pounds four shillings for the chief steward, with an able seaman getting 33 pounds two shilings.

Hours of work are now limited to eight per day and 48 per week in the deck and engine room departments. Maximum hours for the catering department have been fixed at nine per day while at sea and eight whilst in port. All personnel are now entitled to 18 days leave per annum, during which period a subsistence allowance of 10 shillings per day is payable.

In addition, all crew members working as daymen are to be granted one full day off per month and 1½ days off after six months continuous service with the owner. Watch-keeping personnel called upon to work in excess of 48 hours per week are to receive compensation in the form of time off. Overtime pay has been fixed.

THE agreement also lays down that sheets, pillows and other bedding shall be supplied by the owner and shall be changed every fortnight. Boots and overalls are to be provided for those members of the crew employed on dirty work.

Provision is also made for free medical care and sick pay, and reimbursement for the loss of personal effects as a result of shipwreck or fire on board, etc. In addition, all ratings are entitled to a temporary bonus for the period during which the vessel is engaged in a voyage to or from a port in the U. S., amounting to 12 pounds per month.

When this ragamuffin of the seas was finally allowed to escape from the vise-like grip in which it was held, it had been through an ordeal which neither the master nor the owner is likely to forget in a hurry.

Not only had the owner been forced to sign what to him must have seemed a terrifying new agreement—an ordinary standard contract among bona fide seafaring nations—but day and night there had been repair work to carry out at the double.

The lifeboats were completely overhauled and rotten timbers replaced, whilst the entire tackle—including pulley-blocks and steel wire—had to be scrapped and new equipment substituted. Various parts of the woodwork, both on deck and below, had to be repaired and reinforced; skylights changed and new glass fitted; while the crew quarters were repainted and completely renovated.

Even when this work had been completed the master's troubles were still not over. Before he could even think of leaving port there was a small matter of a writ from the consignee, claiming damages amounting to no less than 27,000 pounds, and alleging that the cargo delivered was not only filthy and badly damaged but did not even correspond with the bill of lading.

A COURT order for the ship's seizure was executed and the Filadelfos was able to leave only after the owner had put up security for the amount claimed.

There can be no doubt that recent developments in the ITF's boycott action against sub-standard shipping have caused surprise and alarm within the Oversears Tanker Corp., one of the giant shipping companies operating under cover of the Panamian flag. Important financial interests are becoming disturbed at the increased activity on the part of the ITF-affiliated unions and sooner or later there may come a real clash.

The ITF, for its part, is watching very carefully and is ready for the struggle.

WFTU Comes Out In Open With Drive To Sabotage Rearmament In West

THE HIGH COMMAND of the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Free Trade Unions has been kind enough to come right out and say in public that it is going to try to infiltrate the free trade unions of the world so as to sabotage rearmament.

The announcement was made by Benoit Frachon, French member of the WFTU executive board, in a 3½-hour speech before some 200 officials of the organization at a meeting in the Russian zone of Berlin.

The idea, he explained, is simple: Once the Red borers-from-within have bored their way into a legitimate union—say in the United States or even his native France—their job is to agitate for wildcat strikes for higher wages.

Western defense programs, he said, must be crippled at all costs.

Frachon praised a series of strikes in the free world as helpful to what he described as the WFTU struggle against rearmament. He particularly noted the recent longshoremen's strike in New York and some other East Coast ports.

The U.S. dock strike was a protest against the way the AFL Longshoremen's Union conducted a referendum vote on a new contract. John J. Sampson, the leader in New York, described as "a lot of blatherskite" Frachon's intimation that it was in any way an expression of sympathy for the WFTU or the Russians.

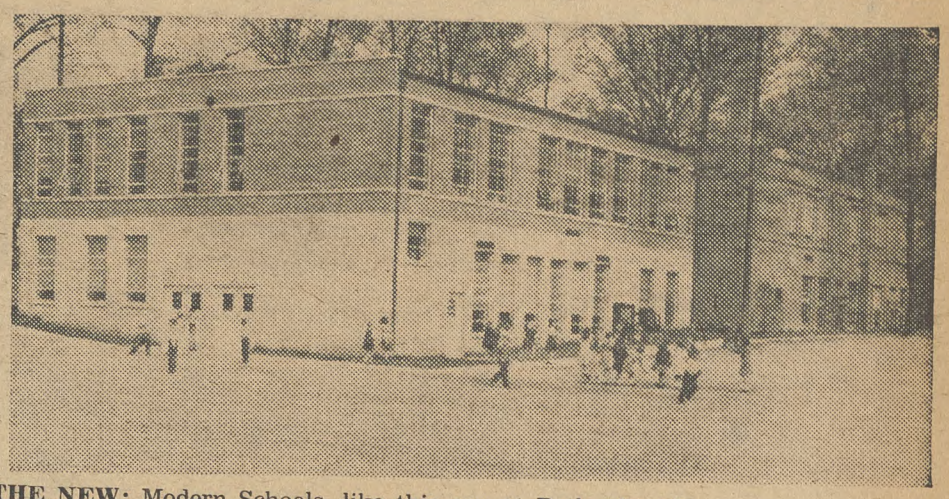
The strikers, he said, were the same workers who over the last year have periodically refused to unload ships from Russia or the Iron Curtain countries because of their opposition to communism.

THE "democratic" nature of the WFTU was shown when Pres. Guiseppe de Vittorio of Italy silenced Reeza Ruste, delegate from Iran, when he described WFTU activities in the Near East as "inadequate."

Ruste said specifically that the WFTU had not backed the Iranian oil workers in a recent strike, according to the West German news agency, and called for immediate establishment of a regional conference on Near East matters. Di Vittorio said he gavelled down Ruste because he "had not stayed within bounds."

An American Tragedy: Our Neglected Schools

THE OLD: "The Little Red School House," typified by the Alabama school, is rapidly disappearing from the American scene.



THE NEW: Modern Schools, like this one at Bethesda, Md., must meet health standards undreamed of by educators 50 years ago.

By MILTON PLUMB

HAVE YOU ever wondered what kind of a person that "old woman who lived in a shoe" must have been?

According to the nursery rhyme, when she discovered that she had "so many children she didn't know what to do," she just whipped them all soundly and sent them to bed.

Most of us today would conclude that the old woman just wasn't a nice person. Her treatment of the youngsters, in fact, might be described as downright un-American. Wasn't she acting like a totalitarian dictator in punishing a helpless scapegoat for her own shortcomings? It couldn't happen here.

Tragically, something quite similar IS happening in the U.S. at this very moment. The nation's schools, suffering from two decades of public neglect, quite literally have too many children to care for properly.

UNLESS DRASTIC steps are taken immediately a whole generation of young Americans will be denied the education that is due them. School authorities say that, despite the unprecedented demands of life which today's youngsters must face, in many communities the new generation will be given a much poorer education than its parents got a quarter of a century earlier.

Enrollment in grade schools jumped for the past two years at the rate of 800,000 a year. This increase is only the beginning of a long-range trend.

The U.S. Office of Education, in figures just released, predicts that over eight million more children will be enrolled in American schools by 1960. The present public school enrollment of about 30.5 million pupils, an all-time high, compares with an enrollment of less than 28 million at the outbreak of World War II.

Here is the tragic picture of our schools as several leading educational authorities have summed it up to this reporter:

1. In the present year, more than 400,000 young Americans will not get full-time training because many schools, lacking adequate space and teachers, will be able to handle them on only a part-time, double session schedule.

2. Nearly four million children between the ages of five and 17 years of age are not enrolled in any school. About 1.5 million are youngsters who ordinarily would be enrolled in kindergarten if it weren't for the fact that there are no facilities.

3. Twenty states report that they have a "very large" shortage of public school buildings and 27 describe their shortage as "considerable." OE says that 78,000 additional elementary and secondary school classrooms are needed NOW to meet present needs.

4. There are now only about half the number of qualified teachers necessary to provide proper instruction. More than 75% of the states have substantial teacher shortages in city elementary schools and 90% of them have acute shortages in rural schools.

5. Over 70,000 present teacherers are employed on substandard certificates, indicating they do not have the standard professional preparation for teaching.

To correct these evils and prevent them from multiplying severalfold, here's what will be needed:

At least 600,000 new classrooms must be available by 1957, at least $14 billion of school construction and repairs must be undertaken, and about 750,000 new teachers must be provided.

These figures, all official OE estimates, cover only the public elementary and secondary schools. It is believed that an additional 12% increase in each category will be needed to meet the needs of non-public schools. No sound estimate has yet been made of the needs of colleges and universities.

The need is all the more staggering when it is realized that the effort to meet it cannot be postponed. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath puts it this way:

"The point is that the present generation of children must have a sound education NOW or not at all. You can't put children into educational cold storage 'for the duration' and later put them in an educational hothouse.'

How did this situation come about? It is due primarily to two factors: the depression of the 30's, which caused a postponement of much school construction needed, and the shortage of labor and materials during World War II and the years immediately following.

It is estimated that a shortage of some 252,000 elementary and secondary school classrooms developed because of inadequate new school construction in the years between 1930 and 1950.

Not only must this backlog be made up, but an additional 222,000 new classrooms to house the increased enrollments expected over the next seven years must be provided. On top of this, an additional 18,000 rooms now in use will become outmoded each year.

THE NATIONAL Education Association reports a fifth of the school buildings now in use are from 50 to 80 years old, and that 16% of city school children attend school in buildings built before 1900.

Since 1949, the public, confronted with the actual situation of over-crowding, has undertaken an intensified school building program. This had scarcely gotten underway, however, when the outbreak of the Korean war, the resultant scarcity of steel, halted much of the new construction.

Over 1500 new school buildings have now been approved for construction throughout the U.S. and construction of 731 buildings is actually under way. Work on nearly all of the latter was halted on Oct. 1 of this year, however, because the Defense Production Administration refused to allot sufficient steel for their construction.

Educators and aroused parents immediately launched a barrage of protests with Congress, and a House Education subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.), launched an investigation. Its hearings disclosed that, despite vigorous appeals from the OE, the DPA had consistently refused to allocate the minimum amount of steel needed.

McGrath told the subcommittee: "The immediate needs of our schools are so pressing that even a 100% fulfillment of construction schedules would fall far short of providing adequate classrooms."

He added that overcrowding in schools is so critical that "school basements, apartment house basements, empty stores, garages, churches and even trailers and tents" are being used as classrooms.

For the first quarter of next year, DPA has approved only 38% of the steel required for essential school construction.

AFTER THE hearing, Bailey introduced a resolution which the House approved unanimously the same day.

The resolution said that DPA "should reconsider its allotments of steel, copper and aluminum in such a manner as to provide a greater quantity of such materials for the construction of and additions to schools and hospitals."

The Senate also unanimously adopted a similar resolution sponsored by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Moody (D. Mich.) and Knowland (R. Cal.).

Generally lost sight of in the whole dispute was the fact that it involved only a quarter of 1% of the total steel production, or about 100,000 tons more than that allocated.

Following congressional action, Office of Education officials predicted that DPA would meet their demand for more steel for school construction at least in part.

One month ago they stated confidently: "We should get an answer within 10 days."

Last week, however, OE officials were still waiting to hear from DPA.

So were millions of the nation's youngsters.

The Backbone Of Democracy

Good schools, the backbone of democracy, cost money.

Unquestionably, the present shameful condition of U. S. schools, as reported in the accompanying article, means that more tax monies must be spent for their support.

The "rich man's" tax law adopted by the 82nd Congress has already plaecd an undue burden upon many low and middle income taxpayers. A number of unscrupulous groups are seizing upon widespread public opposition to higher taxes to win support for unprincipled attacks upon our nation's schools.

Next week, The CIO News will examine the nature of these organizations and show the real motivations underlying current attacks on the public school system, modern educational methods and academic freedom.

UC's Special Oath Killed

The controversial "loyalty oath" imposed on thousands of Univ. of California faculty members and other employes has been revoked.

After more than two years of dispute, the oath was cancelled by a 12 to 5 vote of the UC Board of Regents, meeting in Berkeley, Calif.

But the action was not as important as might appear at first glance. California's Legislature—since adoption of the university oath—had followed up with an even more sweeping oath required of all public employes in California, including the UC staff. This oath is contained in the Levering Act.

At the next election in California—presumably next November — a constitutional amendment will be on the ballot to write the Levering Act into the state's constitution. The CIO California Industrial Union Council has called for defeat of this amendment.

UNESCO Calls For Expose Of Teachers' Smearers

THE Executive Committee of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, meeting in Washington, struck back at reactionary groups responsible for attacks on educators who teach about UNESCO and the United Nations.

It adopted a strongly-worded resolution pointing out that "those attacks often emanate from groups which hide their identity under titles deceptively like those of honorable organizations."

"The attacks distort the purpose of UNESCO, and sometimes they are directed toward control of courses of study and of contents of textbooks, the end in view being to diminish opportunities to learn the true aims of UNESCO and the United Nations," the resolution said.

It warned that many of those assailing the integrity of teachers because of their interest in the UN are "the notorious supporters of totalitarianism and of rowdy attacks on racial and religious groups."

It charged that they are carrying on "falsely in the name of patriotism" and called upon the public and the press to continue to expose them.

What Cheer? CWA Pickets Help Friend

They brought cheer, did pickets of the CIO Communications Workers, to one citizen of What Cheer, Iowa.

Even before winning their strike against the Central Iowa Telephone Co. they dug down into their thinly lined pockets and bought a wheelchair for their friend who lives near the company building. And in off-hours from picketing they built a ramp so he could get in and out of his home more easily.

'Living Together'—

Ohio CIO Sparks Civil Rights Parleys

PLACING one community at a time under the spotlight and asking "How is democracy working in this town?," the Ohio State CIO Council has embarked on a series of community conferences designed to improve civic relations and ease racial tension throughout the state.

"Pilot" conference in the civil rights program was held recently in Youngstown.

It proved so successful that the Ohio IUC plans similar meetings throughout the state.

By adopting the dramatic technique of placing one community at a time under the spotlight of public concern, council officers said, the Ohio CIO hopes to alert its membership and the community as a whole to the evils of discrimination and prejudice.

CIO declared its intention of "placing the community under a microscope to determine the trouble spots; isolate the germs which cause discrimination and prejudice and eventually discover the antidote to cure these ills."

The Youngstown conference was jointly sponsored by the Ohio CIO Council, District 26 of the United Steelworkers, and the CIO Councils of Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Columbiana counties.

It was open to other organizations and individuals interested in the problem and drew more than 150 delegates from CIO locals, religious organizations and minority groups.

Calling the conference "Living Together in the Community," the CIO reiterated its belief that "democracy is people living, working and playing together."

"When we've learned to do this well," the delegates were told, "we will have put into reality the brave beliefs on which this nation was founded."

THE Youngstown sessions, which had widespread newspaper and radio publicity, were opened with a hard, cold-blooded look at the community, outlining both its good and bad points in the field of race relations.

Technicians and experts in various fields, such as housing, employment, public accommodation and psychiatry, then outlined the impact these factors have on the basic question of living together in the community.

At a luncheon, Edwin J. Lukas, director of the American Jewish Committee's Civil Rights Dept., discussed the nationwide civil rights fight and the progress being made.

NAACP Petition Asks Trial Of Cop Who Killed Negro

POPULAR and legal action to end Florida's "whitewash" of the police slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the wounding of Walter Lee Irvin is being organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The two Negro prisoners were shot by Sherriff Willis McCall, of Lake County, Fla. He said they were "trying to escape."

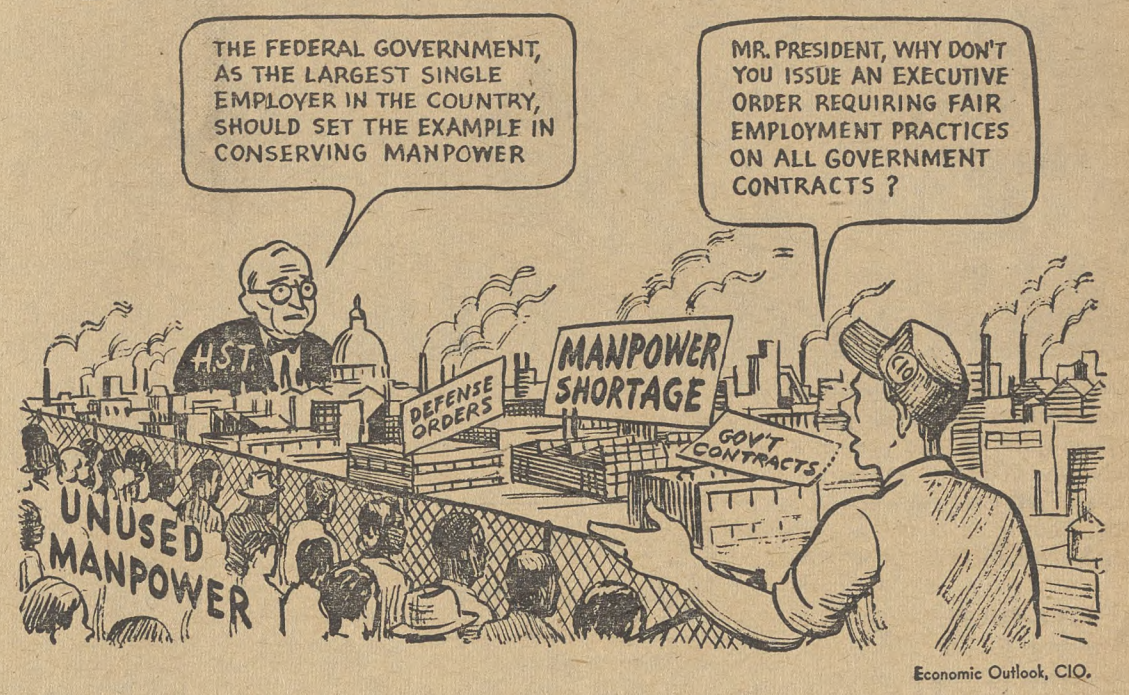
Last week the NAACP reported these developments:

- NAACP branches throughout the nation will seek a million signatures to petitions protesting the shootings. Addressed to Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida, the petition says "such barbarism cannot be condoned any more in America than in Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia."
- Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, urged Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath to present the Florida shooting case for review to the Supreme Court. The review would determine whether Sheriff McCall acted in "defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court." The Supreme Court had ordered new trials for Shepherd and Irvin.

The NAACP attorney told McGrath that Florida "has demonstrated a determination to whitewash the whole affair."

WARN ON RED FRONT.—Members of the CIO Auto Workers Ford Local 863 at Cincinnati distribute leaflets warning workers that the Negro Labor Council is a Communist front organization. The outfit has been denounced by 37 prominent CIO and AFL Negro leaders.

It's President's Responsibility! CIO Urges FEPC Executive Order



Economic Outlook, CIO.

PROMPT ISSUANCE by President Truman of an Executive Order establishing fair employment practices in defense industries is urged by CIO in the current issue of the Economic Outlook.

"The authority and responsibility for setting and enforcing such standards rests squarely with the President," the monthly CIO publication said.

"He can discharge that responsibility by issuing an Executive Order prohibiting discrimination in defense employment and creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission with authority to enforce such a policy."

Such presidential action—similar to that taken by President Roosevelt during World War II—was urged by the Outlook while the legislative campaign continues for congressional enactment of fair practices legislation.

"ONCE again our national security demands all-out production of defense materials and use of all available manpower," says the Outlook. "But discriminatory employment practices are preventing the full utilization of our manpower resources, impeding our productive capacity, and providing ammunition for the Communists' propaganda about the failures of democracy."

Tracing the record of the FEPC established by President Roosevelt at the beginning of World War II and its outstanding accomplishments, the Outlook, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, recalls that "from the very beginning FEPC had to carry on a continuing fight for its very existence."

Despite strong congressional opposition to its lack of authority to enforce its directives, the wartime FEPC docketed some 8000 cases in its first three years. It settled 5000 of these, including 40 strikes over racial differences, by peaceful negotiations, and accomplished many other objectives in the interests of better race relations.

"The statistics cannot account for the qualitative gains that were made in terms of upgrading and training, in terms of classification to higher categories of skill and pay," the Outlook emphasized.

"Above all, the statistics provide no measure of FEPC's contribution to national morale and unity or of the contribution its mere existence made in revitalizing the faith of millions of Americans in the democratic ideal."

In spite of the lessons learned during World War II, "discriminatory practices continue to prevent millions of Americans from contributing their utmost skills and talents to the production of tools and weapons so essential to our national security," the Outlook points out.

Charging that "vicious minority rule" will prevent the Senate from considering Fair Employment Practices legislation, the Outlook names "the undemocratic cloture rule" as the chief barrier to obtaining a vote on civil rights legislation.

Because of this block, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, supported by CIO, has called upon President Truman to issue an Executive Order similar to that which created the World War II FEPC.

F.D.R. Said It—

Franklin D. Roosevelt once said it, in his Prayer for the United Nations on June 3, 1942:

"Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of the earth—grant us that simple knowledge.

"If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure.

"Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our lands, but throughout the world . . ."

Missouri Closes Jim Crow Office

The last vestige of possible race discrimination in Missouri's employment service was wiped out in St. Louis when the Negro office was closed and its personnel shifted to the central office.

First steps to integrate the program regardless of race began in Kansas City two years ago, after Charles A. Ricker was appointed Director of the Div. of Employment Security by Gov. Forrest Smith.

"We're in the business of finding jobs for everyone, regardless of race or religion and we can do this with one centrally located office," Ricker said.

Ohio Free Speech 'Freeze' Challenged By State CIO

THE OHIO CIO Council has turned down a request made by an Ohio State Univ. fraternity for a speaker to address the group on the campus.

In a letter to OSU Pres. Howard L. Bevis, Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the council, pointed to the university trustees' action requiring speakers to be approved by Bevis' office.

Consequently, he said, the Ohio CIO had decided to refuse invitations for speakers to address campus groups. The CIO representative had been approved by the screening process.

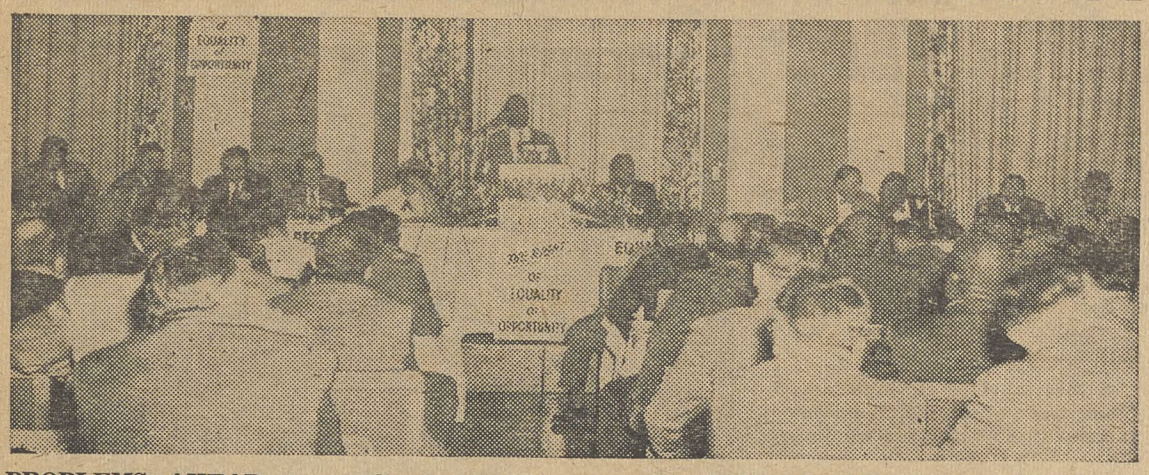
"As matters now stand," Clayman wrote, "we feel that we cannot appear at Ohio State without compromising our deep belief in and affection for academic freedom in our country.

"We believe the problem is so profound, in terms of the future of American education, that we want to forego any action which will imply acquiesence on our part in the 'freeze' of free speech at the university.

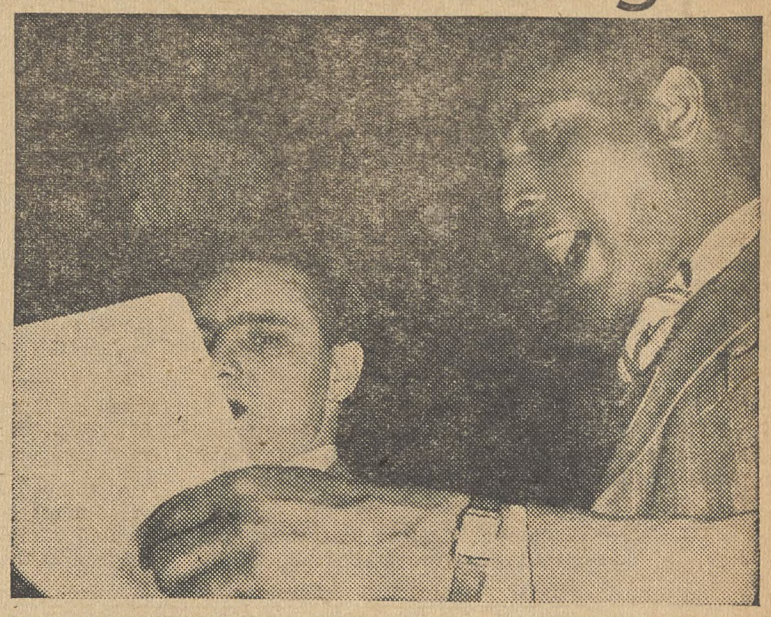
"We just cannot appease those who have no faith in freedom. We cannot make common cause with those who allegedly so hate totalitarianism that they would adopt most of the characteristics of the totalitarians. In the name of democracy they would use the repressions, the fear of freedom, the controls . . . the worst tools of the director."

Clayman said a recent poll taken among OSU students indicated displeasure with the ruling by a vote of 2986 against the ban to 637 in favor.

UAW Conference Vows Renewed FEP Fight



PROBLEMS AHEAD are outlined for CIO Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices and Civil Rights Conference at Grand Rapids, Mich., by William Oliver, co-director of the union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. Shown at speakers' table are (left to right) William Lattimore, Advisory Council member; UAW Reg. Dir. Leonard Woodcock; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey; UAW Reg. Dir. William McAulay; Clarice Springer, recorder; Oliver; Henry Nickelberry, Advisory Council member; UAW Reg. Dir. Joseph McCusker; and Jack Edwards, Eugene Wilson and William Bowman, Advisory Council members.



CLOSE HARMONY by Richard Schumaker (left), Local 704, Battle Creek, Mich., and Charles Lee, Local 44, Port Huron, demonstrate how aims of delegates can be achieved at Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices and Civil Rights Conference at Grand Rapids, Mich.

A FIVE-POINT program to secure for all Americans "the most fundamental freedom," the right to work, was adopted by nearly 500 delegates at a statewide Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference at Grand Rapids, Mich., sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers.

Conference speakers centered much of their fire on the notorious Senate Rule 22, which permits filibustering and has been successfully used to block Fair Employment Practices Commission and civil rights legislation.

After hearing it described as the "road block to all future civil rights laws," the delegates made its elimination the major item in their program. The other points:

Extend union contracts to the hiring gate.

Increase political activity so as to elect representatives who will back FEPC legislation on the national, state and local levels.

Step up the FEPC educational program within local unions.

Ask President Truman to issue an executive order forcing non-discriminating hiring in industries receiving government contracts.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW described FEPC as "the key issue America will face in the next 12 months." He warned that in Asia, for example, lack of FEPC here is the greatest obstacle to winning the people to the side of democracy.

"If we could stand before the world with clean hands," he said, "we could give a moral leadership that would be worth 100 military divisions."

HE POINTED out that a majority of the world's population is yellow, brown or black skinned.

"God help the whites," he added, "if these people should ever treat us as we have treated the Negro in the United States."

Reuther challenged the view of those who think additional education must precede enactment of a national FEPC law.

"Education and legislation go hand in hand," he asserted.

"For example, we have a lot of safety education, but the motorist really starts getting education when a policeman hands him a ticket for running a red light.

"By delaying FEPC we are giving Communist propagandists a psychological weapon as potent as a stockpile of H-bombs. This is the age of jet propulsion, and the social dynamic is changing at the same rate. When we attack the problem by education alone, we are dealing with it at Model T pace. And we simply haven't that much time."

Negroes and other minority group members have made more progress in the 15 years since the UAW was organized than they had in the preceding 50 years, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW told the conference.

"BUT LET'S be frank," he said, "and admit there still is much work to be done. This is a problem we consider as important as any bargaining question our union has."

An FEPC law would permit the union to do a lot more, he said.

"We have to establish a solid base," he explained. "We have to organize more unorganized workers in the South. When enough of them have the benefits of unionism, then they can join with us in the political battle."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan urged delegates to support an FEPC law and said his administration would do the same.

Other speakers included Edward Cushman, public relations director of Wayne Univ.; UAW Reg. Dir. Joseph McCusker, and William Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept.

Doctors' Lobby Hits Warren In Second Payoff To Taft

SEN. TAFT'S sellout to the powerful doctors' lobby in the closing days of the first session of Congress paid off again last week.

So far the only other announced candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency is Gov. Earl Warren of California. The well-heeled American Medical Association now makes it clear that it doesn't approve of his candidacy.

Immediately following Warren's announcement, the AMA issued a blast against him for his support of a national health program. In a letter sent Nov. 19 to 202 members of its House of Delegates, the association said that Warren "in common with President Truman and Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, repudiates the term 'socialized medicine' while warmly embracing the substance."

The letter was signed by Dr. John W. Kline, of San Francisco, AMA president, and Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, past president and chairman of the campaign coordinating committee.

The AMA said that "no one should be misled" by Warren's stand.

In one of the two speeches it criticized, Warren said that "we must make it possible for everyone of our people to protect himself and his family from the economic disaster of back-breaking hospital and medical bills."

"I believe it is the responsibility of the states to undertake to help doctors, hospitals and the public they serve in the solution . . . of the problem," he said.

THE AMA blast at Taft's only announced opponent in the GOP race is the second time that the Ohio Senator has been paid off for reversing himself on the question of federal aid to medical schools. Taft withdrew his support of this measure, which he had helped draft and actively campaigned for, when it was up for vote last October.

Immediately thereafter a letter soliciting funds for his campaign was sent to doctors by the Draft Taft Clubs of America. It was signed by Dr. Harry M. Hedge, chairman of the group's "medical committee."

That letter told the doctors that "your interest will be best served" by Taft's nomination. It added:

"He has consistently opposed the Administration's efforts to develop a nation-wide compulsory sickness and hospitalization plan for our country."

CIO Joins In Court Fight On Capital Race Segregation

THE CIO last week joined with 21 other organizations, including the AFL, in the fight to end racial discrimination in Washington, D. C., restaurants.

Those joining in the presentation of the brief before the U. S. Court of Appeals as "friends of the court," include minority racial groups, civil rights organizations, and a number of religious faiths.

The brief backs the decision of the Municipal Court of Appeals, upholding validity of a Congressional Act of 1873. That act forbids the proprietors of city restaurants from refusing service to "any well-behaved and respectable person."

The case arose over the refusal of one of the J. R. Thompson chain of restaurants to serve Negroes.

The brief declared that the organizations involved spoke as representatives of "many creeds and races who are committed to the democratic way of life and who reject, as inimical to the welfare and progress of our country, artificial barriers, based on racial or creedal differences, to the free and natural association of peoples."

Toadying To Interests Held Reason Toadying To Interests Held Likely

LOBBY GROUPS spent about 20% less in the first six months of 1951 than they did in the corresponding period of 1950, according to a tabulation by Congressional Quarterly. Total reported spending dropped from $5,272,739 last year to $4,288,300 this year—perhaps because with a Congress like the 82nd it just isn't necessary for the special interests to dig down as deeply as they have had to in the past. The 10 top spenders and what they spent it on:

	What It Spent	What It Got
American Medical Association (AMA)	$288,234.66	Pigeon-holed Health Insurance Law
American Farm Bureau Federation	223,978.36	Phony price controls
National Association of Electric Companies	221,978.36	Soak-the-poor taxes
Committee for Constitutional Government (CCG)	188,691.94	Soak-the-poor taxes
Association of American Railroads	127,642.83	Soak-the-poor taxes
Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation	98,732.78	Soak-the-poor taxes
National Tax Equality Association (NTEA)	88,418.99	Soak-the-poor taxes
National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB)	68,146.31	Phony price controls
U. S. Chamber of Commerce	64,450.17	Phony price controls
National Economic Council	63,857.78	Phony housing laws
TOTAL	$1,433,624.28	

W. C. Emeigh, Rail Unionist, Dies

Willard C. Emeigh, one of the pioneer members of the CIO Railroad Workers, died recently of complications brought on by a heart attack in Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.

Emeigh, who was 33, was a CIO member since the day he started as a railroad worker in the Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He was a former financial secretary of the URRWA Altoona local and at the time of his death, an international representative of the Railroad Workers.

Surviving are his wife Alice and two children, Donald and Nancy.

'Pitiless Publicity' Urged On Big Business Profits

JOHN CARSON, Federal Trade Commissioner, believes that he has a sure fire method for cutting prices.

Carson last week said that he would shame businessmen into selling their commodities cheaper.

He called on labor and consumer groups—at a meeting of the Potomac Cooperative Federation in Washington—to aid him in his proposal to let the public know the cost of making products and the margin of profits on their sale.

Carson said that these two groups should give "the greatest possible amount of pitiless publicity" to "the economic facts of business—costs, prices and profits."

FTC is doing what it can to publicize these facts, he continued, but it doesn't get much help from public groups. It has a comparatively small staff—only a few more than it had 35 years ago.

FTC Chairman James M. Mead last week had something to say about the growth of monopoly.

He directed staff members to investigate promptly all corporate mergers to determine whether they conform with a Clayton Act amendment, passed by Congress last year.

The amendment prohibts mergers which would "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

Mead said that "serious dangers to American business are inherent in the merger movement and the future welfare of free competitive enterprise depends, to a very substantial degree, upon our ability to stem the tide of illegal mergers."

"It is therefore a matter of vital importance," Mead continued, "that every effort should be made to prevent the consummation of mergers which destroy competition."

At the end of 1947, there were about 500 mergers of business firms annually. The current rate is about 750 a year. The highest level in 20 years was reached in the second quarter of 1951.

O.K., Mr. Carson, Here's What You're Asking For!

The Commerce Dept. last week reported that for the first nine months of 1951 American corporations paid cash dividends totaling $5.501 billion. That was 9% more than the amount paid out during the corresponding period last year.

Here are some profit figures (unless otherwise noted for the first nine months of 1950 and 1951) showing that corporation profits are going higher into the stratosphere:

	1950	1951
Anaconda Copper	$29,702,888	$34,390,752
Intl. Nickel	33.920,343	45,734,860
Detroit Steel	5,105,296	8,778,305
Bell Aircraft	786,219	1,463,906
National Airlines	1,625,745	2,156,722
Joy Mfg. Co. (12 mos.)	3,548,000	5,025,000
Sherwin-Williams, Canada (12 mos.)	981,428	1,007,944
Underwood Corp.	2,022,262	3,138,316
Standard Gas & Electric	6,424,631	8,964,352
Eastern Gas & Fuel (12 mos.)	4,864,333	7,986,550
Cleveland Electric (12 mos.)	10,422,664	11,033,555
Pacific Gas & Fuel (12 mos.)	35,717,394	36,225,832
Tenn. Gas (12 mos.)	10,691,553	14,371,359
Transcontinental Gas & P. Line (12 mos.)	1,180,546	4,602,590
United Gas Corp.	11,890,583	12,919,168
Aluminum Ltd.	26,074,074	27,112,322
Standard Oil (Ohio)	14,615,182	15,045,494
American Locomotive	4,268,398	4,286,378
Cons. Natural Gas & subs.	12,952,963	14,762,430
General Telephone	2,723,933	3,983,425
Signal Oil & Gas	5,076,969	5,952,995
Anaconda Wire & Cable	2,690,021	4,097,527
Dixie Cup	1,992,894	2,161,915
Gaylord Container	3,757,680	6,245,512
Mid-Continent Petroleum	10,241,241	13,281,652
Pacific Western Oil	4,741,675	6,483,472
Poor & Co.	978,000	1,461,000
Pan-Amer. Petrol. & Trans.	15,529,941	17,252,823
Panhandle East. Pipe Line	6,639,044	7,147,521
Pitts. Coke & Chemical	2,178,000	2,439,000
Richfield Oil	15,788,531	21,214,503
Byron Jackson	837,495	1,065,486
Food Machinery & Chemical	5,306,586	7,644,786
Great Lakes Paper	1,707,951	3,115,729
American Seating	1,243,371	1,637,588
Eastern Air Lines	1,746,077	3,890,983
Panhandle Prod. & Ref.	951,781	1,023,540
Burroughs Adding Machine	4,409,705	6,279,285
General Cable Corp.	1,254,081	3,679,996
Illinois Bell Telephone	17,861,399	18,275,609
Kansas-Nebraska Nat. Gas	924,774	1,161,797
Metropolitan Edison	3,803,421	4,148,888
Southwestern Bell Telephone	18,593,971	22,963,265
Cities Service	37,378,254	42,005,235

CIO Issues New Bulletin

THE FIRST edition of the CIO World Affairs Bulletin, a publication of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., has just made its appearance.

The bulletin — eight mimeographed pages plus an especially designed cover—is the first in a series aimed at telling CIO members about events of interest to them in the international labor movement, and also to keep them informed about what the CIO is doing in other countries.

The opening issue is devoted largely to a report on the second Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Union congress at Milan. It also includes a brief report on the Intl. Labor Organization conference at Geneva.

The World Affairs Bulletin made its bow at the CIO Convention, where it was distributed to delegates and visitors. It will be mailed regularly to international unions, state and local councils, and CIO regional offices. Members of CIO unions can be placed on the mailing list by writing the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Long Session Gains Plasma Plant Pact

HEROIC negotiations lasting 16 hours averted a strike at the Sharp and Doehme Co., near Philadelphia, and won the CIO Chemical Workers a modified union shop.

In addition to a clause which provides that all new employes must join the union after a probationary period, the union also won a 4.4% wage increase, the right to reopen the contract after six months, increased wages for certain groups to remove inequities, and automatic increases on promotion.

A strike—scheduled to begin at midnight, Nov. 20—had been voted by Chemical Workers Local 86 after the company refused to yield to the union's demand for a union shop such as is contained in contracts with other drug manufacturing firms.

Settlement was reached by the negotiators in the Federal Mediation Service office in Washington at 5:30 a.m., Nov. 20, after 16 hours of continuous negotiating.

UNION negotiators were Martin Wagner and Joe Joy, the international president and vice president respectively; Intl. Rep. Joseph B. Wright; Ben Sigal, the union's counsel; Local 86 Pres. Herbert D. Heath and 10 members of the local's negotiating committee.

Newspapers carried big-headlined stories, some of them quoting a federal mediation official in Philadelphia as saying that the strike would have threatened the entire flow of plasma to the armed forces. Union officials said that the plant processes 36% of the armed forces supply of plasma.

Heath had declared that any blood received before the strike deadline would be processed. This would have required keeping men working in the plant's plasma department three or four days after the strike deadline.

In any event, it is doubtful if there would have been a strike. Federal mediators said that the dispute would be sent to President Truman if an agreement was not reached.

Chest Names Cote

Edward Cote, co-director of Region 1-A of the CIO Auto Workers, has been elected to the board of directors of Detroit's United Community Services.

"LIFELINE FOR CONSUMER."—That's what Mrs. Ray Evanson, a school teacher in Oregon, calls her nation-wide Housewives' Buyers Resistance Cycle campaign. Each month, consumers join in boycott of particular high-priced items.

Busy Housewife Gives A Hand In Boycott Of High Prices

IT'S THE BUSY people who have the time to do something for the rest of us. That's how it is with Mrs. Ray Evanson, who for months has been conducting an unique nation-wide campaign by housewives against high prices.

Mrs. Evanson is going to Lewis and Clark College at Tigard, Ore., full time, taking 18 hours of college work, so as to get her B. S. degree in January. Then she can resume teaching, "because it now takes two paychecks to meet current expenses."

For months Mrs. Evanson has been running a Housewives' Resistance Cycle campaign; that is, she gets housewives to agree not to buy certain foods or articles for certain stated periods.

Here's how it works:

What products will be boycotted, and at what times, is decided by a poll. Any housewife wanting to join the campaign addresses a blank U.S. postcard to herself, encloses it in an envelope with a note listing four articles she thinks are too high-priced and should be boycotted during the next "resistance cycle."

She sends both to Mrs. Ray Evanson, Tigard, Ore. Those who send cards in one month get back before the first of the next month, the postcard listing the items to be boycotted during that month.

"MY HUSBAND is my loyal supporter in this price battle of mine," says Mrs. Evanson. "We feel this is our small contribution in the present 'war effort.'

"Since we survived the depression we will probably manage to get through this crisis too, but we are deeply concerned over the families with children and the old folks living on fixed pensions."

Mrs. Evanson encourages the women to let a local group or organization be responsible for giving the items to be "resisted" to a larger number of women.

"It isn't the number of cards we receive that counts," she explains. "It is the number of people who are not buying."

She believes that the Housewives Buyers Resistance Cycle campaign is "a lifeline we can throw to the customer. **(LPA)**

Voters Pick CIO Veteran For Judge

A VETERAN CIO member was elected to the Pennsylvania judiciary in the recent elections, it was reported last week.

He is Harry Kessler, of Danville, Pa., who was elected to a six-year term as associate judge of Montour County.

Kessler is a charter member and former president of CIO Local Industrial Union 1651, the United Geisinger Hospital Employes. He has been an attendant at the hospital for more than 20 years.

Kessler is a Republican, and in the election defeated a Democratic opponent by a margin of more than 2 to 1, according to CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh.

For the past year Kessler had filled the judicial post by appointment, filling a vacancy caused by death.

UAW Auxiliaries Aid Stricken Worker

Four auxiliaries of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit have presented a large television set to Miss Irdie Valmassy, a worker at the Ford Rouge plant during the war. She has been confined to a wheel chair for six years.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE UNITED Railroad Workers of America, CIO, is marching on! In recent weeks it has won two important representation elections. In a huge election among the workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the vote was as follows: carmen, CIO 11,360, AFL 6900; boilermakers, CIO 1199, AFL 396; laborers, CIO 3897, AFL 1575; moulders, CIO 158, AFL 51; electricians, CIO 2057, AFL 1399. In another important election the URWA-CIO was victorious over the AFL among workers of the Santa Fe Railroad ice plants. The vote was as follows: CIO 206, AFL 50. These victories of this young militant union over the AFL's craft unions show how miserably the AFL has failed among the railroad workers over the years. Congratulations to all on these great victories.

Allan Haywood

The policies that were adopted at the 13th Annual CIO Convention are receiving acclaim throughout the entire country.

The United Steelworkers met in Atlantic City this past week. Pres. Philip Murray and the Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee were determining their position in the coming wage negotiations among the steel companies. The greatest possible union solidarity prevailed in these meetings in Atlantic City. The Steelworkers can be counted upon to carry the case of American labor militantly and unafraid under the leadership of their great leader and our great leader, Philip Murray.

PLANS ARE NOW being made to make 1952 our greatest year for organizing. Let everyone meet his responsibility, and keep before him our aim—organize the unorganized!

More CIO victories in the South: Daily Record, Columbia, S. C., eligible 15, Newspaper Guild 13, no union 2; Barton Furniture Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 61, Furniture Workers 37, AFL 1, no union 21; A. Brandt Co., Inc., Ft. Worth, Tex., eligible 296, UFWA 167, no union 92; Vulcan Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., eligible 24, UFWA 12, no union 9; Newberry Equipment Co. Inc., Memphis, eligible 21, Steelworkers 12, no union 3; Dept. of Public Improvements, Birmingham, eligible 500, recognition without election was gained by the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that in a consent election at the Superior Laundry, South Bend, Ind., the workers favored the CIO Clothing Workers over the AFL by 61 to 21.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the Furniture Workers won a representation election at the International Furniture Co., Dyersburg, Tenn., by a vote of 46 to 4 against. Rep. Carl Holt directed the organizing job.

Vice Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers reports winning representation elections at: West Lane Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., IWA-CIO 11, no union 1; Klamath Logging Co., Orick, Calif., IWA-CIO 9, AFL 8; Miller Brothers, Johnson City, Tenn., IWA-CIO 175, no union 80 with IWA Rep. George Bentley handling the election; Stoll Lumber Co., Ukiah, Calif., IWA-CIO 26, no union 9, AFL 2 with IWA Rep. Kenneth McKee in charge, and Ramsey Lumber Co., Suffolk, Va., IWA-CIO 19, no union 7.

Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that the UAW-CIO won two important representation elections over the FE-UE at the Oliver Corp., South Bend, Ind. For production and maintenance employes, the vote was UAW-CIO 1170, FE-UE 455, no union 7, challenged 18, void 20; for the office workers, UAW-CIO 115, FE-UE 41, no union 13, void 2. A good job was done by the UAW-CIO staff, especially by Rep. Wayne Burgoyne who was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the UAW-CIO secured bargaining rights for the workers at the Warner Steel Products Co., Inc., Ottawa, Kan. There was no election held as the UAW has 99% of the employes signed up on cards and the company agreed to a card check. Organizational work was in charge of Intl. Rep. Kenneth Worley.

REG. DIR. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Bersted Electric Co., Fostoria, O., the workers favored the UAW-CIO by a vote of 177 to 148 against. Intl. Rep. Emerson Baringer was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports from Southern California several election victories for CIO-LIU 78.

In the small fruits area, the vote was LIU 78 518, independent union 172, no union 38, challenged 18, and void 10. This election covered the Cochran Co., Inc., with sheds at Tracy, Rhodes Station and Walnut Grove, Cal.; Garin Co., Brentwood, Cal.; Pacific Packing Co., with sheds at Stockton and Patterson, Cal.; Tracy Tomato Co., El Solyo, Cal.; George Covert Co., Carbona, Cal.; McDonald & Whealey Co., Vacaville and Dickson, Cal.; Hayman & Covert Co., Carbona; American Fruit Growers Inc., Stockton and Walnut Grove; and William Grable Co., El Solyo.

LIU 78 ALSO won bargaining elections at the Half Moon Fruit & Produce Co., Yola, Cal., by a vote of 19 to 5 no union; Salisch & Costa, Yuba City, Cal., LIU 78 29, no union 2; Rose Valley Produce, Woodland, Cal., LIU 78 30, no union 5; Half Moon Fruit & Produce Co., Live Oak, LIU 78 10, no union 0. Reps. Clayton Coon and Dick Perry of LIU 78 handled the campaign.

At the Levi & Zentner Co., Newman, Cal., the vote was LIU 78 52, independent union 3, no union 22 with Field Reps. Ken Gillie and Local Rep. Russell Parker handling the campaign; and Perez Bros., Crows' Landing, Cal., LIU 78 35, no union 8, with CIO Rep. James Spangler and Local Rep. Lum Moorehead in charge of the organizational work.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a representation election at Acco Products, Ogdensburg, N. Y., by a vote of 96 to 38 against. The campaign was conducted by Intl. Reps. William Sheer and John Galluccio.

WSB Action Asked By IUE In 2 Disputes

PRES. JAMES B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers last week asked President Truman to refer two labor disputes between the union and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Involved are 6000 workers. More than 5000 of them are employed at the corporation's Buffalo plant where there has been a strike since Sept. 21.

The other Westinghouse employes involved are at the Bowling Green, Ky., plant, where the corporation initiated a lockout because IUE was asking that the plant be covered by its national agreement with Westinghouse.

Carey wrote President Truman:

"Full and extensive use of mediation and conciliation facilities has been made without avail.

"These protracted disputes, although at the present time involving only two plants of the far-flung Westinghouse chain, are of profound concern to all Westinghouse employes because the issues in dispute, relating to basic working conditions, touch them deeply.

"THE PRESENT situation is such that a continuation of these disputes is likely to cause an interruption of work in at least a major part of all Westinghouse operations.

Carey urged President Truman to refer the disputes to WSB because they are hampering the production of materials needed in the defense effort, such as products needed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The main issue at Buffalo is the effort of the company in negotiating a supplemental agreement to scrap the present plant-wide seniority system in favor of another system.

The corporation also has been attempting to establish its new system throughout the chain.

IUE recently filed suit against Westinghouse in the Louisville Federal District Court for $200,000 for wages lost by 180 IUE members "illegally locked out" at Bowling Green.

DONALD MACDONALD

CCL Board Backs Ban On Price Fixing

ALONG with naming Donald MacDonald as secretary-treasurer, the Executive Council of the Canadian Congress of Labor in its recent meeting took these actions:

- Granted jurisdiction in the tanning and leather sections of the fur and leather field to the CIO Packinghouse Workers, determined on direct chartering of local unions in the fur dyeing, dressing and manufacturing sections. Jurisdiction in all previously was held by the independent Fur & Leather Workers, which was expelled because of its Communist domination. The recent convention turned down an appeal from the ouster.

- Endorsed proposed legislation to outlaw price fixing, against which manufacturers and their agents are conducting an intensive lobbying campaign.

- Protested to the Dominion government against discrimination against West Indies in immigration to Canada. A resolution claimed the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration refuses permanent residence to West Indians on the ground that the Canadian climate is not suitable to them—an allegation disproved by the experience of many West Indians who live in Canada and who have served in the armed forces. The resolution asked that all British subjects be admitted on the same basis.

- Condemned the "reactionary" action of the government in setting a $60 ceiling on social income tax for old age pensions.

- Urged widespread support for Local 1000, Department Store Employees Union, in an important representation election Dec. 3 and 4 for workers in the Eaton store in Toronto.

- Supported a resolution, referred by the convention, endorsing the United Nations' policy "to fight aggression wherever it may arise" and supporting foreign and trade policies designed "to promote the welfare of the peoples of all countries."

UAW Wins Major Elections At Ford Air Engine Plant

THE CIO AUTO Workers won representation elections in in three major departments of the Ford Motor Co.'s aircraft engine plant in Chicago last week.

The National Labor Relations Board had ordered the voting to be held on a craft basis.

The UAW scored in the production and maintenance department by rolling up 1943 votes to 207 for no union, with 207 challenged. In the tool room, the tally was UAW-CIO 512, AFL Machinists 264, no union 10, challenged 196. The count in the foundry was UAW 84, AFL 11, challenged 11.

In two small departments, totaling less than 100 employes, runoffs will have to be held because of the large number of challenged votes. Six AFL units won craft elections involving a total of less than 500 employes.

George Duke, a plant employe helping the UAW staff in the organization drive, reported to police that he was kidnapped by three men on the eve of the election and forced to "drink something" which sent him to the hospital too groggy to be immediately questioned by police. The only clue he could give was the word "Communists," which he muttered to his wife after stumbling into the house and asking her to call police.

The election was one of a series won by the UAW in aircraft plants where employment is expected to increase sharply.

The others were at Avon, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., where the UAW tallied 388 to 350 for the IAM and 9 for no union, and at Air-Cooled Motors, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., where the CIO affiliate piled up 145 votes to 83 for no union.

Give A Buck To PAC

Arizonans Get Some New Ideas On U.S. Labor

Arizona is one of the toughest states in the nation for union organizing.

It has a strict law limiting collective bargaining.

But Arizonans got a new glimpse at CIO and the U. S. labor movement at the CIO booth at the Arizona State Fair in Phoenix recently.

The booth featured a fountain of crystal spring water and fairgoers consumed more than 1000 gallons. While they stopped, more than 5500 pieces of CIO literature were distributed. Some 3000 people signed up for an ACWA union label suit. And nearly 10,000 puzzles were distributed.

"The public response was very gratifying," said Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO director for Arizona and New Mexico. "We are looking forward to an even bigger and better fair next year."

Minimum Pay Boost Urged

A $1 hourly minimum wage law for workers in New York State has been proposed by the State CIO Council.

Testimony in support of the $1 minimum was presented by Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council, at a recent hearing before the state legislature's labor-industry committee.

Such a law would benefit all industrial wage earners not now covered by the Federal Wages and Hour Act.

Wage minimums in some New York industries now range from 52c to 65c an hour, and Edward Corsi, state industrial commissioner, suggested they be increased to a 75c hourly base—which would be in line with existing Federal legislation.

CIO Retail Union Gets Shorter Hours

All stores throughout Brooklyn have been put on a 45-hour, 5½-day week through contracts negotiated by CIO Local 338, Retail, Wholesale Food Chain Employes.

'Reconversion Pains'—

CIO Group Comes To Capital To Protest Battery Layoffs

UNEMPLOYMENT is fast becoming an increasingly acute problem.

"Reconversion pains" resulting from the change-over of large segments of the economy to defense production is largely responsible for the current unemployment.

Latest industry to be hit is storage battery manufacturing. Shortage of lead has resulted in the lay-off of thousands of workers throughout the industry.

Unemployment has also struck the auto, men's clothing and the textile industries.

And more unemployment is in sight as cutbacks in the production of all consumer durable goods announced by the government Nov. 16 become effective Jan. 1.

Battery industry unemployment was brought to the attention of defense mobilization officials by the Battery Council, consisting of all legitimate unions in the industry.

The CIO members of the council, headed by Charles Goff, a member of CIO Electrical Workers Local 113 at the Exide plant at Philadelphia, recently came to Washington to protest—and to ask for a solution.

The CIO battery plant workers pointed out to government officials that defense contracts for batteries remain unfilled and that there is danger that skilled workers may transfer to other industries.

The delegates said that they were promised by Chairman John Small of the Munitions Board that some lead would be released from the emergency stockpile for a limited period.

National Production Authority officials said that they would attempt to increase the production of domestic mines, improve the distribution of available supplies and promote more efficient methods of lead manufacture.

As a result of the cutbacks announced Nov. 16, the Labor Dept. predicted more joblessness as civilian plants are converted to war production.

Under NPA orders, manufacture of most strictly civilian-type items using steel, copper and aluminum will be held to 50% of pre-Korean levels the first three months of 1952.

Production of most of these commodities—which include electrical appliances, stoves, costume jewelry and autos—already has taken sharp cuts so that the new slashes will not be near 50%.

But, employment experts pointed out, small civilian industries have had a hard time converting to mobilization production, resulting in widespread unemployment, and the new cuts will merely add new jobless to many industrial areas.

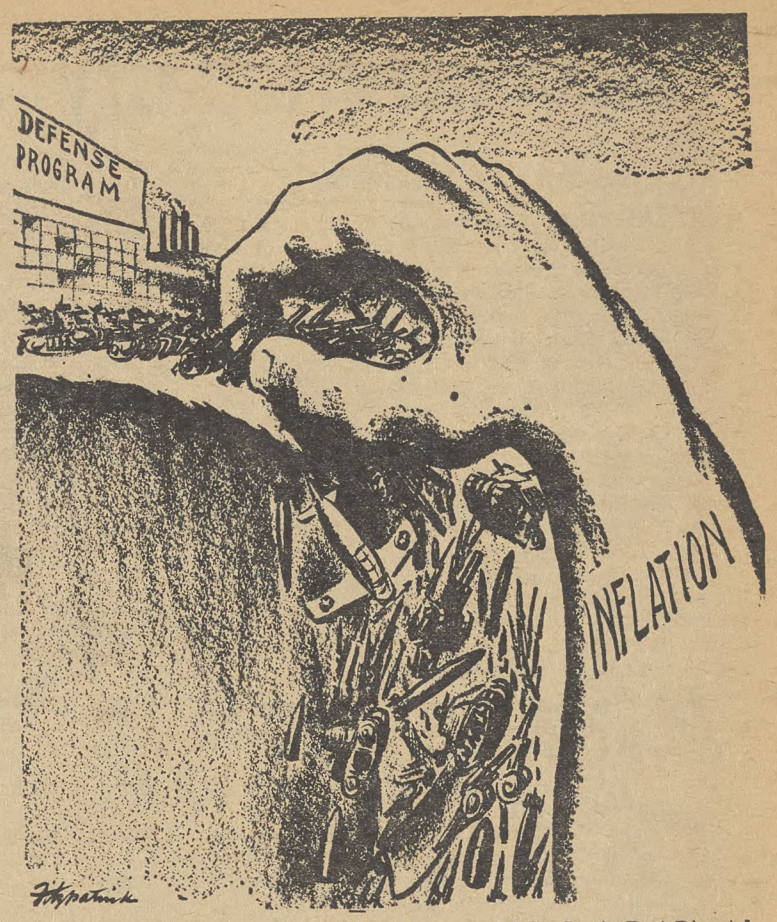
NPA said some firms were bound to go out of business as a result of the new allocations. But, it said, the allotments "will give manufacturers at least a fighting chance" during the first quarter to stay in business.

Blame Pentagon For Job Lack

Defense Dept. officials are working out "secret strategy" to give war contracts to foreign companies while some U. S. workers are jobless, Rep. Lane (D. Mass.) charged last week.

Lane has been asking the Defense Dept. to give military textile contracts to Massachusetts mills many of whose workers are unemployed.

"But they answer us with technicalities, not with procurement contracts," he said. "Perhaps they think unemployment is good discipline for displaced American workers."



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Looting our arsenal!

Florsheim Pickets Fight Wage Cut More

(Editorial Comment on Page 4)

SOME 2400 members of the CIO Shoe Workers, whose strike against the Florsheim Shoe Co. was unanimously voted full moral support by the National CIO Executive Board, spent Thanksgiving Week on the picket lines despite icy winds and freezing weather.

They are fighting against a wage cut and for a wage increase.

Not only did they picket the company's three factories in Chicago, employing the bulk of the members, and a small plant in Danville, Ill., but they marched in front of each of the firm's retail stores in Chicago.

Plans were under way to extend picketing of retail outlets in other parts of the country.

Negotiations were temporarily halted by the holiday, but were to be continued with the assistance of federal conciliators.

The walkout started Nov. 1, the day after the old contract expired without agreement on the renewal. The major bones of contention were three—the company's demand for a cut in some piece work rates in the ladies' departments, its insistence that an hourly payment of 32c—representing pay boosts negotiated since the end of the war—be incorporated into piece rates, and wages.

The company in negotiations since the strike has given indications that it will not insist on cutting the piece rates in the ladies' dept. However, it remained obdurate in refusing to offer more than 4c an hour increase, compared to the 12c sought by the USWA.

Other points at issue include vacations, insurance, job timing and holiday pay. The company has proposed a new method of computing vacation pay that would prove costly to the workers, but has since modified its stand.

THE UNION seeks the right to have a union time engineer accompany a company time study man when he is timing a job, and also wants the company to pay all the cost of the insurance program instead of merely a part, as at present.

The strikers are members of three Chicago locals and one in Danville, and the walkout is being conducted by the Shoe Workers' joint council.

The action of the National CIO Executive Board has won for the workers widespread encouragement and offers of support from CIO unions in Chicago and other parts of the country. Picket lines have been maintained continuously, and attendance at strike meetings averages 1400 to 1500.

The company has made no attempt to resume operations, but according to stories printed in St. Louis newspapers, is reported looking for quarters there to relocate.

The CIO Shoe Workers are well organized in St. Louis, too.

Anti-Union Company Cited In UGCCW Organizing Drive

CIO CHEMICAL Workers have won an unfair labor practices ruling against Sharples Chemicals, Inc., at Wyandotte, Mich.

Such a citation has been issued by the National Labor Relations Board, Chester J. Alamczyk, UGCCW regional director in Michigan, reported last week.

The complaint, issued on recommendation of Lloyd Buchanan, labor board trial examiner, agreed with charges of UGCCW-CIO that the firm was supporting a company union and coercing its employes in an effort to prevent them from supporting the CIO organization.

The board ordered the company to cease and desist.

The CIO Chemical Workers, whose petition for an NLRB representation election is pending, hailed the citation as a blow to Sharples Chemicals' efforts to stop union organization.

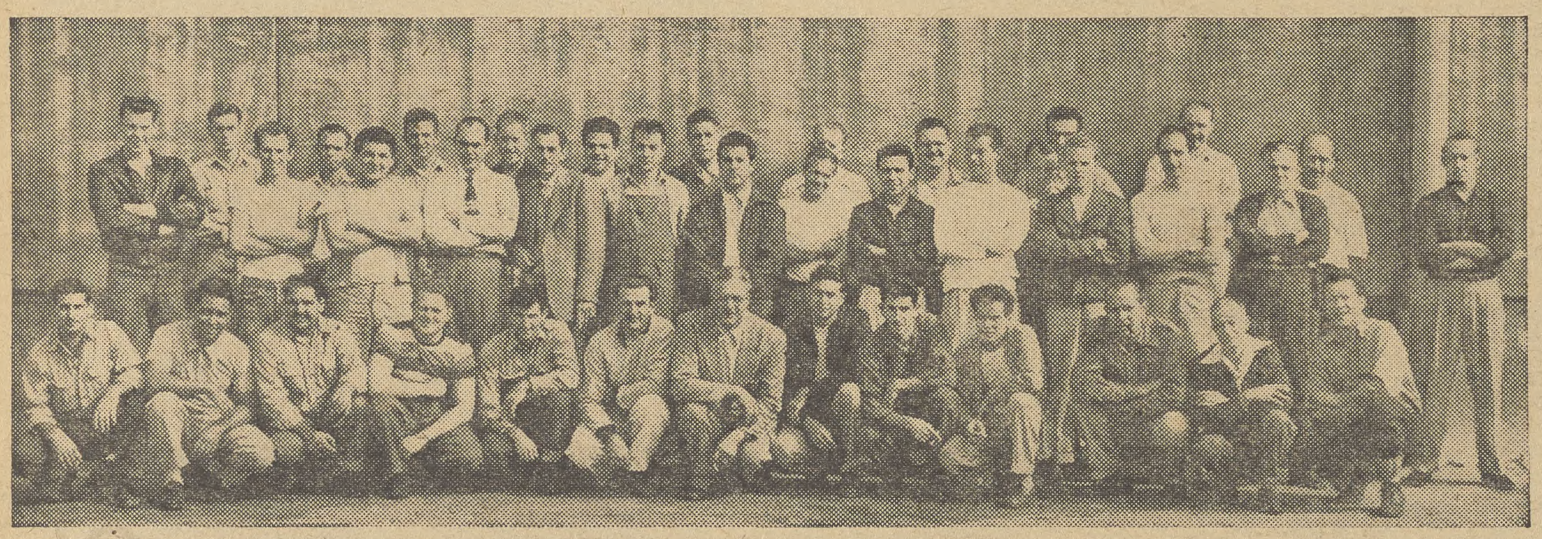
The UGCCW also is pushing organizing drives at two other plants in Wyandotte. They are the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. and the Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.

No. Carolina PAC Plans Local Rallies

Political action will be taken to the local unions throughout North Carolina, to begin preparations now for the 1952 campaign, the North Carolina PAC decided at its recent annual convention at Raleigh.

Plans were approved for weekend PAC meetings to be held for local union members and officers at several cities throughout the state. They will provide intensive, practical PAC training in advance of the national election campaign.

Franz E. Daniel, North Carolina CIO director, was re-elected PAC chairman. Convention speakers included Tilford Dudley, CIO-PAC assistant national director, and Newman Jeffries, CIO Auto Workers' assistant PAC director.



THEY'RE IN CIO!—Here's group of workers at the Los Angeles plant of Zellerbach Paper Co., who picked CIO by a 2-to-1 margin over the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, expelled by CIO as Communist controlled. Zellerbach workers voted 75 for CIO Paperworkers to 33 for ILWU recently. In charge of campaign was CIO Field Rep. Frank Grillo (center).

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New Drive To Hike Prices

—STORY ON PAGE 3

Rich Man's 'PAC' Formed In Ohio To Push Taft Into The White House

—STORY ON PAGE 7

KEY CONTRACT TALKS—Officials of CIO Steelworkers and U.S. Steel Corp. meet in Pittsburgh just before opening of vital contract negotiations in which the steel union seeks score of contract improvements, topped by "substantial" wage increase. From left: Clifford Hood, U.S. Steel executive vice president; Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president; John A. Stephens, U.S. Steel vice president; and David J. MacDonald, USA secretary-treasurer. Talks with other steel firms also opened last week. **(Story, Page 2.)**

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?—Robert A. Taft, Republican Senate leader, muses for a moment before he answers question of Senate Elections subcommittee which last week looked into high expenditures in Ohio's 1950 campaign. Most of Taft's testimony was devoted to denunciations of CIO-PAC, which were met later in the week by Jacob Clayman. **(Story on Page 6.)**

A Dollar's Only 53c, But A Good Cigar's A Smoke!

. . . That's what Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), at far left, appears to be reflecting, as he enlivened congressional hearing with sharp questiong of Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle.

Congressional "watchdog" committee heard defense production and price control chiefs as the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index climbed once again to still another new record. The work week and average earnings of factory workers are declining. **(Stories, Page 3.)**

Steel Union Opens Parleys For Wage, Contract Gains

By WILLIAM MILLIS

CRUCIAL negotiations last week began between the CIO United Steelworkers of America and the basic steel industry and related ore mines, aluminum mills and fabricating plants.

On their outcome directly will rest the wage, working conditions and other contract gains of the 1.2 million steel union workers and —indirectly—the bargaining pattern for millions of others of American working men and women.

This year, as in the past, the keystone to steel negotiations is U. S. Steel Corp.

Early last week in Pittsburgh a 50-member committee of the Steelworkers, headed by USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray, met with top management of "Big Steel." Involved directly are officials of "Big Steel's" recently-formed operating subsidiary, the U. S. Steel Co. This subsidiary includes Carnegie-Illinois and similar producing plants.

The talks with "Big Steel" began on Nov. 27 and continued behind closed doors. Later in the week, other bargaining committees of the Steelworkers met with Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and the other 40 basic steel producing firms, and also Aluminum Co. of America.

At the weekend, a spokesman for the union said the USA bargaining committee had spent the week in presenting its demands to U.S. Steel Corp. Negotiations will continue next week.

Meantime, agreement was reached with Alcoa to extend its contract a month until Dec. 31—expiration date of the basic steel contracts.

THROUGHOUT the nation, USA Local bargaining committees are meeting with fabricating plants.

In all these negotiations, the Steelworkers have a uniform wage and contract goal. It was set at a recent wage-policy conference in Atlantic City. The highlights:

A "substantial" wage increase.

Complete elimination of wage differential (rates in the South now are 10c below the North.)

Elimination of wage inequities.

Increased shift premiums.

Severance pay.

Eight paid holidays (there are none now).

Overtime for weekend work.

Increased vacation benefits.

And the guaranteed annual wage.

Several times in the years since World War II collective bargaining by the Steelworkers has set the pace for the U. S. labor movement.

In 1949, through strike action, USA-CIO won a company-paid pension program and jointly financed social insurance benefits. These gains have resulted in payment of some $14 million in sickness and accident benefits and more than $15 million in life insurance benefits.

Just a year ago, across the bargaining table, USA-CIO negotiated wage increases averaging 16c an hour.

This year negotiations began under the restraints imposed by the Wage Stabilization Board in line with the defense program.

By all present indications, steel management hopes to evade a contract settlement with the Steelworkers in collective bargaining, and thus to force the dispute to mediation machinery of the federal government.

Benjamin Fairless, U. S. Steel Corp. president, has said: "Whether our workers are to get a raise, and how much it will be if they do, is a matter which probably cannot be determined by collective bargaining, and will apparently have to be decided finally in Washington."

IN WASHINGTON, the Bureau of Labor Statistics last week issued figures directly bearing on the steel negotiations. It reported that average hourly earnings in basic steel—exclusive of overtime and premium benefits—now are $1.79. That is 11c an hour under figures generally reported in the daily press.

The new BLS figure, it was reported, will loom large in WSB consideration of the contract settlement finally reached by the USA.

For the union's part, Murray has expressed the hope that a settlement can be reached across the bargaining table by Dec. 31, the expiration of the present contract. Whether that goal will be reached is the question of the week.

Textile Sets Pace With 3 Big Pay Boosts In Southern Mills

Three big collective bargaining gains have just been reported by CIO Textile Workers in their drive to bring wage scales in Southern mills up to Northern minimums.

At two mills of A. D. Juilliard & Co., TWUA gained an 8c hourly wage boost and a cost-of-living clause. Mills covered are at Rome and Aragon, Ga.

At California Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala., Textile won a 10½% package increase, including 5c hourly.

At Moore Textile, Charlotte, N. C., Textile won an 8½% increase.

The Juilliard settlement, said James W. Bamford, TWUA Southern director, is "the first realistic approach made by Southern cotton-rayon mills toward meeting the wage problems of Southern textile workers." TWUA will press, he said, for similar wage settlements throughout the South.

John Hancock Pay Hike Given WSB Approval

WITH APPROVAL of an excellent contract with the John Hancock Insurance Co. under its belt, the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee last week made final preparations to win National Labor Relations Board elections among Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents.

Seven thousand agents are involved in the elections. The biggest election was held Nov. 30 for 5000 agents in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York City. The ballots will be counted Dec. 5.

Other elections will be held on Dec. 7 for 1000 agents in Ohio, and on Dec. 14 for 500 agents in Connecticut.

"True to form, the anti-social corporation, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has resorted to every known trick to block efforts of the agents to organize into a union of their own choosing," said Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and IAWOC chairman.

"The company's latest act was to grant a discriminatory increase, on the day before the election, applicable to those not participating in the voting.

"The company granted a pittance of an increase, which will not be satisfactory when bargaining rights are established by IAWOC.

"The CIO is in the insurance field to stay. It will bring greater security and higher living standards to all insurance agents throughout the nation. Metropolitan's tactics will avail it nothing, and the CIO will bring the blessing of organization to its employes."

The IAWOC contract with John Hancock—which the Wage Stabilization Board approved late last week—brings increases in wages and commissions to about 6000 agents. The company itself says they average approximately $13 a week.

The pact also outlaws the "individual agent's agreement" — a yellow dog contract—and provides the check-off, the union shop and a $260 annual vacation allowance. Another feature is a streamlined grievance procedure, which includes arbitration of all disputes.

IAWOC last April won bargaining rights at John Hancock in a NLRB election and negotiated the contract, which the agents ratified in August.

UPW Barred From N.Y. Labor Inquiry

The newly-formed advisory committee on city labor relations in New York City has refused to let the United Public Workers take part in its deliberations.

The committee will study the city's labor policies and make recommendations for a possible city labor relations act. The UPW was one of 11 unions ousted from the CIO as Communist-dominated.

The Price Parade

Oil Unions Agree On Joint Pay Hike Drive

By RAY DAVIDSON

IN THE PAST seriously divided, labor unions in the oil industry have now embarked on a new program of cooperation that may mark the beginning of a new era of collective bargaining in that industry.

Seventeen CIO, independent and AFL unions held a conference in St. Louis at which they pledged mutual support and devised a joint strategy for a bold campaign to secure substantial wage increases—increases far beyond any yet permitted by the Wage Stabilization Board. The conference was held Nov. 24-25.

Specific goals of the various unions vary somewhat, ranging from 25 to 30c an hour in general increases and including a number of other items, such as increased night shift premiums. But all unions will work together on strategy to secure minimum improvements acceptable to all.

Seventy-four delegates attended the conference and their unions represent approximately 250,000 employes of the oil industry. It was the first time in history that the unions in this industry had held such a session.

CIO's Oil Workers Intl. Union had suggested the conference, it being the largest union in the industry. As host union, the Oil Workers insisted that the show be run democratically, with the rules and agenda to be fixed by vote of all delegates present.

The delegates elected OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight chairman.

Unions participating included the OWIU-CIO, representing employes of 350 companies from coast to coast; the Standard Refinery Union and Bayonne Marine Employes Assn., representing Standard of New Jersey employes on the East Coast; Bayonne Texaco Employes Assn.; Baytown Employes Federation, representing employes of the huge Baytown, Tex., Humble refinery.

Central States Petroleum Union, with about 24 locals representing nearly all employes of Standard of Indiana in several states; Independent Oil Workers of Oklahoma, representing part of Continental's employes; Gulf Employes Assn. of New England; New England Petroleum Labor Council, representing employes of five major companies.

WESTERN States Service Station Employes Association, representing Standard of California service station employes; Independent Industrial Workers Assn. and Cooperative Bargaining Agency.

Shortly after the joint oil union conference, OWIU filed formal notice with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that a grave dispute exists in the Oil Workers wage talks with 349 petroleum companies.

Several weeks ago OWIU began a bargaining campaign to seek a 25c hourly general wage increase plus other contract improvements.

In his notification to the federal agency, Knight said:

"We are most anxious to cooperate with the government for the purpose of avoiding any interruption of defense production.

"However, we feel that we should advise you that this dispute is very grave and that the employes involved are very restless because of the curtailment of their earning power during this period when prices are completely out of line and when industry is making tremendous profits."

He's 'Adviser' Now—

Capehart Renews Drive On Price Controls

By FRED ROSS

SEN. CAPEHART (R. Ind.) last week appeared in a new and self-appointed role. Now he's "adviser" to the Office of Price Stabilization.

Capehart is the same Indiana manufacturer who at the last session of Congress came to the aid of his fellow manufacturers with the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act. This amendment guarantees manufacturers' profits under the guise of price control.

He appeared in his new role at a hearing held by the Joint Congressional "Watchdog" Committee on Defense Production.

Capehart indicated by his questioning of Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle that he would like very much to have controls removed when the "law of supply and demand" forces a price below the OPS ceiling.

He was abetted in his quizzing of DiSalle by only two other committee members present, Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), committee chairman, and Rep. Brown (D. Ga.), vice chairman.

DiSalle refused to be taken in by Capehart's arguments in favor of letting nature take its course as far as prices are concerned.

The Price Stabilizer pointed out that if controls are removed there is no guarantee that the same law of supply and demand would not cause prices to go still higher.

DiSalle even went further. He called for repeal or amendment not only of the Capehart Amendment, but also of the Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments to the DPA.

The Herlong Amendment guarantees wholesalers and retailers the same percentage markup profits that they made between May 24 and June 24, last year, or in the nearest representative period.

THE BUTLER-HOPE Amendment prohibits quota restrictions on the slaughter of livestock.

There were some indications that manufacturers themselves were "not buying" the amendment. DiSalle said that only 70 applications had been received for price increases under the Capehart clause. But these will cover thousands of items.

DiSalle added that he had informal discussions with a number of large manufacturers who said that they would wait for price increases until they can get customers to pay them.

Meanwhile, they will qualify for price increases under the Capehart Amendment.

A Business Week article also hinted that there may not be a rush to take advantage of price increases under the amendment. The reason: the mountains of bookkeeping involved and a disinclination to hike prices to the ceiling while demand is off and inventories are piling up.

But DiSalle said that the regulations he was forced to issue under the three amendments would "be harmful to the economy." He said that he hoped to be able to maintain the level of prices AFTER increases permitted under the Capehart Amendment are absorbed into the economy.

"I think that we can hold meat prices pretty much as they are," he said. Neither did DiSalle expect any general increase in the price of bread, although he admitted that there would be "scattered" increases to absorb the rise in wheat prices.

Although Capehart's tactics with Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson varied, he was not a man to miss an opportunity.

CAPEHART asked if there is any group of people who are hurting the defense program" and feared that "people in the plants are not excited."

Finally, Wilson said it would be good if more and more citizens were so "alive to the necessities" of the defense effort that strikes would be held to a minimum.

Wilson said that strikes had hurt the production of airplane engines and that transportation strikes caused great damage.

But Wilson apparently did some second thinking. After William F. Foster, acting secretary of defense, followed him as a witness, Wilson returned to make some additional remarks.

"There has been a 300% increase in the production of raw materials since the Korean War started," Wilson said.

"We probably have lost less man-hours than when we had a no-strike pledge during the last war." And then he added, "Yes, we have lost less man-hours."

'Fantastic Spread' On Prices Hit By Carey

CIO WENT to the farm experts last week to denounce the "fantastic spread between the prices paid the farmer for his products and the prices paid for those same products by the industrial worker who constitutes the great bulk of American urban consumers."

James Carey

That criticism was voiced by James B. Carey, CIO secretary treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Carey addressed the Dept. of Agriculture's Graduate School in Washington.

"The farmer," he said, "is told in no uncertain terms by the middleman what will be paid him for the result of his labor."

But "at the other end of the line," the CIO official emphasized, "the ultimate purchaser is not allowed to set the price he will pay. He is told by the same middleman what he must pay for the product."

Carey told the Dept. of Agriculture group that CIO does "not believe that prices paid the farmer for his foods and fibres are inflationary, and we are similarly convinced that prices paid industrial workers for their labor are not inflationary."

Carey listed these principles "that should govern farmer-labor relations":

1. "The earth was made for man, not man for the earth.
2. "The bare necessities of all of us, both food and clothing, must come from the land that is cultivated by the farmer.
3. "The other necessities which are needed by men to make life more than bare existence must come from the hand of the industrial worker in the mine, mill or factory.
4. "Because of the complexity of production that arises from steady advances over the centuries through the sciences and arts, a division of labor or specialization is imperative to carry on the business of living and to achieve further progress.
5. "The only way the farmer and the industrial worker can live and progress is by the fair exchange of food and fibre for industrial products."

Putnam Gets Stabilizer Job

Roger Lowell Putnam, a Springfield, Mass., industrialist and former mayor, last week became U. S. Economic Stabilizer.

He was appointed by President Truman to succeed Eric Johnston.

In his new post, Putnam will have general supervision over Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle's office and the Wage and Salary Stabilization Boards.

Putnam is president of the Package Machinery Co.

BLS Index Up Again; Workers' Wages Drop

The cost of living, moving relentlessly upward, set another all-time high on Oct. 15 when the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index reached 187.4.

The index figure represents the new BLS measurement of changes in the costs of articles and services used by workers and other low and middle income families.

The old index showed an even higher figure—187.8. That was enough to give more than 600,000 members of CIO Auto Workers a wage increase of 1c an hour under the escalator clauses in their contracts, which are tied to the old index.

The revised index compares with 186.6 on Sept. 15, the old with a 186.5 on the same date. The variation is caused by the change in the BLS market basket items.

While cost of living was chalking up a all-time high for the eighth month this year, the average work-week of manufacturing plant production workers was dropping—and with it their take-home pay. The drop, while slight, was enough to lower the average to 40.4 hours, nearly an hour less than a year ago. Average earnings dropped 28c to $65.17 a week. The figures on the BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	185.0	Oct. 15	175.4
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5
		Aug. 15	185.5
		Sept. 15	186.6
		Oct. 15	187.4

Car Makers Gimmick To Jack Up Prices Told

ONE REASON for the high auto prices was revealed by Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, at last week's hearing before the Congressional "Watchdog" Committee on Defense Production.

Fleischmann said the auto industry had developed an "elaborate" system for obtaining steel.

The industry, he said, is purchasing premium steel that does not have dollar-and-cents control. He said that it is hard to enforce the "general" type of control under which this steel has been placed.

Such steel has to be processed in the three or four marginal mills. Each makes a profit. And the price of such steel is further increased because of extra transportation from mill to mill.

All of which means, said Fleischmann, that this steel costs 50 to 60% more than "ordinary" steel.

Auto makers are using less premium steel because they have an allotment of regular steel, Fleischmann said. Truck manufacturers want to continue to use a large amount of premium steel.

Fleischmann gave the committee a detailed report on how the DPA was fulfilling the demands of U. S. agencies and the National Production Authority for scarce materials during the first quarter of 1952. Here are some examples:

Schools: An additional allotment of 15,000 tons of steel will permit the construction of all projects under way—approximately 1400—and 500 new projects needed in defense areas.

Ships: DPA is "exploring with a number of agencies, including the Maritime Commission, the possibility of using this premium-price plate (steel) to restore at least some of the cuts that we were originally compelled to make to apply to their programs."

Mirth On Capitol Hill: DiSalle's Quips Get Under Sen. Capehart's Hide!

Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle's answers to Sen. Capehart's (R. Ind.), questions frequently brought snickers and laughter from the audience and reporters at a hearing before the Congressional "Watchdog" Committee on Defense Production.

After considerable questioning by Capehart, DiSalle said that he hoped to maintain the general level of prices after the economy absorbs increases permitted under the Capehart amendment, But he added:

"That's like saying a man who has a bad arm and leg that if you amputate, his condition won't be bad at all."

At another point, Capehart accused DiSalle of taking "political" advantage of reduced soap prices by announcing his probable intention of reducing the ceiling price on soap. DiSalle retorted:

"I don't have to take credit for anything. I'm not running for this office."

DiSalle's answers finally got under Capehart's skin. The Senator pressed DiSalle to give him instances of decontrol.

"Last week we decontrolled corn cobs and Christmas trees," DiSalle said.

This brought the loudest mirthful explosion from audience and caused Capehart to warn DiSalle against being "funny."

Give A Buck To PAC

'Rich Man's McCarthy'

The Republican Party in Ohio was dead-set on winning the 1950 Senatorial election for Bob Taft.

Great sums of money were collected; the state was dotted with his election billboards; conservative radio commentators and even more conservative newspapers turned over their columns—on news pages and editorial pages—to the sacred cause of Taftism.

The whole process cost a lot of money, and it was worth a lot of money to the Taft forces.

Those are facts. They cannot be denied. They were not denied when the Ohio Senator testified last week at the Senate probe of last year's Buckeye State elections.

Instead, Senator Taft used the hearing as a sounding board to carry on the "smear CIO campaign" in which he has indulged for the past decade—and which he is ready to use in 1952. Taft is a smarter man than Joe McCarthy. Taft is a smoother operator—in fact a rich man's McCarthy.

Taft claimed that the campaign against him had "undertones" of communism—a charge as erroneous as it was vicious. He guessed that the CIO and other unions had spent nearly six million dollars in an effort to defeat him—but could offer no scintilla of proof to back up these supercharged figures of his imagination.

He sought to smear the CIO News, the motives of honest union men and women, and the conduct of the campaign they waged against him.

Taft and his public relations advisers have worked hard to build the Senator a public reputation of integrity, sincerity and honesty. His performance before the Senate committee did not help the Taft myth. Rather, it showed that Taft is today what Taft has always been: a reactionary man intent on winning the American presidency, and not particular how he does it.

Furthermore . . .

And speaking of Senator Taft, consistency is not among his virtues.

He has a handy knack, particularly on all-important problems of America's role in the troubled world of 1952, of being on all sides of all issues.

Here are a few cases in point:

In Washington, a few weeks ago, Robert Alfonso told the Press Club:

"I don't think my own foreign policy statements differ from President Truman's policy."

Then he went up to New York to the Union League Club, to belabor U. S. foreign policy for "lack of judgment, lack of ability and lack of any program . . ."

Last week the GOP leader was touring the South—no, not as a "carpet-bagger" (that's a touchy phrase with Robert!).

At Durham, Chapel Hill and other points in North Carolina, Taft denounced the United Nations' resistance to Communist aggression on Korea as "the Truman war . . . an unnecessary war which has accomplished nothing."

Evidently, it's a question of which Taft are you listening to.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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No Cease Fire Here

'Calamity For The South'

(The recent smears by Dixiecrat Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina against the CIO Textile Workers and the U. S. labor movement brought this reply from John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative. Edelman addressed a TWUA joint board in Rock Hill, S. C.)

FROM A PUBLIC official with a vast experience of the needs of a nation in war-time, Governor Byrnes' attack on the Textile Union of America for urging that no structural steel be allocated to new textile mills at this moment was utterly inexcusable.

Apparently the Governor was using the TWUA as a stalking horse for a slap at the allocations program of the National Production Authority, which was later obliged to agree with the position taken by the union in this particular matter.

To smear the TWUA as being anti-South because it pointed out the economic absurdity of using critically needed metals to build additional plants when the textile industry is already equipped to produce more goods than are being currently consumed was as unfair as it was bad tempered.

TWUA deserves the commendation of every responsible business man and public official in the South, to say nothing of the wage earners and the farmers, for its highly successful and unselfish efforts to raise basic wages in the cotton textile industry during the past decade.

It cannot be denied that the most important single reason why cotton mill workers' average wages, in both union and non-union mills, have more than doubled in a very few years is the unionization drive conducted by TWUA and the CIO. The rather sensational upward climb of textile mill workers' purchasing power has certainly set the pace for wage rises in other industries throughout the South.

Businessmen in the South who have prospered in recent years should recognize that the real basis for these economic advances is the progress made in eliminating grossly substandard wages.

CIO has actively supported all moves for the development of the South and for the increased industrialization of the region. Surely the people of the South must realize that no real improvement occurs when you merely dump a few sweatshops in a semi rural area. It would be an unmitigated calamity for the South if in its zeal to locate new plants it helped bring about a real depression in the textile industry due to the serious over-expansion of productive facilities.

Anyone who troubles to look at the basic statistics regarding production and consumption of textiles today must see at once that there is already evidence of over-capacity, which could create economic distress for both employers and employes through the entire industry if proper judgment is not used.

American textile mills now have a capacity to produce over 14 billion yards of cloth per year. Less than that amount is actually being made. Peak output of textiles in the United States took place during the last war when 13.3 billion yards were turned out. An industry which can produce a billion or more yards than is being consumed could easily maneuver itself into a nasty spot.

IN MONTHS ahead the "little people" throughout the South will be actively exhorted to become the pawns in far-reaching political maneuvers which can only serve the ends of economic reaction and a very dangerous and nasty form of isolationism in world affairs.

That clique of local politicians, who in an excess of courtesy are called statesmen and who seek to play the game of Taft Republicanism under the name of Southern Democracy, are not merely engaging in trickery, they are courting disaster at a time of world crisis. In 1948 the Thurmond insurrection just missed throwing the presidential election into the electoral college.

Just try to picture what could happen not only in this country but throughout the world between November 1952 and January 1953 if we had to wait for Congress to meet before we knew who was to head our government.

The rank and file people of the South must see to it that the feuds of disgruntled politicians, or blind frenzy for power, does not push this country to the point where we could become virtually helpless while the whole world depends on our leadership and strength in the struggle against totalitarianism.

Behind The Headlines—

At Least They'll Get A Trip To New York!

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

A FLOCK OF America's youngsters will be guests—all expenses paid—of the National Association of Manufacturers at the 56th Congress of American Industry and the First International Conference of Manufacturers in New York this week

The group comprises 49 college students, one from each state and the District of Columbia, and 12 apprentices in skilled manufacturing trades. The students were chosen from 600 candidates nominated by their college presidents. Of the 49, eight are going into teaching.

NAM publicity says this program, started three years ago "as a public service," was evolved "after we received many requests for information from colleges asking just what kind of an organization the association was and what it did."

Perhaps NAM took to heart an Elmo Roper survey of 1948 which showed that only 49% of the public knew anything about the NAM; of that number, a fifth were "for" NAM, an eighth "against," and the rest had no opinion.

It seems hard to understand the ignorance about NAM, since the NAM News has boasted that in 1950 alone NAM put out 7,839,039 pamphlets, which if stacked in one pile would reach four miles into the sky.

Of these, more than half went to high schools and colleges, an increase of 11% over 1949 and of 600% over 1947. In fact, the NAM said more than 16,000 educators ordered its literature in 1950.

NAM has now "decentralized" its vast propaganda campaign, has sent public relations experts out into the field for a "grass roots" campaign.

The NAM was formed in 1895, incorporated in New York, listing among its "general objects and purposes" the support of certain legislation and opposition to other legislation.

Yet when, in 1946, Congress passed the Lobbying Act, requiring the registration of those working for or against legislation, the NAM refused, declaring it was a service organization "with relatively little interest in lobbying as it understands that term." Finally it did file, under protest, and is still testing the constitutionality of the law. In 1947 it reported total income of $5,145,649, but said only $146,-182.12 of that was spent in lobbying.

During his 1948 campaign President Truman said the NAM boasted that it spent $3 million in 1946 to kill price controls, and that it found 85% for OPA when the NAM campaign started, and it changed that to only 26%.

All observers say that the major credit for forcing passage of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor act belongs to the NAM.

NAM founght creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Social Security Act of 1935; the Full Employment Act of 1946; and more recently the creation of the National Science Foundation. This last is not just obscurantism. Behind that fight is the whole issue of the ultimate control of atomic energy, the biggest coming battle in U. S. economic history.

In the 1935-41 New Deal era, when most of our present welfare legislation was put on the books, the NAM, according to students, fought 31 of the 38 major reforms passed.

Back in the era of President Wilson, a House committee looked into the NAM, compiled 60 volumes of testimony on lobbying and other activities, including union-busting, of this "service organization." The report, a model of understatement, found NAM methods "secretive, reprehensible, and deserve the severest condemnation by the House."

Why is the NAM so solicitous about students? Perhaps the clue is to be found in "Plant Tours," a publication of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which points out that "students are reached at a crucial age, shortly before they attain voting status."

As to NAM's general approach to life today, this is what it said in the Nov. 17 issue of the NAM News, discussing "The Weakness of the West":

"In this country, although there is much talk of equality of sacrifice, it is evident that the Administration and its supporters are determined to avoid any seeming break in the upward progress of living standards during the rearmament period. The cost of defense is supposed to be borne by American business and that small segment of the population which earns better than an average income."

Well, New York is a fascinating town, and those 49 students ought to have a good time—if they can get away from their hosts.

A Book Review

Mary Anderson; Sweden's Loss, America's Gain

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TAXES were high but crops were never very good on Magnus Anderson's small farm in Sweden. Much of the ground was lowland and heavy rains reduced it to swamp. One year not enough rye was grown to make seed for the next spring.

For two years things went from bad to worse, until finally Anderson and some other farmers went to the king to ask that their taxes be lowered. The king gave them an audience but turned down their request, and Magnus Anderson went back home to tell his family the bad news. He was going to lose the farm and could no longer support his sons and daughters.

MARY ANDERSON

All this happened more than 50 years ago, and is interesting now largely because it was responsible for bringing one of America's most outstanding labor women to this country—Mary Anderson, head of the U. S. Women's Bureau in the Dept. of Labor for 25 years. (She retired in 1944).

The youngest of seven children, Mary was 16 at the time of her father's difficulties. The oldest sister already had emigrated to the United States the year before, and Mary and another sister, Hilda, decided to join her.

So begins the life story of a remarkable woman as told in "Woman at Work," autobiography of Mary Anderson, published last week. The book is the joint project of Miss Anderson and Mary Winslow, a former co-worker for many years.

"Woman at Work" might be called a "success story," for it is a fascinating account of how a Swedish immigrant who started out as a servant girl and an exploited factory worker, rose through her activity in the labor movement to one of the highest positions in government ever reached by a woman in this country.

During the 25 years she was director of the Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson took part in the important social and labor problems of her time. She was given many important missions here and abroad, and hobnobbed with presidents, foreign rulers, and scores of leaders in labor and government circles in this country and Europe.

Yet she never lost the patience, simplicity, native shrewdness and down-to-earth common sense which first launched her on her career in the labor movement. One of the tactics she sometimes used successfully when confronted with a difficult situation was to "sit tight and say nothing."

The fact that her practical ideas and attitudes as a government official were based on lessons she had learned in the labor movement was undoubtedly her greatest asset in her government post.

"Woman at Work." is an interesting and important book which unionists, both men and women, will find worthwhile reading. It will make a valuable addition to all union libraries.

(Woman at Work, the Autobiography of Mary Anderson as told to Mary Winslow, Univ. of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. Price, $3.50.)

Knuckle-Rapping

Wuxtry! Top Command Of DPO Reprimanded In Commie Press

THINGS ARE TOUGH all ever—even for the Commie liners in the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers!

For years, DPO has been a bright star in the Kremlin firmament.

But now DPO and its ever-so-obedient officials have been taken over the hurdle for various high crimes and misdemeanors (in the eyes of the Communist Party, that is).

If not an old-fashioned caning, at least a good strong knuckle-rapping has been meted out to the brass of DPO.

Said knuckle-rapping was handled by George Morris, "labor editor" of the Daily Worker and frequent knuckle-rapper for the Communists.

Things aren't what they used to be in DPO, complains Morris. For example, "democracy has suffered." A lot of people that Morris (and the CP) like—for example, Sec.-Treas. James Durkin who used to head the United Office & Professional Workers—have been "recognized" out of office. And "the union's life doesn't ring true to its traditional past."

The DPO is falling behind in collective bargaining (that's not news for a red-wired union, but it may be for Morris!). He comes right out and admits that District 65—which is just about the whole of the DPO outfit—is signing contracts in which "such raises as are being obtained should be deducted almost in total for payments on the union's security (welfare) plan."

DPO is a forced marriage—which miscarried—of various Communist-dominated unions. It includes District 65 of department store locals in New York, the remnants of UOPWA and the shreds of Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

AFTER FTA and UOPWA were tried, convicted and expelled from CIO as party-dominated, they hastened to amalgamate with District 65 into DPO.

But the amalgamation didn't jell—mainly because the workers involved would have none of it.

Out on the West Coast, in the course of the past 18 months, some 7000 fruit and vegetable packing shed workers (who were the heart of FTA) have reformed in CIO.

In the East, the big Campbell Soup local of FTA in Camden even earlier stayed with CIO, and now are in the Packinghouse Workers.

In the office and professional field, CIO's Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee has made considerable progress.

And CIO's Department Store Workers are moving ahead in New York.

The result: District 65 dues-payers in New York were paying the freight for numerous former FTA and UOPWA officials, who brought to the merger paper organizations without memberships.

Net result was a "reorganization" of DPO's top command on a "proportional" basis and a whittling down of what organizing staff the outfit had.

DPO Pres. Arthur Osman kept his hands on the reins.. "Reorganized" out of office were DPO Vice Pres. Victoria Garvin and John Stanley, Sec.-Treas. Durkin and Vice Pres. Robert Latham from North Carolina.

Durkin, the DPO told its New York membership, is "incompetent." (That's hardly news!)

All in all, DPO apparently is becoming a ticklish situation for the Communist Party. In "normal" times, it would be a matter for the CP labor secretary to lay down the law and corral DPO officials back into line.

WHAT WITH one thing and another, the party apparatus is not running so smoothly these days. So the laying down of the law was assigned to labor expert Morris, who spread the party's fears and misgivings through two lengthy columns.

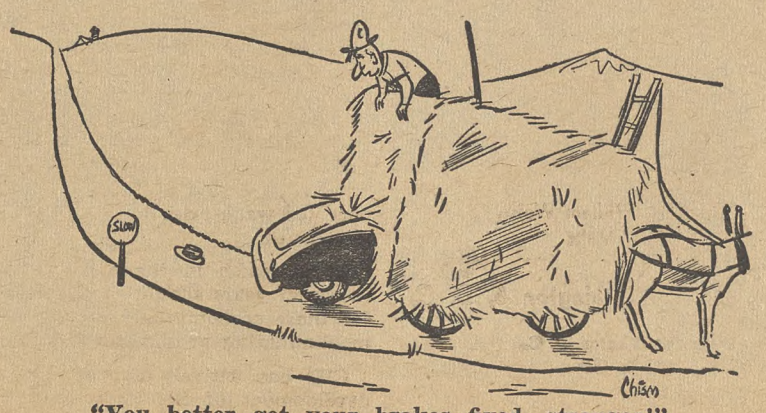
"It is DPO's democracy that has suffered in the recent period," Morris mourns.

And heresy of heresy, Morris continues, DPO's District 65 has been signing contracts recently with cost-of-living escalator clauses. (What that does to the party-line you can figure out!)

To top it off, Morris was glum about DPO District 65's recent anniversary festival. He wrote:

"What struck me was the omission of any reference to the union's origin and history as a left-wing organization . . . This couldn't have been an oversight. Not in 65."

Yes, things are tough all over!



"You better get your brakes fixed, stranger!"

Sen. Taft's 'Big Lie' Against The American People

By MILTON PLUMB

THE AMERICAN people last week began to get a clearer insight into the slick and irresponsible big-money propaganda campaign that lies behind the 1950 re-election of Sen. Taft (R. O.) and his developing campaign for the 1952 Republican Presidential nomination.

It was not a pretty story—the history of the "big lie" campaign of big business to re-elect its man to the Senate.

At this late date, many of the facts of that campaign are already buried under a curtain of subterfuge and deceit.

The curtain on the Ohio 1950 election situation began to lift Nov. 26 when the long-delayed public hearings got under way in the Senate Caucus Room. As far back as October 1950, Taft's Democratic opponent, Ohio State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson had wired Congress to demand an investigation of the huge expenditures that were being made in behalf of his opponent.

Despite their delayed beginning, the hearings of the Senate Elections subcommittee have a particular timeliness in the light of today's political situation. Less than a week before, President Truman had pointed out that "special interests poured money into Ohio last year to elect a Republican Senator" and warned that more money would be spent to beat the Democrats in 1952 than in any past election.

Taft Smear Job

Taft at the outset called upon the committee to "not permit outsiders in the Democratic National Committee or the President of the United States himself to use this committee as a political smear weapon."

But Taft's own 62-page statement, accompanied by 82 exhibits, which he read to the committee can be described only as "a political smear weapon."

Both Ferguson and the chief CIO spokesman at the hearing, Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council, who followed Taft to the stand, felt it necessary to amend their original prepared statements because of the Senator's clearly political assault.

Pointing out that labor knows how to accept defeat as well as victory at the polls and that he had tried to prepare an objective analysis of the Ohio campaign that would further the committee's announced purpose of determining whether new legislation governing elections is necessary, Clayman said:

"I shed my qualms after hearing Sen. Taft yesterday."

Taft, pleading a busy schedule, managed to get first placement on the list of witnesses, though Ferguson was originally slated as first witness.

Thus, Taft—with his long list of accusations—got the lion's share of the newspaper publicity; and the subsequent replies fared far less well in the news columns of the press.

Significantly, one of the chief points brought out about Ohio campaign was the "conspiracy of silence" with which, Clayman testified, Ohio metropolitan newspapers greeted Ferguson's candidacy. Although they gave "extraordinary" publicity to Taft's campaign, the newspapers almost universally played down statements by his opponents, Clayman said. He added:

"The real hope of the retention of our democratic institutions is to keep the channels of information to the people free, clean and open. That wasn't so in Ohio in 1950."

Clayman cited many examples of biased handling of the campaign news, but pointed out that the remedy of this evil "is a matter of conscience and not of law." He asked the newspaper industry "at least in Ohio" to undertake "a re-examination of its ethics in the Ohio campaign."

Support for his statement came indirectly from the press itself. As he was testifying on the point of press bias, less than half—perhaps not even one-third—the number of reporters who had covered Taft's charges against the CIO on Monday were seated at the three press tables in the hearing room.

Taft's testimony consisted in the main of a patent effort to misrepresent labor's opposition to him as a "Communist plot." He also jumped the gun in discrediting the later revelations of the millions of dollars spent on his behalf by claiming that his own expenditures were necessary to offset fantastic sums he declared were spent by labor groups in an effort to defeat him.

"My opinion is that the campaign was actually organized by the CIO headquarters in Washington, in close cooperation with the Democratic National Committee," he charged.

Testifying on this assertion, Clayman declared that "Mr. Taft really does a grave injustice to the AFL, and the other labor groups." He pointed out that labor's opposition to his re-election was a joint undertaking in which the AFL, United Mine Workers, railway brotherhoods, the then independent Machinists and the CIO all cooperated through a joint labor policy committee.

Ferguson, who has served as Ohio State Auditor for more than a decade and therefore presumably knows something about financial accounting, told the committee that, actually, Sen. Taft's campaign cost "more than $5 million dollars" instead of the $612,000 total that the Senator had acknowledged.

TAFT LIES ANSWERED. Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council and the Ohio CIO-PAC, spent two days last week before the Senate Elections subcommittee answering some of the many false charges of Sen. Taft (R., O) about labor's part in the Ohio 1950 senatorial campaign. Clayman branded Taft's assertions "pure political malarkey."

Submitting a detailed breakdown for his figure, Ferguson listed $1,204 355 available to statewide groups supporting Taft; $703,154 spent by county groups; $1.2 million spent for advertising by corporations that aided the Taft campaign, and $2 million for other miscellaneous activities, including literature, billboards, paid-half holidays given workers for attending Taft rallies, etc.

Charges Flop

"When approximately $5 million can be spent in behalf of one candidate, the principles of our democratic system and our American way of life become hopelessly abandoned," Ferguson declared.

"The contributions that labor unions are able to make for their candidates are insignificant in comparison."

The total spent on his own campaign was only $107,004.94, Ferguson told the committee. Taft had told the committee that he "guessed" Ferguson's campaign had cost about $2 million.

As testimony before the committee unfolded the true story of the campaign, others of Taft's charges designed to misrepresent labor and the CIO in particular also collapsed just as completely.

Particularly bitter over a "comic book" produced by the United Labor League of Ohio, Taft intimated to the committee that 1.6 million copies had been distributed at a cost of $160,000. He backed down when the committee staff reported that they had documentary evidence that only one million copies had been printed and that the total cost was $16,000.

Taft took as the springboard for his attack on PAC and the CIO the "Speaker's Handbook on Robert A. Taft" which he called "a mass of plain lies, libelous statements, incidents that never occurred and twisted distortions."

The book, which recorded Taft's votes on some 927 different occasions, was declared to be "essentially correct" by Clayman. He conceded only that there were two items on which Taft's position may have been unintentionally misrepresented. Taft had complained that the book presentedly wrongly his position on public housing and the 75c minimum wage.

Clayman pointed out, however, that Taft's votes on these matters actually had been recorded correctly. He insisted that, although Taft had claimed to support public housing, "when the chips were down Mr. Taft voted against his own bill." Taft contended that he did this because his bill had been blocked in the House and he had to vote for a substitute.

"There was certainly no deliberate attempt to deceive on these issues," Clayman declared. He added that, if errors had been made in one or two instances, they did not make invalid Taft's record on the more than 900 other votes covered.

Perhaps the most vicious of Taft's phony charges was that the AFL and CIO had engaged in "a sinister conspiracy" with a "peculiar Communist undertone" in their campaign to defeat him. Clayman and other witnesses said that in making this statement Taft was engaging in "scurrility" and branded them "a tissue of lies."

The day after Clayman's reply, Taft's office sent the committee a statement purporting to be from the Senator in support of his charge of "Communism" against PAC.

Questioning by the committee brought out that the Senator had never seen the statement, but had ordered his staff to prepare it over the telephone. Most of the charges were based upon reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee's discredited investigation of PAC in 1944, when former Rep. Dies (D. Tex.) was chairman.

Clayman, recalled to the stand after the statement had been introduced, called it a "foul canard" and a "malicious" repetition of old charges. He pointed out that not a single known Communist had served on the staff of PAC during the Ohio campaign.

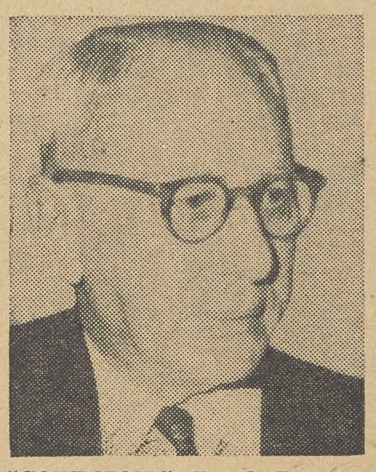
"It amazes me," he added, "that a man of the alleged integrity, the alleged sincerety, the alleged intelligence of Sen. Taft can resort to this sort of villification . . . merely by calling one of the boys in his office and telling him to get out a statement."

Dies Again

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.), a committee members, commented that it was his understanding that the CIO "has been particularly vigorous in its anti-Communist drive." Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) added that he had observed that the 1944 reports of the Dies committee "is frequently cited as high authority" in curent smear attacks on labor unions and others.

Of many names cited in the Taft statement, only one had anything to do with the 1950 campaign. That was Jack Kroll. Clayman said that he could testify by his own personal knowledge that any effort to impute Communist connections to Kroll was a deliberate lie.

Tom Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, took the stand briefly to point out six errors of fact in just one paragraph of the Taft statement. He added that they could all easily have been checked since the facts in question are set forth correctly in a Senate document referred to in the same paragraph.



"COERCION." Beryl Peppercorn, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board, CIO Clothing Workers, refuted Sen. Taft's charges of coercion in PAC collections. He pointed out that about 50% of CJB members contributed.

Perrone Gives Up Lush Scrap Deal; Tired Of 'Persecution'

THE UNDERWORLD'S beachhead in Detroit industry narrowed last week when Santo (Sam) Perrone, the area's leading practicioner of strong - arm union - busting, bowed out of the Detroit, Michigan Stove Co.

Less than a week after the company signed a contract with the CIO Auto Workers, Perrone gave up a contract for handling the firm's scrap metal. This contract, witnesses told the Kefauver Crime Committee last spring, yielded him as much as $65,000 a year.

He said he didn't want to be "persecuted any more."

The contract was Perrone's reward for busting a strike of the unaffiliated Mechanics Educational Society at the plant in 1934. He had been called in by John A. Fry, then general manager of the company and now its president, when his workers went on strike for union recognition.

Perrone put thugs to work as scabs. They started picket line fights while police looked the other way—after all, Fry had been a deputy police commissioner once—beat some workers, threatened others and their families.

UAW officials don't attempt to explain it, but since the first of the month warrants have been taken out for Perrone and 13 others charging them with conspiracy to interfere with the rights of workers to organize a union. All but one have been served, and hearings are scheduled soon.

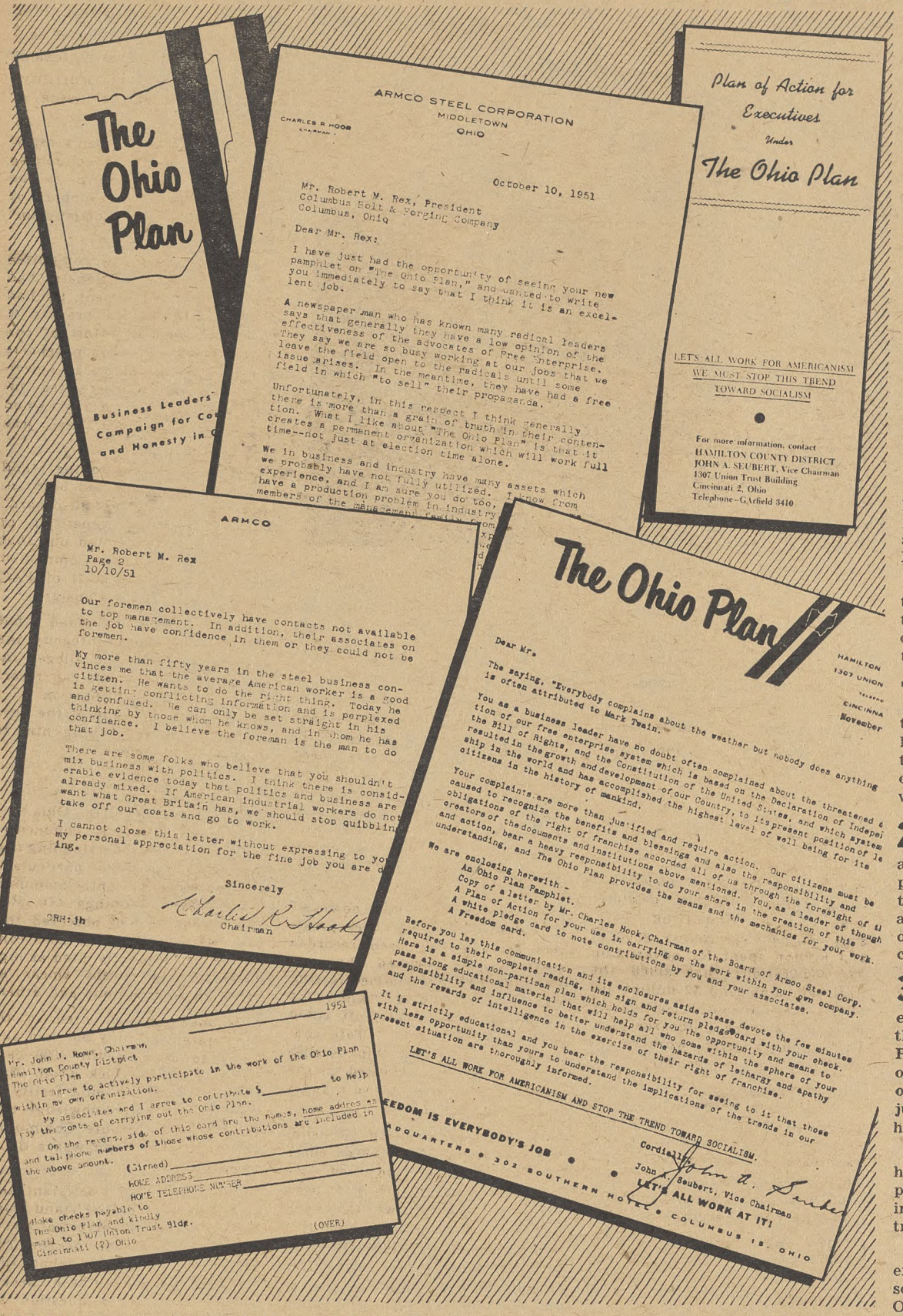
Ohio Business Forms Its Own 'PAC' To Aid Taft

By HENRY ZON

BIG BUSINESS in Ohio is putting its shoulder to the wheel to drive its favorite senator—Robert A. Taft (R. O.)—into the White House.

The plan is down in black and white and is already in operation from Room 302, Southern Hotel, Columbus, O.

Seemingly under the guiding eye of the former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and the chairman of Armco Steel Corp., Charles R. Hook, of Middletown, O., the plan calls for raising a slush fund of about $5 million for preliminary operations.



This fund is to come from the 98,000 business establishments in Ohio. If the plan is put into operation on a nationwide scale—and Gus Allbrand, Armco executive who is its wheelhorse, indicates this is a possibility—the slush fund will run into many times Ohio's $5 million.

These funds, the plan indicates, will be used in a gigantic effort to propagandize and coerce every employe of every firm in the State subscribing to the so-called Ohio Plan.

As outlined in a pamphlet entitled "Plan of Action for Executives under The Ohio Plan," the contemplated operation works in this fashion:

1 "The executive of a business establishment, after getting all the information, calls a meeting of his associates, explains the plan to them, and assigns them the work of carrying on Ohio Plan activity within his own company.

2 "While the meeting is still in session the executive gives his associates (top executives) an opportunity to make a financial contribution, listing the names, home addresses and telephone numbers on the enclosed white pledge card.

3 "The executive should then have his associates (top executives) who have been given the job of carrying on the Ohio Plan start their program in his own company. This work consists of explaining the plan to their junior executives, department heads, supervisors and foremen."

Once the organizational set-up has been accomplished, another pamphlet called "The Ohio Plan" indicates, it will be used to distribute propaganda.

This propaganda, the pamphlet explains, "will be in letter form sent to you as the head of The Ohio Plan in your company."

"The information will be short, to the point, written by experts in their field," it adds.

"You should reproduce it on your own letterhead, sign your name and pass it on to others in your organization.

"Some of the bulletins will be for your top management group only. Others will be intended for key executives and supervisors. Others will be written so they can be given general distribution."

Mindful of the Taft-Hartley Law, the pamphlet goes on to explain that direct political activity will be kept away from the plant. "At the proper time" the Ohio Plan executive will furnish political headquarters with the names of people to act as campaign workers. They will be mobilized under the political party banners.

TOUTED as a non-partisan plan, the pamphlet nevertheless indicates its ultimate goal.

"Presidential candidates," it says, "represent political parties and the Ohio Plan is designed to contribute to the election of the right men in 1952.

"Therefore it stands to reason that at some point the program must affiliate itself with a political party."

There is no confusion in the minds of the Ohio Plan planners as to which party this will be.

Giving his blessing to the scheme for this "rich man's PAC," Hook in a letter dated Oct. 10, 1951 and addressed to Robert M. Rex, president of the Columbus Bolt & Forging Co., Columbus, declares:

"Our foremen and key men are just as interested in preserving our freedom as are the directors of the company. They will be enthusiastic workers if we will but provide them the leadership.

"OUR FOREMAN collectively have contacts not available to top management. In addition their associates on the job have confidence in them or they could not be foremen."

Hook bucks up the faint-hearted who might protest that business should not be mixed with politics by telling them firmly:

"I think there is considerable evidence today that politics and business are already mixed."

The spread of the Ohio Plan was indicated by Allbrand. He told reporters he has received inquiries from as far away as California.

"A big banker from New York was over this way and told us not to scratch his state off the list," he declared.

"The American Plan" was the name given the big union-busting drive which took place in the United States under President Warren G. Harding after the first World War. Prior to his election, Harding was also a Senator from Ohio.

Byrds Of A Feather . . .

Item on the news wire:

"Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) and Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.) will discuss issues of the 1952 presidential campaign before the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in Los Angeles Dec. 5."

CIO Denies Use Of Faked Photo Of Taft

THE CIO NEWS last week denied that it had printed a composite photograph of Sen. Taft and Nazi leaders.

The charge was levelled at the CIO paper by the Ohio Senator at a hearing last week before the Senate Elections subcommittee which is investigating his 1950 campaign.

"I'd like to show you the granddaddy of all political composite photographs," Taft told the committee. "It appeared in The CIO News, official national publication of the CIO, and purports to show me in conference with two Nazi leaders."

In a letter sent Nov. 29 to the chairman of the subcommittee, Henry C. Fleisher, editor of The CIO News, set forth the facts as follows:

"The October 14, 1946, issue of The CIO News carried on Page Five, two photographs: one, approximately one column wide, of Senator Taft; the other, almost three columns wide, of Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Fritzche, both defendants at the Nuremburg war crime trials.

"The two photographs are separated by a solid column of white space one-eighth inch thick. I am convinced that no fair examination of these two photographers could possibly lead to the conclusion that they represent a composite photographic representation. They are separate photographs concerning people involved in an accompanying feature story—a technique used by every daily newspaper and magazine in the country.

"The CIO News, along with every other reputable publication in this country, condemns the use of composite photographs when they are used for defamatory purposes of any kind, and I would not permit the publication of any such composite photograph in the columns of The CIO News.

"By the same token, we do not believe it constitutes a fair or ethical practice for The CIO News to be accused unfairly and unjustly of carrying 'the granddaddy of all political composite photographs.'

"I feel certain that your subcommittee, in examining these two photographs, will agree that Senator Taft's criticism was not well taken, and was, in actuality, a misrepresentation of the facts."

THAT TAFT could not have been mistaken about the true nature of the pictures involved is clear from the fact that he held up a copy of them when he made his statement to the committee.

Chief point to be remembered: In condemning the pictures Taft did not deny the accuracy of the accompanying story. This pointed out that Taft had said he believed the Nurenberg war crimes trial verdict which condemned 11 Nazis to hanging was a miscarriage of justice. They were found guilty of responsibility for the starvation and murder of more than 10 million men, women and children.

Give A Buck To PAC

Public Housing Wins In Miami

By a 4 to 1 count, voters in Miami, Fla., directed their city council to cooperate with the local housing authority in the construction of 1500 low-rent public housing units.

Of the six city councilmen elected on the same ballot, four had campaigned in favor of the housing project.

A year ago, the city council refused to go along with the public housing program and a public referendum was held on the issue. The vote was 14,246 for, 10,410 against, but the court threw out the vote on a technicality.

Economic Outlook Says—

Point Four Offers Hope To Two-Thirds Of Globe

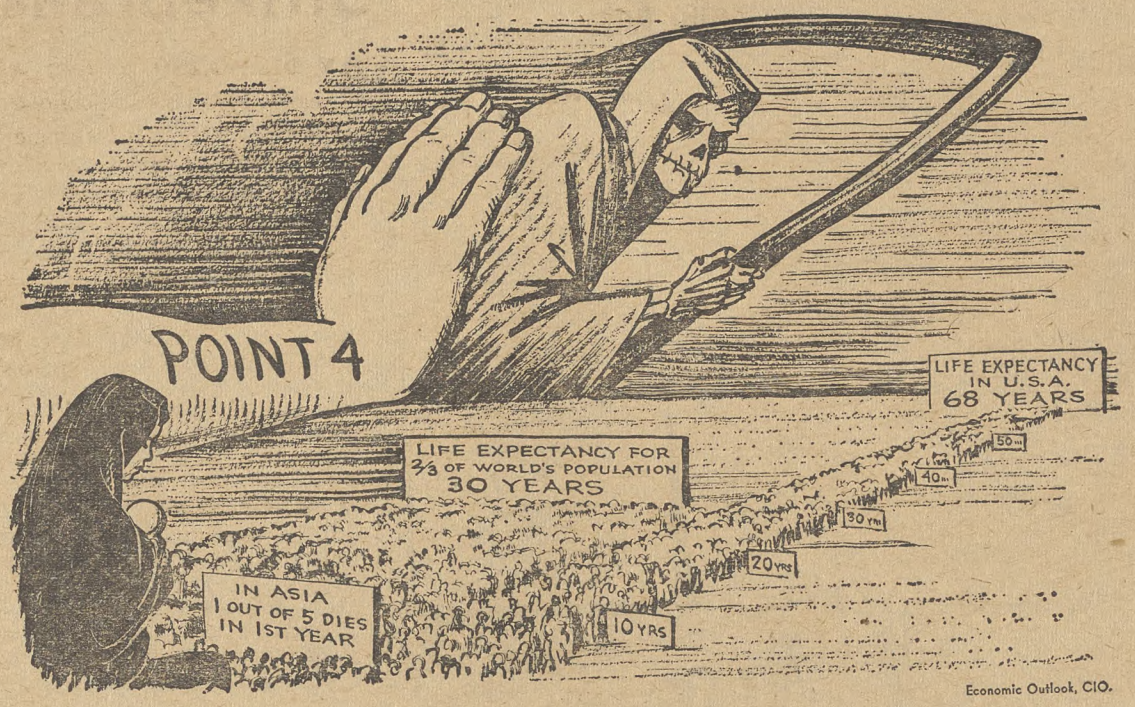
THE CIO examines the Point Four program in the current issue of the Economic Outlook and finds it entering its second year with "high hopes of growing and increasing its effectiveness."

"If it remains true to its basic character," the Outlook adds, "Point Four will never be a 'big money' program, because its purpose is not to give things to people or do things for them, but to help them do things for themselves and thus to increase their own self-reliance and self-respect."

The Economic Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. The CIO has supported the Point Four program since it was announced by President Truman in his inaugural address in 1949.

The Outlook examines a world in which two-thirds of its 2.4 billion people live in "under-developed" countries—Asia, Africa, the South Pacific, Latin America—"ruled or dominated now or until recent years by foreign nations or by foreign financial interests."

These countries, the Outlook continues, have low average income, unequal distribution of other forms of wealth, including farm land, inadequate food, widespread diseases and illnesses, poor transportation, little or no education.



Economic Outlook, CIO.

"The majority of the population of the world is in dire need," it says. "All that is required is a helping hand.

"And it is a human reaction to help a fellow in distress—whether it pays to do so or not. It makes a lot of hard-headed practical sense, too, for good deeds are remembered and friends are a valuable asset."

Empire control of under-developed areas was undermined during World War II and the empires "are quickly dissolving," the Outlook says. Their people, more than the number living either in the free world or under Soviet control, are on the march for "national independence, human dignity and economic improvement."

"All kinds of political groups—including democrats, fascist-like super-nationalists and Communists—have been competing for the loyalty of these peoples," it continues.

"Shall we try to present these peoples with an alternative—the alternative of freedom instead of Soviet slavery, of the development of their economies instead of Kremlin promises and super-nationalist propaganda?

"Friendship with the hundreds of millions of people in the under-developed areas is essential for American security and the continued development of democracy.

"Communist propaganda and blind, super-nationalism in the under-developed areas should be answered by democratic achievement," the Outlook contends.

"Our alternative to the Kremlin propagandists should be practical deeds, here and now. In answer to the irresponsible super-nationalists of these areas, we must show our sympathy and assistance toward movements for democratic reform and national independence—economic, as well as political.

"In this vast effort, we must not identify ourselves with reactionary policies. We will lose, even before we start, if we tie ourselves to the old rulers and feudal landlords."

The Story Of Three Evangelists— They Bring Hope For A Better Life

THIS IS THE STORY of three modern-day evangelists — forerunners of the better life the United States is hopefully extending, through the Point Four Program, to the ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed 2.4 billion people in the world's under-developed countries.

It is the story of three men who went to villages that are mere pin-points on the maps of their own nations and preached the gospel of better farming and better sanitation in what are now recognized as Point Four pilot projects.

It is told in a new State Dept. booklet, Point Four Pioneers, which is aptly subtitled Reports From A New Frontier.

The pioneers are Frank Pinder, Florida farmer and Farm Security Administration economist; Albion W. Patterson, teacher at a school where farming is part of the curriculum, and Horace Holmes, Tennessee farmer and farm extension agent.

Pinder went to Liberia in 1944, at the behest of a U.S. Economic Mission to that country. Patterson went to Paraguay in 1942 as one of three technicians from this country. Holmes went to India in 1948 at the invitation of the United Provinces' government.

All of them had the same job—to teach hungry people how to grow enough food to feed themselves decently and have enough left over to sell.

Their methods were substantially the same. They made friends with the people, learned their problems and their needs at first hand. They travelled constantly, going into villages and homes, meeting the people.

They DID, as well as taught. Perhaps most important, they weren't afraid to get their hands dirty.

The results are incredible. In the village of Dimeh-Amino, where Pinder set up a pilot project, the annual income of each family has increased from less than $5 a year in 1944 to about $25 now—not much by our standards, but a tremendous advance in Dimeh-Amino. Pinder-trained instructors helped.

WHEN Patterson went to Paraguay, he saw that most of the people "were small farmers who were living in a state of continuous depression," and who "lacked methods and means of communication to help" themselves. He had to supplement his Spanish by learning Guarani, the language of the original Indians.

Pilot projects were set up at Caacupe, Piribebuy, Estancia Barrerito, other localities. Cattle and seed were improved, people were eating better. Now a surplus is being produced, debts are being paid off and three other Latin-American countries have asked Paraguay for aid.

Holmes, who almost automatically became chief of the agricultural group of the Point Four Program in India when it was inaugurated in 1950, went there to help solve its major problem—food.

As a starting place, he picked the little village of Mahewa, where a few interested farmers agreed to try to improve their wheat yield. The experiment was a major success: the harvest was 43% greater than the native wheat. The program has been extended. Now, over a large part of a section 100 miles square around Etawah, in the United Provinces, the yield has jumped from an average of 13 bushels an acre to 26 bushels.

ITALIAN FREE LABOR MEETS.—Joseph Curran, CIO vice president and National Maritime Union president, listens to proceedings of first national congress of CISL, the Confederation of Italian Trade Unions. Curran was a CIO fraternal delegate to the recent congress in Naples. CSIL now represents 1.8 million Italian workers, and more than 900 delegates participated in the congress.

'West Needs Bold Action,' Curran Tells Italian Labor

DEMOCRACY will lose the war of ideas if it confines its action to that realm alone, Joseph Curran, CIO vice president and president of the Maritime Union, told the first national congress of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL).

The congress was held in the National Museum in Naples and was attended by 920 delegates, Curran was a fraternal delegate from the CIO. Other fraternal delegates were present from Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, France, England, the AFL and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"Democracy will lose the war of ideas," Curran said, "if we fail to take bold action in the social and economic sphere where communism works night and day to make converts of insecure and desperate men.

"I BELIEVE WE in the ICFTU share that viewpoint, the conviction that it is easier to pass a resolution against communism and in favor of democracy than it is to make democracy work better.

"Yet our goal is to make democracy work better, to prove democracy's case not by slogans but by practical achievement. Such a course will insure the defeat of communism."

Curran said there is too much of a tendency on the part of many government and industrial leaders in the west "to believe that the exclusive function of the free labor movement is to fight Communism."

"You know, as we of CIO know," he added, "that the true and lasting function of free labor is to protect the interests of the workers and to advance those interests—not only against the Communists but against any force in society that stands between the workers and the better life for which they strive.

"CIO was created to advance the interests of the workers. CISL was formed to advance the interests of the workers. And both of us have joined the free labor movements of the rest of the world in the ICFTU in order to advance the interests of the workers in every land."

Democratic forces must arise in every nation sharing the defense program of the west, he said, if they are to be able "to devote more of their energies to the constructive tasks of peace."

"Democracy cannot be exported or imported," he said. "It is a native product that must grow in native soil and must be accessible to all—not a privileged few. American assistance has made available some of the raw materials for democracy's sustenance. The use to which those materials have been and will be put must be determined by the strength of native democracy."

ILO Checks On Suez Dispute

Charges of the Egyptian government that British military authorities "are savagely violating basic human rights" of Egyptian workers in the Suez Canal area will be investigated by the Intl. Labor Office.

Raghunath Rao, ILO assistant director general, will head the probe.

The charges, filed with ILO on Nov. 5, were denied by the British. At the same time the United Kingdom promised cooperation with an ILO representative if the Egyptian government invited one to investigate. The ILO transmitted the suggestion to Cairo and an invitation was promptly forthcoming from Minister of Social Affairs Abdel Fattah Hassan Pasha.

CIO In Texas Sets Sights On Dixiecrats

By AL HIEKEN

AN AMBITIOUS political action program—to help defeat the anti-labor Texas Dixiecrats and to expand labor's voting strength throughout the state—was adopted by the 15th annual convention of the Texas State Industrial Union Council.

Paul G. Gray, member of the CIO Communications Workers from Fort Worth, was elected council president, while J. J. Hickman, a member of the CIO Oil Workers, of Houston, was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

The Texas CIO convention was held at the Roosevelt hotel in Waco.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CWA-CIO, also a CIO vice president, told delegates that every man and woman in the CIO will be backing the CIO Steelworkers in their forthcoming, important wage negotiations.

Those negotiations, Beirne said, are part of the CIO's campaign to win equality of treatment in the defense program and to see to it that the full burden of mobilization does not fall on the working people of America alone.

Beirne warned the more than 250 convention delegates and some 100 visitors that intensive political action will be required to protect labor from legislative annihilation of hard-won gains made over the bargaining table and on picket lines.

Convention committees worked out a PAC program for widespread participation by labor in 1952 nominating conventions in Texas and for speeding up a precinct-by-precinct registration drive which now is underway. They were advised by Dan Powell, CIO-PAC Southern director, and W. D. Ellinger, PAC representative in Texas.

OTHER officers elected included: Arthur A. Rister, UPWA Local 399, Sugarland, first vice president, and the following vice presidents and executive board members:

J. N. Boen, OWIU Local 207, Kilgore; William P. Rice, UPA Local 770, Fort Worth; Robert L. Hardy, ACWA Local 557, McKinney; Roy R. Evans, UAW Local 893, Dallas; John F. Moriarity, NMU, Galveston.

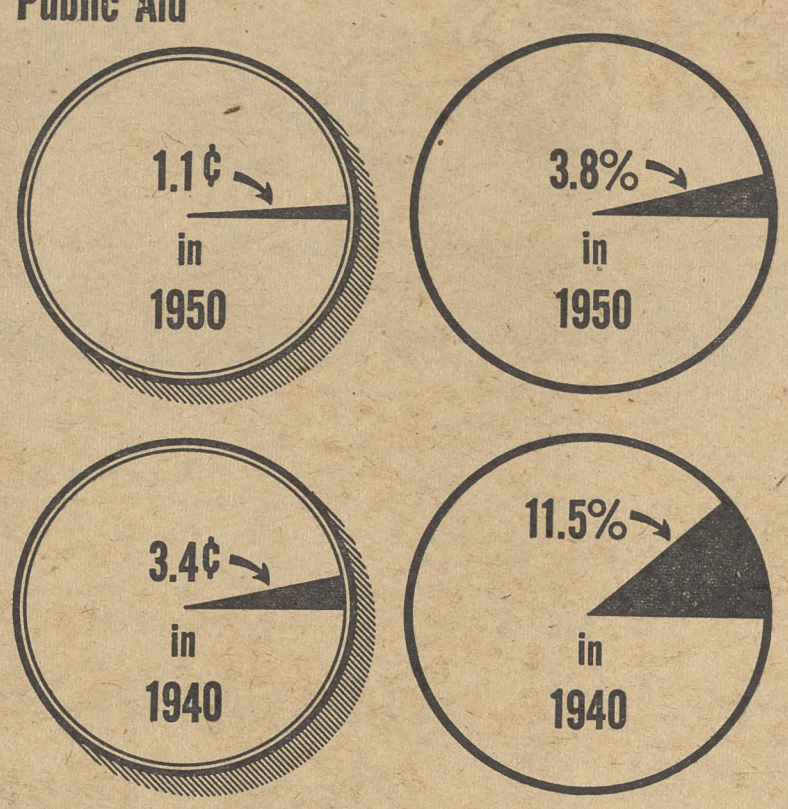
C. C. Stone, TWU Local 260, Houston; Charles W. McKinney, USA Local 4289; Dumas; Sam Lewis, USA Local 2883, Houston; Waldo Bernard, CWA Local 6222, Houston; M. E. Johns, USA Local 2083, Houston; Jack W. Brandon, UAW Local 967, Greenville.

Maxine Lee, CWA Local 6200, Wichita Falls; Mattie Jackson, TWUA Local 935, Waco; George Thomas, UPWA Local 54, Fort Worth; E. F. Lee, UPWA Local 59, Fort Worth; L. L. Roberts, OWIU Local 23, Port Arthur; J. A. McEvoy UAW Local 870, Dallas, and Alexander Hieken, ANG, Houston.

CCL Backs Strike

"Wholehearted support" has been pledged by the Canadian Congress of Labor to the strike of a National Union of Paper Products Workers local at Prescott, Ont. The union wants 20c more an hour.

Who Said The 'Welfare State'?



TREND.—Maybe you saw the big headlines in the daily press and the stories that five million Americans "are receiving some form of public aid in the midst of the biggest business boom in history." But actual report of Federal Security Agency pointed out (as in two charts above) that share of national income going to public aid and share of population getting some types of assistance went down drastically in the decade from 1940 to 1950. And so far as that "biggest boom in history" is concerned, report by Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, pointed out that four million U. S. families have an income of less than $1000 a year.

'Scurrilous' Attacks On PAC 'Encouraging' To Jack Kroll

SLANDEROUS ATTACKS on the CIO's political action program were called "encouraging" by Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, in addressing the 13th annual convention of the Indiana CIO Council.

"We shouldn't feel too concerned about the scurrilous charges made by reactionary elements in the country," Kroll declared.

"I take their action as an indication that we are making real progress in making it more difficult for individuals to conduct dishonest campaigns for public office."

He called for increased political action and a "wholehearted attempt" by every CIO member in the state to retire Sen. Jenner."

"Unless laboring people in Indiana play a greater part in the affairs of state and become better citizens by voting on election day, they face the possibility of becoming second class citizens," Kroll warned.

The convention, held in Indianapolis, was devoted almost entirely to the development of policy and the adoption of programs for the coming year.

A comprehensive legislative emphasized improving unemployment and workmen's compensation and adoption of FEPC uniform voting and registration requirements.

A penny increase in per capita tax from 4c was voted for establishing a council research and education dept.

Gov. Henry F. Schricker, a convention speaker, indicated in his address that he may seek the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate seat now occupied by Jenner. He told the delegates he "didn't intend to run out" on them.

Indian's liberal Democratic Congressman Madden, a member of the House Rules Committee, paid tribute to the role organized labor has played in the field of social legislation during the last 15 years. He declared the "CIO has been responsible for most of that progress."

JOHN W. EDELMAN, CIO Textil Workers' Washington representative, pointed out to the delegates that unless issues take "clear precedence over personalities in the political contests next year, the people of this country and countless millions of others in Europe and Asia will be the losers no matter who wins the nominations and the elections."

He declared the election of General Eisenhower "would deliver a firm victory for black reaction and risky isolationism" because the Congress which would slide into power with him "would cut to ribbons the program Eisenhower is reputed to believe in."

The convention unanimously re-elected the following officers: Neal W. Edwards, president; Claude Becktell, secretary-treasurer; and Nelle Riddle, vice president.

Give A Buck To PAC

Supreme Court Gives Strikebreakers Assist

BY DECLINING to hear a case involving telephone workers, the U.S. Supreme Court last week struck at the right of trade unionists to respect picket lines of fellow employes.

It refused to review a decision by the Circuit Court in Chicago. The lower court held that eight girls employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. who respected a picket line established by a striking union which did not represent them "legally" were discharged.

The lower court ruled the girls were not entitled to the "protection" of T-H because they acted as individuals rather than at the direction of their union, and were not seeking a benefit for themselves.

The strike was called by the National Federation of Telephone Workers in April 1947 (before the CIO Communications Workers was organized) and ended a month later. The Taft-Hartley Act did not become effective until later in 1947.

Seven of the girls were members of the striking union, but as service assistants all were represented in bargaining by a local independent, the Chicago Telephone Traffic Union, which scabbed during the walkout.

THE COMPANY warned the eight that if they did not report for work during the strike, they would be demoted to operators. When the strike ended, the firm carried out its threat.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered them reinstated to their former jobs with back pay. When the company refused, it asked the Circuit Court for an enforcement order.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the NLRB claimed the Circuit Court decision "subjects to employer reprisal employes who, in traditional manner, lend their assistance to a striking labor organization by refusing to cross its picket line."

'Don't Relax Labor Laws,' Tobin Says

THE PRESENT state of defense production requires no weakening of laws safeguarding the wage and working standards of the workers, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said last week.

The department's position was made clear in a statement which was approved by the top-level National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee and the Office of Defense Mobilization's Committee on Manpower Policy.

"The U. S. Dept. of Labor has reviewed existing employment standards in the light of current defense requirements," Tobin said.

"It has given special consideration to the effect on production of state laws that set maximum limits on daily and weekly hours of work or that limit the number of days that may be worked each week. As a result of this review, the department recommends that there be no general relaxation of state labor standards that limit daily, weekly or night hours or the number of days that may be worked each week.

"It further recommends that there be no relaxation of child labor, industrial homework, minimum wage or industrial health and safety standards. Furthermore, efforts which are being made to strengthen labor standards need not be abandoned because of the defense effort.

"If the time comes when the national defense clearly requires modification of maximum hour standards in states with relatively high standards, such modification should take place only under careful safeguards and for temporary periods . . .

"The application of the policy here recommended will go a long way to insure production without needless waste of manpower and materials, and to maintain a healthy, efficient and dynamic labor force."

Oil Union Recognized In Uruguay

THE WORKERS of the Uruguayan Petroleum Co. (ANCAP) have just won a resounding victory.

ANCAP is a nationalized enterprise and its management for this reason refused to its workers permission to establish a free trade union.

The ANCAP workers had the support of free Uruguayan labor and ORIT, the ICFTU's Regional Organization, and at one time more than 40,000 workers had left their place of work in solidarity with their striking brothers. Today all the men have been reinstated and the union has won the right to establish a bona fide labor organization.

The CIO from the outset has supported the strike of the ANCAP workers assuring them of its full cooperation and solidarity and when some of the strike leaders had been thrown in jail, CIO's strong and repeated protest contributed to their liberation.

What People Do For Money or Oil

It's amazing what people will do for money and—oil.

For example, E. L. Cord—who used to make sleek, front-wheel drive autos—and his associates tried to use scrip issued to Civil War veterans and others to buy from the U. S. 40 tideland oil wells in Louisiana.

The oil lands are under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Interior, pending enactment of legislation settling the issue of federal versus state rights in the tideland oil areas.

Sec. Oscar Chapman rejected the claims and cited an opinion by the department's solicitor that public land "does not include land lying seward of the line of high tide along the coast."

CIO Before Legislatures—

N. Y. Council Plans 'Counter-Offensive' On Jobless Benefits

IMPROVEMENTS in state unemployment, disability and workmen's compensation legislation—and defeat of employer moves to whittle down existing benefits—are getting top attention from CIO Councils in three eastern states. Developments last week:

● The New York State CIO Council called a conference to drive for liberalization of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and sickness disability benefits, to bring them "more closely into line with the needs of the people in a period of rising prices." The conference will be held Dec. 12 in New York City.

● The New Jersey CIO Council, on the eve of the Legislature's meeting in Trenton, urged all lawmakers to approve bills increasing maximum unemployment and disability benefits from $26 to at least $30 a week, plus $3 weekly for each dependent.

● The Pennsylvania CIO Council demanded that the State Senate strike out crippling amendments which it added to a workmen's compensation bill. Originally, the measure increased benefits from $20 to $30, but its scope was cut down in Senate committee.

In New York State, the CIO welfare legislation conference was described as part of a counter-offensive against expected employer moves to cut existing benefits.

In calling the conference, Pres. Louis Hollander of the CIO state council again warned that failure of the New York Legislature to enact improved benefits will result in determined efforts by CIO unions to gain such protection through collective bargaining.

The conference, Hollander also said, will organize to seek repeal of the Hughes-Brees Act. This measure, enacted in the last legislative session, gives reduced unemployment insurance tax rates to employers with stable employment records.

Any surplus in the unemployment insurance fund should be used to finance the disability program, Hollander declared.

"The way the present law is written," he said, "the bulk of the cost of sickness disability **now** falls on the workers.

"If the money that **is now** being kicked back to giant corporations from the unemployment insurance fund were used for sickness disability, we could abolish any special tax for sickness payments and we could give benefits for at least 26 weeks, instead of the present maximum of 13."

In New Jersey, where the Legislature met last week in special session, CIO Council Pres. Carl Holderman announced support for seven measures, four of them providing for boosts in unemployment compensation to $30 a week.

NEW JERSEY, he pointed out, now has a surplus of $25 million in its jobless insurance fund, while the proposed increases would cost only about $10 million.

The Jersey CIO also supported bills extending unemployment and disability benefits to small employers and condemned several "Chamber of Commerce bills to delay and deny (such) benefits to most workers."

In Pennsylvania, CIO Council Pres. Harry Boyer urged state senators to support a discharge resolution so that a House-approved Fair Employment Practices bill can come up for final vote.

In the social welfare field, the Pennsylvania council urged defeat of S. 671, which would drastically reduce eligibility to receive public assistance. The council also condemned H. 1644, a so-called anti-Communist bill which Boyer said "might well harass many innocent people."

Continued protests by Pennsylvania CIO unions and members was urged to stop a state income tax bill, which has passed the lower house.

Miller Named To Salary Curb Board

Justin Miller, chairman and general counsel for the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, has been named chairman of the government's Salary Stabilization Board.

CIO Support Of D.C. Chest Hailed At Labor Lunch

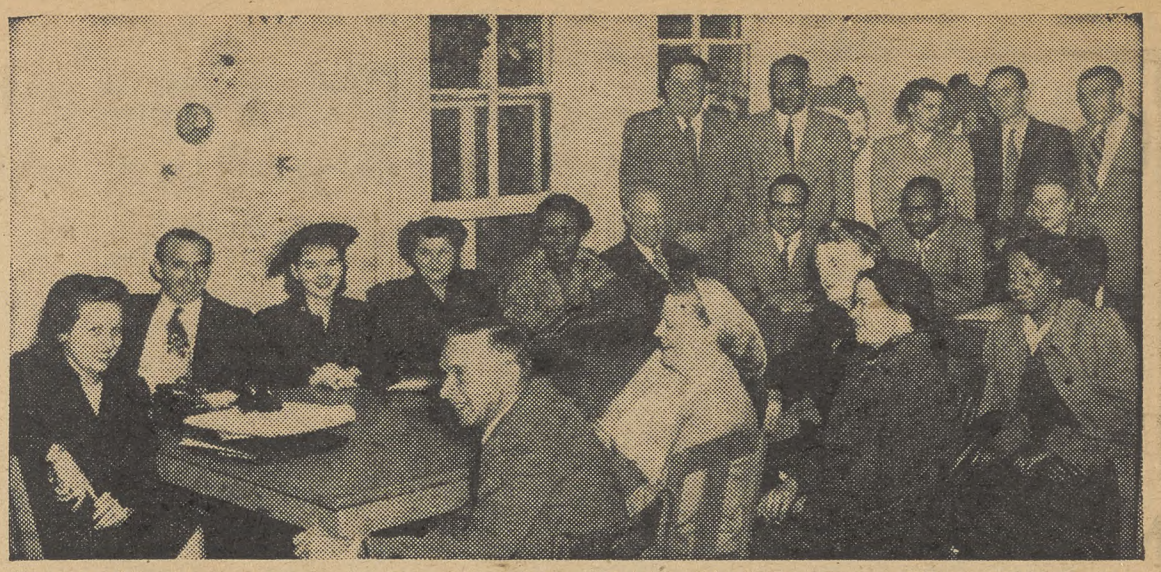
Year-around work of Washington area CIO members in support of the Community Chest was praised at a joint labor luncheon during the current Washington Community Chest-USO campaign.

All branches of the labor movement in the District of Columbia joined in the luncheon.

Glenn Watts, president of the D. C. Industrial Union Council and CIO Communications Workers district director, introduced CIO officials who are serving as Chest volunteer workers and members of the council's community services committee.

He also introduced several telephone operators, members of CWA-CIO Local 2300, who have sparkplugged Chest solicitation by telephone.

The Washington Chest drive now is close to its goal of $4,050,000.



TRAINING—The District of Columbia CIO Council is sponsoring a nine week union counsel course in cooperation with the United Community Service. CIO local unions represented are: Communications Workers, 2300 and 2336; Oil Workers, 403; Government & Civic Employees, 1; Clothing Workers, 457, and United Service Employes, 603. Seated around table: L. to R., Josephine Piccolo, CWA; W. R. Smith, OWIU; Betty Bowman, CWA; Edna Poston, CWA; Laura Brandon, ACW; Hugo Hopkins, GCEOC; Benjamin Lumpkins, GCEOC; Willie Copeland, UTSE; Mary Cooperman, GCEOC; Grace Payne, GCEOC; Mary Farmer, CWA; Jane Berry, GCEOC; Kathrine Artrip, CWA, and T. T. McCarthy, OWIU. Standing at left: H. E. Shanton, OWIU, and Samuel Danley, GCEOC.

New Trial Sought For 'Trenton Two'

AN APPEAL for justice for the "Trenton Two" was made last week in a full page ad in the New York Times.

These are the two Negroes of the famous "Trenton Six" case who are still in prison in New Jersey, after a jury freed four of them last June.

It's sad but true that it usually takes money—and a lot of it—to right a wrong when a case gets tangled in the complexities of our courts. The Joint Committee to Free the Trenton Two which sponsored the public appeal is convinced that these two young Negroes are innocent and is putting on a drive for funds to finance the present appeal of the case to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The Joint Committee is composed of three groups that have been working on the case for more than two years—the American Civil Liberties Union, the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Princeton Committee for the Defense of the Trenton Six. Headquarters for the Joint Committee is at 8 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

In its public appeal for funds, the committee calls attention to a great American tradition at stake in this case—"that all of our citizens whether rich or poor, Negro or white, shall have equal justice under the law."

Floods Point Up MVA Need, Kansas CIO Says

RECENT disastrous Kaw and Missouri river floods have underscored the necessity of the prompt establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority, the Kansas CIO Council declared at its recent convention at Kansas City, Kan.

A resolution said that the floods "have made it crystal clear that the discredited Pick-Sloan plan, drawn up by the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, will not solve the problem.

"The existence of the Pick-Sloan plan," the resolution continued, "has been in fact the real reason that no effective flood control or watershed management has been achieved in the Missouri basin, because the people on the valley itself resisted appropriations for the harmful and useless projects which compose the plan."

The resolution also recounted that CIO raised about $150,000 to help flood sufferers, urged federal legislation to pay for flood losses and to set up a flood insurance program, and recommended a continuing program of federal rehabilitation for flood victims.

Other resolutions adopted by the council endorsed in principle the Tennessee Valley Authority as a model for the proposed MVA and recommended a stronger federal forest management policy.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, brought forestry, conservation and flood control problems to the attention of the delegates.

Willard Murphy, Kansas City, Packinghouse Worker, and H. J. Yount, also of Kansas City, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

CIO Joins In Ohio Welfare Conference

CIO's CONCERN for improved policies and programs in the whole field of social welfare was demonstrated at the Ohio Welfare Conference held recently in Columbus.

Delegates from all major CIO county councils in Ohio were among the 2000 participants in the social welfare conference.

A major speaker was Harry Becker, director of the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept.

Becker spoke on "Economic Security and Family Life." He deplored and condemned the current campaign of reactionary politicians to publicize the names of all persons receiving public assistance. (This program originated in the Republican-controlled Indiana Legislature and has spread to other states, with an "assist" from Congress.)

Becker discussed the growing search for economic security, saying:

"As the world grows more complex and as we assume a more mature role of world citizenship, we are increasingly obliged to meet our problems collectively."

He called for an adequate program of social welfare insurance which would provide benefits for those who need them as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity.

During the welfare conference, the Ohio CIO Council sponsored a day-long meeting for CIO community services leaders.

Milwaukee CIO Members Study City Government In Special Field Trip

THE MILWAUKEE, Wis., CIO Council recently decided on a novel scheme to acquaint its members with the manner in which the city's government operates.

Led by Council Pres. Robert Jordan and Sec. Fred A. Erchul, a 24-member CIO-PAC party spent an entire day in field trips through City Hall in a study of the various departments.

Following a City Hall tour, the group visited a municipal housing project and then went to Mayor Frank P. Zeidler's conference room. There they heard explanations of the workings of departments by the Commissioners of Public Works, Health, Civil Service, and Elections.

In a front-page editorial the following day, the Milwaukee Journal praised the interest of the CIO in the functioning of the city's government and suggested that other groups do the same thing.

"This was not a mere sightseeing holiday," the Journal editorial declared. "The 24 members of the group were assigned to the duty by 13 local unions. They were all rank and filers out of the shops and will be expected to share their new found knowledge at their union meetings.

"The quality of work city officials do is directly related to the extent that people they work for understand what they are doing. Time so spent is well spent.

"A systematic approach and followup like that of CIO would seem to make the most efficient use of that time," the editorial concluded.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

NEGOTIATIONS are continuing between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the CIO Steelworkers, led by Pres. Philip Murray. The members of the Steelworkers are 100% behind their officers and the Wage and Policy Committee.

These representatives of the members are fighting for the benefits that are rightfully coming to them and are long past due. The Steelworkers can rest assured that every CIO member stands "four square" behind them in this crusade of human decency.

It is expected that the big propaganda guns of radio, television, and newspapers will voice their objections and slander against the Steelworkers and CIO. These disciples of big business, instead of creating a feeling of animosity between the steel corporations and the Steelworkers, should put their minds and efforts on ways of helping them come to mutual understanding. It so happens though that many of these disciples are not faced with daily economic necessity of paying rent, food bills, clothing, hospitalization, etc. All Steelworkers, in fact all workers, are faced with meeting these needs, and all the propaganda to the contrary does not change the facts.

Let it be known that we of CIO stand solidly behind Pres. Murray, his associate officers and members of the United Steelworkers in achieving their just demands.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT of IUE-CIO announces that in a representation election at the Becton & Dickinson Co., Rutherford, N. J., the IUE was victorious over the discredited UE by the following vote: IUE 844, UE 592, no union 7. Intl. Rep. James Callaghan was in charge of this successful campaign.

The IUE also won the following representation elections: Toro Manufacturing Co., Windom, Minn., IUE 44, no union 35; Peter J. Schweitzer, Inc., Windom, IUE 42, no union 12; Roanwell Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., IUE 52, no union 23; Artisan Electronics, Bronx, N. Y., IUE 14, no union 3; General Electric, Bucyrus, O., IUE 180, UE 132, no union 11; Hubbard Spool Co., Garrett, Ind., IUE 98, no union 10. Intl. Rep. Philip Harrity was in charge of this last campaign.

Pres. Tom Andert of the CIO Optical Workers reports that Local 208 of New York City won representation elections in the following companies, all within the New York area; all except one were won by unanimous votes: True-Vue Optical Co., American Optical Co. (Flushing, L. I.), Techni-Craft Optical Co., Gall & Lemke, S. Lemke & Sons, T & P Optical (Brooklyn branch), Mid Town Optical Co., Henry Miller, Inc., Shoreham Optical Co. and Charles Schachne.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Engleheart Brothers milling plant, Evansville, Ind., the workers favored the Packinghouse Workers, CIO, by a vote of 112 to 83 for no union. Intl. Rep. Larry Rager handled this drive.

THE UAW-CIO continues to roll up election victories. The following representation votes were won by UAW: C. D. Beck Co., Sidney, O., UAW 29, UE 1, no union 20; Air-Cooled Motors, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., UAW 145, no union 83; Ford Motor Co. aircraft engine plant, Chicago, Ill., (production and maintenance) UAW 1943, no union 129, challenged 207; (tool room) UAW 512, IAM 264, no union 10, challenged 196; (foundry) UAW 84, AFL 11, challenged 7.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the UAW won a representation election at the AVCO airplane plant, Bridgeport, Conn., by the following vote: UAW 388, IAM 354 and no union 9. It is expected that this company will have 7000 or 8000 employees in the near future.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Metalcraft Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the CIO Furniture Workers were victorious by a vote of 55 to 37 for no union.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that in a representation election at the Coleman Furniture Co., Pulaski, Va., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by the following vote: eligible 342, UFW-CIO 169, no union 145, not voting 20, void 8. Intl. Rep. Mike Smith and Asst. State Dir. George Murphy handled this campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the Shelby and Valley Fibre Box, Memphis, Tenn., the workers chose the CIO Paperworkers over the AFL Pulp and Sulphite Workers by a vote of 82 to 64. UPA Rep. Joe Rinaldi directed this drive.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Steelworkers were victorious in a representation election at the Sunray Stove Co., Delaware, O., by a vote of 50 to 30 for no union.

ORIT Council To Meet In D.C.

The executive council of ORIT —the democratic labor organization of the western hemisphere— will meet at the Hotel Hamilton in Washington, Dec. 17-18.

ORIT is the Spanish abbreviation for the Regional Organization of Inter-American Workers, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It was established at a Mexico City convention last January.

Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee represents CIO on the ORIT executive body.

On Dec. 14-15, ORIT is sponsoring a New York meeting to consider establishing a World Sugar Workers Congress.

Woods Gets His Wings Clipped For Blast At Rent Lid Snafu

RENT STABILIZER Tighe E. Woods got his come-uppance for his criticism of the Critical Areas Committee for delaying rent recontrols in crowded defense areas.

Three days after Woods charged that the committee is a bottleneck holding up his office in reimposing rent controls in defense areas, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson named Raymond E. Foley head of all defense housing activities. That includes rent control.

The committee is composed of representatives of several agencies and operates under Wilson's supervision. The Office of Defense Mobilization issued a statement which said in part:

"Representatives of all the other interested agencies were of the opinion that the current operations of the (Defense Housing) Committee did not warrant such criticism.

"Mr. Wilson indicated he concurred in this judgment and agreed with the other members in their confidence that the committee was operating effectively and would continue to handle area recommendations on a reasonable time schedule."

Woods now answers directly to Foley on all rent control matters in defense areas. But Wood's agency—the Office of Rent Stabilization — remains under the Economic Stabilization Administration on rent control policy in non-defense areas. Foley continues as Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency chief.

With his new appointment, Foley suspended credit restrictions and set up special defense housing programs in five more areas: Anniston, Ala.; Allentown-Easton-Bethlehem, Pa.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Ft. Meade-Laurel, Md.; and Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Wood's office last week re-imposed rent controls in two more areas: Ft. Knox, Ky.; and Mt. Pleasant-Daingerfield, Tex.

NEW WAGE POLICY goals of the CIO Steelworkers and plans for expanded organizing in the non-ferrous industry in the New York-New Jersey area were discussed at a USA-CIO District 2 conference with Pete Mosele, district director (center at desk). Participating were representatives of a number of former Mine-Mill locals which have joined the Steelworkers, together with USA-CIO staff representatives.

Non-Ferrous Mill Drive Set By USA

REPRESENTATIVES of CIO Steelworkers' locals in the New York area, which bolted the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers because of its Communist domination, met recently to plan further organizing in the non-ferrous industry.

The meeting, held in New York, was called by USA Dist. 2 Dir. Pete Mosele. It came as a result of the initiative of Pres. Edward Murphy of Local 4355, at the Phelps-Dodge Corp. plant in Laurel Hill, L. I. Also attending were members of the USA district staff.

The spokesmen for the locals were optimistic about the contribution they thought they could make in helping the staff complete organization of their former associates.

One of the factors that moved them was their satisfaction with the efforts put forth by the USA on their behalf since their affiliation, they said. Gains for the members through new contracts, they said, were far greater and of a higher caliber than they had received while still members of Mine-Mill.

The conference adopted a program that included an exchange of information affecting any segment of the non-ferrous metal industry.

Mosele said that if the spirit demonstrated at the conference was continued, much will be accomplished in the district both organizationally and in attaining the national bargaining program adopted at the recent USA wage conference in Atlantic City.

Collective Bargaining 'Here To Stay,' Says U.S. Expert

A U. S. GOVERNMENT expert on labor has examined collective bargaining and has found that it "has contributed some positive benefits to our economy."

The report of the expert—Dr. Gustav Peck, senior specialist in labor of the Library of Congress' legislative reference service—was printed as a document of a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

"Many businessmen and economists," Dr. Peck wrote, "can find much in the reasoning of union leadership which seems to them incompatible with the successful operation of the private enterprise economy and with its long-time welfare.

"At the same time a fair appraisal of the progress of industry during the period in which collective bargaining has been flourishing must lead to the conclusion that collective bargaining has been compatible to the needs of American industry.

"The possibilities are great that collective bargaining has contributed some positive benefits to our economy. On balance, there is practically universal agreement that 'collective bargaining is here to stay'; that means that the terms of employment and the economic and social consequences of collective bargaining have become permanent factors in our economy.

"At the same time few expect the rate of progress in American industry to decline. Even those economists who are perturbed about the influence of unionism in the operation of some elements in the competitive system admit that one of the results has been a speeding-up of general increases in efficiency to offset union demands."

Dr. Peck also found that strikes will always exist where there is collective bargaining but it "may be necessary" to limit strikes in certain cases.

In a foreword, Humphrey wrote that Dr. Peck's survey "does not purport to commit the subcommittee or any individual senator to its conclusions."

"All too often," Humphrey said, "the emphasis is put on breakdowns in collective bargaining. As a useful background for legislation in this field, it is thought worthwhile to examine what most experts in the field agree is the more characteristic condition, successful collective bargaining."

Hap Ward Leaves AP 'Labor Beat'

Harold "Hap" Ward, who covered the "labor beat" for the Associated Press in Washington for many years, resigned from the news agency last week.

Ward was well-known to hundreds of union officials as a fair and highly-skilled newspaperman. He has covered almost every CIO meeting in Washington during recent years, and also attended the recent CIO convention in New York.

On Dec. 1, Ward became publicity director for the mine workers welfare and retirement fund, with headquarters in Washington.

Story Of Bowling Green—

They Have What It Takes To Battle Westinghouse!

(Since last Aug. 15, 150 members of the CIO Electrical Workers have been locked out by the giant Westinghouse Electric Corp. at Bowling Green, Ky. The IUE members are fighting for coverage under the union's national agreement. Here is the workers' story of their battle, as told by Marjorie Morris, an organizer for the CIO Clothing Workers. She formerly was a leader in the Philadelphia-Camden local of the CIO Newspaper Guild.—The Editor.)

By MARJORIE MORRIS

YOU'VE GOT to hand it to the kids of Local 740 CIO Electrical Workers, of Bowling Green, Ky.

They have everything it takes to lead the fight against substandard wages and working conditions in the South.

They realize the stakes are high. Their own personal sacrifices are shrugged off as unimportant if they can help pull up the wage standard to make it possible for working people to continue living in Kentucky instead of flocking to industrial centers of the North and East.

The kids, most of them in their late teens and early twenties, believe that they—and not the Chamber of Commerce—represent the best interests of the community. The C. of C. has been accused of dangling the bait of cheap labor before Westinghouse to get it to locate the photo-flash bulb plant in Bowling Green.

Westinghouse moved into a building formerly occupied by a General Electric plant. It hired the cream of the 18-to-22-year-olds, and proceeded to pay them lower wages than had been the practice by General Electric.

They introduced other substandard working conditions, requiring the girls to do janitorial work and ruling out smoking in the plant. Executives were sent in who showed a contempt for local labor.

Trouble was the executives were blinded by dollar spots in front of their eyes. Otherwise, they would have noted immediately that here was a superior group of young people, representative of the best of American youth.

You can't push folks like that around. Westinghouse found it out when the employes voted overwhelmingly to have IUE-CIO represent them. They found it out again when the group protested company stalling of negotiations.

The company locked out the workers on Aug. 15, hoping to starve them into quick submission, but the workers have remained militant and united.

MOST OF Local 740 members, like Polly Gaines, expect to work at Westinghouse indefinitely if good working conditions and wages can be obtained. Roy Lightfoot plans to make his job at the plant his life work, "and I might as well hold out now as later."

Bill Hinton has considered leaving Bowling Green and he may leave later. But first, he says, "something has got to be done in Bowling Green. Somebody has got to do it."

Bill, who has a wife and two children, plans to stick it out at least until the workers are back in the plant. Then if he decides later to move elsewhere, "I will leave with a better conscience."

Patsy Meeks, a young wife and mother with two children, doesn't expect to work "forever." But she is fighting for an improved wage standard for the community.

Wendell Sears doesn't like the idea of Westinghouse making so much more profit off the workers there than it does in other areas where the wage scale is higher. More money paid wage earners will mean more money to spend in Bowling Green stores, he pointed out.

BOWLING GREEN workers know they are as good as those anywhere else. Many have held down better paying jobs in union shops in Detroit and Indianapolis and could do it again. They returned to Bowling Green for personal reasons.

Responsibilities of a democratic union are taken seriously at Bowling Green. Local 740 members have made an impression by their speech-making at conventions and at their local membership meetings.

They've been writing script and producing a 15-minute radio program three times weekly, telling their story to the public in their own words.

They've taken on numerous other responsibilities, including financial assistance for their own members from a fund donated by other CIO members all over the country. Strict records are kept of all money payments. Gate meetings are held twice daily.

Committees met with both the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce to discuss the situation at Westinghouse. Local 740 donated $100 to the Boy Scouts and a large group donated blood to the Red Cross during the visit of its bloodmobile.

They are doing and will continue to do a selling job on unionism to other workers of the community. IUE representatives have encouraged the workers to take initiative. They have lived up to the faith shown in them.

Some of the Westinghouse workers' wives and husbands and friends work at the unorganized factory of the Union Underwear Co., formerly Derby Underwear Co., which employs more than 1000 people.

Local 740 members would like to see their neighbors getting a better deal too. They want the CIO at the underwear plant. So organizers for the CIO Clothing Workers have come in.

WE OF the Amalgamated know that our success hinges on the success of Local 740's stand against the company, the C. of C. and local businessmen who have been fighting them.

False rumors that the Westinghouse plant will not be reopened have created fear in the minds of the more timid of the potential members of the Amalgamated. Union Underwear Co. plant executives have reportedly told workers, "if a union is started here, this plant will close down for six months."

As a group, employes at the underwear factory are older. Dislike of change, even for the better, is stronger with them than with the alert youngsters in Local 740 of IUE.

Some of the clothing workers say: "Wait until we get our Christmas bonus, about Dec. 14, then we can talk union."

They can't afford to make the boss mad until that big check, amounting to as much as $300 for the highest paid among them, is safe in their pockets.

The boss gives it "out of the goodness of his heart," and he might decide to stop giving it any Christmas.

But he would have to have a mighty good reason to stop paying the better wages which the Amalgamated would win for them. IUE Local 740 members like Glenna Boyles already are putting that point across to their non-union neighbors and relatives.

THE WORKERS in Bowling Green often say, "Oh yes, I believe in unions, but not at Derby." It doesn't take long to learn fear is back of such statements. Once Westinghouse is back in full operation, with better wages, the biggest bugaboo will have been removed.

The CIO has a job ahead of it, but it has taken firm roots in Bowling Green. Even the babies are learning what it can do for them.

Blonde Nancy Garmon, a "personality kid" at two, attends meetings and sings union songs in a loud, clear voice that leaves no doubt about how she feels.

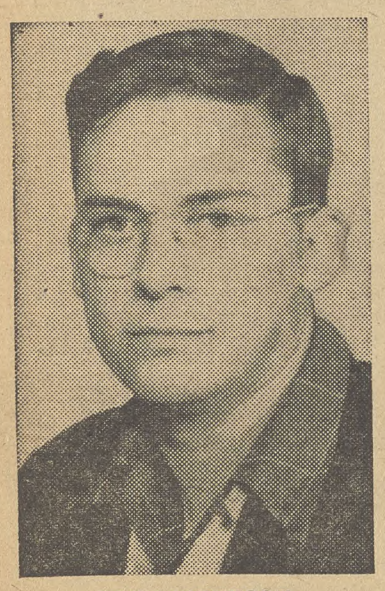
Her mother, Eve Garmon, a former schoolteacher, was forced to go to work at Westinghouse, because wages in Bowling Green just wouldn't support a family unless both parents became wage earners.

". . . ONCE WAS A UNION MAID."—Little Nancy Garmon is only 2 and she can't pry the lock off the Bolling Green plant of Westinghouse Electric, where IUE-CIO members have been locked out almost four months. But Nancy knows all the union songs. Her mother worked at the plant.

Jobless Toll High In 15 Cities: Tobin

Serious unemployment problems in many industrial centers has been "masked" by defense hiring elsewhere, Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin revealed last week.

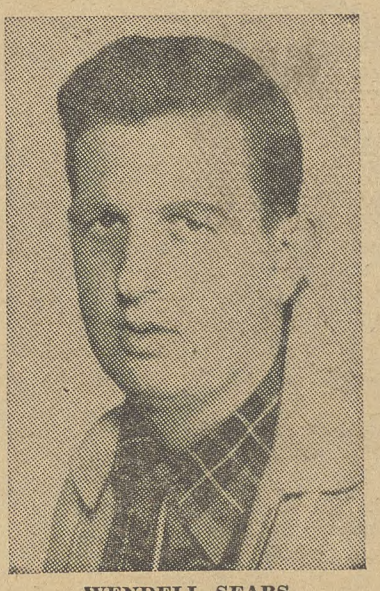
He said some 15 labor-market areas now have critical unemployment problems, due to cutbacks in civilian production. Cities he listed as hard hit were Brockton and Fall River, Mass., Altoona and Pottsville, Pa., and Cumberland, Md.



ROY LIGHTFOOT
"Might as well hold out."

BILL HINTON
"A better conscience."

PATSY MEEKS
Better wage standard.



WENDELL SEARS
Doesn't like discrimination.

GLENNA BOYLES
Talks to unorganized.

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The CIO News

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Big Business Gets Still More Gravy As Defense Program Bogs Down

—STORIES ON PAGE THREE

HANDSHAKES AND HEADACHES — All were smiles and congratulations as the Administration's defense mobilization chiefs welcomed Roger Lowell Putnam (second from right) as new economic stabilizer, but there were plenty of headaches present and signs of more to come. Joining in five-way handshake (from left) were Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, Eric Johnston, outgoing economic stabilizer, Putnam, and Nathan Feinsinger, Wage Stabilization Board chairman. Some of the headaches are failure to meet defense production goals, increasing unemployment in consumer goods industry, steadily mounting prices, and developing pressure from business groups to wipe out the ineffective present anti-inflation legislation. Last week CIO denounced the "wholesale gaps and holes" in the mobilization program, attacked the "confusion" and "lack of vigorous and competent programming and planning in the conduct of mobilization." (Stories on Page 3.)

5000 Insurance Agents Vote CIO

—STORY ON PAGE 12

Carey Renews Call For FEPC

—STORY ON PAGE 2

Where Did Taft's $140,000 Go?

—STORY ON PAGE 8

Discrimination Inquiry—

CIO Hails Truman Order, Renews FEPC Demand

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S action last week in establishing a new Committee on Government Contract Compliance to secure better enforcement of anti-discrimination provisions in government contracts "is to be commended," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey declared.

Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, said at the same time that CIO will continue vigorously its campaign for creation of "a truly effective Fair Employment Practices Commission."

In connection with Mr. Truman's action, Carey pointed out that anti-discrimination provisions, which all government contracts have carried for the last 10 years "have been widely flouted."

"The CIO welcomes each and every step that may lead to the abolition of discrimination in America," Carey said. "Accordingly, we will make every effort to see that the new committee acts as vigorously and effectively as possible."

He added that the CIO will urge the President "to appoint as public members of the committee, persons of sound judgment and good will, in order that the committee may have the full and wholehearted support of the American people."

At the same time, Carey pointed out that the President's new Executive Order does not, and was not intended to, establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

"We believe," he said, "that only an FEPC with vigorous enforcement powers will be able to banish the scourge of discrimination from American life."

The new CGCC is authorized only to examine and study the rules, procedures and practices concerning non-discrimination of the various government agencies which let contracts to private firms. It also may confer and advise with others with the objective of preventing and eliminating discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin in work performed on government contract.

It will consist of representatives of five government agencies and six public members. The committee has no enforcement powers of its own and, unlike the World War II FEPC, cannot issue "cease and desist" orders.

Although the sole purpose of the President's order is to see that business firms doing work for the government abide by existing contract agreements, Mr. Truman's action evoked the usual protests from such Southern members of Congress as Sen. George (D. Ga.) and Rep. Hebert (D. La.).

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action, on the other hand, said that the President's action was a step in the right direction but expressed disappointment that he had not set up an effective FEPC.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said that he, too, would have preferred an FEPC but that the President "apparently felt that he could not legally take further action because of the 'Russell amendment rider' to the appropriation bills."

That rider prohibits the expenditure of federal money on any project which Congress has refused to approve. FEPC legislation has repeatedly been sidetracked by Southern filibusters.

CIO Members Ask WSB To Lift Lids On Low-Wage Workers

CIO MEMBERS of the Wage Stabilization Board have proposed a relaxation of controls which would directly benefit thousands of unorganized workers receiving sub-standard, sweatshop wages.

They proposed that the WSB recognize all wages below $1.25 and hour as substandard and allow increases to that figure without approval of the government agceny.

In calling for such action, the three CIO members of the WSB declared that the "wage stabilization program should not be employed for the purpose of freezing American workers to substandard conditions of living."

The modification was proposed in a resoultion introduced by Joseph A. Beirne, CIO vice president and Communications Workers president. Joining in the request were Emil Rieve, CIO vice president and Textile Workers president, and John A. Livingston, CIO Auto Workers vice president.

Their request for automatic authorization for wage boosts up to $1.25 an hour was in line with a similar action of the War Labor Board some 10 years ago. Then the top figure was 55c hourly.

The CIO members pointed out that the WSB can allow wage increases "to prevent or correct hardships or inequities."

Further, they cited the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics' report on a minimum budget for a workingman's family of four. In 34 cities, that budget now exceeds $3400. (On an annual basis, the $1.25 hourly rate would yield but $2600.)

The CIO proposal to allow some "catch up" for workers in low-wage industries is one of 15 important problems which Rieve, Beirne, and Livingston have presented to the wage board for early decision. They also asked for a liberalized policy on health and welfare programs.

In another WSB development, the board approved increases in insurance benefits for more than 150,000 textile workers, principally TWUA-CIO members.

Steel Talks Continue

Full contract negotiations of the CIO Steelworkers with U. S. Steel Corp. continued last week in Pittsburgh, with small bargaining committees representing both parties. At the weekend, there were no reports of progress toward a settlement of the "Big Steel" contract, which expires on Dec. 31.

Still More Price Increases Near, Thanks To Capehart!

And still the price increases come—thanks to Indiana's Republican Sen. Capehart and the price-boosting "Capehart amendment" added to the Defense Production Act.

Late last week the Office of Price Stabilization, because of the Capehart gimmick, issued a regulation which will allow price boosts on tens of thousands of consumer products.

The OPS order allows manufacturers and processors of meat, milk, canned foods, coal, cigarettes, liquor, drugs, cosmetics and oil products to seek increases under the Capehart formula.

Previously the formula had been applied to 70,000 manufacturers.

Capehart's amendment allows producers to add all "reasonable" cost increases to their pre-Korea base prices.

IUE Seeks Pact In Westinghouse Strike

IN THE FACE of the Westinghouse Corp.'s adamant attitude, Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers last week was seeking to arrange a fair settlement of the strike of more than 5000 IUE members at the company's big Buffalo plant.

Carey appeared before a Federal Mediation Board panel at Washington, which was attempting to bring settlement between Westinghouse and the union.

Just before the meeting Carey said his union is ready to cooperate with all agencies of the government and the public and with the company "to secure a just and decent settlement."

But, Carey added, "we cannot surrender."

He compared the strike to the present program of mobilization being carried on by the U. S. government. He said:

"From a practical material standpoint, it is not 'profitable.' It consumes men and materials, money and energy for destructive purposes. Yet our nation is engaging in this because we recognize that if we did not, there would probably be in store for us something much, much worse. The Westinghouse workers in Buffalo view the problem in the same light."

The company's insistence on breaking the national contract seniority provisions caused the strike, which began Sept. 24.

Carey said that Westinghouse had refused to live up to the contract despite the fact that local had plant-wide seniority rights for five years. This, he said, has given rise to wage cutting throughout the system.

"Faced with the terrific loss in their seniority rights and recognizing that there will follow a terrific loss in their pay and work status," Carey said, "the workers of the Buffalo plant have concluded that they cannot surrender to the company's bidding."

Al Hartung Wins In IWA

AL HARTUNG defeated J. E. Fadling, incumbent, for the presidency of the CIO Woodworkers in a mail referendum of the more than 100,000 members.

The union's tabulating committee, which last week announced the results, said that the race was close.

Hartung, first vice president of IWA and once CIO regional director for Oregon, was formerly a logger in northwest Oregon.

Other referendum results:

For first vice president, J. E. Dicey, Laurel, Miss., defeated Burke Christie, Olympia, Wash.

For second vice president, Claude Ballard, Portland, Ore., won over Tom MacKenzie, Vancouver, B. C.

For trustee, Rae Eddie, Vancouver, overwhelmingly defeated Walter Belka, Seattle, Wash.

Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn was unopposed and was re-elected without opposition at the recent IWA convention in Denver.

CWA Urges Truman To Run In '52

The CIO Communications Workers last week urged President Truman to seek re-election next year.

Such a request was voiced in a letter to Mr. Truman by Joseph A. Beirne, CWA-CIO president.

Pledging "unstinting support," Beirne's letter said in part:

"Four years ago, our union endorsed you for re-election. We endorsed you even before the Democratic Convention selected you.

"Feeling within our union today, if there has been any change since then, is even stronger in favor of your re-election.

"There are good reasons for this—your positive approach to implementing the 1948 platform of the Democratic Party, a platform endorsed overwhelmingly by the American public at the polls, and your spotless record of courageous fighting for those objectives most beneficial to common, ordinary citizens of America—and the world."

COMING NEXT WEEK!

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★ ★ ★

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CIO Warning—

Big Business Bottlenecks In Arms Program Hit

THE LACK OF VIGOROUS and competent planning and execution of the defense production program was sharply criticized from many quarters within the CIO last week. Chief target was the present policy of allowing big firms to expand at public expense while smaller plants are idle—and thousands of workers are becoming unemployed.

The CIO Committee on Economic Policy, through its administrative chairman, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, renewed its plea for adequate over-all planning of the defense.

Pointing out that under present policies the build-up of the nation's armed might is far behind official forecasts and schedules, the committee warned that "wholesale gaps and holes in the delivery of defense materiel" are also causing disruption elsewhere in the economy.

"Critical materials have been allocated faster than the present military-producing plants can chew them up," Rieve's statement declared. "The result is large inventories of raw materials or half-finished military goods on the one hand, and unemployment or short work in scores and scores of civilian plants on the other."

ATTACKS on specific shortcomings of the mobilization program came from other CIO organizations.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers demanded that action be taken to correct the manpower and production bottleneck in the tool and die industry, and the CIO Electrical Workers' Radio, TV and Parts Conference Board called for the distribution of more defense work throughout industry to reduce "change-over" unemployment.

Reuther called for a two-pronged attack on the tool and die bottleneck. He warned that unless action were taken promptly, "not only will the defense production effort lag still further, but there will be a chain reaction of general economic dislocation."

THE FIRST step, he urged, is reconsideration by the Wage Stabilization Board of its rejection of substantial pay adjustments for tool and die workers.

The second step, Reuther said, is the incorporation of a "change-over" agreement into existing contracts. The UAW plan, prepared last March, would allow transfer and training of new skilled workers to meet defense needs on a basis that would protect job security and wage standards of skilled trades journeymen.

"Not only would this plan give us quicker production," Reuther pointed out, "but it would also help solve the manpower situation in the tool and die industry as well. The auto industry-owned 'captive' shops are not using their full capacity. Many tool and die workers in these shops are working either normal or short work weeks, while those in job shops are working overtime constantly."

The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee headed by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) issued a report, based upon a study of secret documentary material, which largely substantiated earlier statements of the CIO about mobilization shortcomings.

In the face of growing pressure, the Defense Production Administration announced that it will try to put idled civilian goods plants to work on defense contracts, and to prevent similar shutdowns in the future.

NAM Aide's Move To Gag Rieve On WSB Backfires

Industry members of the Wage Stabilization Board have failed in a move to oust Emil Rieve, CIO Textile Workers president, as a WSB labor member.

Rieve was attacked by Maynard Smith, Atlanta attorney and outgoing board member for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The NAM representative complained that Rieve had violated his oath of office by recent speeches, as at the CIO National Convention, criticizing the WSB. Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, also a WSB labor member, also was criticized.

The industry members said Rieve had flouted the WSB when he said unions could go ahead and seek higher wages in collective bargaining. Rieve pointed out that WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger had said practically the same thing.

"My speeches are not going to be censored by business agents of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce," Rieve said.

Buildup For Killing Price Lids Continues

DESPITE continued soaring living costs, big business is still singing the same old tune. It wants, it says, an immediate end of both "wage and price controls."

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has just restated its unchanged views in a 53-page booklet called "The Price of Price Controls." The pamphlet by omitting mention of wages in its title gives away the real point of the group's attacks on controls.

ON THE same day that the report appeared, Eric Johnston, in his final report as Economic Stabilizer, again expressed complete disagreement with big business views.

Claiming that although at present "inflationary pressures in our economy are in hand," he warned that anyone who thinks anti-inflation controls can be dropped now is indulging in "wishful thinking."

In commenting on the Chamber's report, Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research, repeated the same plea for "indirect controls" that big business has used before.

"A balanced federal budget and tight credit controls can keep prices in line," Schmidt declared.

"EVEN if prices should start to rise again, a courageous Administration could use the powers it now has to stop inflation by cutting less essential spending, taxing enough to cover necessary expenditures, and tightening credit policies."

Schmidt did not refer, of course, to the fact that the Chamber and other business groups—after using this same argument against controls last spring had gone before the Congressional tax committees to fight the "taxing enough" which they had said was necessary.

The Price Parade

GM On Top As 100 Big Firms Get Bulk Of Arms Contracts

EIGHT FIRMS got more than 25% of the more than $18 billion worth of military contracts of $10,000 or more awarded in the last fiscal year, the Munitions Board disclosed last week.

And the nation's 100 largest contractors got 61½% or nearly $11 billion worth of such contracts.

General Motors Corp. got the lion's share given to any one concern. Alone it received 8% of the total, or orders amounting to $1.44 billion.

Second on the list was United Aircraft Corp., with 4.1% of the total, followed by Douglas Aircraft Co., Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., General Electric Co. and Republican Aviation Corp., each with contracts ranging between 2 and 2.5% of the total.

Of the first 19 companies, 10 are aircraft manufacturers, five are producers of tanks and automobiles, and four supply electronic and other equipment for tive production.

The revelation of these figures indicating the unprecedented big business grab of defense contracts was made shortly after the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee warned that production of armaments is lagging dangerously behind schedule.

The subcommittee cited the failure to channel to small business "a fair and equitable share" of defense orders and said:

"Failure to utilize adequately the facilities of small business is disadvantageous to our economy. Heavy reliance upon the productive facilities of only a few prime contractors is dangerous in a number of important respects."

Text Of Rieve Statement On Lags, Confusion In Defense Production

Text in large part of a statement issued last week by Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and Textile Workers president:

THE publicly acknowledged failures in meeting defense production schedules and the resulting confusion in the manpower and materials markets are the most striking features in the current mobilization picture.

Despite some optimistic statements about the increasing flow of military output, it is clear from published figures that our arms build-up is far behind schedule. The recent cutback in the aircraft program is just a symptom of these developments.

We are faced with no more slippages, but wholesale gaps and holes in the delivery of defense material.

These same gaps and holes are simultaneously causing disruption elsewhere in the economy, as well. Critical materials have been allocated faster than the present military-producing plants can chew them up. The result is large inventories of raw materials or half-finished military goods on the one hand, and unemployment or short work in scores of civilian plants on the other.

It is deplorable that responsible officials are attempting to pin the blame for this state of affairs on strikes by labor unions. Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor indicate that the country has enjoyed an unusual era of industrial peace, despite the fact that workers have, by and large, been subjected to terribly inquitable treatment in the current inflation.

Much of the present confusion can be attributed to lack of vigorous and competent programming and planning in the conduct of the mobilization — something the CIO has pleaded for since the outset of the Korean emergency.

Too many officials have been dodging the tough decisions. Over six months ago, for example, it was clear that machine tools would be a great bottleneck in defense production. Yet responsible officials delayed month after month in ordering a freeze order on the production of new models for major consumer appliances.

Similar confusion exists in the field of new plant construction and the granting of tax amortization for such construction.

The very manufacturing companies which each day announce that they are breaking ground for new plants are operating many of their other plants at 40%, 50% or 60% of normal capacity. Some of these plants are completely shut down. They could once again be so converted, in or in part, to defense production as many of them were in World War II.

Unemployment is a critical fact in the soft goods industries; it should not be compounded by needless layoffs in the heavy goods plants.

If the armed services really want quicker deliveries of the items they are ordering, they should take steps to bring about the rapid conversion to defense production of existing plant capacity.

The same lack of resolution and clarity of purpose characterizes other phases of the defense effort. For instance, the re-control of rents and the institution of new housing construction in so-called critical areas has been badly mishandled.

Thousands of American civilians and military personnel have been caught in the housing squeeze in these critical areas and they are vainly seeking relief while confused committees continue to shadow box with the problem. We need firm decisions by responsible officials here in Washington to cut through the red tape by re-controlling rents and getting defense housing on the way where it is needed.

Next Step, Mr. President!

There was grousing as usual from the Dixiecrats, but we say President Truman is to be commended for his latest action—as far as it went—against racial discrimination.

For a good many years, U. S. contracts with private business firms have contained a clause banning bias—but too often the clause has been "one for the books."

Now the President has set up a compliance committee to give some meaning to the non-discrimination clause.

So far, so good, and we hope the committee works with vigor. But however vigorous and capable its members, its powers are severely limited.

We still need a Fair Employment Practices Commission with effective enforcement powers—and we think either the President or the Congress has the power to establish it!

Brickbats And Bouquets

Tossing brickbats is about the easiest thing some people do—particularly at the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board.

It's too easy to forget that the unionists on the WSB are representing the interests not only of organized workers but also the interests of the thousands of workers without union contracts.

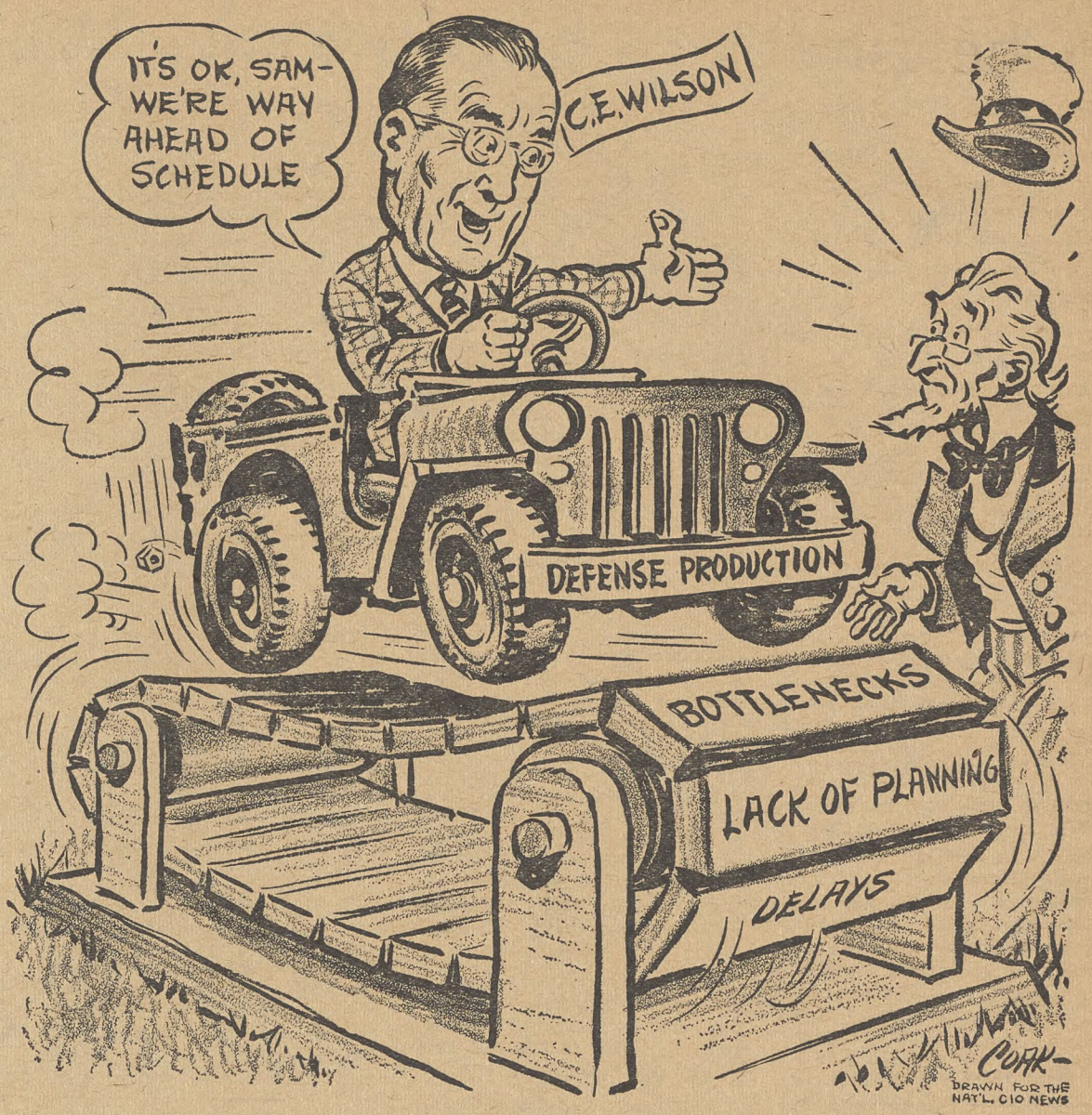
Here's a case in point:

The three CIO members on the wage board have called on that agency, in effect, to lift the wage freeze on workers getting substandard wages in sweatshop, unorganized industries.

The WSB, the CIO members say, should not concern itself with such workers. They propose that wage increases bringing rates up to $1.25 an hour or less should be exempted from WSB controls.

No increase in those very lowest wage brackets can conceivably contribute to the inflationary process, which in fact hits hardest at the people in those low brackets. Certainly the public and industry members of the WSB should be able quickly to concede that point and adopt the CIO proposal as national policy.

Getting There Fast?



Welcome, Brother

Time was, not so many years ago, when the publications of most AFL international unions were about as dull as publications could get.

The CIO, among its many other contributions to the American scene, brought into being a host of new labor papers—most of them sprightly and readable.

Recognizing our own shortcomings, we know there's plenty of room for improvement and for greater influence on the part of the labor press. Recognizing that a little competition never did anybody any harm, we offer—as a veteran 14-year-old publication—our fraternal greetings to the national AFL's first weekly labor paper, the new AFL News-Reporter.

We hope it contributes to the status and the effectiveness of labor papers and labor unions generally. It's quite possible we'll disagree with some of its editorial positions; but we hope it will consistently help the workers' fight against political and economic reaction in our America.

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How To Stop Communism

Stopping communism requires giving Western European workers a stake worth fighting for, more than 275 industrialists from those nations were warned recently by Clinton S. Golden, consultant to the Office of Labor Advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Golden issued the warning at an ECA meeting at Washington. A former vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, Golden said in part:

IF WE ARE to make our free world secure, the principle and fact of partnership must be fully applied not only to relations between nations, but also to relations among the individual human beings that make up nations—among the people who must work, and produce, and if need be, fight, to defend their way of life, and who must have the will to do these things to the limit of their strength.

Communism is not just the Red Army at our borders in the service of self-seeking dictators. It is also an insidious, pervasive siren-song directed at men and women who are in want, who despair of the future, and who derive no satisfying sense of self-fulfillment, either material or spiritual, from their daily lives.

Unless owners, and managers, and labor leaders, and political leaders, and governments—unless all come to a full realization of the dimensions of this problem and make the most vigorous efforts, individually and collectively, to bring about an effective partnership that will give the individual worker in each country a sense of participation in activity that will assure him a good life, the armies at our borders will not save us from destruction.

At a time when production is a vital necessity for the common security, there are thousands of European factories producing far less than they could produce.

At a time when high morale and great worker effort is most needed, there are millions of workers receiving far less in real wages, and, even more important, far less in job satisfaction, than is necessary if they are to be self-confident and contented free men, willing and able to defend their way of life.

That we in the United States have achieved a higher overall rate of productivity than has Europe is a statistical fact . . .

It is important to note that our great advances in productivity in the United States—during the past 20 years—have coincided with a phenomenal growth of the labor movement and a political environment that has by and large been friendly to its aims and has aided it with legislation of various kinds . . .

With success in establishing its basic collective bargaining rights, organized labor in the United States has acquired confidence and self-respect. Out of confidence and self-respect has grown, and is still growing, an increasing sense of responsibility, in its partnership with capital, that is leading to increasing concentration on how to help owners and managers increase productivity . . .

I have yet to mention what is absolutely required as the foundation of high productivity. That, I am convinced, is a firm belief, a faith, in the possibility of achieving a continually expanding economy through increasing its depth. I believe strongly in a wide and unrestricted market . . .

IN THE FIRST place, production must be progressively more efficient. There must be no waste, either of materials or of human resources and mechanical energy . . .

But equally important to an expanding economy is the division and the distribution of the benefits of production and of increasing productivity.

It is absolutely essential that these benefits—all of them—be passed on: to the workers in the form of higher wages; to the consumers in the form of lower prices; and to the owners in the form of profits, which must be then reinvested in the productive process in a never-ending cycle.

This brings me to the third essential requirement of high productivity and an expanding economy . . .

I refer to the necessity of approaching production as a voluntary partnership between capital and labor carried on primarily with a view to their joint welfare in terms of production, profit, wages and working conditions, but also with a view to the benefits of society as a whole.

A Look At Labor's History—

'Cherish The Union'—That's What Oil Workers Do!

By WILLIAM WEISS

"CHERISH THE UNION, for it teaches you how to live; have faith in the union and it will comfort you in need; have zeal in the union for in its growth you will find happiness for yourselves and your fellow men."

The above obligation was contained in the original constitution of the Intl. Association of Oil Field, Gas Well & Refinery Workers of America when it was chartered by the AFL in 1918.

The 25 delegates who attended that first convention lived up to the obligation to the letter. And it was well that they did for in the years to come, the belief of the founders in that statement of principles was probably the only thing that kept the union—which today is the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union—from being destroyed both from within and without.

Few unions in the country have a history to compare with that of the Oil Workers. The wonder is that the union was able to exist at all in the face of company unionism drives and paternalistic feudalism of the oil industry.

BEFORE 1900 there had been oil workers' unions in Pennsylvania but they never lasted long in the face of anti-union drives by the Standard Oil Co.

The first real organization of oil workers was formed in Ohio in 1899 and that group, the Intl. Brotherhood of Oil & Gas Well Workers, quickly spread to fields in western Pennsylvania and as far west as California.

The year 1905 is a historic date in the history of the nation's oil workers for two reasons. That year the first big strike occurred in the industry. It was brought on by the attempt of a Pittsburgh producer, J. M. Guffey, to cut daily wages from $3 to $2.50 for the 12-hour day. The strike saved the $3 scale.

The second important event that year was the chartering by the AFL of Local 11998 for the Guffey Oil & Gas Well workers. This was in the nature of a "federal charter" as there was no international union for oil workers at the time.

Oil workers waited until 1917 until they were able to wring the eight hour day from an industry which was making fabulous profits. Previous to that time, 12 hours was the accepted length of the work day. The revolt began in the upper San Joaquin Valley in California, where there had never been an effective union because of the open opposition of the Standard Oil Co. of California.

The winning of the eight hour day and the going wage scale of $4 daily, proved to be a much needed shot in the arm to the organizational activities of the oil workers.

In order to hold the new unionists together, the California union's executive board authorized the publishing of the newspaper, the California Oil Worker, which remained the official oil workers organ until 1941. It was a powerful force in educating and unifying oil workers scattered throughout the state.

THE YEAR 1919 saw the union register its greatest strides in recruiting new members. At the year's end, more than 85% of the Gulf Coast had been organized and there were more than 30,000 members in 101 locals.

One year later, however, the unions, torn by internal squabbles and weakened financially by aimless organizing efforts, was in desperate circumstances.

The oil companies were quick to take advantage of the demoralization of the union. Some Gulf producers forced their employes to sign yellow dog contracts as a condition of employment. The worker bound himself not to join a union in the future and waived any rights under the law to which he was entitled.

Under the most unfavorable circumstances, workers in the San Joaquin Valley voted to strike that fall and the fields there came down in a struggle magnificient for its solidarity and spirit.

A month after the strike began, it ended in a complete victory for the entrenched companies, as usual led by Standard Oil. Wages were cut $1 a day and a vicious blacklisting system set up which denied employment to union members who had engaged in the strike.

The problem now was to keep the international alive and functioning despite the opposition of the companies. By 1926, the entire membership was down to 700 and seven years later it reached rock bottom at 300, mostly in one or two locals in California.

It took a lot of guts and an unshakeable faith in unionism for a man to belong to the Oil Workers in those dark days of the early 1930s. Fortunately the union had men with those qualifications who bided their time until the industry was ready for organization on an industrial scale.

After President Roosevelt was elected and Congress had passed the National Industrial Recovery Act, requests for organization began pouring into Oil Workers headquarters. Workers clamored for admission as word spread through the oil fields that at last men would be able to join the union without fear of company reprisals.

Sturdy new locals organized themselves. Among them were Hammond, the first great refinery local; Houston, strongest on the Gulf Coast; Chester, largest on the East Coast; and Port Neches, leader in Texas' famed Jefferson county.

In the spring of 1934, the industry was literally engulfed by a fervor of organizing activity. In March alone, 19 charters were granted and in April 14 more. At the 1934 Oil Workers convention it was announced that the union had signed a national agreement with Shell Oil, the first such contract negotiated in a basic industry with a major company.

THE OIL Workers came into the CIO in 1941, when Pres- Philip Murray set up the Oil Workers Organizing Committee. The first big victory came the next year at Standard Oil of Indiana in Texas City, Tex., followed shortly by a win at the mighty Texas Co. refinery at Port Arthur.

Forced into the great strike of 1945, OWIU was more than a match for the companies and came out of the struggle with the highest post-war wage increase of any CIO union. The victory broke Standard Oil's dictatorship over the industry.

Through the OWIU, the oil worker has become a citizen in an industrial democracy. In the old days, workers were known as "wage slaves." Today an OWIU member is nobody's slave. He has a voice as to the conditions under which he works and the wages he receives. He has rights that no boss can ride over roughsod. He is proud of his union—the Oil Workers Intl. Union, CIO.

Glorified Press Agents 'In The Jack' As Business Puts Best Foot Forward

Campus conversation:
Bill: "What are you going to do after you finish college?"
Jack: "I'm going to be a public relations counselor. That's where the big money is."

* * *

Jack is right, according to the Wall Street Journal.

A recent story in that paper indicated that public relations counseling is rapidly becoming big business — particularly press agents for big business.

The larger public relations counseling outfits charge annual retainer fees of $250,000 a year and up, and have staffs numbering from 30 to 200.

Fees are going up, but how much a counselor charges depends on how good a public relations job he can do on selling his services to his client.

The Wall Street Journal said that reporters were barred from a recent meeting of the Public Relations Society of America in Chicago when fees were discussed.

"Reports filtering out indicated the meeting stressed the importance of counselor's charging enough to face clients on an equal economic footing. A leading firm said that it charges $40 a day for its staff writers alone, plus secretarial help, office overhead and management brains."

Big spenders are national trade associations such as the American Medical Association, the Iron & Steel Institute, the American Meat Institute, the Association of American Railroads and the National Cotton Council.

How the spending of these groups is increased is illustrated by the latter association. This year the cotton outfit budgeted $1.5 million for its regular promotions, plus additional sums for special programs, in contrast to $9000 in 1939.

One counselor was quoted as saying that nine out of ten "news releases" are never used.

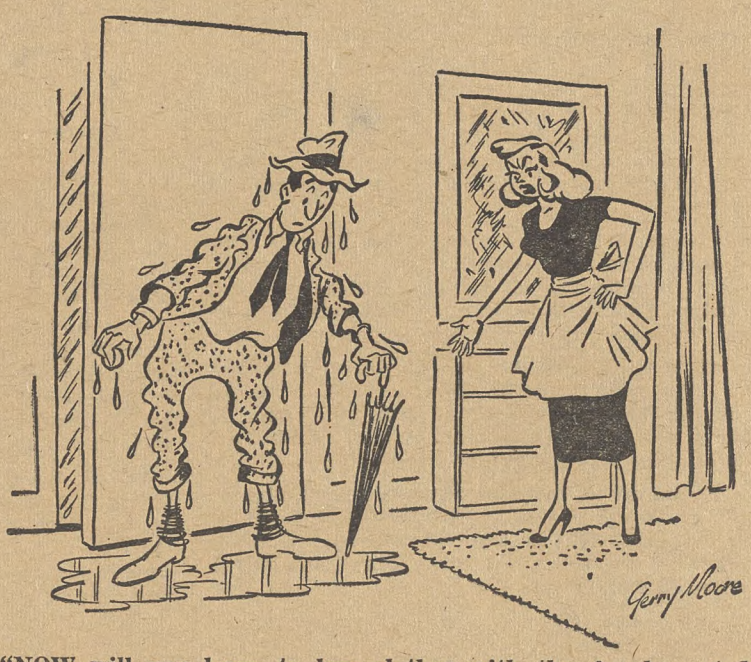
But new fields such as television have opened up. On TV, the Journal reported, company movies are widely used without charge.

The Journal gave two reasons for the mushrooming of public relations counseling.

One is that money spent for publicity and advertising can be deducted from profits reported for income tax purposes.

(The excess profit tax particularly spurs corporations to spend more money for advertising and publicity. The CIO is seeking to have the excess profit tax legislation amended to prohibit excessive expenditures for these purposes.)

The other is that so-called public scandals are spurring corporations, individuals and government to hire public relations men to present them in the most favorable light.



"NOW will you learn to buy clothes with the Amalgamated union label?"

Where Does Money Go?

Lop-Sided Income Split Told In U. S. Report

WHAT FIFTH of the population do you belong to? That's no idle question—in light of Census Bureau figures on the distribution of the nation's money income in 1949.

The upper fifth got almost half of the income—47%.

The second highest fifth received 24%.

To put it another way, two-fifths of the population got 71% of the nation's money income.

The third fifth got 17%.

The fourth fifth received 9%.

The poorest fifth had only 3% to show for its efforts.

In other words, three-fifths of the population got only 29%.

"Incomes are somewhat more unequally distributed in the South than in other regions," the Census Bureau said.

"In the Northeast, East and North Central regions the wealthiest 20% received between 45 and 47% of the income, whereas the upper fifth in the South received about 50%.

The Census Bureau gave one reason and one likely cause for the disparity of incomes in the South. It explained that there is in that section a much larger proportion of farm residents "who usually receive part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in cash."

The bureau also pointed out that the South "contained about three-fifths of the non-white families and unrelated individuals, who are concentrated in the lower income groups.

"There was a greater variation in the distribution of income among the 10 largest states than in the regions," the bureau continued.

"Although the share of income received by the poorest 20% varied little from one state to another (about 3%), the share received by the highest fifth ranged from 44% in Massachusetts, Michigan and Ohio to 49% in Missouri, New York and Texas.

A Message Edged In Black

Consider the plight of the poor, rich man—and then get out the crying towel.

Take the case of Alfred E. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of General Motors, who said last week that an executive who was paid $50,000 in 1939 must receive a cool $365,000 this year to enjoy equal purchasing power.

For this sad state of affairs, he blamed inflation and "a confiscatory tax structure."

The question, Sloan seems to be saying, is:

How the hell can a rich man eat?

An American Tragedy: War Against The Schools

(Last of two articles.)

By MILTON PLUMB

AMERICAN EDUCATION—the life blood of democracy's future—today is under the most vicious attack in history.

Some of the groups behind that assault are named in the adjoining story. These organizations, working out of many different motives, have already done considerable harm to the nation's educational system.

Analysis of the current war against the schools reveals a definite pattern of attack. Tying it together are well-establish links with native American fascists, arch reactionaries and professional smear mongers.

Some of the organizations listed are, in fact, obvious "fronts" through which the nightshirt brigade is now spreading its racist, bigoted and anti-democratic propaganda. Despite this, ties can also be found between most of the different organizations, either through their members, guest speakers or publications.

Drawn into the over-all pattern of subversion and reaction are groups and individuals who act out of other motives and are unaware of the underlying purposes of the men directing the attack.

These include those acting out of shortsighted opposition to higher taxes, others who out of their fear of Communism have developed an unfounded fear of what are called "Communist" influences in our schools, and others who fail to understand the modern concepts of education and demand an end to what they call "fads and frills" and a return to the "3 R's."

The professional hate mongers—directing the attack behind the scenes—are quick to seize upon such motives and divert them to their own ends.

LOCAL smear campaigns against public schools, fitting the general pattern used by these groups, begin in many communities just before a vote on a new bond issue for school developments.

Likewise, nearly all such organized attacks on the schools bring in charges of "Communism" against teachers or textbooks. Nearly all also attack "progressive" education.

Excepting the native fascist outfits, the groups joining in the attack represent the same elements who fought the establishment of free, popular, tax-supported public schools in this country more than 100 years ago.

The perilous world situation today, however, makes the mounting attacks on our democratic educational system far more dangerous than they ever were in the past.

Such unthinking criticism and restrictions on teaching, the National Education Association recently pointed out, will aid rather than retard the spread of Communistic ideas. They also will destroy academic freedom and bring down with it the basis of intellectual and scientific knowledge.

For example, German scientists, after the Nazis had crushed Germany's freedom, lagged far behind free American colleagues in the race to release atomic energy.

WHILE the motives and degrees of reaction of the organizations listed vary from group to group, all have demonstrated a bigotry that is inimical to the best educational standards.

Not all of the groups named, nor all of their members, are crackpots of the fascist type. Nevertheless, all of these organizations have launched damaging attacks on our public educational system, and all seek to limit and hamper it in some way.

All want to have education conform to their own theories and ends.

Since most of these organizations profess to be attacking alleged "Communistic" influences in the schools, it is important to distinguish what they mean by this term. Usually, they do not mean the real Communist influences which are opposed by democratic labor unions.

Rather, they apply the adjective loosely to (1) nearly all social welfare legislation of the New and Fair Deals, (2) organized labor, and (3) most progressive and democratic reforms of the last two decades.

SEVERAL local groups particularly active in the attack on schools are included in the list to indicate how the strategy of the national organizations is applied at the grass-roots level.

The danger that similar groups may spring up in other communities is evident from the fact that Allen Zoll, head of the National Council for American Education, announced that one of his 1951 goals was "to increase to 600" the number of such local school "improvement" groups working with the NCAE.

A Case In Point . . .

Los Angeles is a city where the current anti-democratic drive on the public schools has made considerable headway.

The result is appalling, according to an information test given 11,000 LA high school juniors.

18% of the students tested don't know how many months there are in a year, 16% don't know why the Fourth of July is a national holiday, and 50% couldn't tell how many Senators are permitted from each State.

Education Parley Held At Lansing

The Michigan CIO's first statewide education conference was held at the Kellogg Center, new million dollar establishment at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Some 325 CIO members attended the two-day meeting and took part in panel discussions on such subjects as teaching collective bargaining and steward training; reaching the rank and file, dealing with the public; teamwork among union committees and other topics.

Main speaker at the first session was Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle who talked on building the union through education and political action. George Guernsey, CIO associate education director, spoke on educating for the union's future.

'Respectable' And 'Hate Groups' Join In Anti-Education Drive

The following list of a score of organizations, which responsible educational authorities have described as "enemies" of democratic public schools, has been compiled by The CIO News after careful investigation.

Through the inclusion of detailed references to known connections of officials and members with other groups, as well as with known native fascists and reactionaries this summary makes clear for the first time the thread of un-American intrigue that ties together nearly all of the current attack on our public schools.

American Education Association, New York. Headed by Milo F. McDonald, the AEA slogan is "Keep American Schools American." Its publication Educational Signposts says it is dedicated to "preventing America being sabotaged by radicals and their dupes in the name of education."

Despite its professed patriotism, the group has welcomed such speakers as Upton Close and Allen Zoll. It also applauded as "a modern American heroine," May Quinn. She had been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a teacher and fined by the New York Board of Education following a hearing on charges of classroom bigotry against Jews and Negroes.

American Medical Association, Chicago. The AMA's campaign against aid to medical education as a part of progressive health programs, extends back many years. Last year the doctors' group went so far as to adopt a resolution calling for an investigation "of our entire school system."

Committee for Constitutional Government, New York. This big business-financed darling of the reactionaries was recently named by the National Education Association as involved in the attack on the public schools. The CCG was founded in 1937 by newspaper publisher Frank E. Gannett.

Its executive secretary, Edward A. Rumely, last May was fined $1000 and given a suspended sentence of six months for contempt of Congress as a result of his refusal to answer questions about his organization.

American Parents Committee on Education, New York. This group was organized in 1940 by the friend of Franco, Merwin K. Hart, who also is head of the National Economic Council. Branded as an "anti-Semite" by the Americanism Committee of the Illinois American Legion, which included the NEC on its list of "Subversive Activities of Hate Groups," Hart has been linked to Zoll, Close, Joseph P. Kamp, Jane Anderson and other ultra-reactionaries.

Anti-Communist League, Englewood, N. J. Organized in 1950 by Frederick G. Cartwright for the announced purpose of combatting "Communism" in the local public schools, the group uses methods advocated by Zoll and quotes from materials distributed by him.

Last March the ACL charged that five Englewood teachers were "sympathetic toward Communism" and that school books used locally contained "Communist" ideologies. After holding extensive hearings, the local Board of Education fully exonerated the accused teachers.

Church League of America, Chicago. George Washington Robnett is CLA executive secretary and editor of its News and Views. Robnett has been backed by important industrialists and he is known as a friend of Rumely, Kamp, Hart, Colonel Santuary, Harry A. Jung, and Elizabeth Dilling.

Citizens School Committee of Los Angeles. This group, admittedly in touch with similar committees in other cities, maligns modern teaching methods, and attacks what it calls over-emphasis in the classroom of the "contemporary scene."

In keeping with the over-all pattern of attack on the schools, it falsely charges that "social studies in the curriculum have swallowed up language studies, grammar, composition, history, geography and literature."

Committee of Interested Parents, Santa Monica, Calif. Formed in 1949, the CIP extended "heartiest congratulations" to the Los Angeles Citizens School Committee when it was formed and offered to work with it.

Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Committee on Education, New York. Investigated and declared unreliable by the House of Representatives Committee on Lobbying, the CASBO publishes Educational Reviewer which professes to "evaluate" textbooks used in the public schools. Mrs. Lucille Cardin Crain is secretary and editor.

Constitutional Educational League, New York. Founded in 1937, the CEL is led by the smearmonger, Joseph P. Kamp. Kamp edited the scurrilous fascist sheet The Awakener when the Nazi government endorsed it in 1935.

Employers' Association of Chicago. One of this group's publications is the fantastic "How Red Is the Little Red Schoolhouse?", widely distributed by other groups listed. A sample of the superheated tone of this booklet: "Those thousands of Reds among the educators of our land—how many of them write the textbooks your children study?" Gordon L. Hostetter is executive vice president.

Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. Primarily a publishing house advocating the unrestrained "free enterprise" philosophy of its big-business backers, the FEE was recently named as part of the campaign against the public schools by Glenn Snow, assistant secretary of the National Education Association.

Friends of the Public Schools of America, Inc., Washington, D. C. Founded several years ago "to counteract the Catholic influence" in Chicago public schools, the group later broadened its scope to a nationwide basis.

Its publication Friends of the Public Schools is edited by Amos A. Fries, who has been paid a fat salary by American taxpayers each year since 1929 when, at the age of only 56, he retired as a major general in the U. S. Army.

Guardians of American Education, Inc., New York. The GAE has this declared purpose: "To protect public school education against current inroads of propaganda designed to discredit patriotic Americanism and bring about radical changes in our form of society."

The GAE was founded by Major Augustin G. Rudd, its national chairman, to fight the progressive educator, Harold J. Rugg.

National Association of Manufacturers, New York. The oldest organization seeking to peddle the line of big business reaction to the young, the NAM sends representatives to nearly all conferences of teachers and its expenditures for school propaganda have been reported to total nearly $5 million a year.

Many millions of pieces of free NAM literature, as well as films, slides, charts and similar materials, have been distributed, all of which are slanted to the organization's reactionary views.

National Association of Pro-America, Seattle, Wash. Formed as a Republican women's organization, made up of conservative women opposing the New Deal, the group has many local chapters throughout the country known simply as Pro-America.

While several local Republican "women's clubs" have also taken part in the drive against the schools and have sponsored talks by discredited persons named here, Pro-America has recently been definitely labeled one of the enemies of public education by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education.

National Council for American Education, New York. Founded in 1948 and claiming to be "devoted to the stimulation of sound education and the eradication of Marxism and collectivism from our schools and national life," the NCAE has been described by the Anti-Defamation League as one of the "most dangerous" of the educational reactionaries.

Run by Allen Zoll, whose former American Patriots, Inc. has been listed as "Fascist" by the attorney general, the group was cited as a primary example of anti-Communist "fakers and frauds" by the American Legion's National Americanism Commission on Subversive Activities.

School Development Council, Pasadena, Calif. The attack of this group upon Dr. Willard Goslin, characterized by "Time" magazine as "one of the nation's ablest educators" led to his ouster as Pasadena school superintendent. The group denied any tie-up with Zoll's organization, but admitted that it had studied "with great care" one of his pamphlets. Zoll, however, claims credit for the "success."

Men Of Steel: Now They Push For The Guaranteed Annual Wage

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A FEW YEARS AGO a lot of people in the CIO were talking about pension and insurance programs.

They talked for a long time. Now so many millions of CIO members are covered by pension plans they virtually are taken for granted in many basic industries.

The same with insurance—life, sickness and accident, hospitalization and the rest of the program; millions of CIO members who once talked about it now are protected.

There has been a lot of talk, too, in the CIO about the guaranteed annual wage. It has gone on for a long time. Next year—1952—is the year it will be talked up more than ever before in collective bargaining.

Guaranteed annual wages are a major item of discussion in current negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and the big employers.

A STRONGLY-WORDED resolution passed at the recent CIO convention recalled that the guaranteed annual wage has been a collective bargaining demand for many years. It recalled, too, that the report of the Advisory Committee named to study the problem by the late President Roosevelt, shortly before his death, "fully demonstrated the feasibility of guaranteed annual wage plans." The report was made nearly five years ago.

The resolution also quoted a paragraph from the report:

"'The board believes that the study shows clearly that plans guaranteeing wages or employment, when suitably adapted to the needs and conditions of the industry or establishment, are valuable to the entire nation and afford a wholesome and desirable means for improving both worker and employer security.'"

The resolution continued:

"No subsequent studies or experience have produced any evidence to challenge this conclusion . . . CIO affiliated unions have repeatedly urged employers to bargain out with them a fair and practical approach to this problem.

"Unfortunately, industry has not met this challenge to back up its professed faith in free enterprise with a practical, collectively bargained approach to worker security.

"Faced by union demands for a wage guarantee, it has almost invariably sought to stall bargaining on this issue by asking for additional opportunity to make cost studies. Needless to say these promised cost studies either were never made at all or were never made available to the unions involved.

"Industry's response to the workers' need for wage security has been almost identical with the unwillingness of most companies until recently to meet their moral obligations to provide pensions and insurance for their employes . . .

"Industry cannot hope forever to dodge its responsibility for guaranteeing some modicum of security to its workers. A wage or employment guarantee is a legitimate charge against the cost of running a business just as surely as are the costs of materials, the depreciation of plants and machines, or the payment of wages or pensions."

The resolution also deplored and condemned industry's "continued evasion of its responsibility to provide steady incomes for its workers," and pledged CIO support for affiliates trying to negotiate guaranteed annual wage plans, or as a partial step, weekly plans.

The reasons behind the CIO demand for a guaranteed annual wage are many. Most of them are pretty obvious. The basic reason is security — not alone of worker and employer, but of the country as well.

"WE DO NOT regard guaranteed minimum annual wages as the solution for all of the problems of full employment, as some of our critics seem to feel." Philip Murray, who heads both the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers, reported to his union's convention in 1948.

"But this proposal can be an important contribution, if achieved through collective bargaining, both through what it can accomplish in direct stabilization of incomes and production and through forcing employers to face up to their responsibilities and to basic economic problems."

Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the advisory board which prepared the report at the late President Roosevelt's behest, was a speaker at the Steelworkers' 1950 convention. A former chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board and now an independent consultant in Washington, he was the USA adviser when the union went to bat with the steel producers for pensions. He told the convention how a guarantee of annual wages would increase the value of the pension plan and strengthen other security measures.

"The heart of security in all its aspects," he said, "is continuity of employment.

"For that reason this resolution may be said to be the very heart of the entire security program which the Steelworkers have negotiated."

President Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers also spoke at the USA convention.

"There is another double standard that we are worried about," he said, "and which President Murray has done a lot of fighting for. That's the question of the guaranteed annual wage.

"Here again you see the double standard. C. E. Wilson (president of General Motors) gets $600,000 a year. His kids eat by the year and live by the year. He gets paid by the year, and that's a good arrangement.

"But the General Motors' workers, like the Steelworkers, their kids eat by the year, they pay rent by the year. But they get paid by the hour—and that creates a problem.

"When the good Lord made us, He made us all alike, and we thank Him for that. He made our kids just as He made the kids of the highly paid corporation executives. And He made them all so that they could eat every day in the year and grow strong physically, spiritually and mentally.

"If He intended that only the children of the corporation executives would eat by the year and live by the year, He would have made the children of the workers with a switch on the side, so that when you get laid off in Steel, in General Motors or in Bethlehem, there is no problem.

"YOU TURN off the switch, and it stops the little stomachs from working until you get back to work.

"It would be a convenient arrangement, but the good Lord made them all the same. We are going to fight for the kind of America that will give them a decent chance on the basis of their being the same."

Reuther told the CIO Oil Workers' convention in Denver, Col., last September, that the UAW will submit its guaranteed annual wage demands to the employers a full year before present contracts expire.

If the auto employers turn them down, he said—

"A lot of people will be riding around in jalopies, because UAW members won't be producing new cars until their demands are met."

Practical Gains Of Hormel Plan Demonstrated

SOME OF THE strongest arguments for the guaran-annual wage have come from the executives of firms where they have been tried and found eminently workable.

Perhaps the best of the plans, from the employes' point of view, is that of the Hormel Packing Co., with headquarters at Austin, Minn. The company's policy, developed in part with the help of Local 9, CIO Packinghouse Workers, which represents the workers, calls for "dependable employment at the highest possible rate."

In the words of Pres. Jay C. Hormel this means that security of employment comes first. This, in turn, means that when the company hires a new employe, it irrevocably commits itself to keep him unless there is some cause for discharge.

"Well," Hormel has asked, "how about the commitment to invest about $7000 per employe on plant, machinery and equipment? That isn't a reversible decision.

"Is it not inconsistent to make an irrevocable commitment on the capital equipment for a worker to use and then balk at making any substantial commitment to the worker himself?"

The most complete by far is the Hormel plan. The company started to develop it in 1927 and first put it into effect in 1933. There was no union in the Austin plant then and the workers soon proved they didn't want the plan. It was later reinstated. Since 1940 it has been covered by the contract with Local 9, and Hormel has said that he did not think it could be administered without a strong union to help.

The plan covers 4000 Austin workers and about 1000 others in small plants in Mitchell, S. D.; Atlanta, Ga.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Dallas, Tex., and Los Angeles, Cal.

Its simplicity has gone a long way in making it acceptable to the workers. It provides, flatly, for 52 weeks of full pay at the base rate for the number of hours a department regularly works (this varies from 34 to 40 a week, averages 38).

It ties in with an incentive plan that enables the employe to earn substantially above their base rates with a profit-sharing plan and also with a requirement that the company give 52 weeks' notice in case of discharge. The contract with Local 9 provides that it be subject to negotiation, and that it may be cancelled 90 days prior to the end of the contract, effective at termination of the agreement.

Practically everybody in Austin works at Hormel's. In 1950 the average wage was more than $4000. Employment has been practically stabilized at around 4000.

Austin has become one of the most attractive cities of its size—23,000—in the country. Three-quarters of the workers own their own homes. The city has no slums. The merchants, assured of a permanent reservoir of purchasing power, have invested money in making their places of business attractive.

The members of Local 9 are so enthusiastic about their union that on their own time and voluntarily they have organized most of the other workers in the city—into CIO unions, naturally. That helps business, too.

'Better Than Selling Apples,'

"There is nothing socialistic or revolutionary in the idea of a guaranteed annual wage," CIO Pres. Philip Murray once wrote in the New York Times Sunday Magazine.

"The idea would amount to nothing if it was a selfish plan, designed to help only a few people. It must be accepted by industry on the basis of its being helpful to the national well-being, to the interests of the nation — to all of the people throughout the nation.

"The idea should take precedence over industrial disruptions growing out of mass unemployment. The idea must take precedence over selling apples on street corners."

Cotterill Resigns

Murray Cotterill has resigned as national director of the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald announced last week.

UPWA Calls Strike Vote On Annual Wage

CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers locals throughout the nation will hold strike votes this week on demands for a $3000 guaranteed annual wage.

The vote, called last week by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, will involve some 80,000 employes of the "Big Four" packing firms and a number of independents.

Helstein said the union has been negotiating with the big four and other companies on its demands since last July, but the companies "have flatly turned down our demands."

The companies also have "consistently refused to offer any counter-proposals," Helstein said.

Other union demands are for a cost of living bonus, a social service fund, a union shop and time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work.

'There Oughta Be A Law'

Taft's Treasurer Admits $140,000 Never Reported

AFTER LISTENING to a week of disclosures of the huge sums of money and many questionable practices behind the 1950 re-election of Sen. Taft (R. O.), members of the Senate Election Subcommittee are convinced that "there oughta be a law." They began last week to try to draft improvements to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act which would make such abuses impossible in Federal elections of the future.

In addition, the committee's lawyers are reported to be investigating provisions of Ohio and federal election laws to determine if Taft's campaign treasurer broke them when he failed to report some $140,000 in contributions.

The treasurer, Ben E. Tate, a coal operator of Cincinnati, testified that although he raised about $300,000 for Taft's campaign, he had officially reported only $163,000. He said he paid the remainder to other Taft committees and assumed that they included these sums in their report.

Tate now is treasurer of the organization supporting Taft in his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination next year. He was sharply criticized by members of the subcommittee for his loose bookkeeping. Chairman Gillette (D. Ia.) told him.

"It was your obligation to report the sums of money that came into your hands."

Under questioning, Tate also disclosed:

1. He had personally ordered the destruction of correspondence pertaining to campaign receipts, although Congress at the time was considering an investigation.

2. He kept some contributions in his personal safe deposit box and, at times, paid campaign expenses with personal checks drawn on the secreted funds, but he kept no records of how much campaign monies he had on deposit from time to time.

3. He solicited large out-of-state contributions for Taft on trips to Detroit and Chicago.

4. About $70,000 had been raised for Taft's campaign by means of a chain letter circulated in Ohio.

Committee lawyers will recommend action against Tate by either the U. S. or the Ohio State attorney general, if their study of the elections laws indicates that he violated them.

Taft's charges that a "Communist blueprint" was behind labor's campaign against him were completely discredited during the last day of testimony. The discrediting came, under prodding by the committee, from Taft's own 1950 campaign manager.

After Willis D. Gradison, former chairman of the Taft-for-Senate Committee, had repeated Taft's charge that Communist Gus Hall had provided the "blueprint" for the anti-Taft campaign, Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) deplored the remark.

"We're going to tear up our democracy if we don't adopt some Marquis of Queensbury rules" to govern campaign arguments, Monroney declared.

Gradison then admitted that "maybe blueprint was an unfortunate choice of words. It just should have said opposition."

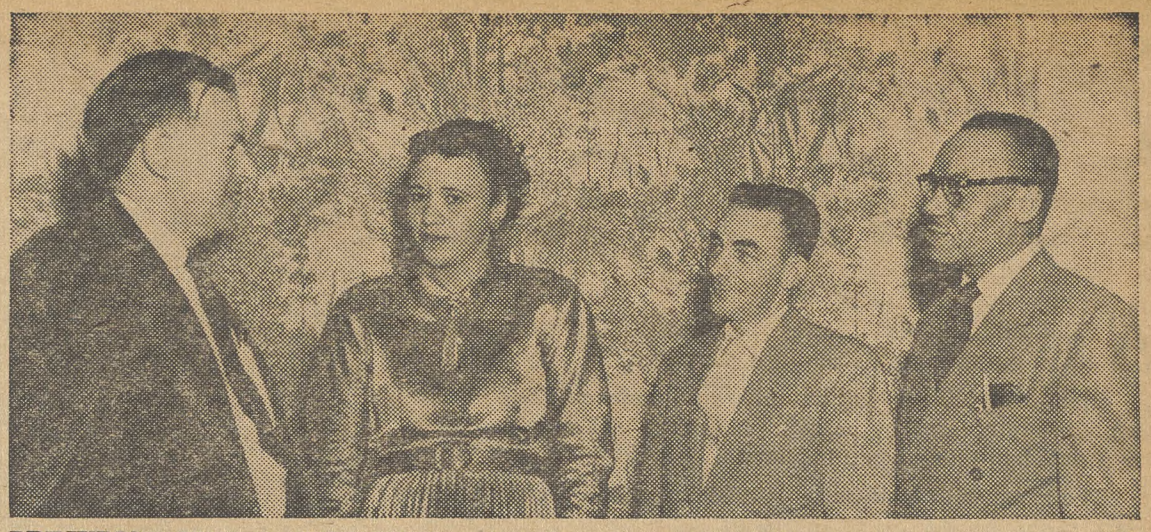
But even Taft's Republican colleague, Sen. Chase Smith (Me.), didn't let Taft's accusation that the CIO-PAC was of Communist origin and nurture go unchallenged. On the last day of the hearing—after she had let Taft make his long presentation in peace but had heckled both AFL and CIO witnesses—Sen. Smith quoted Taft's charge and asked Gradison:

"Wouldn't you say that was a pretty extravagent statement that couldn't be backed up by facts?"

Gradison said he hadn't made the statement and didn't know, but that Sen. Taft had "at least attempted" to back it up.

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) pressed him further. He wanted to know if Gradison really believed that the CIO-PAC was "dominated, controlled or infiltrated" by Communists.

"As to 'dominated,' my answer is no," Gradison repiled. "As to 'controlled' my answer is no. As to 'infiltrated,' my answer is partially."



PREJUDICE UNDER SPOTLIGHT. — Racial discrimination in all forms was placed under the spotlight at a recent community-wide conference in Dayton, Ohio, co-sponsored by the Ohio and Montgomery County CIO Councils. Participants (left to right) include Orville C. Jones, Ohio CIO education director; M. O. Williamson, NAACP local secretary; Arthur Alexander, Montgomery County CIO Council secretary; and W. Richard Carter, secretary of the CIO Electrical Workers fair practices committee.

'Jim Crow' In Dayton Exposed At CIO-Sponsored Community Meet

By AL ZACK

CIO IN OHIO is continuing to turn the community spotlight on discrimination and to seek out on-the-spot means for eliminating "Jim Crow" in all forms.

Latest such civil rights conference was held in Dayton, under the co-sponsorship of the Ohio State and Montgomery County CIO Councils.

Representatives of all religious groups, the NAACP, Urban League, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, schools, newspapers and other civic groups joined with delegates from all major CIO local unions in the Dayton meeting.

The conference was hailed as "the first and most important meeting of its kind in the history of Dayton" and won high praise.

IMMEDIATE outcome was a recommendation that continuing agencies be set up to carry on the unceasing fight against prejudice and discrimination.

Keynote of the meeting was sounded by Rev. George S. Lackland, Toledo Methodist minister, who warned:

"The greatest problem in America and the world is to solve the riddle of how to take the vast and unprecedented amount of production now going into war, and utilize it for peace time production so that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will be a reality to all of the families of America and the world, regardless of their race, religion, color or place of abode."

He reminded the delegates that Russia makes a habit of pointing up American shortcomings in race relations.

"The need for Americans," he said, "is to tell the world that we're not proud of such incidents —that we're ashamed of them.

"Our task is to keep Ohio and America progressing until every American liberty is the right of every American individual, regardless of his race, religion, color or creed."

In panel discussions aimed at pinpointing "Jim Crow" patterns in the Dayton area, delegates heard from experts in several fields.

For example, Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, executive secretary of the Dayton branch of the NAACP, revealed that it was not uncommon in Dayton for public restaurants and other eateries to attempt discouragement of Negro patronage by over-salting of foods, forcing Negroes to wait unnecessarily for service and by charging exorbitant prices.

ON EMPLOYMENT, W. Richard Carter, Fair Practices Committee secretary of the Electrical Workers, cited many instances of job denial or discrimination due to race, color or religion. He expressed little hope for the enactment of FEPC at the national level in the near future.

Conference workshops covered FEPC and discrimination in recreation, schools, places of public accommodations, and housing.

Each workshop suggested steps to eliminate evils in the fields studied. For example, the panel on housing recommended a continuing agency to push for more public housing, more construction and more integration in the Dayton area.

Jacob Clayman, Ohio CIO secretary-treasurer, in answering the question of "where do we go from here," said that there are three major approaches for the wiping out of Jim Crow.

The individual approach: fighting Jim Crow by word of mouth.

The political approach: on which he said "The only way I know to get FEPC laws at the city, state or national level, is through the elected personnel that makes up those groups."

And finally, through institutions, of which schools are the most important. The job of all these institutions, he concluded, should be to teach that real democracy can only be achieved through working and living together.

Point Four Book Distributed By CIO Affiliates

With 1900 copies of "The Only War We Seek" distributed at the CIO convention, affiliated CIO unions are purchasing additional copies of the book by Arthur Goodfriend.

Published by Americans for Democratic Action, the book says the U.S. wants to battle only "poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy." It stressed the positive achievements possible through the CIO-supported Point Four program.

CIO Textile, Clothing, Auto and Communication Workers and the Massachusetts State CIO Council have aided in distribution of the book.

Copies of "The Only War We Seek" are available through the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, with two or more copies priced at 70c per copy.

Westinghouse Shuts Down At Bowling Green

THE WESTINGHOUSE Corp. on Nov. 4, permanently closed its photoflash plant at Bowling Green, Ky., last week despite an offer of the CIO Electrical Workers to submit a dispute to arbitration.

One hundred and 80 members of the union were permanently deprived of a livelihood at the plant. As a matter of fact, they had not worked since Aug. 15, when the company locked them out in violation of the national contract.

Ralph C. Stuart, Westinghouse vice president in charge of the lamp (photoflash) division, announced the closing of the plant at a meeting in Washington called by the Federal Mediation Service in an attempt to end the dispute.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey told the panel of mediators that as a price for settlement Westinghouse had demanded that the union renounce its right to strike under provisions of the national contract.

Westinghouse broke its agreement by paying substandard wages at Bowling Green.

Carey's offer to submit the dispute to one or all of a panel of 11 prominent Kentuckians was rejected by the company. The panel included Vice President Barkley and the congressman from the area, Rep. Whitaker.

Civil Liberties Union Hails CIO Stand On Smith Act

CIO'S STRONG convention action calling for a halt in "the roll call of retreat on civil rights" has been praised by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU is a long-established, non-partisan national agency devoted to defense of the U. S. Bill of Rights.

Singled out by ACLU for praise were CIO convention actions urging all affiliates to set up human rights committees, condemning the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, and demanding repeal of the Senate's filibustering Rule 22 which blocks enactment of Fair Employment Practices and other civil rights bills.

In a wire to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the ACLU's executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, said of the Smith Act convictions of 11 Communist leaders:

"We share with you vehement opposition to the philosophy of Communist totalitarianism and agree with you that conviction under the act for conspiring to 'teach and advocate' violent overthrow of the government is a threat to free speech and freedom of all men and must be vigorously opposed.

"We intend to emphasize this basic principle of civil liberties in all future cases brought under the Smith Act, no matter who the defendant is. We look forward to your cooperation . . ."

New Manpower Needs Told At Labor Law Meet

A PREDICTION was made last week by one of the nation's top manpower officials that 4.5 million more workers will be needed in defense production by the end of 1952.

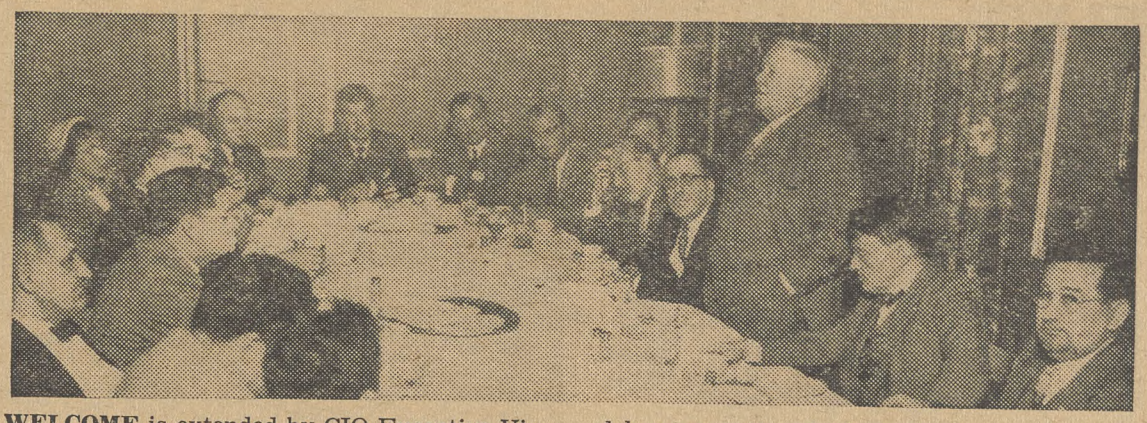
Robert C. Goodwin, executive director of the Defense Manpower Administration, made the statement at the 18th National Conference on Labor Legislation at Washington.

He said that 2.5 million of this number will have to be shifted from civilian production, a million more will be women workers and unemployed, and another million will come from the natural expansion of the labor force.

DMA—a part of the Dept. of Labor—cooperates with the Office of Defense Mobilization's Manpower Policy Committee and the Labor-Management Policy Committee in working out defense labor policies.

The manpower needs of the defense program also was emphasized by Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; Mary Norton, former Democratic congressman from New Jersey and now womanpower consultant to the DMA, and Charles Stewart, assistant commissioner of labor statistics.

More than 300 persons, including many CIO officials, attended the conference. The conference, held under the auspices of the Labor Dept., was attended by state labor officials and labor representatives designated by governors.



WELCOME is extended by CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood to the CIO delegates to the 18th National Conference on Labor Legislation at Washington Haywood urged the delegates, most of whom were council officers "to keep on building our movement"—a job for which he pledged the National CIO's cooperation with affiliated organizations.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, served notice at the opening session that the CIO would not be bound by conference decisions, particularly concerning national labor policies.

SMITH pointed out that one labor commissioner had brought along delegates who did not represent labor organizations, and that one state delegate had 13 members from one branch of the labor movement.

He said that under such circumstances decisions would not represent the entire labor movement.

CIO delegates held a luncheon meeting following the opening session at which Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood said that the CIO "must keep on building."

Haywood, who is also head of the Councils Dept. as well as director of organization, said that he was pleased to see so many delegates belonging to the Textile Workers and the Communications Workers. The latter, he said, were a real asset in the South because in many cases they are the only CIO members in many communities.

Haywood pledged closer cooperation with the delegates, many of whom are state council officials.

Tobin said that his promise to sustain basic labor laws and to uphold state standards—which he gave to the conference last year—was not a "vain" one.

"Not only has national policy statement on hours been worked out but on overtime and the relaxation of State labor standards also," Tobin said.

HE ADDED that the policy on work hours states "that generally a maximum eight-hour day and 40-hour week has been found best in terms of efficiency of production, whereas, 48 hours is generally regarded at the maximum for sustained efficiency. . . .

"The policy statement on premium pay takes into consideration the fact that workers morale can be hurt by suspension of overtime pay with adverse effects upon productivity."

Tobin said that the policy on state labor standards recommends that there be no relaxation on the rules governing hours, health and safety, child labor, industrial home work and the minimum wage.

He said that before "a request for relaxation of state labor standards is granted, employers should be urged to consider alternate methods of operation that might eliminate the need for relaxation."

Mrs. Norton said that the $60 million appropriated by Congress for schools, housing and child care centers in defense plant areas was a "very meager sum."

MRS. NORTON predicted there would have to be a fight in Congress to get more money for these purposes. Inadequate facilities in defense production areas, she said, caused absenteeism and quitting by women defense workers during the last war.

The responsibility of the delegates to maintain labor standards while aiding defense production was the theme of President Truman's message to the conference.

"You have had a large share in the past," President Truman said, "in creating the labor standards which have made this great work force of 62 million adequate to the job ahead.

"Your clear thinking, wisdom and counsel are needed now more than ever. As leaders in your states you will continue to make sure that labor standards are kept sound and that labor problems in a defense economy are solved in a cooperative spirit."

Yule Bonuses Are Subject To Bargaining

CHRISTMAS bonuses are subject to collective bargaining—if a firm has been handing them out for a dozen years—the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The ruling was issued in the case of the CIO Auto Workers and the Niles-Bemont-Pond Co., West Hartford, Conn., makers of machine tools and aircraft engine accessories.

After giving a week's pay or a percentage of the workers yearly earnings every year—except 1946 when there was a strike—the company announced on Dec. 11, 1950, that each worker would get a Christmas check for $1 for each year's service with a minimum of $5.

The union asked to negotiate the 1950 bonus; the company refused, and the case went to the NLRB.

"The Christmas spirit, as we conceive it." the majority ruling said," does not stop short of the bargaining table, for bargaining in good faith is in itself a continuing effort to achieve good will between an employer and his employes."

In another case brought by the CIO Furniture Workers, the NLRB ruled that the Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Asheville, N. C., should pay to the estate of Joseph W. Bolch $2000 insurance and back pay until his death. Bolch was fired for union activity Nov. 15, 1950. He died July 15, 1951.

Prior to his death, a NLRB examiner had ordered the firm to reinstate Bolch with back pay. The case was reopened after his death.

'Stop Profiteering,' Haywood Tells Maryland CIO Parley

A DEMAND that the Wage Stabilization Board relax wage controls because of "mounting profits and the rising cost of living" was voiced last week by Allan S. Haywood.

Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, addressed the Maryland State CIO Council's 13th annual convention in Baltimore.

He warned:

"Either stop profiteering or we are going to demand more wages.

"I say to you, watch the steel battle."

Full support of Maryland CIO members to the CIO Steelworkers in their present negotiations was pledged by Ernest J. Moran, council president.

The political situation in Maryland also figured in convention proceedings.

Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, said "politics in Maryland stink to high heaven." He was referring to last year's election, in which Sen. Tydings (D.) was defeated by John Butler (R.) after a smear campaign featuring composite photographs.

The record of Sen. O'Connor (D.), who is up for re-election next year, was termed by Moran as "not satisfactory as far as this organization is concerned."

A legislative program in line with that of National CIO Convention action was adopted by the Maryland cenvention. It was highlighted by a call for stronger price controls under the Defense Production Act, and a use of government food price subsidies if necessary.

Moran was re-elected council president without opposition by the 200 convention delegates.

Charles A. Della, also of Baltimore, was named secretary-treasurer, while new council vice presidents are: Harry Castle, Cumberland; Nettie Mehaffey, Salisbury; E. T. Michels, Hagerstown; and Audrey Smid, Baltimore.

Steel Union Gains Told

Are union dues worth while? Ask the CIO Steelworkers.

The semi-annual audit of the USA books has just been mailed to each of the organization's approximately 1,045,000 members.

With it went a letter from the union's officers reporting on the first year's operation of the insurance and pension plans won through contract negotiations.

From this social insurance program alone, the total benefits paid to members and their dependants totaled $59,495,000. Most of this represents free hospital care and other medical expenses that otherwise would have been the obligation of individuals.

Income to the union during the first six months of 1951 was $12,309,524 representing all collections from initiation fees, dues and miscellaneous sources. Of this amount $6,091,188 was refunded to local unions.

The auditors found that the total net worth of the Steelworkers, as of June 30, 1951, was $9,405,972, a gain of $676,005 since Jan. 1.

Kentucky Council—

Business Corruption Of Politics Denounced

"IT IS CORRUPT business that is corrupting American politics," a PAC official told the 12th Constitutional Convention of the Kentucky CIO Council.

Despite this fact, Darrel Smith, assistant to PAC Director Jack Kroll, said PAC was accused of exerting an evil influence on politics by a good part of the press, which ignored connections between business and current political scandals.

"Have you ever heard of any CIO official bribing income tax officers, or spreading deep freezes or mink coats?" Smith asked.

He said that CIO members would either have to support PAC financially or forsake part of the organization's legislative program.

Smith pointed out that electing Congressmen is expensive business, that it costs $100,000 to $500,000 "for an honest man" to run for the U.S. Senate, and at least $25,000 to run for House of Representatives.

More than 100 delegates to the convention, which was held in Ashland, unanimously adopted state legislative proposals made by Pres. Al Whitehouse in his report.

These included a little Wagner act and more powers for the State industrial relations commissioner.

In his report Whitehouse said that if the 1952 General Assembly does not pass a little Wagner Act, it should at least empower the industrial relations commissioner to order, conduct and enforce union representation elections in intra-state business.

The Kentucky Federation of Labor at its September convention called for a three-man board with power to order representation elections. Kentucky CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred Foss said he had reason to believe the CIO and the AFL "could get together on a reasonable labor-relations bill."

Other state legislative proposals adopted by the convention called for:

Increases on the minimum wage, unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation. An improved safety and health law.

A Fair Employment Practices law.

A stronger law covering employment of women and children.

A law curbing the power of the courts to issue injunctions against striking unions.

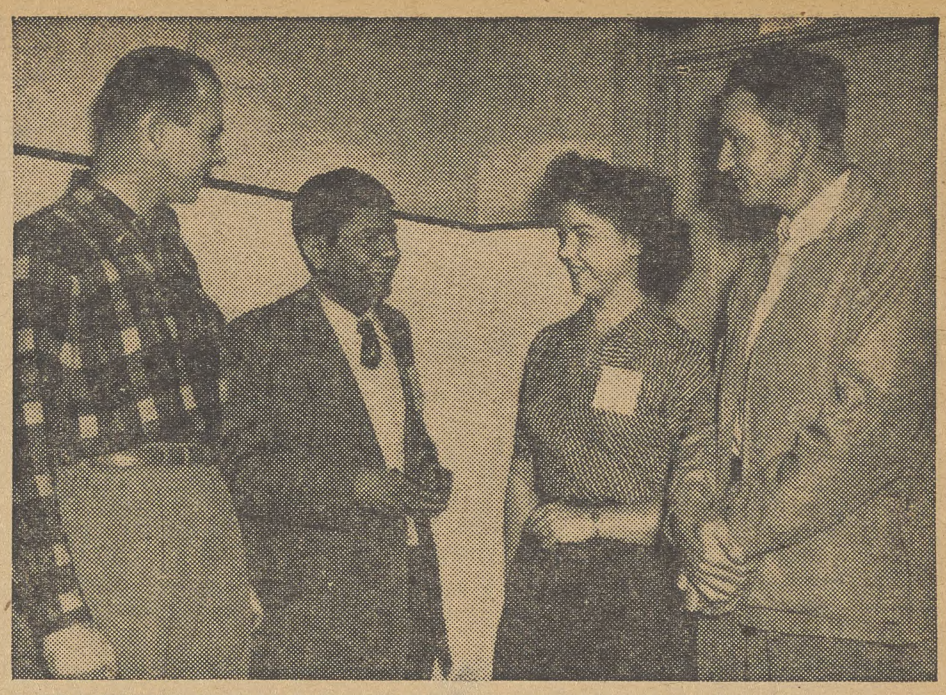
The delegates also asked for a law to keep State liquor and beer taxes from being allocated to dry counties—a measure which has been advocated by the CIO Brewery Workers.

Slight Strike Increase Reported By U.S.

A slight increase in management-labor disputes developed in October, according to the latest report of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the month 440 strikes, involving 240,000 workers, began. That was an increase from 400 new strikes in September, but below the October, 1950 figure of 550 new stoppages.

ETHUSIASM marked the first CIO School for Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas held at the Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman. Giving with song are, left to right: Pres. Clyde Coates of Steelworkers Local 3076, Tulsa, Okla.; Philip Weightman, PAC representative; Joseph Glazer, Rubber Workers education director; Nat Goldfinger, associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., and Pres. Marzette Frye of Communications Workers Local 6003, Norman.



A FEATURE of the Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas CIO School was a speech by C. P. Dave, assistant secretary of the Pakistan Confederation of Labor (second from the left). Left to right: Ralph Phillips, Rubber Workers Local 318, Miama, Okla.; Dave; Colellen Aiken, steward, Packinghouse Workers Local 13, Oklahoma City, Okla. and Steve Walker, Rubber Workers Local 318, Miama, Okla. The school was interracial.

UPWA Forces Swift To Hire Negro Workers

CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers have won an important arbitration decision against Swift & Co. which gives more meat and muscle to strong fair employment practices clauses in UPWA's contracts.

Swift, the nation's largest meat packer, was found guilty "beyond question" of violating its contract with UPWA by discriminating against Negro women workers.

Arbiter Ralph T. Seward found Swift officials "were following a deliberate and persistent policy of hiring only women of the white race."

And he ordered the packing firm to hire, with back pay running to November, 1950, 12 Negro women who had been refused jobs.

The arbitration decision was hailed by Russell R. Lasley, UPWA vice president, as a "forward step in the union's program to combat race discrimination."

He pointed out the Packinghouse Workers have a strong policy to include "our own fair employment practices safeguards in all contracts with the packers."

The anti-discrimination challenge to Swift was initiated by UPWA Local 28 in Chicago. A year ago, two white women, without any experience in the industry, were sent to Swift's—and hired immediately.

At the same time the company employment office was crowded daily with Negro women, many of them experienced, whom the company refused to hire.

UPWA disclosed that a janitor was stationed by the company in the outer employment office where he screened applicants and allowed only white persons to enter the inner office to be hired.

One of the white women involved in the test case said a company official asked her to help recruit more white women to work for Swift "because we had so many colored people during the war and now we can't get rid of them."

"It seems a fair conclusion from the evidence," arbiter Seward found, "that the . . . company was not only failing to give female applicants 'fair and reasonable consideration,' it was failing to give them any consideration whatsoever."

IUE Wins Vote In Ohio GE Plants

THE CIO Electrical Workers recently defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in two National Labor Board elections, including one at the Bucyrus, O., General Electric plant.

IUE won the GE election despite the company's discharge of 84 employes just before the voting. IUE got 180 votes, UE 132 and no union 11.

IUE won a larger election at Becton and Dickinson's plant at Rutherford, N. J. The count was IUE 844, UE 592. UE in September, 1950, retained control of this plant by a 67-vote margin.

In addition to the election victories, the CIO union recently was certified by NLRB as the bargaining agent for more than 300 employes at Dumont Electric Corp, New York City. IUE defeated UE 166 to 120, but UE raised objections, which the board ruled were without merit.

Radio Bias Case Dropped By FCC

The long-pending Richards case, involving charges of news distortion in radio broadcasts, has been killed by the Federal Communications Commission.

FCC has renewed the licenses of radio stations in Los Angeles, Detroit and Cleveland owned by the late G. A. Richards. Transfer of control of the stations to his widow was authorized.

In lengthy hearings some months ago, charges were aired that Richards had ordered his news broadcasters to "slant" reports against labor, the late President Roosevelt, Jews and others.

If You're In Fur Coat Market, Here's Some Timely Advice

THINKING OF buying the little lady a fur coat for Christmas? Unless you can spot the difference between the pelt of a genuine seal and a Hudson seal. you may wind up paying $500 or more for a coat made of dyed muskrat, which is the fur dealer's name for Hudson seal.

Siberian Sable may be just another name for Manchurian Wolf or even Chinese Dog, an article in the current issue of the magazine Consumer Reports points out. It lists a number of unethical practices engaged in by furriers, more interested in selling fur coats than in correctly identifying the animals from which they are made.

New Zealand seal, for example, is an imposing and expensive-sounding term but in the furry language of some fur dealers, it actually is rabbit. Even more appealing is Australian chinchilla or Russian marten, as it is also called. The latter is more apt to be made up of the hides of a number of American born and bred opossums, the article declares.

There is relief in sight however, for the thousands of persons who are victimized yearly by the double-talking fur merchants.

Slated to take effect in August, 1952, is a law intended to end the gobbledygook and outright deception so often attendant on the purchase of a fur coat.

The law represents the first real effort made by Congress to make illegal the misbranding of any fur product, by manufacturer or retailer, in anything from an advertisement to a sales invoice.

Under provisions of the Act, the Federal Trade Commission is directed to draw up by next February a Fur Products Name Guide.

The guide will list the "true English names" of fur bearing animals. Thereafter no merchant may any longer pass off the common rabbit as sable-dyed coney, Shamokin sable, New Zealand seal, or some other legendary animal.

Until the Fur Products Labeling Act goes into effect, consumers are warned to read fur advertisements with a wary eye. If the wife still insists on a fur coat this Christmas, be sure you get a receipt stating the exact kind of fur used in the garment and whether or not the furs are natural, blended or dyed.

A receipt which states laconically "one fur coat" is, from a legal point of view, useless as evidence of fraud.

UFW Fights 3 Years, Gains Jobs Of 6, $40,000 In Pay

A THREE-YEAR fight by CIO Furniture Workers has paid off for six Connecticut workers.

They've regained their jobs and back pay amounting to some $40,000 as result of a long battle by the UFWA-CIO in proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

Victory for the six workers at the Pratt-Read plant at Deep River, Conn., came after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second District unanimously upheld an NLRB decision ordering their reinstatement.

All six were fired following the expiration of their union contract in October 1948. Their discharge was one of a series of incidents which began in 1947 when the company raised its work speed norms.

Fourteen women workers were fired for falling below the standard. They took their case to the state labor board and seven of the fourteen received cash allotments of $1,780 each.

In the midst of appealing the case to the U. S. Circuit Court, the company offered the six discharged workers a cash settlement without reinstatement. The offer was rejected and the case was fought through to its present conclusion.

The six workers, who have returned to their jobs, are David Peterson, Elmer Joy, Susan Bishop, Olinto Mencucini, Lucille Smith and Katherine Fosque.

Report Hits Metal Deal For Anaconda

PLANS OF THE Defense Materials Procurement Agency to set up Anaconda Copper Co., already one of the world's biggest monopolies, as part of the monopoly controlling critically short supplies of aluminum were blasted by the Justice Dept. last week.

The understaffed but hard-hitting Antitrust Division informed the Defense Production Administration that Anaconda is "not a proper company" to participate in the aluminum expansion program.

It pointed out that Anaconda holds a dominant position in copper, and that copper and aluminum are competitive metals.

Hence, Acting Assistant Attorney General Newell A. Clapp informed DPA, "Anaconda would be interested in preserving its position in copper rather than in furnishing the competition which is badly needed in the present three-producer, extremely concentrated aluminum industry."

The DMPA had proposed to let Anaconda participate with the Harvey Machine Co. in a joint expansion of aluminum facilities in Montana. Cheap water power from the Hungry Horse Dam, built by the government at taxpayers' expense, would have been made available to run the project.

Jouhaux Thanks CIO On Award

Leon Jouhaux has sent a message of "deep thanks" to CIO for congratulations extended to the French labor leader on his receipt of the Nobel World Peace Prize.

In a letter to Jacob Potofsky, CIO Clothing Workers president and head of the CIO International Relations Committee, Jouhaux said:

"I associate with the honor which I have received all the comrades in the international trade union movement who share my ideal of justice, liberty and independence . . ."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE INSURANCE and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, has again taken a tremendous step forward in organizing the insurance workers of this country.

This past week the IAWOC-CIO won representation elections in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania among the agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., by the following vote: New York, eligible 1,785, voting 1,723, IAWOC 1,213, no union 507, challenged 3, void 5; New Jersey, eligible 1,230, voting 1,197, IAWOC 820, no union 377, challenged 0, void 0; Pennsylvania, eligible 1,850, voting 1,729, IAWOC 1,023, no union 702, challenged 4, void 7.

This vote, affecting some 5,000 agents in the three states, was carried by the IAWOC by an overall majority of 2 to 1, with a total of 3,056 votes for IAWOC against only 1,586 for no union.

Paving the way for further gains in Metropolitan, these agents showed their complete determination to make IAWOC the one big insurance union by joining hand-in-hand with their fellow agents of John Hancock and other companies already under IAWOC contract. This overwhelming victory also gives the company its answer to its effort to stop CIO from bringing the union to these workers of this important industry. Only by united action of all agents in one big union can they hope to combat the financial giants of the insurance industry.

I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations and thanks to all those officers, representatives, and agents who made this victory possible.

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SUB-REG. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports two election victories in Memphis, Tenn. The first election, among the office workers at International Harvester, gave the UAW a clear-cut win with 150 votes against 100 for no union. The UAW already has the 2,200 man production unit under contract. In the second election, the United Paperworkers won a representation victory at the Bruce Carton Co., by a 42 to 6 vote.

Reg. Dr. F. J. Michel reports an election victory for the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, CIO, at the J. W. Speaker Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc. The ballot shows: eligible, 112; PJNWIU, 79; no union, 26; void, 1.

Reg. Dir. George Di Nucci reports a representation win at the Irwon-Meadow Gold Dairy, Zanesville, O. Under the direction of State Dir. Gerald Hughes, the Dairy Workers, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale Workers, CIO, defeated the AFL, 22 to 10.

Reg. Dir. Di Nucci also reports an IUE victory at the General Electric Co., Bucyrus, O. The results give the IUE 180 votes and the UE, 132.

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OTHER IUE GAINS, noted by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, are: at the American Radiator, Bayonne, N. J., IUE, 659; no union, 27; challenged, 1; and at Becton & Dickinson, Rutherford, N. J., IUE, 844; UE, 592; and no union, 17.

Pres.-elect A. F. Hartung, of the International Woodwokers, reports two representation wins. They are: at the A. F. Lowes Lumber Co., Molalla, Ore., IWA, 57; no union, 47; and challenged, 4; at the Morning Lumber Co., Superior, Mont., IWA, 7; AFL, 5; challenged, 1.

Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson reports a representation win for the Steelworkers at the Eastern Malleable Iron Co., Wilmington, Del. The count: Steelworkers, 312; no union, 56.

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OTHER STEELWORKERS victories, as reported by Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, are: at the Ziv Assembly Service, Inc., Chicago, Ill., eligible, 77; USA, 37; no union, 32; and for the professional and technical group of the Crane Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible, 268; USA, 186, No union 81.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports a representation victory for the UAW at the Arizona Buick Co., Phoenix, Ariz. The results: UAW, 21; no union, 18. UAW Int'l. Rep. Ros Althof, assisted by Ann Tinnon, was in charge.

Potofsky Sees No Reason To Look At Spanish Unions

CHAIRMAN Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Affairs Committee—in reply to a news report that American unions had been invited to visit Spain—said last week that the CIO has received no formal invitation from the Spanish unions.

A news report quoted Pres. Jose Solis Ruiz of the Spanish syndicates, representing both labor and management, as inviting delegates representing the CIO, AFL and other U. S. unions to study the Spanish labor system.

Potofsky, who is also president of the CIO Clothing Workers, said that if such an invitation were received, the committee "would be guided by the facts concerning Spain."

He pointed to the position taken by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—with which the CIO is affiliated—at its Milan Congress last July.

Potofsky said that ICFTU "made it abundantly clear . . . that it regards the Spanish trade unions . . . captives of the Spanish State and incapable of exercising any real functions on behalf of their members, or freely collaborating with the free trade unions of the world.

"The CIO sees no reason for a change in this position."

Union Tasks Reviewed By GCEOC

GOVERNMENT workers are faced with many special problems in their union activities.

They are not the easiest people in the world to organize, for their boss is the government—federal, state or city—and it is often hard to pin down someone to bargain with when they try to improve their pay and working conditions, or get grievances settled.

Government officials have even more ways of passing the buck than private management.

What then are the best ways to develop strong union solidarity among public employes? How can union programs that will bring them benefits be best promoted?

THESE are some of the basic problems taken up at the first "Build the Union" conference held by the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee at Pendle Hill, Quaker educational center just outside Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Labor Education Service and the National CIO's Dept. of Education and Research cooperated with the GCEOC in running the conference, which was attended by nearly 50 officers and members from locals in New Pork, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Charles Federoff, GCEOC chairman, was unable to be present.

Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray of the union told the delegates that the No. 1 responsibility of organizing a strong union belonged to the locals, and urged them to develop their own leadership and have confidence in their own ability, rather than relying upon professional staff assistance to do the job for them.

HIGHLIGHT of the conference was a forceful talk by CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood who told the Government Workers that without inspiration and a militant spirit no union could succeed. He called upon the local officers and members to help provide that inspiration to their union so that "the labor movement can continue in its job of bringing the good things of life to the people."

Topics discussed during the two days sessions included:

How to stimulate activity and delegate responsibility in the union, led by Ruth Wiencek of the union's education staff.

The role of government unions in legislation, led by Ben Segal of the National CIO Education Dept., and Richard Shoemaker, GCEOC legislative representative.

Use of publicity, led by Larry Rogin, publicity director, CIO Textile Workers and Pres. Henry Shipperd of the Philadelphia CIO Council.

Earl Sandefur Dies In South

Earl L. Sandefur, CIO Representative in North Carolina, died Dec. 4 at Winston-Salem after a month's illness. He was 52.

Beginning his long career of service to organized labor in the AFL Typograhpical Union, Sandefur was a member of the CIO Steelworkers at the time of his death. He was secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor prior to the formation of the CIO.

A DAY WITH A DOCTOR.—Evansville, Ind., CIO members (who have some pretty strong ideas about adequate medical care at moderate cost for all of the people) got a first hand glimpse recently when their CIO County Council's welfare committee spent a day on the go with a doctor. Floyd Moss (center) chats with M. Thomas, a hospital patient, while Dr. R. L. Kleindorfer, local Medical Society president, examines patient.

TWUA Mourns Herbert Payne, Union Founder And Leader

FUNERAL SERVICES were held last week in New York for Herbert W. Payne, a founder and a vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, who began his career in the labor movement by leading a strike at a Philadelphia hosiery plant partly owned by his father.

Payne was a member of American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, which was part of the United Textile Workers. He was shop chairman of the plant where his father also was superintendent when a city-wide strike of hosiery workers was called in the 1930's. Young Payne lead the strike at his plant.

THE STRIKE was lost. Payne went to work in another plant. But his interest in the labor movement was kindled and he soon joined the Amalagamated Clothing Workers staff.

His next union post was with the United Textile Workers, one of the founding unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which later became the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

With John W. Edelmen, now Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, Payne directed a strike at the big Berkshire Hosiery Mill, near Reading, Pa. This plant was widely known for its anti-union attitude. The strike broke into the news when workers who lay down in front of the plant were beaten by police. The strike was lost, but the CIO union had gained its stature as a militant organization.

Payne joined the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee when it was set up in 1937 and was a founder in 1939 of TWUA. He was elected a TWUA vice president the same year. In 1948 he became director of the dyeing and rayon divisions.

He was active in early textile organizational strikes in the South in the 1930's. A skillful negotiator, he obtained many agreements in the rayon industry. A noteable achievement was credited to Payne when, with the Labor Dept. he worked out regulations to eliminate occupational disease in the synthetic industry.

In a message of sympathy to his widow, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sec-Treas. James B. Carey, and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood declared Payne had been "an outstanding leader of labor" and "the men and women, not only of the Textile Workers Union, but of the entire CIO recognized his many great contributions and mourn his loss."

The services for Payne were attended by the TWUA executive board and many other union officials.

Alien Workers Warned Annual Registration Due

All aliens residing in the United States were advised last week that they must register between Jan. 1-10 with the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Such registration is required annually under the Internal Security (McCarran) Act, announced A. R. Mackey, immigration commissioner.

Registration forms are available at any post office, and when filled out, must be turned in at a post office, it was announced.

'Slave Labor'—

Army Prison Contracts Curbed After 2 CIO Unions Protest

STRONG PROTESTS by two CIO unions have forced federal prison officials to call a halt in issuing new contracts for use of prison "slave labor" on Army goods.

The protests came from the CIO Shoe Workers and Textile Workers.

Both unions are confronted with serious unemployment in their industries.

Nevertheless, large Army contracts for shoes and woolen blankets recently have been awarded to federal prisons.

Because of the CIO unions' protests, backed up by congressional and community action, prison officials have announced that no more such contracts for shoes or textiles will be issued until June of next year.

At that time, said James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons director, he will "sit down with representatives of management and labor and decide what will be done about the awarding of such contracts in the future."

Following disclosure that government contracts for the construction of 185,000 pair of low cut men's tan shoes had been awarded the convict shoe plant in Leavenworth, Kan., federal penitentiary, officials of the CIO Shoe Workers joined New England Congressmen and civic leaders in condemning the order.

Telegrams of protest were sent to President Truman, Sec. of Defense Robert A. Lovett, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Major General George A. Horkans, Chief of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

USWA Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell pointed out that the award was made "while large numbers of our members are out of work or are working only part time."

The contract, which calls for manufacture of 60,000 pairs of shoes a month for three months starting in January, was termed "not unusual" by James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington. He said the prison's shoes factory has been in business for nearly 25 years.

Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) called on President Truman to "investigate prison production built up for months anticipating awards to private industry and free labor." He asked Truman to "stop convict-labor preference."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers previously protested the awarding of a $2½ million contract for the manufacture of woolen blankets to the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind.

He called the prison contract an "outrage" and a "flagrant violation of the national interest."

He pointed out that in the woolen and worsted centers in New England and the Middle Atlantic states "thousands of textile workers are unemployed and thousands of others are working only part time."

Rieve said it is "bad enough that textile workers should be suffering hardships in an inflationary period. It is intolerable for the government to deny them the work which normally would be theirs."

A TELEVISION SET keeps up morale of the CIO Textile Workers pickets outside the J. Sullivan & Son plant, Philadelphia, where the union has been on strike since July 17 in an effort to get a new contract.

12-10

CIO Fur Local Gains $4 Boost

CIO Local Industrial Union 1777, organized only a few months ago, has negotiated a contract giving a $4 weekly increase—their first pay boost since 1948—and the union shop to employes of 11 fur manufacturing and repair shops in Duluth, Minn.

The workers formerly were members of the Fur & Leather Workers, which was expelled from CIO because of Communist domination.

Negotiations began in August, after a National Labor Relations Board representation election. The agreement was not reached until the union served a strike notice on the employers.

On Top Of The News

The CIO NEWS brings you timely news and features about the CIO and its activities. For a dollar a year, you can keep on top of the news.

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WSB Okehs 13c Rubber Wage Boost

THE SLOW-MOVING wheels of the Wage Stabilization Board last week finally approved wage boosts totalling 13c an hour which were negotiated last summer by the CIO Rubber Workers with the nation's "Big Four" rubber manufacturers.

More than 100,000 URW members now will receive the wage boosts negotiated through collective bargaining.

Although employers joined the URW in asking that the entire 13c increase be retroactive to about last Aug. 1, the wage board split the increase. Seven cents was made retroactive to August and the other six cents to Oct. 16.

The increase was largely based on living costs increases, with 1c going to a higher night shift differential.

Tossed out by the board was an improvement in holiday pay from double to triple time. The WSB rejected this negotiated gain by an 8 to 4 vote, with labor members dissenting.

The WSB decision specifically covered URW contracts with U.S. Rubber, Firestone, B. F. Goodrich and Goodyear. Other contract settlements in the industry were similar.

5000 Agents Pick CIO In Metropolitan Vote

THE CIO Insuarance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee last week won bargaining rights for 5000 agents of the titan of the life insurance field—the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

IAWOC scored a two to one victory in National Labor Relations Board elections in New York City, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The committee, which was formed only about 18 months ago, is confident of winning bargaining rights with Metropolitan in Ohio, where an election was scheduled for Dec. 7, and in Connecticut, where the agents will go to the polls Dec. 14.

The elections were held in New York City, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Nov. 30, but the votes were not counted until Dec. 5 when the ballot boxes were opened at the NLRB regional office in New York City.

News of the victory was jubilantly greeted at the offices of CIO Executive Vice President Allan S. Haywood and of the IAWOC.

Impromtu celebrations were held by officers of the 25 local unions in the area covered by the elections. The victory followed a campaign in which 100 local officers and 15 IAWOC representatives participated.

The victory was forecast by Haywood, who is also IAWOC chairman. When the company on the eve of the election granted increases to those not participating in the voting, he said that the agents would not be prevented from voting for IAWOC.

With this victory, IAWOC is well launched in the insurance field. It now has won elections and holds contracts with the John Hancock Insurance Co., covering 6000 agents over the country, and a half-dozen smaller companies.

The overall vote in the Metropolitan election was: IAWOC 3056, no union 1586. By areas the vote was: New York City, IAWOC 1213, no union 507; New Jersey, IAWOC 820, no union 377; Pennsylvania, IAWOC 1023, no union 702.

Pickets In 3 Cities Support Florsheim Shoe Strikers

TRANSCONTINENTAL picketing of retail stores of Florsheim Shoe Co. was extended by CIO Shoe Workers last week, in support of 2400 Florsheim workers who have been on strike for six weeks.

USWA members picketed Florsheim outlets in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities, a spokesman for the international union said in Washington.

Shoe manufacturing workers at Florsheim's Chicago and Danville, Ill., plants are on strike.

The union is fighting a wage cut proposal of as much as 60c an hour through reduction of piece rates, and seeks a general wage increase and incorporation into piece rates of 32c in hourly increases won in recent years.

Other bargaining issues include vacations, social insurance, job timing and vacation pay.

Picketing of Florsheim stores in Los Angeles was effective in reducing sales and informing the public on strike issues, according to Ernest Tutt, USWA international representative.

The Florsheim workers have been pledged full suport by the CIO Executive Board, and several CIO unions have assisted the shoe workers.

Auto Union Calls Parley On Layoffs

A SPECIAL conference of presidents of CIO Auto Workers locals will be held in Washington next month, to demand correction of mounting unemployment in the auto industry.

The UAW-CIO has been hit by layoffs resulting from curtailment of civilian auto production due to demands of the defense mobilization program—and more firings are in sight.

Plans for the Washington conference, of some 800 UAW officials, were announced last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The meeting will be held when Congress reconvenes next month.

Meantime, the U.S. Commerce Dept. reported that 500,000 fewer persons had jobs last month than in October. The drop was due, it said, to seasonal curtailment of farm work and in the construction industry. However, factory employment gained.

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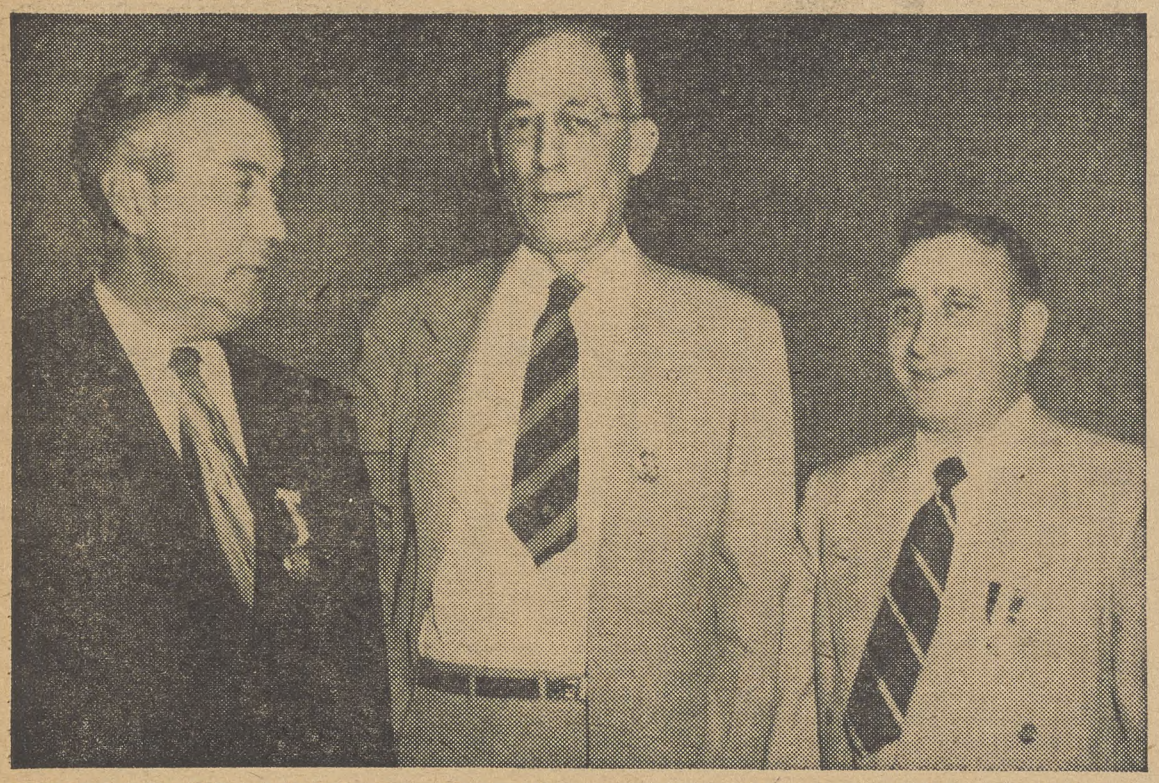
Big Steel Stalls Wage Talks

—STORY ON PAGE 3

'A 100% UNION STATE.'—That's CIO's goal in Ohio, Jack Kroll (left), State Council president, tells Allan S. Haywood. Scroll honoring the CIO executive vice president's 50 years in the labor movement was presented at the big Ohio CIO convention in Cleveland.



UNEMPLOYMENT 'SMOG.'—New England's growing unemployment problem was top issue at Massachusetts CIO convention. Three speakers (from left): J. William Belanger, Council president, L. S. Buckmaster, CIO Rubber Workers president, and Salvatore Camelio, Council secretary-treasurer. Several suggestions were made for easing the condition.

State Councils Act To Halt Layoffs, Speed PAC In '52

CIO Councils in five industrial states of the East and Middle West met last week, acted on these problems they have in common:

1. Growing unemployment in civilian industries—particularly auto and textiles—where production has been cut back and thousands of workers fired. This is a direct result of big business mismanagement of the defense production program.

2. Support for the CIO Steelworkers in their present wage negotiations.

3. Preparations and organization to "do a job" of political action in the 1952 campaigns.

For details on CIO state conventions, see these stories:

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Page 2; Illinois, Page 3; Ohio and New Jersey, Page 6.

UAW Hits Business On Growing Firings

—STORY ON PAGE 2

Trip To Never-Never Land With The NAM!

—STORY ON PAGE 5

CIO Gives $100,000 For Unions Overseas

—STORY ON PAGE 8

In This Issue—1951 CIO Voting Record

SEE SPECIAL SECTION

Auto Workers Present 6-Point Plan To End Job Layoffs

MOVES UP—A. F. Hartung is the new president of the CIO Woodworkers, defeating J. E. Fadling in a close race. Hartung formerly was IWA vice president.

CIO AUTO WORKERS last week placed "full responsibility" on both the federal government and business for developing "mass unemployment" in the auto industry and announced a six-point program to halt widespread job layoffs.

Strong criticism of government policies—and particularly of Congress' failure to act despite past warnings—was voiced by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president.

The auto workers will tell congressmen and government officials about the layoff crisis first hand, when presidents from nearly 800 UAW-CIO locals—each suffering or facing unemployment problems meet in Washington.

Dates for the Washington meeting, called previously by the UAW-CIO international executive board, last week were announced for Jan. 15 and 16. That is a week after Congress returns.

In announcing conference details, Reuther said:

"Mass unemployment is costing the defense program the loss of hundreds of millions of production man hours and is costing workers and their families hundreds of millions of dollars in lost wages and hardship.

"BOTH government and industry must accept full responsibility for the failure to coordinate the curtailment of civilian production with the stepping up of defense production . . .

"The UAW-CIO began developing a constructive program to meet the defense unemployment problem two days after the Communists invaded South Korea and President Truman called for partial defense mobilization," Reuther recalled.

"The failure of Congress and government mobilization agencies to implement these, or any equally effective proposals, has resulted in our present and pending loss of millions of precious and irrecoverable man-hours in defense or essential civilian production.

"Our present problems grow out of the failure of most of government and most of industry to act aggressively and courageously to meet and overcome the obstacles and break the bottlenecks in the way of gearing the decline in civilian production in with the increase in defense production."

This UAW-CIO program will be emphasized at the Washington conference:

- That present civilian output be continued "until defense work is available to take up the slack in unemployment."
- That Congress immediately vote supplementary unemployment benefits, to provide 40 hours' pay per week to workers laid off "as a result of defense mobilization policies."
- That more civilian plants be used for defense work, making possible "the re-employment of thousands of workers who are currently laid off."
- That steel scrap collection be speeded.
- That a "technical task force" find satisfactory substitutes for copper and other scarce materials—lack of which is slowing industry.
- That machine tool contracts be awarded to the auto and related industries.

Along with Detroit, auto industry centers affected by present layoffs include Flint, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Jackson, Bay City and Lansing, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Anderson and South Bend, Ind., Linden, N. J., Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis., Buffalo, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles.

Big Firms Get 11½ Billions In Tax Bonanza

(Reports elsewhere on this page detail growing unemployment in several industrial areas, direct result of big business control and "inequality of sacrifice" in the defense program. In contrast here's how business is faring.)

* * *

THE BIG corporations which cry "creeping socialism" in attacking all welfare programs proposed by the Democratic Administration aren't hesitant about taking government aid for their own special benefits.

They've already made American taxpayers foot the bill for rapid tax write-off benefits on about $11.5 billion dollars worth of new facilities under the government's "certificate of necessity" program.

This new total was disclosed Dec. 10, when the Defense Production Administration announced that it had awarded 162 additional certificates during the week ended Nov. 23.

SUPPOSEDLY there had been a "tightening" of requirements for the special benefits. Under them firms may write off most of the cost of their new plants and equipment from excess profits in five years instead of over a 25-year period.

But the new DPA grants included awards to five firms for more than $5 million each. Ten other firms on the list got benefits of more than $1 million each.

The biggest award went to Caterpillar Tractor Co. for $59,693,126 worth of new facilities to make bulldozers, shovels and other military earth moving equipment. Next highest on the list was the Copper Range Co., which will be allowed to write-off $40,812,000 out of $57 million of copper mining facilities in Michigan.

Extra U. S. Unemployment Pay Urged

ADDITIONAL federal jobless pay has been proposed for workers laid off by cutbacks in civilian industry resulting from conversion to defense work.

The proposal was adopted by 200 delegates, including union and state labor department representatives, at the 18th National Labor Law Conference in Washington.

The conference proposed federal aid to be granted so long as laid-off workers are "available and willing to work." The extra U. S. benefits would be used to increase the weekly jobless pay, and extend the period of presently "inadequate" state unemployment compensation.

Rhode Island CIO Sets Drive For $10 Jobless Pay Hike

THE RHODE ISLAND State CIO will begin a vigorous drive next year for General Assembly action to raise unemployment compensation benefits from $25 to $35 weekly.

Delegates to the 14th annual CIO convention at Providence unanimously backed the proposal and laid plans for insuring the solvency of the unemployment compensation fund when the weekly benefits are stepped up to $35.

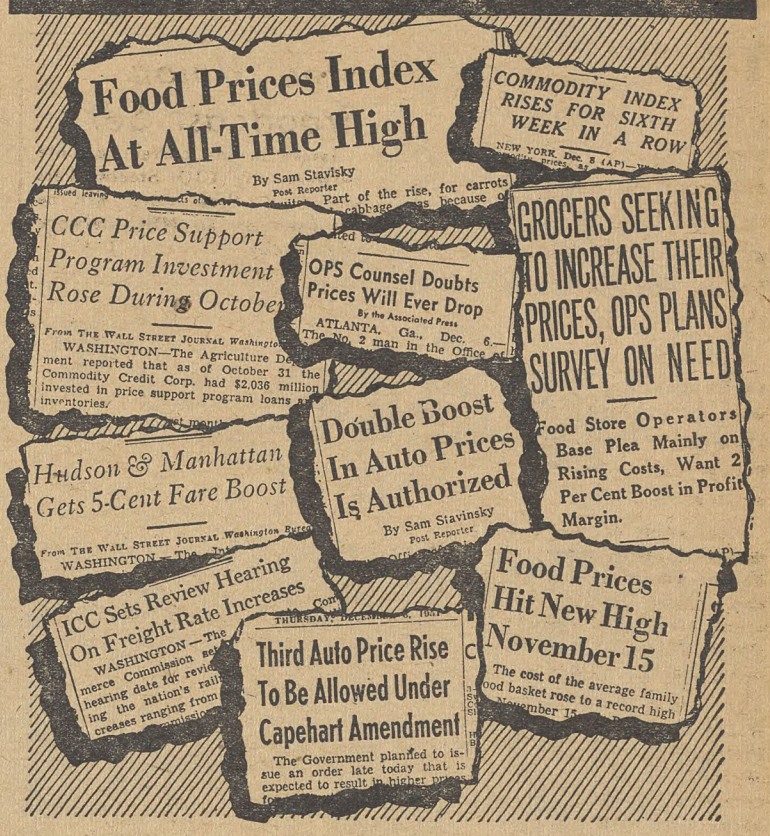
Joseph C. Novo, manager of the CIO Textile Workers Northern Rhode Island Joint Board, declared "it is the obligation of the federal government to provide funds for states that cannot carry their unemployment compensation program."

Pres. Frank J. Benti of the State CIO Council called upon all labor organizations in the state to join with the CIO for united labor political action. He called such an organization necessary to combat increased telephone, gas and electric railway rates.

George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, lashed at business corporations which he said "are making tremendous profits while workers have to hobble along with a withered wage dollar."

Benti, Executive Vice Pres. Arthur Gourd and Secy.-Treas. William McKeever were re-elected without opposition.

The Price Parade



Job Crisis 'Like Smog' At Boston CIO Meet

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

UNEMPLOYMENT in key New England cities hung over the annual convention of the Massachusetts CIO Council last week like an industrial smog.

Almost every speaker at the three-day session — held in Boston's Copley-Plaza Hotel—offered suggestions for remedying a situation in which thousands of New England workers find themselves out of work.

Some of the suggestions:

1. Development of new supplies of hydro-electric power — strongly recommended by Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, a former Bay State governor.

Tobin, charging that power supplies barely meet present demands in the area, pleaded for development of river valleys, in order that cheap and abundant electricity may be available to new industry.

2. Changes in government financial policies—recommended by liberal Rep. John Kennedy (D.M.), who was introduced to the convention by Pres. William Belanger as a "probability" to be Senator in 1953.

Kennedy complained that the government is taking far more out of New England than it is spending there in its various welfare and aid programs.

The young Congressman also berated members of the conservative coalition in Congress for failure to adopt higher minimum wage standards and effective price controls—both, he said, are hurting New England's competitive position.

3. "Genuine long-range planning by the government to prevent unnecessary disruption in industry," suggested by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Rieve, speaking for the largest union in New England, proposed government aid to channel new plants into the area.

"It is plain common sense," he said, "to use the plants and the workers who are left idle" for defense production in other industries.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a message to the delegates, said the "runaway" plant, whose owners move to low-wage areas, is creating problems in the south just as it did in New England.

"EVEN IN non-industrial areas, workers will suffer exploitation only for a short period of time," Carey declared in a statement read by IUE Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, told the delegates that CIO organizing activities are helping people throughout the entire nation. He pledged full support to efforts of the Steelworkers to win substantial wage increases, and said their victory would benefit workers in other industries.

Belanger was re-elected for his fourth term, and Sec.-Treas. Salvatore Camelio and Vice Pres. Guy Campobasso were returned to office. Two vice presidents are Roy Stevens, Steelworkers and H. H. Lussier, IUE.

Labor, Industry In New York Hit Job Cutbacks

New York is the latest industrial area in which unemployment and other "serious economic difficulties" are resulting from cutbacks in civilian production without matching contracts under the defense program.

The regional labor-management defense manpower committee for New York and New Jersey, including CIO representatives, has called for an overhaul of the federal government's defense contract procedure.

The committee demanded "relief to surplus labor areas where economic hardships are imminent."

Steelworkers Meet As Talks Stalled

THE STEEL negotiations are on "dead center," stalled by refusal of U. S. Steel Corp. to "give" on wage and contract demands of the CIO Steelworkers, and the union's top officials and negotiators are meeting to decide their next action.

Called to meetings at Pittsburgh on Monday, Dec. 17, are the Steelworkers' Executive Board and the 170-member International Wage Policy Committee, directly representing the men in the mills.

Expiration of the steel union's contracts with basic steel producers, a host of fabricating plants and related industries is a fortnight away—on New Year's Eve. These USA-CIO contracts cover more than 1.1 million workers.

In calling the USA's Executive Board and wage policy group to Pittsburgh, Pres. Philip Murray said on Dec. 12 only that they will receive a "report on the status" of bargaining with Big Steel.

That status, earlier newspaper reports made plain, is one of no progress and no appreciable concessions by steel management in some weeks of negotiations.

There is considerable speculation in the daily press that the steel union meetings today may authorize strike action.

But that, so far, is only speculation, and has been given no support by an announcement from the union.

While in the past, steel bargaining parleys often have been broken off when the union has called its wage policy committee together, in this case negotiations continued with Big Steel.

In an effort to keep the talks going, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service stepped into the negotiations on the day after the two USA groups were summoned to Pittsburgh.

Assigned by Cyrus S. Ching, conciliation service director, to the case were Mediators Clyde M. Mills and Walter A. Maggiolo. They were scheduled to meet with union and management representatives, a spokesman said, "to decide the extent of our participation at this point."

THE Steelworkers' goal is "22 in '52"—referring to the score of wage and contract demands presented to the industry. They are highlighted by a "substantial" wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage program, paid holidays, elimination of area wage differentials, elimination of wage inequities, increased shift premiums, severance pay, and higher vacation benefits.

In the opinion of the union, according to a dispatch from Pittsburgh, the steel companies have been "dragging their feet" and declining to make any effort to settle the crucial basic steel negotiations in direct bargaining.

Union irritation over the management attitude was revealed—before Murray called the board and wage policy meetings—in reports earlier last week in the New Times and the Wall Street Journal.

According to the Times report, the Steelworkers had accused U. S. Steel Corp. "of failing to make any genuine effort to work out an agreement with the union."

"Negotiations were begun on Nov. 26 and the company has not yet made any counterproposal to the union demands," the report continued.

"It was understood that the company had made some proposals for tightening up the contract clauses safeguarding the prerogatives of management, but that the union regarded these proposals as 'turning the clock backward, instead of forward.'"

The report in the Times, as well as accounts in such management organs as Business Week, made plain that the union's guaranteed annual wage proposal is of considerable importance.

On this demand, the Times said, "the union was reported seeking assurance that all workers with three or more years of employment would be paid for at least 32 hours of work every week of the year." It added:

"**THE** 32-hour standard was put forward because the union now has an understanding with most steel producers that work will be shared among all employes as long as a mill has orders enough to keep shifts operating on a 32-hour basis."

A dispatch in the Wall Street Journal, said the Steelworkers "think the companies are filibustering in current negotiations. Recent bargaining sessions have been nothing more than 'perfunctory,' union chiefs are said to complain, because the companies won't talk business."

Behind the deadlock in the steel negotiations stands Benjamin Fairless, president of Big Steel. And it was Fairless who said—even before the talks began—that:

"Whether our workers are to get a raise, and how much it will be if they do, is a matter which probably cannot be determined by collective bargaining and apparently will have to be decided in Washington."

Steel Union Broadcast Set

Issues in the current dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel Corp. will be discussed on an NBC network this Friday by Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's general counsel.

The speech will be heard on stations of the NBC network at 10:45 p.m., E.S.T., on Friday, Dec. 21.

Watch your local papers for local broadcast time.

It's official now. For what consolation it's worth, official government figures now prove what every consumer has known for a long time: the purchasing power of the dollar is at an all-time low.

Last month, a buck bought only 42.6c worth of the food it would have been exchanged for before the war.

In November the Bureau of Labor Statistics Retail Food Price Index jumped 2½% to 234.4% of the 1935-39 average. Fruits and vegetables alone soared 10% between Nov. 15 and 26.

7 Officials Indicted In Cicero Riots

A FEDERAL grand jury which investigated anti-Negro riots last July in Cicero, Ill., last week indicted seven city officials and policemen on charges of violating civil rights.

The trouble started when Harvey E. Clark, Negro bus driver, moved with his family into an apartment building previously housing only whites. A Cook County (Ill.) grand jury returned several indictments a few weeks ago—against the wrong people.

The federal grand jury was impaneled Oct. 22. Leo F. Tierney was named special prosecutor by Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath.

The indictments included one against Police Chief Erwin Konovsky for failing to disperse mobs that gathered at the apartment and wrecked it, and named other policemen as having been present. Thirty-six additional policemen were named co-conspirators along with "diverse other town officials and other persons not known," but were not indicted.

The federal jury investigation of the Cicero riots came on demands initiated by the Chicago CIO Council.

With the indictments, said Michael Mann, council secretary and CIO regional director, "justice is back on the track again."

Mann wired President Truman commendation for ordering the federal government to intervene in the Cicero case after local authorities attempted to whitewash the anti-Negro outbreak.

UAW Demands U.S. Arrest Cops In Negro Slayings

DENOUNCING "terroristic aggression" against Negroes by Southern police officers, the CIO Auto Workers last week demanded that the federal government indict and arrest officials involved in the slaying of Negro prisoners.

Three such recent cases were condemned by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, in a wire to Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath. He said:

"The killing of Samuel Shepherd and the shooting of Walter Irvin by Sheriff Willis McCall of Florida, the killing of John Lester Mitchell by special deputy sheriff David Lanclos in Louisiana, and the killing at sea of crewmen William Harvey by Capt. Franklin B. Weaver clearly indicates an intensification of terroristic aggression against Negroes by officers charged with the upholding and enforcement of the law.

"Shepherd, Irvin, and Harvey were handcuffed and in custody at the time they were shot. These murders have been broadcast throughout the world to the impairment of our national prestige and to the glee of our Communist foes. Meanwhile no action against these slayers has been taken by any constituted authority within the United States."

Illinois CIO Supports Steel Wage Campaign, Hits At Old Parties

By BOB SENSER

THE CIO'S battle for the guaranteed annual wage will also help millions of American workers who aren't CIO members, Pres. Joseph Germano told the eighth convention of the Illinois CIO Council.

"Every activity that this organization engages in benefits not only our own people but all of the people of the U. S." Germano said.

"Did just CIO members benefit by pensions and social insurance? Hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers today are enjoying these benefits, thanks to the CIO's battle."

The 600 delegates voted that the guaranteed annual wage be included as "a standard provision in our collective bargaining agreements." The convention was held in Chicago Dec. 7-9..

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, both urged the annual wage as practical goals for labor.

"I am not talking in the field of theory or future speculation." said McDonald. "At this very moment we are negotiating with U. S. Steel and other corporations for the guaranteed annual wage."

The Illinois convention also girded for the 1952 elections. A resolution stated: "Failing to obtain candidates acceptable to CIO from either major party we should consider the possibility of running independent candidates."

Germano said he was disappointed in both major parties for not picking candidates who would work "not only for the best interests of labor but for the best interests of all the people." Democrats in Chicago, he added, seem to take CIO support too much for granted.

"I owe allegiance to my God, then to my country, then to my union," Germano emphasized. "I owe no allegiance to any political party."

Reuther told delegates that the 1952 presidential election "will be the most important political fight in the history of the labor movement."

He predicted that a victory for the reactionaries "will mean the White House will be moved to Wall St. and communism will progress here and in other parts of the world."

ALLAN S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, blasted Sen. Taft (R. O.) for his pro-segregation and anti-labor stand.

Referring to Taft's recent approval of segregation in Southern schools, Haywood said: "We do not believe in the segregation of people—you, Mr. Taft, may be for that, but we are not."

The convention urged city, state, and national governments to hurry up and get busy on safeguarding civil rights. But Germano warned that it isn't sufficient to dump the problem into the lap of government.

"The question is, 'What can WE do about wiping out discrimination in our own locals?' We've got to clean up our own house first. I know the sins that exist within our own organizations, and I say we should cut them out."

Germano (Steelworkers), Vice President Duane Greathouse (Auto Workers), and Sec.-Treas. Maurice F. McElligott (Clothing Workers) were reelected to the council's top offices.

Ask And Be Given . . .

"Ask and ye shall be given"—said Ben Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, in a recent speech at Wooster College in Ohio.

These are the words of charity and good will. They are particularly appropriate during this holiday season. Mr. Fairless' ghost writers are to be complimented for weaving them into the boss' speech.

Unfortunately, Ben Fairless' associates at the top level of U. S. Steel didn't seem to be listening to his Wooster speech—or perhaps they were tipped off that it was just "public relations" to which they need pay no attention.

At any rate, the Big Steel negotiators—according to reliable newspaper reports—have so far turned a deaf ear to the requests of CIO Steelworkers for a "substantial" wage increase. Wage negotiations, one gathers from these reports, are moving with the speed of a paralyzed snail. In less than two weeks, the union's contract with the company will expire.

Big Steel, whose profits have been riding a record-breaking crest throughout the defense program, has made it fairly clear that it wants an ironclad commitment from Uncle Sam for a rise in prices before the company will get down to serious business at the collective bargaining table. This, despite a mass of statistics proving that U. S. Steel could pay out a substantial wage increase without causing any great crimp in its profit figures.

There is a well-founded suspicion that the steel industry, like many other industries, wants to pin the blame for every profiteering price increase on to our unions and the workers in the plant. There are a host of newspaper columnists and radio commentators eager to preach this anti-labor line.

Trouble is, the facts just don't bear out the big business propaganda.

Money Well Spent

In giving $100,000 to help build democratic unions in under-developed countries of the world, the CIO was making an investment in the future of democracy—including American democracy.

Our experience here at home has shown that free trade unions are—and must be—a bulwark of liberty and an essential for making life better. There's just no substitute for strong, intelligent unions.

Building strong and free trade unions is a job that no government can do regardless of its good intentions. Free, effective unions can be built only by the workers themselves.

That has been recognized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which is setting up a special $700,000 fund to provide training, encouragement, know-how and fundamental supplies to workers' leaders in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America. It will be a union project, from top to bottom.

The obstacles to the growth of unionism in those regions are big. But the stakes are big, too. For continued poverty and oppression will play directly into the hands of the enemies of freedom, who promise much and deliver only the stronger chains of totalitarianism.

So, in making this gift to the workers of backward areas, the CIO is proud to help labor's "own point four program"—a program that points towards progress and a better life for millions of people, in Kokomo and Kalamazoo as well as in Cairo and Calcutta.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Baby, It's Cold Outside!

'On The Side Of Common Man!'

Excerpts follow from a speech by Robert Oliver, labor advisor to the Economic Cooperation Administration and former CIO regional director in Texas, before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on Dec. 12.

MY STORY is that the United States must make a major shift in its policies and relations with the free countries of the world.

I think we are doing many wonderful things in the world. I am proud of my association with the ECA. The measure of its success is that Western Europe is today free and not under Communist domination. That is quite eonugh to ask.

But it could have done more. It could have done more to insure that its present success would stand and endure and meet the test of time. In a world of flux and change such as we live in today, situations can change overnight. The bulwark that has been erected under the Marshall Plan must be strengthened so that whenever history chooses to judge the success or failure of our efforts it will find Western Europe still free of Communist domination.

If after one year, or two or three, the Communists were able to take over, then our success would turn to failure; our labor would have been in vain; we would merely have postponed disaster, not averted it.

I believe that ECA could have done more if its imaginative, progressive leadership had not at times been hampered by outmoded policies and restrictions. To be blunt and explicit about it, for that's my CIO training and I think farmers like plain speaking too, the policy of so-called non-intervention that is so dear to the hearts of the striped pants boys won't work in today's world.

We have got to junk it as a policy and procedure. We have got to recognize that today's critical times call for real leadership, for a total foreign policy, even though that leadership may carry with it the implication of intervention.

The challenge of our time is a proper production and distribution of goods and services. Today the challenge comes partly from Asia, where much the largest proportion of the population of the world lives in a squalor difficult for us to imagine. And these peoples see our representatives, our diplomats, men of impeccably good manners, who will cheerfully arrange for the shipment of relief wheat or rice to a famine-ridden area—and at the same time talk about non-intervention. This they cannot understand.

What we need in Asia are stable, satisfied allies. We have to tell them plainly that we are taking leadership in trying to reconstruct a true and beneficial new order in the world and that we want them not as serfs, colonials or wards, but as full partners in a free world. We have got to speak out.

There can never be political stability as long as the economic system does not produce an acceptable standard of living.

It is within this framework and against this backdrop that some of us in ECA introduced a bold new program that has been called by some of its enthusiastic supporters "The Miracle That Can Save Europe."

IT IS BASED upon the conviction that the cartelized, restrictive economy that has grown so deep-rooted in Europe must be uprooted and thrown out. It must be replaced by a vigorous, expanding economy that will not, day in and day out, year in and year out, be vulnerable to Communist agitation because it stifles progress and stands between the people and the opportunity to achieve an acceptable standard of living.

This I believe I know about some of the countries of Western Europe—they are not going to produce at a rate that will give them an acceptable standard of living and an adequate defense just because we tell them to.

They are going to do it only if the incentives are there. They are going to do it only if the forces exist within their economies and their society that operate to force this result, not by governmental fiat, but by the natural development of democratic evolution.

That is the reason that we insist that there must be strong, democratic trade unions, powerful enough to obtain a just share of the production of industry. They must organize at the plant level.

We must intervene to save the world from the Communist barbarism which threatens it. And if our opponents call such action imperialistic we must on our part have the courage to frankly assert that we have adopted a TOTAL American foreign policy of intervention on the side of the common man.

1951 Voting Record

The CIO News

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December 17, 1951

The Senate's Voting Record

Here's an explanation of each of the 10 important votes on the opposite page. Read the description of the issues—then see how your Senator voted.

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT— DOUGLAS AMENDMENT

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: Rollback of prices on meats and other commodities was a crucial issue in the 1951 fight for effective inflation control. Senator Douglas' (D., Ill.) amendment would have stricken from the new Defense Production Act the prohibition against price rollbacks written into the bill by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To permit price rollbacks.....26 (R)
To prohibit price rollbacks.....61 (W)

DATE: June 27, 1951

RESULT: Defeat of this amendment will cost consumers billions of dollars in increased prices.

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT— BUTLER AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Fair distribution of meat and effective control of meat prices require the use of slaughter quotas. Senator Butler's (R., Nebr.) amendment to the Defense Production Act prohibits OPS from placing quotas on livestock slaughtering. In preventing the government from channelling livestock at a normal rate to slaughterers, packers and processors the Butler amendment gives encouragement to black markets in meat. The amendment was adopted.

VOTE: To prohibit use of slaughter quotas.....47 (W)
To permit use of slaughter quotas.....33 (R)

DATE: June 27, 1951

RESULT: Spiraling increases in cost of meat.

3. TAXES—LEHMAN AMENDMENT

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: The 1951 tax bill originally passed by the House made new tax rates on corporations effective January 1, 1951. Senate Finance Committee changed the bill to make the new rates for corporations effective April 1, 1951. Senator Lehman's (D., N.Y.) amendment would have restored the January 1 date provided in the House bill. The amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To make new tax rates on corporations effective Jan. 1, 1951.....33 (R)
To make new tax rates on corporations effective April 1, 1951.....54 (W)

DATE: Sept. 26, 1951

RESULT: Defeat of the Lehman amendment decreased Federal revenues from corporation taxes by about $500 million.

4. JENNER AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: This amendment—sponsored by Senator Jenner (R., Ind.)—was vigorously opposed by labor and welfare groups. It lifted the ban imposed by the Federal Government on publication of the names of persons receiving public relief. The amendment subjects needy people to needless humiliation and exploitation by politicians. It was adopted.

VOTE: To publish the names of those on relief.....38 (W)
Against publication of relief rolls.....30 (R)

DATE: July 19, 1951

RESULT: Although the Jenner amendment was eliminated in conference from this particular bill (H.R. 2416), the way was paved for its adoption later as a rider to the 1951 tax bill.

5. HOUSING—DIRKSEN AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Senate Appropriations Committee had provided for construction of 50,000 Public Housing units in 1952. Senator Dirksen (R., Ill.) offered an amendment to limit Public Housing construction to 5000 units. It would have destroyed the Public Housing program. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To limit Public Housing to 5000 units.....25 (W)
To provide for 50,000 units.....47 (R)

DATE: June 20, 1951

RESULT: Congress finally provided for construction of 50,000 Public Housing units in 1952.

6. AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: Bill provided federal grants-in-aid to help train additional doctors, dentists and nurses urgently needed by the armed forces and on the home front. After originally supporting measure Senator Taft reversed his position and led the opposition to it. Key vote came on amendment offered by Senator Pastore (D., R.I.) to encourage expanded enrollment in medical training schools. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For the Pastore amendment.....23 (R)
Against the Pastore amendment.....42 (W)

DATE: Oct. 4, 1951

RESULT: Sent back to Committee by voice vote, the bill has again been reported out by the Senate Labor Committee. Further action on it will be possible during the 2nd session.

7. AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH UNITS

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: This bill authorized federal aid to local communities to initiate and expand public health units. Strengthening of local health services through such aid is encouragement to the establishment of full health departments. Bill was passed.

VOTE: For aid to local public health units.....38 (R)
Against aid to local public health units.....35 (W)

DATE: March 16, 1951

RESULT: Passage of bill by Senate was a forward step, but bill has been stymied for months in House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

8. FARM LABOR—CHAVEZ AMENDMENT

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: Senator Chavez' (D., N. Mex.) amendment to the Ellender Farm Labor bill proposed to utilize fully the available supply of American farm workers before recruiting farm workers from foreign countries. The amendment was designed to encourage a national farm labor recruitment program with decent wage and working standards.

VOTE: For the Chavez amendment.....12 (R)
Agaist the Chavez amendment.....59 (W)

DATE: May 1, 1951

RESULT: Congress went on to pass a completely unsatisfactory Farm Labor bill which permits the importation of thousands of poverty-stricken Mexicans for exploitation in industrial agriculture.

9. EUROPEAN AID—DIRKSEN AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Senator Dirksen's (R., Ill.) amendment proposed to slash $500 million from authorization of ECA funds for European Recovery Program. Such a cut would have seriously crippled effectiveness of entire program. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For the Dirksen fund-slashing amendment....31 (W)
Against the Dirksen amendment.....41 (R)

DATE: August 31, 1951

RESULT: Senate later cut authorization for European economic aid by $250 million. This was only partially restored by final action on bill.

10. EUROPEAN AID—BENTON AMENDMENT

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: Amendment offered by Senator Benton (D., Conn.) proposed that European aid be provided in a way to discourage cartels and monopoly and to encourage development of the free trade union movements of Europe. Amendment was adopted.

VOTE: For the Benton amendment.....36 (R)
Against the Benton amendment.....31 (W)

DATE: August 31, 1951

RESULT: Passage of amendment struck a terrific blow at European monopolies and gave a tremendous boost to European free trade union movements.

Reading The Senate Record

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of CIO.

Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

Symbol **A** means Senator was **Absent** and **not paired.**

Symbol **Z** means Senator was **paired Right.**

Symbol **X** means Senator was **paired Wrong.**

Symbol * means Senator was not in office at the time of vote.

Stop The S-t-r-e-t-c-h In Your Wage Dollar!

	1. Defense Production Act—Douglas A.	2. Defense Production Act—Butler A.	3. Taxes—Lehman Amendment	4. Jenner Amendment	5. Housing—Dirksen Amendment	6. Aid to Medical Education	7. Aid to Local Public Health Units	8. Farm Labor—Chavez Amendment	9. European Aid—Dirksen Amendment	10. European Aid—Benton Amendment
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	Z	A
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R
McFarland (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	X	A	A
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	X	A
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	Z	A
Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W
Millikin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McMahon (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE										
Frear, Jr. (D)	W	R	W	A	R	X	X	A	W	R
Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	W	R	R	W	R	X	W	W	R	W
Smathers (D)	A	A	R	A	A	A	R	W	R	R
GEORGIA										
George (D)	W	R	W	A	W	X	W	A	R	W
Russell (D)	W	R	R	W	A	Z	R	W	A	R
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Welker (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	A	W	W
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	W	W	W	W	A	X	W	R	W	R
Jenner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	X	X
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	R	W	R	A	X	W	R	X	R	A
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	A	A
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Schoeppel (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY										
Clements (D)	W	A	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	R
Underwood (D) (Sworn in 3/26/51)	W	R	R	R	A	X	*	A	R	R
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	W	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	R	W
Long (D)	W	A	R	A	R	R	Z	W	R	R
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	W	W	A	A	Z	W	W	A	W	W
Smith (R)	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R
MARYLAND										
Butler (R)	W	X	W	W	W	A	X	A	W	W
O'Conor (D)	R	W	W	A	R	X	W	A	A	A
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge, Jr. (R)	A	Z	W	A	R	W	Z	W	Z	A
Saltonstall (R)	R	W	W	Z	R	W	R	W	A	A
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	A
Moody (D) (Sworn in 4/25/51)	R	R	R	R	R	R	*	R	R	R
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
Thye (R)	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	X	R	W
Stennis (D)	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	W	R	R
Kem (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	A	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Murray (D)	A	A	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R	R

	1. Defense Production Act—Douglas A.	2. Defense Production Act—Butler A.	3. Taxes—Lehman Amendment	4. Jenner Amendment	5. Housing—Dirksen Amendment	6. Aid to Medical Education	7. Aid to Local Public Health Units	8. Farm Labor—Chavez Amendment	9. European Aid—Dirksen Amendment	10. European Aid—Benton Amendment
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	W	W	A
Fred A. Seaton (R) (Appt. 12/10/51										
NEVADA										
McCarran (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	A
Malone (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	X	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	X	A	A	W
Tobey (R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	W	A	Z
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R
Smith (R)	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	A	A
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	W	A	A
Chavez (D)	R	A	X	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	A
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
Smith (D)	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	X	A	A
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	R
Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A
Taft (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	Z	A	W	W
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	W	R	W	R	Z	R	R	W	R	R
Monroney (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W
Morse (R)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	A	R	A
Martin (R)	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	A	A	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W
Maybank (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Mundt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	R	R	Z	R	A	R	Z	Z	R	W
McKellar (D)	W	A	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	R	W
Johnson (D)	W	W	R	R	R	Z	A	W	R	R
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Watkins (R)	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	W	R	R
Flanders (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	Z	A
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
Robertson (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	W	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	A	A
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	A	R
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
Neely (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	A
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	W	W	W	W	Z	W	A	W	W	W
Wiley (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	A	A	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R
O'Mahoney (D)	W	W	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	R

Send A Better Congress To Washington!

The House Voting Record...

Here's a short description of each of the 10 key votes in the House of Representatives which are recorded on the next three pages. Read the description of these issues, then see how your Congressman voted on them.

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT— POAGE-COLE AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: One of the greatest roadblocks to effective price control was provided in the Poage (D., Texas)—Cole (R., Kansas) amendment. It established cost-plus pricing on every product at every stage of production and distribution. The system means billions of dollars in increased prices to consumers. The amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For cost-plus pricing ..... **181 (W)**
Against cost-plus pricing ..... **233 (R)**

DATE: July 20, 1951

RESULT: Although the Poage-Cole amendment was defeated in the House, the cost-plus procedure was later included in the Defense Production Act.

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT— HOPE AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Slaughter quotas are necessary to assure fair distribution of meat and keep available supplies out of the "black market." The Hope (R., Kansas) amendment prohibits OPS from placing quotas on livestock slaughtering and thereby removes the only effective device for maintaining a fair supply of meat to all. The amendment was adopted.

VOTE: Opposed use of slaughter quotas ..... **249 (W)**
Favored use of slaughter quotas ..... **167 (R)**

DATE: July 20, 1951

RESULT: Encouragement given to black market in meat and ever-increasing meat prices.

3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—COMMODITY SPECULATION CONTROL

(Supported by CIO)

ISSUE: Control of speculation on commodity markets is essential to keep raw material prices from skyrocketing. Vote came on Committee amendment eliminating from bill power to control such speculation. Amendment was adopted.

VOTE: To control commodity speculation ..... **172 (R)**
Opposed to control of commodity speculation ..... **242 (W)**

DATE: July 20, 1951

RESULT: Congress failed to utilize effective weapon against inflation.

4. RULES COMMITTEE CHANGES— COX RESOLUTION

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: The Cox (D., Ga.) resolution repealed reforms in House parliamentary procedures adopted in 1949 and restored to the House Rules Committee dictatorial control over legislation. The resolution ended the practice by which Committee Chairman could bypass opposition in Rules Committee and get bills directly before House for vote. Resolution was adopted.

VOTE: To repeal House rules reforms ..... **243 (W)**
To keep House rules reforms ..... **180 (R)**

RESULT: House Rules Committee again has bottleneck power over all House legislation and can pigeonhole urgently needed bills.

5. HOUSING—RECOMMITTAL OF CONFERENCE REPORT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Senate-House Conference Report had provided for construction of 50,000 Public Housing units in 1952. Representative Phillips (R., Cal.) moved to recommit the Report back to Conference with instructions to insist that the new construction be limited to only 5,000 units. The motion to recommit was defeated.

VOTE: To limit Public Housing to 5,000 units ..... **169 (W)**
To provide for 50,000 units ..... **206 (R)**

DATE: August 15, 1951

RESULT: Final action by Congress provided for construction of 50,000 Public Housing units in 1952.

6. SEGREGATED HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETERANS

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: Bill authorized construction of a segregated hospital for Negro veterans. It was properly opposed on the House floor as class legislation designed to place the stamp of Federal approval on a policy of segregation based on race or color. Vote occurred on a motion by Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) to strike the enacting clause. Motion was adopted.

VOTE: To construct a Jim Crow hospital ..... **117 (W)**
Against segregation ..... **223 (R)**

DATE: June 6, 1951

RESULT: Attempt to advance program of segregation by Federal government was beaten.

7. TIDELANDS OIL BILL

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: This measure forfeits federal public ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states. It opens the door to exploitation of these essential resources for the benefit of private oil interests. The bill passed.

VOTE: To give away vitally needed oil resources.... **265 (W)**
To keep federal ownership of this National asset ..... **109 (R)**

DATE: July 30, 1951

RESULT: Bill is still pending before the Senate Interior Committee.

8. FARM LABOR—POAGE BILL

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: The Poage (D., Texas) bill provides for the importation of Mexican farm labor. It does nothing to improve the wage and working standards of American farm workers; it exposes the imported workers to ruthless exploitation; it ignores completely the constructive program for providing an adequate supply of farm labor under decent conditions recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. The bill passed.

VOTE: For the Poage bill ..... **240 (W)**
Against the Poage bill ..... **139 (R)**

DATE: June 27, 1951

RESULT: Passage of the Ellender-Poage Farm Labor bill led President Truman to send a special message to Congress asking for corrective legislation. No action has yet been taken on the President's request.

9. EUROPEAN AID—REECE AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: The Reece (R., Tenn.) amendment cut $350 million from the authorization for economic aid to Europe. It was a crippling blow to the entire European Recovery Program. The amendment passed.

VOTE: For the Reese amendment ..... **186 (W)**
Against the Reece amendment ..... **177 (R)**

DATE: August 17, 1951

RESULT: In butchering the economic aid program, Congress ignored the advice of the nation's top military experts who warned that the aid was necessary in terms of America's security.

10. PUBLIC POWER FUNDS— KEATING AMENDMENT

(Opposed by CIO)

ISSUE: This amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill proposed by Representative Keating (R., N. Y.) prohibited use of funds to build public power lines in certain areas. Obvious purpose of the amendment was to block advance of the government's program for cheap power. The amendment was adopted.

VOTE: Against construction of public power lines **226 (W)**
For construction of public power lines ..... **165 (R)**

DATE: May 2, 1951

RESULT: Although later modified in the Senate, the amendment remains as an obstacle in the operation of public power projects.

Presidency, Congress Rule At Stake

At least 33 Senators and all members of the House of Representatives will be up for re-election next November. Control of Congress, as well as the Presidency, will be at stake.

Senators who will come up for re-election include:

Benton (D. Conn.), Brewster (R. Me.), Bricker (R. O.), Hugh Butler (R. Nebr.), Byrd (D. Va.), Cain (R. Ore.), Chavez (D. N.Mex.), Connally (D. Tex.), Ecton (R. Mont.), Flanders (R. Vt.), Holland (D. Fla.), Ives (R. N.Y.), Jenner (R. Ind.), Kem (R. Mo.), Kilgore (D. W.Va.), Knowland (R. Calif.), Langer (R. N.Dak.), Lodge (R. Mass.), McCarthy (R. Wis.), McFarland (D. Ariz.), McKellar (D. Tenn.), Malone (R. Nev.), Martin (R. Pa.), Moody (D. Mich.), O'Conor (D. Md.), O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), Pastore (D. R.I.), Seaton (R. Nebr.), H. Alexander Smith (R. N.J.), Stennis (D. Miss.), Thye (R. Minn.), Watkins (R. Utah), and Williams (R. Del.).

A Good Union Man Is An Informed Voter!

	1. Defense Production Act—Poage-Cole Amendment	2. Defense Production Act—Hope Amendment	3. Defense Production Act—Commodity Speculation	4. Rules Committee Changes—Cox Resolution	5. Housing—Recommittal of Conference Report	6. Segregated Hospital for Negro Veterans	7. Tidelands Oil	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill	9. European Aid—Reece Amendment	10. Public Power Funds—Keating Amendment
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
9 Battle (D)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
1 Boykin (D)	W	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	A	W
6 deGraffenried (D)	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	A	R
7 Elliott (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	A
2 Grant (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
8 Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	X	R	R
5 Rains (D)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A
4 Roberts (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	R	R
2 Patten (D)	R	W	W	R	W	Z	R	W	W	R
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7 Harris (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Hays (D)	W	R	W	R	R	X	W	W	R	R
2 Mills (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
6 Norrell (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W	W
4 Tackett (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
3 Trimble (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	X	R	R
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8 Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11 Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
18 Doyle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
2 Engle (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	X	W	Z	R
4 Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
12 Hillings (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
20 Hinshaw (R)	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	X
19 Holifield (D)	Z	Z	Z	R	R	R	W	R	R	Z
9 Hunter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
16 Jackson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X
3 Johnson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
17 King (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
15 McDonough (R)	R	W	W	W	Z	R	W	W	A	W
23 McKinnon (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R
6 Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	W	R	R	R
22 Phillips (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
13 Poulson (R)	A	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
1 Scudder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Shelley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Z	R
21 Sheppard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
10 Werdel (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	A	W
14 Yorty (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Chenoweth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	W
2 Hill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Rogers (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT										
3 McGuire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Morano (R)	R	R	R	R	R	X	W	W	W	W
5 Patterson (R)	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W
1 Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
AL Sadlak (R)	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	A	W
2 Seely-Brown (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Herlong (D)	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	W	R	W
4 Lantaff (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 McMullen (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
6 Rogers (D)	R	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	R	W
3 Sikes (D)	R	R	W	W	Z	W	X	W	W	W
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
4 Camp (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	R	R
2 Cox (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5 Davis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Forrester (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A
7 Lanham (D)	W	R	W	R	R	X	R	W	R	R
1 Preston (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	X	A	R
6 Vinson (D)	W	W	W	W	Z	X	X	W	A	A
8 Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
9 Wood (D)	W	W	W	W	X	X	X	W	X	W

	1. Defense Production Act—Poage-Cole Amendment	2. Defense Production Act—Hope Amendment	3. Defense Production Act—Commodity Speculation	4. Rules Committee Changes—Cox Resolution	5. Housing—Recommittal of Conference Report	6. Segregated Hospital for Negro Veterans	7. Tidelands Oil	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill	9. European Aid—Reece Amendment	10. Public Power Funds—Keating Amendment
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Wood (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	W
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
17 Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
26 Bishop (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
3 Busbey (R)	X	X	X	W	X	W	A	A	X	W
19 Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
13 Church (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Dawson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
8 Gordon (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	Z	Z	R
10 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
23 Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	X	R	W	W	W	W
12 Jonas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
5 Kluczynski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 McVey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
21 Mack (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	Z	R	W
15 Mason (R)	W	W	W	W	X	A	R	X	X	W
6 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25 Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	Z	W	R
7 Sabath (D)	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	A	R
11 Sheehan (R)	W	W	W	W	X	Z	A	R	W	W
20 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	X	R	W	W	W	W
22 Springer (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Vail (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
18 Velde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W
24 Vursell (R)	A	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
9 Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W
5 Beamer (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
7 Bray (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
11 Brownson (R)	R	R	W	W	R	Z	X	W	W	W
3 Crumpacker (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8 Denton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X
6 Harden (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
10 Harvey (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6 Dolliver (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
3 Gross (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R
8 Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
7 Jensen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	R
1 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Talle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	X	R
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W
3 George (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Hope (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
4 Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	A	A	W

Reading The House Record

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.

Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

Symbol **X** means Representative was **paired Wrong.**

Symbol **Z** means Representative was **paired Right.**

Symbol **A** means Representative was **Absent and not paired.**

Symbol * means Representative was not in office at time of vote.

Symbol † means Representative was not sworn in at time of vote.

Study The Issues, Register, And Vote In '52!

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from Page 5)

	1. Defense Poage-Cole.	2. Defense—Hope.	3. Defense—Commodity Spec.	4. Rules Committee Changes.	5. Housing—Conference Report.	6. Segregated Hospital.	7. Tidelands Oil.	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill.	9. European Aid—Reece.	10. Public Power—Keating.
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
4 Chelf (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R
3 Morton (R)	R	R	W	W	X	W	Z	W	Z	W
1 Gregory (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	Z	W	R	R
9 Golden (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W
7 Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
5 Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
6 Watts (D) Sworn in 4/23/51	R	R	R	*	R	W	A	W	R	A
2 Whitaker (D)	R	W	R	W	A	R	Z	W	Z	Z
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	W
2 Boggs (D)	A	A	A	W	Z	X	W	X	Z	W
4 Brooks (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A
1 Hebert (D)	R	W	W	W	Z	X	W	W	A	X
7 Larcade (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	A
6 Morrison (D)	R	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	Z	R
5 Passman (D)	A	X	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Willis (D)	R	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	W	W
MAINE										
3 Vacant (Fellows (R) died 8/27/51)										
1 Hale (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	X	W	R	W
2 Nelson (R)	R	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	W
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
2 Devereux (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
4 Fallon (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W
3 Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Sasscer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W
4 Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W
2 Furcolo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
10 Herter (R)	Z	A	A	W	R	Z	W	R	W	W
1 Heselton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
11 Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	Z	R	W	R
7 Lane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
14 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W
9 Nicholson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W
5 Rogers (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	Z	W
13 Wigglesworth (R)	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	R
6 Blackney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W
8 Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	Z	R	Z
17 Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Ford, Jr. (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
16 Lesinski, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Machrowicz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
2 Meader (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
13 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
11 Potter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
14 Rabaut (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	R
3 Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Thompson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
7 Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
10 Woodruff (R)	X	X	X	W	W	R	A	Z	X	A
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
1 Andresen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W
8 Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
9 Hagen (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	X	R
5 Judd (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
4 McCarthy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
6 Marshall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 O'Hara (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
3 Wier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Rankin (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
3 Smith (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
2 Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	R
7 Williams (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Winstead (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R

	1. Defense Poage-Cole.	2. Defense—Hope.	3. Defense—Commodity Spec.	4. Rules Committee Changes.	5. Housing—Conference Report.	6. Segregated Hospital.	7. Tidelands Oil.	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill.	9. European Aid—Reece.	10. Public Power—Keating.
MISSOURI										
6 Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	A	W	W	W
11 Bakewell (R) Sworn in 3/19/51	R	R	R	*	R	R	R	R	W	W
5 Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Cannon (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Carnahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R
12 Curtis (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	X
4 Irving (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	Z	A	Z
10 Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R
13 Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Magee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	Z
2 Moulder (D)	R	W	W	R	R	A	Z	W	R	R
7 Short (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Welch (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	Z	R
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W
1 Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	†	R	R	R	W	R	Z
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
4 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Robert D. Harrison (R) (Elected 12/4/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
1 Merrow (R)	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	R	W
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Auchincloss (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	X	W	W
8 Canfield (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
6 Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
5 Eaton (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	R	A
2 Hand (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
14 Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Howell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 Kean (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W
9 Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R) (Elected 11/6/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Sieminski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Widnall (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	A
1 Wolverton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	R	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	R	R
AL Fernandez (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
NEW YORK										
8 Anfuso (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R
25 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	Z	Z	R
44 Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
32 Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
15 Celler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Clemente (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
39 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	Z	A
17 Coudert (R)	R	R	R	W	R	Z	W	R	W	X
6 Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
24 Dollinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Donovan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W
23 Fine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28 Gamble (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Greenwood (D)	R	R	R	*	R	R	W	R	R	R
27 Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	W
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	W
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
11 Heffernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Heller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21 Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31 Kearney (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
40 Keating (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
10 Kelly (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
9 Keogh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
34 Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
19 Klein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
3 Latham (R)	R	Z	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
26 McGrath (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
42 Miller (R)	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	W
14 Multer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	Z	R	Z
41 Ostertag (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
13 O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22 Powell (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	R	Z
5 Quinn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
43 Radwan (R)	A	Z	Z	W	R	R	R	W	W	W
45 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	X
36 Riehlman (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
12 Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Roosevelt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
29 St. George (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W

A PAC Dollar Is Your Best Buy For A Buck!

	1. Defense Poage-Cole.	2. Defense—Hope.	3. Defense—Commodity Spec.	4. Rules Committee Changes.	5. Housing—Conference Report.	6. Segregated Hospital.	7. Tidelands Oil.	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill.	9. European Aid—Reece.	10. Public Power—Keating.
NEW YORK—Continued										
38 Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	X	R	X	W	X	W
33 Taylor (R)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W
30 Wharton (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	W	W
35 Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
1 Bonner (D)	R	W	W	W	R	X	X	W	R	W
7 Carlyle (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
5 Chatham (D)	A	A	A	W	Z	R	X	X	Z	A
4 Cooley (D)	W	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	R	R
8 Deane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R
9 Doughton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Durham (D)	A	X	X	W	A	X	X	X	A	W
10 Jones, H. C. (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
11 Jones, W. W. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Kerr (D)	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	R
12 Redden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	X	W	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Aandahl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
AL Burdick (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
OHIO										
14 Ayres (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
AL Bender (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	R	W	W
8 Betts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
22 Bolton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
16 Bow (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
11 Brehm (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	A	W
7 Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Clevenger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
21 Crosser (D)	R	R	R	†	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Elston (R)	W	R	W	W	Z	R	W	R	A	W
20 Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R
2 Hess (R)	R	R	W	W	Z	R	W	R	X	W
10 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
19 Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 McCulloch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
17 McGregor (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	X	W
6 Polk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W
9 Reams (IND)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W
3 Paul F. Schenck (R) (Elected 11/6/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 Secrest (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	W
12 Vorys (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
13 Weichel (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	R	W	R	R	Z	W	W	W	X	R
8 Belcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Jarman (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W
6 Morris (D)	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R
1 Schwabe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 Steed (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R
2 Stigler (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
7 Wickersham (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	R	R	R	†	R	A	W	R	W	R
4 Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	A	W	A	W
1 Norblad (R)	A	A	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	R
2 Stockman (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R
PENNSYLVANIA										
1 Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
33 Buchanan (D) (Sworn in 8/1/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	R	*
15 Bush (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
14 Jos. Carrigg (R) (Elected 11/6/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4 Chudoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
30 Corbett (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
9 Dague (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
29 Denny (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
32 Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
12 Fenton (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
11 Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	R
31 Fulton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
19 Gavin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
25 Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Granahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
7 James (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
28 Kearns (R)	R	W	W	W	X	Z	W	R	A	W
27 Kelley (D)	A	Z	Z	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	Z
8 Karl C. King (R) (Elected 11/6/51)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21 Lind (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 McConnell (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
24 Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
18 Mumma (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
10 O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R
13 Rhodes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26 Saylor (R)	R	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	A	W
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	R	R	W	W	Z	R	A	R	A	W
17 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
23 Sittler (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
22 Van Zandt (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
20 Walter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W

	1. Defense Poage-Cole.	2. Defense—Hope.	3. Defense—Commodity Spec.	4. Rules Committee Changes.	5. Housing—Conference Report.	6. Segregated Hospital.	7. Tidelands Oil.	8. Farm Labor—Poage Bill.	9. European Aid—Reece.	10. Public Power—Keating.
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3 Dorn (D)	W	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	W	R
6 McMillan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	R	W
5 Richards (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W
2 Riley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
1 Rivers (D)	W	W	W	W	A	X	W	W	Z	A
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
1 Lovre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W
9 Cooper (D)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
10 Davis (D)	W	R	W	W	A	W	A	W	A	R
5 Evins (D)	W	W	R	R	R	A	X	X	R	R
3 Frazier (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
4 Gore (D)	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	Z	A
8 Murray (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A
6 Priest (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
1 Reece (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
7 Sutton (D)	A	Z	Z	R	R	W	R	A	W	R
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
15 Bentsen (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
17 Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2 Combs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
21 Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	X	W
13 Ikard (D) Sworn in 9/17/51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20 Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	A	R	W
12 Lucas (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W
14 Lyle (D)	X	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	A	R
19 Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
1 Patman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
7 Pickett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
11 Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R
4 Rayburn (D) Speaker										
16 Regan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
18 Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Teague (D)	W	W	W	W	R	X	W	W	W	W
8 Thomas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	R
9 Thompson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
10 Thornberry (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
5 Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	W	R	R
1 Granger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	W	R	R
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	Z	W
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W
6 Burton (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
9 Fugate (D)	R	R	W	R	R	X	W	W	R	W
3 Gary (D)	R	R	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W
2 Hardy (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
7 Harrison (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
1 Robeson (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
8 Smith (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	R	W
5 Stanley (D)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
5 Horan (R)	W	W	W	†	W	R	W	W	W	R
2 Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
3 Mack (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
1 Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	Z	R
6 Tollefson (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Burnside (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
6 Hedrick (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	W	R	Z	W
5 Kee (D) Sworn in 7/26/51	*	*	*	*	R	*	R	*	R	*
1 Ramsay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
2 Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Davis (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W
9 Hull (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
5 Kersten (R)	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	A	W	A
7 Murray (R)	A	A	A	R	X	A	A	A	A	A
10 O'Konski (R)	R	W	R	W	A	A	R	Z	X	R
1 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Van Pelt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W
3 Withrow (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
4 Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WYOMING										
AL Harrison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W

In '52 We Face A Stern Test

By PHILIP MURRAY
President, CIO

IN THE Presidential, Congressional, state and local elections of 1952, our political action machinery will be put to a stern test. The forces of reaction, not satisfied with sabotaging the Administration's progressive legislative program, are hell-bent to achieve complete control of every branch of this government.

Such a victory for reaction would be a major calamity not only for the people of America but for the entire free world.

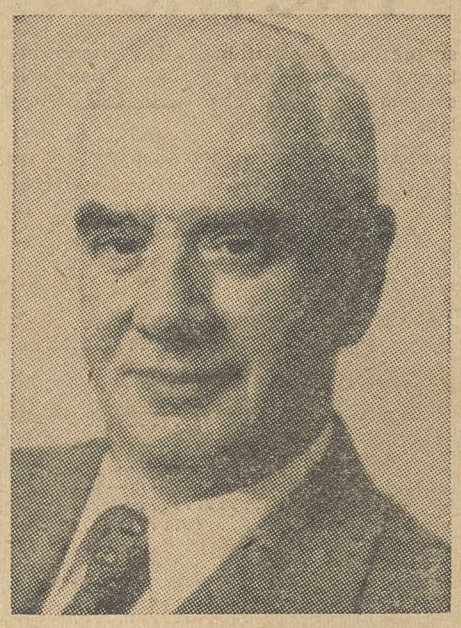
The CIO is committed without reservation to a program of liberal, forward-looking, non-partisan political action. We have supported, and we will continue to support, effective political programs and candidates who have, on the record, shown their fundamental sympathy with our hopes for a better, more prosperous nation.

In 1952, we will boldly meet the issues of what will be a vitally important political campaign. We will publicize our viewpoints and our attitudes and we will be ready to debate them publicly and fairly with our adversaries.

The issue in 1952 will be the issue of the general public against the reactionary program sponsored by a privileged, wealthy minority.

In such a campaign, the CIO will, of course, mobilize its resources to combat this attempt to stifle the hopes of the average citizen for better, more liberal government.

In the 1952 election campaign, we can anticipate that our CIO will be attacked and maligned by those who recognize and fear the vitalty and progressive attitude of our organization.



But we will not be misled by false issues nor by inflammatory smear campaigns.

The CIO will not be isolated from the main currents of American thought and action; our program is neither narrow nor isolated. Our program—political, legislative, social, economic—is framed to advance not merely the interests of American labor but of all the people in our democracy.

We will fight down the line to defeat reactionaries and to elect alert, liberal-minded men and women to public office with a program that will benefit the national welfare.

There will be no CIO "purge list." Each of our local organizations will make known to the people of the community their attitudes and endorsements in the 1952 elections. Political action is community action, and our CIO Political Action Committee is a vehicle for improving conditions in every community of this country.

By JACK KROLL
Director, CIO-PAC

LABOR'S increasing political influence and power has produced a stepping up of the tempo of reactionary attacks upon the CIO Political Action Committee.

These attacks are part of the pattern of "gutter politics" which has unfortunately been introduced into the American political scene.

This pattern has for its objective the obscuring of the real economic and social issues which confront the American people. It proposes to substitute for genuine democratic discussion of the nation's problems, appeals to racial prejudice, groundless fears and suspicions of the nation's highest officials, and personal slander on a scale seldom before seen in American history.

We are unafraid of the attacks by Sen. Robert A. Taft and his cohorts and the minions of Joseph Stalin; and we solemnly pledge that they will both fail equally in their evil attempts to destroy the free American labor movement.

The CIO-PAC believes that the unprincipled attacks upon it can only be met by a firm, continual restatement of the principles of CIO and by constant demonstrations of our interest in candidates and programs, regardless of party affiliation, that will advance the public welfare.

Next year's elections will be a time of trial for democracy all over the world. Victory for reaction will bring joy to the Kremlin and gloom to the hearts of men everywhere who fight for freedom.

Reaffirmation of America's determination to achieve social justice at home and to continue to lend her great

strength to those striving for social justice abroad will, on the other hand, bring rejoicing to the down-trodden and misery to Moscow.

In this great democratic battle the CIO-PAC will continue to present the facts without favoritism to party or candidate. It will continue to bring without partisanship to our members the issues of importance and, in the free American tradition, it will seek to advance the cause of liberalism and progressive idealism which have so well served our country.

We will mobilize our forces even more effectively. We will labor unceasingly in every ward and precinct of the land. We will make clear to every citizen the unshaken determination of our organization to protect and improve the great democratic principles which have brought our country to its present heights, and which promise still greater glories for its citizens.

They Don't 'Stand Up To Be Counted'

ALTHOUGH the 82nd Congress took more time to do its work in the first session than almost any Congress in recent years, the honest practice of voting "On the Record" was not one of its strong points.

Despite its lean record of accomplishments, Congress during 1951 had fewer roll call votes than in prior years. There were only 202 in the Senate and 109 in the House during the first session.

These contrast with totals of 227 and 229 in the Senate, and 121 and 154 in the House, in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

This reluctance to "stand up and be counted" is not surprising in a Congress that departed so far from observance of the popular will.

The "Horsemeat Congress" of 1951 won the name by which it will go down in history because of its excessive readiness to push aside the national interest at almost every urging by big business and other special interest lobbies.

It's much more convenient for the members of this kind of Congress, when election year rolls around, not to have their votes down in black and white in the Congressional Record, where they can't be changed or covered up.

Nevertheless, the Dixiegop coalition that controlled the Congress which wrote "cost-plus" inflation into the law and straddled poor and middle income families with an unfair "rich man's" tax law was forced to go on record often enough so that a fairly clear appraisal of how each member stood in regard to the general welfare can readily be made.

One such appraisal is the CIO Voting Record published in this issue. It pinpoints how each member of the Senate and House stood on 10 legislative proposals which serve as "keys" to his general position during the first session.

The CIO Voting Record is not a "blacklist," on the one hand, nor a series of endoresments for re-election on the other. It tells only part of the story.

But it is an accurate representation of how each Congressman went on record concerning the issues involved.

The key issues were carefully selected by The CIO News, the CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Political Action Committee in the belief that these record votes most fairly tested each member's fundamental concern for the nation's general welfare.

Such other factors as how each Congressman or Senator acted behind the scenes and in carrying out committee and other duties are important considerations not touched upon here.

The old trick of being frequently "right" on the comparatively few issues on which record votes are cast and at the same time actually being close to 100% wrong on most of the crucial issues was certainly practiced in the last session by at least as high a percentage of Congressmen as in the past.

Unlike the AFL and some other labor groups, the CIO will not issue a "blacklist" of members of of Congress whose actions are directed against organized labor and the American people. Endorsements in the Congressional elections in 1952, as in the past, will be made by CIO Councils and Political Action Committees in each State and Congressional District.

The CIO Voting Record will help members of the CIO throughout the nation to understand better how their Congressmen stood on a number of important key issues. Hence, it undoubtedly will be a factor in making their decisions.

But it is only one factor. Perhaps even more important will be the actions which each of the 96 Senators and 435 Representatives take during the coming second session on the mass of important unfinished business Congress left behind when it adjourned last October.

VOTING RECORD

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Never-Never Land—

'East Of The Sun, West Of The Moon' With NAM!

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers held its annual excursion to Never-Never Land Dec. 5-7.

They located it, some 3000 of them, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, where the NAM had its 56th Congress of American Industry.

It was a world as airy as the speeches they heard—or made—and which apparently had the curious dual purposes of building up their egos and tearing them down.

They were told, variously, that the world is ag'in 'em, and waiting for their leadership.

They were told they are being held to the grindstone by the "socialists" (the word was used rather blithely) who control the government, and that they are doing all right.

They were told their fellow-Americans have been poisoned against them by all sorts of uncouth persons, including labor leaders, and that the same Americans have nobody left to trust.

Some speakers talked very highly of private enterprise and its sturdiness; others left the impression it isn't worth fighting for.

It was slightly confusing.

NAM delegates were treated to a number of other paradoxes, too.

There was Sen. McCellan (D. Ark.), who delivered a ringing denunciation of "current scandals involving graft, corruption, job selling, influence peddling, and gross improprieties in government."

This is the same Sen. McCellan whose wife got a fur coat at wholesale through former Asst. Atty. Gen. Lamar Caudle, according to testimony before the House Ways and Means subcommittee investigating graft. Caudle, in charge of the Dept. of Justice's Tax Div., was fired by President Truman.

Lady With A Strong Voice

Dr. Ruth Alexander, a lady economist with a strong voice, went a lot further than male speakers at the NAM Congress in tearing to pieces what was variously referred to as the "welfare" state and "socialism."

"The tragedy of it all," she said after several thousand resounding words of denunication, "is that when asked 'What part of the American Welfare State would you abolish?'—'What functions of government would you restore to their rightful owners,' few people, and fewer politicians, have the courage to answer, 'ALL.' Yet there can be no compromise. Compromise is the road to Chaos."

There was Dean Clarence E. Manion, of Notre Dame Univ. College of Law. He delivered an equally ringing denunciation of "unlimited and concentrated governmental power" — socialism, although he didn't use the word.

This is the same Dean Manion who last month participated in a forum on "Christian Principles in Civic Life" in Chicago. As he left the platform—according to Work, the paper of the Chicago Catholic Labor Alliance—he agreed with a woman who asked him "were all the others on the speakers' platform with you socialists?"

THE OTHER "SOCIALISTS" were Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, San Antonio, Tex.; Prof. Jerome Kerwin, Univ. of Chicago; Exec. Sec. Martin Work of the National Council of Catholic Men, and Mrs. Lois Higgins, director of the former Crime Prevention Bureau and a former instructor at Loyola Univ.

The distaff side got some of it, too, from the NAM. At a session especially for wives of members, Ginger Rogers, a movie actress, told them with a straight face that more and more women must go into business if our economy is to be kept strong and unbeatable. The manpower barrel, she solemnly avowed, "has been scraped clean and still industrial output lags behind."

What she forgot to mention, or perhaps overlooked, is that employment has been slowing down steadily and that hundreds of thousands of men and women trained and experienced in industry—a large number of them right in New York—are out of work and can't find jobs of any kind.

The NAM program each day included a general session in the morning, with speeches; a luncheon, with speeches, and three panel sessions, each with speeches, in the afternoon.

With so many millions of words poured out, some were bound to make sense. As, for instance, Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, who started out his address thus:

KNOWING well the public position of the National Association of Manufacturers on the subject of price controls generally and specifically on the program as it is being administered, I should have been reluctant to accept the invitation to address this gathering.

"I must say frankly and at once that I do not agree with the position of the National Association of Manufacturers. I am not convinced that spokesmen for the NAM speak for the majority of American businessmen.

"I believe the majority of American businessmen—having gone through the period from Korea to February of 1951 — know that unrestrained operation of supply and demand in these abnormal times would endanger our free enterprise system to its very foundations."

DiSalle claimed that because of price boosts since war began in Korea, "there are few so irresponsible as to say that no controls are needed." He conceded there could be honest disagreement as to the kind of controls, but made no further concession.

At a panel on labor-management relations, W. G. Caples, president of the Inland Steel Container Co., Chicago, warned that collective bargaining is here to stay. The groans were rather poorly restrained.

Caples made some observations of interest to union members. In discussing the goals of labor, he said that in the plant "there is a desire to get as high a wage as possible." In our kind of economy, he hastened to explain, "it would seem odd if any of us did not attempt to do the same things."

Pronunciation

NAM's new president is William J. Grede (pronounced "Grady," not "Greedy"). He is president of Grede Foundries, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., and a former NAM director and regional vice president.

"I suppose," he went on, "that if we accept that the real cause of high prices or inflation is the increase of the money supply of the nation due to the policy of deficit spending and deficit financing of the federal government, this desire of the unions for economic gain and whatever reaction management may have to it will not have any great effect on the economy.

"The basic economic forces are stronger than what labor or management will do."

AT THE same session, Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia Univ. and a director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., called for an end to wage controls.

"Abolish the whole business!" he said. "There's no point to it—wages will go up anyhow. Let 'em go up without all this fiction. These formulas come and go."

The only indication that any of the participants regarded wages and working conditions of their employes as a factor in selling either industry generally or a particular industry to the public came from James Gerity, Jr., president of the Gerity-Michigan Corp., Adrian, Mich.

"You've got to keep your eggs fresh," he observed.

'Boss Gotta Listen When The Union Talks'—That's What Bosses Did!

NAM MEMBERS who crowded the room for the Congress of Industry's panel session on in-plant employe communications hunched forward on their folding chairs as a deep-voiced hillbilly singer spoke—from a record-player—to the strumming of a guitar.

"If you wait for the boss to raise your pay
"We're all gonna wait 'till Judgment Day . . . "

There was a little laughter, rather weak.

"Boss won't listen when one guy talks,
"Gotta listen when the union talks . . . "

More laughter. Some talking, too, with a trace of envy in the voices. The record concluded:

"Take it easy—but take it!"

"That's a CIO record," said the speaker, Daniel Rochford, director of manager-employe communications for the non-union Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

"Can we do as well in OUR communications?"

It wasn't a CIO record, although plenty of CIO unions have used it in organizing campaigns and at meetings. It was "Talking Union," from the labor record album of the same name—now virtually unobtainable—and the singer was Earl Robinson. The reaction was about the same as Rochford's—

"Why can't WE do that well?"

Good employe communications, Rochford said, not only will take care of good labor relations "but will lead to handsome monetary returns."

He indicated that the things employes want to know, but often haven't the nerve to ask about, are sometimes puzzling to a management perfectly willing to tell them.

"If people feel you're on the level," he added, "they don't want so much information. If they don't feel you're on the level, no amount of information will do any good."

ROCHMAN slapped at William H. Ruffin, retiring NAM president, and also president and treasurer of the Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.

The Erwin Mills was one of those struck last spring in the southern walkout of the CIO Textile Workers for higher wages. Rochford said he asked a plant official if they had an employe newspaper and was answered in the affirmative. But nothing was printed in it, Rochford said he was told, about management's side of the dispute that lead to the strike.

"If they had done that," he declared, "the strike might well have been avoided."

John J. Evans, Jr., general personnel manager of the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., another speaker, complained that management has been "a public whipping boy on a national basis for the last 20 years," and that many people 40 years old or younger have rarely heard a kind word about it.

THIS MEANS, he indicated, that management faces one of its biggest jobs in building up employe relations.

"If you talk to people at arm's length—as strangers—they will react as strangers," he said. "Respect, confidence and a sympathetic understanding must be gained. It won't happen as a result of wishful thinking."

To show how badly management can fall down on the job, he cited the case of Joseph Zipotas, who was given a service pin after working 25 years for the same company. The company, Evans said, called him in to find out what he thought about it. (Evans explained the name is fictitious, but the facts are true.)

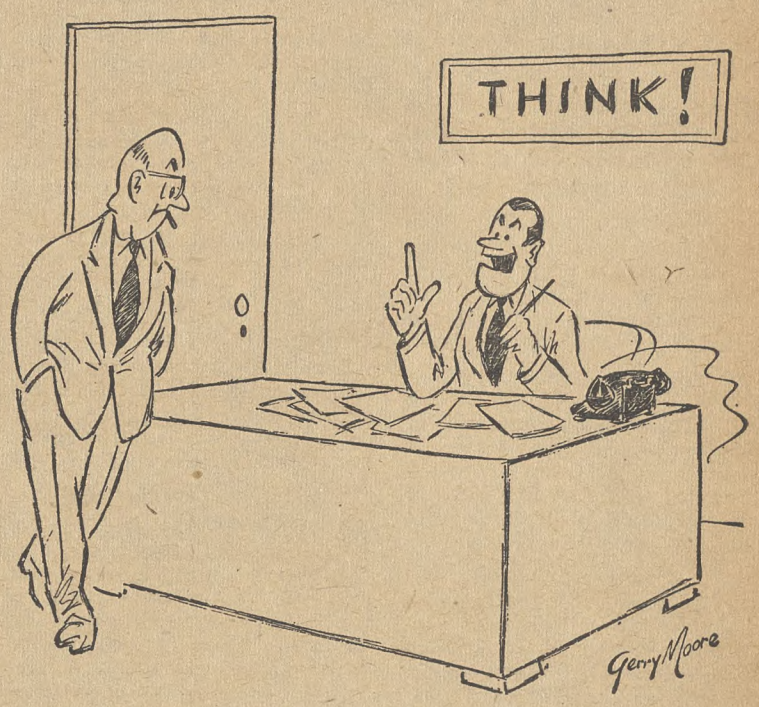
"This," he said, "is what Joseph Zipotas DOES NOT know:

"The year his company was founded; the number of plants in the company; more than two of the company's products, which exceed 200; the name of the president (he has been president three years); the location of his company's headquarters; the source of a single raw material; either the operation which preceded his own or which followed it (except in very general terms); what free enterprise is. (He did not even recognize the phrase.)

"But this is what Joseph Zipotas DOES know: The name of his union and the number of his local; names of two columnists on his union paper; names of three out of five of his union officers; four direct benefits which the union has secured for him (actually the union had secured only two of them); a reasonably acceptable definition of collective bargaining. (His definition: 'It's what the union uses to get things for the working man.')"

The CIO Rubber Workers represent most Armstrong Cork employes.

Evans said employers should tell their employes everything they want to know except certain details which may help a competitor or be harmful in a competitor's possession.



"Just had a tremendous idea, boss . . . But I forgot it!"

Ohio CIO Vows Stronger PAC Campaign In '52

By ED LASHMAN

IN AN ATMOSPHERE of thoughtful self-evaluation, delegates to the 13th convention of the Ohio CIO Council rededicated themselves to increased participation in the work of their union so that the militant spirit of CIO in Ohio will make 1952 a triumphant year for liberal and progressive forces.

Political action came in for a lion's share of attention as three CIO international union officers urged greater participation by union members in the affairs of their nation. The speakers were Walter P. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers president, Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Communications Workers president, and David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers secretary-treasurer.

The convention was held in Cleveland Dec. 6-9.

The call to increased political action came with the expose by the Ohio CIO-PAC of the "Ohio Plan" which big business is inaugurating in the state.

I. W. Abel, Canton district director for the Steelworkers, called the plan a "$15 million slush fund created for a brazen and deliberate attempt to buy the presidential election."

CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood was honored at the convention banquet by the presentation of a scroll in testimonial to his 50 years in the labor movement.

"I didn't used to care beans about price controls. but it's certainly being brought home to me now!"

Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO president, pledged devoted effort on the part of every CIO member in the State "so that next year when Allan Haywood comes to our convention, we can tell him we've got a 100% union state."

Almost the first action of the convention was a call upon Gov. Frank J. Lausche to direct the current special session of the Legislature to consider increased benefits for permanently injured victims of industrial accidents.

The challenge came because of the fact that many permanently disabled workers currently receive no more than $8 or $10 a week. The Governor, who had asked for such a measure, vetoed a bill increasing the weekly payments to $25 in the past legislative session. The nearly 1000 convention delegates called upon management representatives, who had joined with labor in supporting the vetoed bill, to urge Lausche to include the matter in the session.

The mood of the convention was set when Kroll, in his keynote speech, reviewed the work of the past year and warned that even greater efforts will be needed in the legislative, political and economic fields in 1952.

"Today, in a period when prices outrace wages by wide margins," Kroll said, "there are 20 million families the heads of which do not have the protection of union organization. It is up to us in the Ohio Council to do everything we can to assist the international unions in our State to organize the unorganized."

He called upon the people of Ohio to "produce the kinds of ideas which will make the free world strong" in addition to producing "the weapons to make the free world strong."

CALLING the "steady upward spiral of prices" the most pressing domestic problem, he urged political action to replace "those members of the infamous Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in Congress responsible for the kind of controls law we now have" by senators and congressmen "devoted to the welfare of the people."

He warned that 1952 will be a bitter year when "we're going to see the most desperate effort ever made by as bloodthirsty a gang of political cut-throats as ever tried to buy an election."

"The real issue," Kroll said, "is progress against reaction, special interests against the public interest, the welfare of all against special privileges for the few."

Reuther warned industry that it might as well resign itself to the guaranteed annual wage demand currently under discussion in the steel negotiations.

"AS LONG as the workers of America pay for unemployment," Reuther said, "you're going to continue to have unemployment in this country.

"But once you make the employer pay for unemployment through a guaranteed annual wage, then unemployment will disappear because industry will find the means of rejiggering its production schedule so as to provide work for employes instead of paying them for idle time."

Beirne told the convention that wage stabilization is a "hollow mockery when prices continue to rise unabated." Emphasizing the CIO call for "equality of sacrifice," he said that workers could not and would not bear the full brunt of inflationary pressures and that strong, workable price controls are a minimum demand from them as a condition for wage stabilization.

Beirne is a member of the Wage Stabilization Board.

McDonald called on the delegates to find "the new techniques and the new ideas which characterized CIO's founding days" so that 1952 can "be a year of rededication and a year of new strides of progress for working men and women the world over."

The convention passed resolutions for guidance and action in the coming year on such diverse subjects as foreign policy, the guaranteed annual wage, the Ohio State Univ. gag rule, political action, public assistance, State election laws, unemployment compensation and civilian defense.

It closed with a blistering resolution denouncing big business for its refusal to agree to realistic workmen's compensation benefits.

"The entire benefit structure is totally inadequate and has not kept pace with either wages or the cost of living." the resolution said.

Reciting the horrible toll of suffering and death in Ohio, which showed nearly 300,000 industrial accident claims filed in 1950—a year in which 1123 workers were killed and 2564 lost arms, legs, hands or fingers—the resolution served a sharp warning upon management.

IN EFFECT delegates said, there will be no agreement on workmen's compensation legislation if management maintains its present attitude. Instead, the delegates voted unanimously, the CIO in Ohio will take the fight directly to the Legislature and to the people by petition if necessary.

If those means prove unsatisfactory, the delegates warned, "we will utilize every means at our command, including collective bargaining," to achieve this goal.

By acclamation, Kroll was re-elected to his 12th term as president. Exec. Sec. Jacob Clayman was re-elected to his fourth term.

Jersey CIO To Drive For Million More Voters

AN INTENSIFIED political action program was laid out for the coming year by the 600 delegates attending the 13th annual New Jersey CIO Convention at Asbury Park.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman spearheaded the action by urging adoption of a PAC program for 1952 which includes raising of funds, registration of voters and endorsement of liberal candidates.

"Despite our past registration drives." he declared, "there are still more than one million New Jersey men and women over 21 years of age who are not registered to vote. Recent checks of our membership indicate that fully 40% are still unregistered.

"During the coming year, we hope both major political parties will join with us in a giant nonpartisan, year-round registration drive to insure that every eligible citizen is an eligible voter."

Holderman also backed a move to set up a permanent state investigating committee which will probe charges against state CIO officials accused of activities of a questionable nature.

Such action, he said, "will be serving notice on both the public and our membership that within the CIO we shall take every step necessary to protect our good name and insure that the CIO is not used by any individual or group for private exploitation, political gain, or other corrupt purposes."

He said the CIO has taken on "some very powerful foes," is proud of the enemies it has made, has been the victim of "the vilest smear tactics," and expects more in the future.

He listed among the foes of the CIO the New Jersey Manufacturers Association, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, the forces of Frank Hague, former state Democratic political boss, "reactionary caucus rule Senators" and "influence-peddling county prosecutors."

Deputy Atty. Gen. Nelson Stamler praised the CIO for its cooperation given him in running down phases of organized gambling and racketeering in the state as affecting labor.

HE WARNED that in placing a "simple little two dollar bet," the average working man was supporting a "vicious system" in which the money eventually winds up in the hands of such professional racketeers and strike breakers as Anthony Anastasia to finance scabbing activities against CIO members.

Roy Reuther, PAC director of the CIO Auto Workers, warned the delegates that anti-labor employers have shifted the battle against unions from the collective bargaining table to the ballot box and called for increased PAC activity to combat the move.

Delegates reelected Holderman by a roll call vote of 1140½ to 112½ for Richard P. Ryan of the Auto Workers. Victor D. Leonardis of the Electrical Workers was named secretary-treasurer and Charles Serrano of the Textile Workers, vice president.

Jenner Amendment—

'Spotlight Of Misery' On Welfare Recipients Hit By CIO Outlook

THE JENNER rider to the new tax law—which opens welfare rolls to the publicity. "spotlight of misery"—is "a moral defeat for America."

That's what CIO's Economic Outlook says in its current issue.

The Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The Jenner Amendment, sponsored by the Indiana Republican Senator after a welfare deadlock in the Hoosier Legislature, is part of a developing national campaign to cripple welfare programs for the aged, disabled and children.

Supposedly, its sponsors argue, publicizing of welfare recipients, as authorized by the rider, would expose "chiselers."

But poverty, the CIO Outlook says, "cannot be shamed out of existence."

One effect of the Jenner Amendment, and related campaigns in state legislatures, is to avoid corrective action on the nation's present "inadequate" social insurance program.

Another consequence, the Outlook says, is to put "a cruel and unjustifiable stigma" on recipients of public welfare. These include 2.7 million abed, more than 2.1 million dependent children and adults who live with them, about 100,000 blind, and more than 110,000 permanently and totally disabled. Together they make up more than 90% of public assistance rolls.

"Only those with a dulled sense of decency and justice would put the spotlight on misery in this manner," the Outlook says. It declares that the answer to the problem of keeping the unworthy off relief rolls "lies in wise administration of welfare services by an adequate staff of competent and trained persons who are concerned about human welfare and who understand the circumstances under which help is needed."

The Outlook cites Federal Reserve Board and U. S. Dept. of Labor studies showing that more than half of America's families received less income during 1950 than the amount necessary to maintain an "adequate, but modest" standard of living, with no provision for savings.

"Ten years of war and postwar high employment have shielded the social insurance system from an extreme test," the Outlook declares. "But the fact that 5½ million people are still on relief rolls 16 years after the (Federal Social Security) Act became law, while millions more live in circumstances far below minimum standards of health and decency, reflects the inadequacy of the social insurance program of the United States."

THE STUDY says that while 3.25 million persons over 65 are drawing benefits under the federal old-age and survivors' insurance program, payments are so low that about 350,000 insurance beneficiaries are also on the relief. Average monthly payments are now $43 for an aged individual and $67 for both a man and his wife.

The Outlook charges that "friends of reaction" are using the national defense emergency as an excuse to undermine the social security system of the United States, and adds:

"Their attacks must not only be repulsed; the movement to extend family security must gain momentum. Its success is vital to the defense of America."

U.S. Checks On Hiring

NOW THE FEDERAL government is going to take a close look at its own record as an employer, to check any discriminatory hiring practices.

The Civil Service Commission's fair employment board has ordered every federal agency to report on what it is doing to give Negroes and workers from other minority groups an even break on job hirings and promotions.

Each agency must report on "affirmative steps" taken to prevent discrimination.

The Civil Service Commission's action follows President Truman's recent establishment of a Committee on Government Contract Compliance which is supposed to perk up enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in government contracts.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO in a representation election ousted the Communist-led Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America as bargaining agency at the Consolidated Cigar Corp. in Lancaster, Pa.

CIO Field Rep. Ben Stahl in a report shows that CIO won this election by a substantial majority. The vote was as follows: Eligible 476, CIO 237, DPO 186, no union 12, challenged 1, void 2. The CIO is continuing its fight to oust all communist influences from our Labor Movement and establish free, democratic trade unionism. Congratulations to CIO Reps. Ben Stahl, Victor Ulivitch and Mary Montanaro for their part in bringing about this splendid victory. I want to also sincerely thank the workers themselves upon whom rested the verdict that favored the CIO.

The United Railroad Workers are continuing in their victory march with another win. This time it was a representation election victory over the AFL among the workers on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. The count was as follows: Eligible 1382, URRWA-CIO 783, AFL 451, void 17, not voting 131. Rep. Stanley Petrosky and the officers of the URRWA did a splendid job in getting this victory.

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THE WRITER this past week attended CIO State Conventions in Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Brothers Jack Kroll and Jacob Clayman in Ohio, Joe Germano and Maurice McElligott in Illinois and Bill Belanger and Sal Camelio in Massachusetts have done an outstanding job in bringing about a continued growth of our movement.

These conventions were each larger than they had been in past years and demonstrated a unity of effort. I dealt in the high cost of living, the excess profits of big business and the need for equality of sacrifice by business as well as labor to help in the defense of our country.

DIR. JOHN RIFFE of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that some 17 elections were won in the South, covering 1402 eligible employes. The election covered the following international unions: Transport Service, Woodworkers, Textile Workers, Packinghouse, Steel and Retail & Wholesale. These elections were as follows:

Santa Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga., IWA 153, no union 11; Hillsboro Cotton Mill, Hillsboro, Tex., TWUA 121, no union 73; Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co., Itasca, Tex., TWUA 151, no union 83; Mexia Cotton Mills, Mexia, Tex., TWUA 203, no union 21.

Wilson & Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn., consent agreement UPWA; Oil Well Supply Co., Garland, Tex., USA 34, no union 4; Margolin Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., IWA 32, no union 9; Armour Packing Co., Greenville, S. C., UPWA 9, no union 4; Robertson Chemical Corp., Wilmington, N. C., eligible 19; UTSE 19.

Bellhaven Lumber Industries, Bellhaven, N.C. IWA 48, no union 20; Ramsey Lumber Co., Suffolk, Va., IWA 19, no union 7; Miller Brothers Co., Johnson City, Tenn., IWA 175, no union 80; Enterprise Lumber Co., Columbia, N. C., IWA 31, no union 12; Gadsden Motor Co., Gadsden, Ala., eligible 9, RWDSU 9; Cargo Nash Motor Co., Gadsden, Ala., RWDSU 8, no union 1; Service Cab Co., Gadsden, Ala., eligible 7, RWDSU 7.

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PRES. MORRIS PIZER, CIO Furniture Workers, reports that the UFWA-CIO is rolling on with more and more organization. The following are recent representation elections won by UFWA:

Gardner-Bassinet, Gardner, Mass., UFWA 13, no union 3; International Furniture Co., Dyersburg, Tenn., UFWA 46, no union 4; Association Shops (8 shops), Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA 305, Independent 113; Coleman Furniture Co., Pulaski, Va., UFWA 169, no union 145.

Southwoods, Ft. Worth, Tex., UFWA 5, no union 2; Branco, Ft. Worth, Tex., UFWA 10, no union 2; Hampshire Sales, Burlington, Vt., UFWA 26, no union 5; Rodgers-Wade, Paris, Tex., UFWA 78, no union 9; Northern Chair, Leominster, Mass., UFWA 18, no union 4.

In a representation election conducted by the Michigan State Labor Mediation Board at Oglesby Mfg. Co., Petoskey, Mich., the vote was: UFWA 11, UIU-AFL 7.

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CIO REG. DIR. George Craig reports that the H. B. Robinson Motors, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., signed a stipulation recognizing the CIO Auto Workers, Local 585, as the collective bargaining agency for all garage and maintenance employes.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a representation election at the Dusing and Hunt Co., Buffalo, N. Y., the UFWA won by a vote of 48 to 10 against. Field Rep. Samuel Olfano handled the organizing.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the Memphis Sales Co., made a vicious but fruitless attempt to eliminate the UFWA from its plant in Memphis, Tenn. In a decertification election after the management pulled every trick in the book to get the workers to vote for no union, UFWA won 35 to 14. UFWA Reps. Doyle Dorsey and Walter Carson handled this situation.

Funds Sought For Textile Workers

Charging the Beemis Bag Co. with trying "to squeeze the life out of labor and labor unions," the Indiana CIO Council has asked affiliated locals to contribute strike relief funds for two CIO Textile Workers locals.

TWUA Local 116 and 790 have been on strike at Indianapolis and Cannelton, Ind., since mid-November.

The Council charged Beemis Bag, aided by the National Cotton Association, is seeking to destroy TWUA organization in the two plants.

UAW Clamps Down On Grievance Action In Racketeering Cases

THE CIO AUTO Workers have clamped down on use of grievance machinery to protect members disciplined for organized racketeering or gambling where their guilt has been clearly established.

Notification went out to the locals after a special meeting of the international executive board at which the following policy statement was adopted:

"It is the policy of the international union not to process grievances for members of our union who have been disciplined or discharged by their employers for engaging in organized rackets and organized gambling, where guilt has been clearly established.

"In cases where guilt is not firmly established, the grievance procedure shall be used to determine the guilt or innocence of the worker disciplined by the employer for alleged participation in organized rackets or gambling. If during the processing of the grievance the guilt of the workers is clearly established, the grievance is to be closed. If guilt is not established, the grievance is to be processed to completion under the provisions of contract grievance procedure."

IN AN ACCOMPANYING letter, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey told the union the policy statement follows the "intent and spirit" of a resolution adopted at the last UAW convention. This resolution barred from union office members "engaged in the promotion, implementation, furtherance or support of organized in-plant rackets, such as numbers, bookmaking, etc."

It also is in keeping with the intent and spirit of the statement on ethical practices adopted at the National CIO Convention in New York last month.

"There is no place in the CIO for racketeers, for agents of racketerring interests, or for any criminal elements," said that resolution.

"It is the policy of the CIO that every affiliate act with dispatch to stamp out any infiltration whatsoever that may develop from criminal or racketeering elements anxious to prey upon our members."

The UAW statement is binding on both locals and the international. In his letter Mazey said that the grievance machinery was established to protect members in relation to their wages, hours, working conditions and other conditions of employment.

"OUR UNION was not organized and our grievance procedure was not established," he wrote, "to protect individuals who use their employment inside our plants for the purpose of pursuing, affirmatively engaging in and promoting organized in-plant rackets.

"It should be remembered that such individuals, sponsored and paid by their racketeering bosses, tried their best to wreck our efforts to organize at a time when we were engaged in our struggle for existence."

Mazey made it clear that the policy statement does not apply to benefit raffles or games,

Furniture Profits Up, Wages Down

THE FURNITURE industry has never been better upholstered in profits than it is at the present time but the wages of furniture workers "have remained at the lowest level of the wage structure in the country."

In a report to the general executive board of the CIO Furniture Workers, Pres. Morris Pizer declared the furniture and bedding industry has come through the recent slump with a higher profit level in 1951 than at any other time in history.

Backing up the report with statistics, Pizer pointed out that profits before taxes this year will total around $201 million, compared with $187 million last year. The total increase in profits over 1949 was 230% he said.

BASED on a recent study by the UFWA Research Dept., the report emphasizes that while output per manhour and profits have continously increased, wages have remained at the lowest level.

Results of the study show that 70 workers in furniture and bedding today turn out as much production as 100 workers did back in 1939.

"But workers in the two industries have not benefited from the continuous increase in their productivity . . . the steady rise in output per manhour has been converted almost entirely into increased profits," Pizer said.

Not only have workers not fared as well as the employers, but some 45,000 production employes were laid off as the result of the slump last summer. The total employment level is 14% below the 1950 level.

Pizer said that with the prospects for the industry being so favorable, UFWA can be expected to press for increased wages in 1952 to eliminate the inequality that now exists between wages paid in furniture and bedding and those in other major durable goods industries.

Hungarian Reds Turn Screws On Workers For 'Peace Loan'

THE COMMUNIST bosses of Hungary, no doubt prodded by their Soviet masters, are trying to float a "Peace Loan."

So unsuccessful has it been that their efforts are now approaching the stage of desperation, according to Spotlight, a digest of uncensored news from dictatorship countries compiled by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Everybody, it seems, is supposed to kick in with a month's salary or wages. Coercion has been widely used, says Spotlight. This includes threats of discharge, which under the Communist system means a long time before the victim gets another job.

Spotlight cites a report as to what went on when the loan was broached at a factory in Pest:

"The workers were called together for a snap meeting at 7:30 a.m., and were harangued for some 10 minutes by the party secretary. The gist of his speech was that each worker was expected to contribute, with a song in his heart, one full month's salary.

"A deathly silence fell. After an uncomfortable pause, comments were asked for. The silence became, if anything, more intense.

"After a short time the men were dismissed to their jobs and filed out without a word.

"The 'brigades' of men were then called in one by one to the party secretary's office, where the lists awaited them. As our correspondent's group was called his foreman, who is a decent fellow, whispered 'Sign for 500 forints—I'll see that it gets made up somehow.' (A forint is worth about 8c.)

"AS HE entered the room, another foreman clapped him on the shoulder, announced loudly that Comrade X was contributing 500, and he set pen to paper.

"After all, if one is a known 'reactionary' and burdened with a family, discretion is the better part of valor.

"Not so with one of the other brigades. Four tough fellows asserted loudly that not a 'filler' over 100 a head would they sign. 'Not enough,' said the party boys, 'think it over.' 'Two hundred or nothing,' said these stout citizens, and nothing it turned out to be.

"Their fate is awaited with interest."

Anaconda Copper Gets O.K. For Another Monopoly Deal

DESPITE STRONG objections by Sec. of Interior Oscar Chapman and the Justice Dept., Anaconda Copper Co. has won all necessary government approval for its plan to become part of the aluminum monopoly.

This expansion—to be financed largely by American taxpayers—will make Anaconda an even bigger monopoly firm.

Acting only a week after the Anti-Trust Division had informed him that Anaconda is "not a proper company" to participate in the government's aluminum expansion program, Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann on Dec. 13 approved the firm's plans to build a big new aluminum plant in Montana.

Fleischmann, who has the authority under the Defense Production Act, ordered Chapman "promptly to enter" into negotiations to supply Anaconda and the Harvey Machine Co.—a junior partner in the deal—with a long-term contract for cheap public power. This will come from the Hungry Horse Dam, which was built by the government at the taxpayers' expense.

Labor's Own 'Point Four'—

$100,000 Given By CIO To Help Build Unions Overseas

AMERICAN LABOR'S long and growing tradition of friendly bonds with working people around the world was given new—and concrete—meaning by CIO last week.

Announced by Pres. Philip Murray was a CIO contribution of $100,000 to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It will be CIO's own "Point Four" program. And it will go to help the ICFTU's long-term program of building strong, democratic trade unions in the so-called under-developed areas of the world—particularly in Asia and Africa.

By assisting workers of those nations in union organization, Murray said, the CIO hopes to help "to achieve a permanent rise in living standards in these areas."

CIO's contribution of $100,000 has been presented by Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, to ICFTU Pres. Vincent Tewson and General Sec. H. H. Oldenbroek in Brussels. The funds will be used for organization, bargaining and education.

The contribution was made on the recommendation of the CIO International Committee headed by Jacob S. Potofsky.

ICFTU, with which both CIO and AFL are affiliated, has proposed a three-year program of union-building activities in the under-developed areas. The program will be financed by $700,000 in special contributions from the national labor federations affiliated with the world body.

In announcing CIO's initial contribution, Murray said grants for subsequent years will be decided later.

THE IMPORTANCE to American labor of strengthening free unions overseas was emphasized by Murray in announcing the donation. He said:

"Free institutions and free governments are being challenged in many areas of the world. As Americans and as trade unionists, we in the CIO are dedicated to the strengthening of democratic institutions and improvement in the lives of working people and farmers not only in America but throughout the rest of the world.

"The reports brought back to the CIO by our own representatives who have visited the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, coincide completely with the views of other experts outside the labor movement: the situation is critical and in urgent need of improvement.

"It is clear that trade unionism is weak in many of these areas. It is equally true that without free and democratic trade unions responsible to the needs of working people, it will be extremely difficult to achieve a permanent rise in living standards in these areas.

"TO MEET this obvious need, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has wisely set up a special program of regional activities in under-developed areas, and the CIO International Committee, after closely studying the proposal, has warmly endorsed the program. We in the CIO are glad to be able to help."

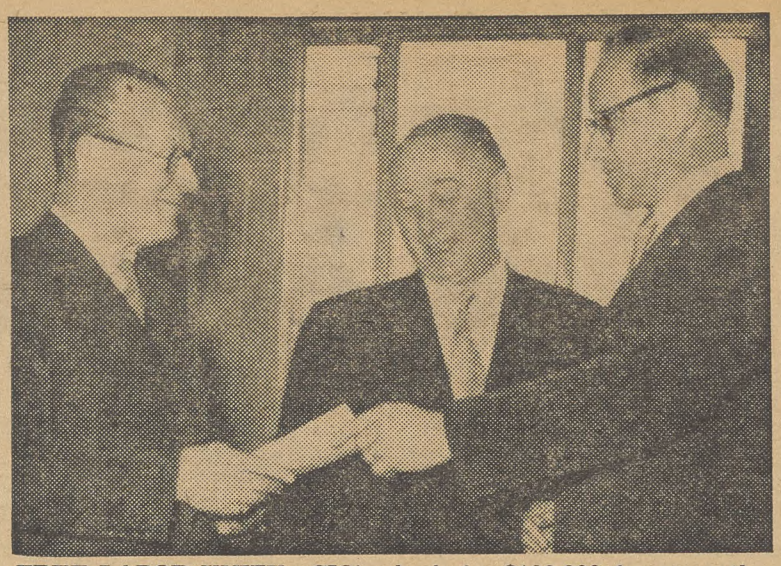
Potofsky commented, in part:

"'Organizing the unorganized' has always been a basic part of CIO's philosophy. Trade union organization has improved the lives of workers in America, and it has a great potentiality for improving the lives of hundreds of millions of working people in other lands.

"In addition, the CIO recognizes that our own welfare in this country is related, over the long run, to improvement of the living standards of peoples in other free nations.

"The special fund of $700,000 for labor's 'own Point Four' proposed by the ICFTU to finance these necessary trade union organization and education functions, is, of course, very small compared to the size of the problems that face us. Nevertheless, it represents a heartwarming and positive step toward recognition of the problem and action to meet it.

"We in the CIO consider this donation less as a gift than as an investment in democracy and a symbol of our faith in the future of free trade unionism, which should play a leading role in helping to provide constructive solutions to the problems of insecurity, hunger and distress which daily face hundreds of millions of people throughout the world."



FREE LABOR UNITY—CIO's check for $100,000 for strengthening of democratic trade unions is presented to officials of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by Victor Reuther, CIO European representative. Receiving the contribution are Sir Vincent Tewson (left) and H. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU president and general secretary.

Some Bosses Using Workers' Tax Payments For 'Capital'

SOME business firms have found a source of ready capital to finance their operations—their employes' tax.

This situation came to light when the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclosed that the more than $363 million in delinquent taxes outstanding as of last Oct. 31 included $96 million in payroll taxes deducted from workers' paychecks by employers, but not turned over to the government.

This represents an increase of almost $37 million in payroll tax delinquencies over a year ago. A total of 197,000 firms behind in these payments.

The money involved is actually a part of each workers' pay that is to be held in escrow for him to apply to his income tax obligations to the government.

A bureau official said investigation has disclosed that an important reason for this delinquency is that employers were using money withheld from pay checks as part of their own business working capital.

Wage-earners involved are protected against loss, according to another BIR official, because they are given credit by the government for any money deducted.

However, by using this money as working capital, employers can escape high bank interest rates usually charged on short term loans made without security, provided they do not allow their delinquency to run too long.

It works this way:

EMPLOYERS are required by law to file returns and turn over pay roll withholding taxes every three months. Within this period, they can use any money withheld for their own use without paying any interest whatever.

However, if they are late in filing their returns and making payments, they are charged a 5% penalty for each month they are delinquent, but the total penalty does not exceed 25% in any instance.

Failure to turn over the money when due is a clear violation of the law. However, in most cases, the only action the BIR can take against such firms is to try to persuade them to pay up, plus a penalty. If persuasion fails, the

Garst Named To WSB Appeals Unit

Delmond Garst, CIO regional director in St. Louis, last week was appointed a member of the Wage Stabilization Board's Reviews and Appeals Committee in Washington.

He replaces John Brophy, former director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, who is an alternate WSB member.

Rent Boosters Still Having A Field Day

A **"DEAD HEAT"** has developed in the rent control situation. For almost every defense-crowded community in which ceilings have been reimposed or ordered into effect for the first time by the U. S. Office of Rent Stabilization there is another city or town in which full decontrol has been won by organized landlord lobbies.

This was revealed by a check of Office of Rent Stabilization announcements in the past fortnight.

In that period, rent controls were placed in effect in 18 communities, and wiped out in 17 others, including seven in the Chicago area.

Oak Ridge, Tenn., the atomic energy center where hundreds of CIO members live, was among the cities where controls were reimposed. Others included Joliet, Ill., Colorado Springs, Colo., and Marietta, Ga.

Decontrolled by action of city governing bodies (a loophole kept in the rent law by the present Congress) were El Cerrito, industrial city in the San Francisco Bay area, seven suburbs of Chicago, and two suburbs of Detroit.

IN CHICAGO, the CIO Council announced it is conducting a door-to-door survey in sample rent areas to uncover rent chislers.

Some 500 CIO members will take part in the survey, and give federal rent officials information on violations.

"Our investigators," said Michael Mann, CIO regional director, "will check into all kinds of violations, including illegal conversions, overceiling rents and service reductions. They'll also inspect firetraps and alley shacks for city building ordinance violations."

What the nation's present on-again, off-again rent control law is costing large numbers of American families is indicated by the runaway rent increases in Wichita, Kans.

Wichita decontrolled almost two years ago. Promptly rents jumped an average of $12 or 27% in a third of all rental housing units, according to Labor Press Associated. As in most cities, the greatest rent increases were in the lower-rental housing units.

Sugar Union Joins UPWA

THE BIGGEST union in Puerto Rico's No. One industry—the Federation of Sugar Workers—has added substantially to CIO strength on the island by voting to affiliate with the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The sugar union has some 70,000 members.

Action to affiliate with the UPWA-CIO, which has widespread organization in the sugar industry in the continental United States, was taken at a recent convention of 500 delegates in Guyama, P. R.

Armando Sanchez was elected president of the sugar workers federation.

CIO and UPWA were represented at the convention by Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, while greetings were sent by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; Ralph Helstein, UPWA president; and Jacob Potofsky, Latin-American Affairs Committee chairman.

Hillman Awards Presented To 4 Writers

SIDNEY HILLMAN Foundation awards for outstanding work in newspaper and magazine reporting during 1950 and the outstanding novel of the year were presented to four winners at a ceremony in New York on Dec. 15.

In the field of labor reporting, awards of $500 each went to A. H. Raskin, of the New York Times, and Murray Kempton, of the New York Post.

Similar awards were presented Dr. James H. Means, Massachusetts Institute of Technology staff physician, for magazine reporting, and to John Hersey for his novel, "The Wall."

Raskin was honored for several series of articles on the factors that make for industrial peace in the men's and women's clothing industries, unemployment and manpower problems, and industrial pensions. Kempton's winning columns were concerned with labor relations in the South, and particularly with the strike of the CIO Textile Workers against the American Enka Mills at Morristown, Tenn. Both men are members of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

DR. MEANS was professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and head of the Dept. of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, when he wrote his winning article. He has since retired. The award was given him for a report on England's public medicine program and another on the American Medical Association lobby, both of which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly.

Hersey's novel deals with the uprisings in the Jewish ghettoes of Poland against the Nazis.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation was established in 1947 in honor of the founder and first president of the CIO Clothing Workers. Its purpose is to keep alive his ideals of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, world peace and related interests. In 1951 it has made awards and grants totalling $90,000.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the foundation and Hillman's successor as head of the Clothing Workers, presented the awards at a luncheon.

Judges were Lewis Gannett, book editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; William L. Shirer, novelist and former foreign correspondent and radio commentator; and Thomas L. Stokes, United Feature Syndicate columnist.

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The steelworkers need a wage increase. We are asking for a reasonable increase. Like every other American, the steelworkers have been hit hard by the ravages of inflation.

We believe we are entitled . . . to a square deal on wages from the companies. We ask for no more; we will take no less.

—Philip Murray,
President,
CIO Steelworkers

Murray's Statement

The Steelworkers' Case For A Wage Increase

Here is the text of a statement issued by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray issued after the USA Wage-Policy Committee authorized strike action in the basic steel industry and called a special union convention:

THE MEMBERS of the International Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers, CIO, have directed me to call a special international convention of the organization on January 3, 1952, because of the seriousness of the situation which confronts the union. The Policy Committee has also reiterated the fundamental position of the union against working in the absence of a contract.

Unfortunately, due to the industry's refusal to bargain with us in good faith, it now appears that a strike at midnight on December 31, 1951, will be unavoidable. We still hope and believe that such a strike can be averted if, even at this late date, the industry will get down to business and bargain out a reasonable settlement with us.

The prospect of a strike is unfortunate because the workers in the steel industry, proud of their tremendous production achievements, would prefer no interruption; and because a truly sincere effort by the executives of U. S. Steel and other major producers in the basic steel industry to conclude agreements with our Union, would result in uninterrupted production during this great national emergency.

But it takes two parties to make a bargain. The Steelworkers Union cannot sign a contract alone. The United Steelworkers of America has been trying to engage in collective bargaining with U. S. Steel Corporation and other companies since November 27.

During these past three weeks, the steel industry has made no constructive, realistic effort to talk with us concerning the very real economic problems of the seven hundred thousand members of our Union who are employed in that great industry.

There has been no honest bargaining by the companies. Rather, they have been engaged in our joint conferences in a callous filibuster and a stubborn refusal to engage in the give-and-take which would result in a solution of our common problems—a solution that would benefit the nation, the industry and the welfare of the members of this Union.

The time is overdue for more frank and honest discussion at the collective bargaining table and less circulation by the industry of preposterous rumors about our demands.

For example, an industry spokesman has maintained that it would take six months to negotiate merely the non-economic aspects of our expiring contracts. This statement is nonsensical. From our past experience the industry well knows that if its representatives were ready to reach agreement on the economic issues, we could wrap up our agreement on the other matters well before the expiration of our present contracts.

STEELWORKERS are very conscious of the importance of these negotiations. Steel is the basic product of our industrial economy and of the defense effort. The American public deserves, and should know at first hand, the demands we have raised and the reason we believe they are fully justified in this year of international crisis.

The steelworkers need a wage increase. We are asking for a reasonable increase. Like every other American, the steelworkers have been hard hit by the ravages of inflation. Like every other American, steelworkers hate inflation and want it controlled. Our demands for higher wages are designed to provide overdue protection against the effects of past inflation.

On the fight against inflation, the record of the steelworkers union is open and clear. Our position cannot honestly be misinterpreted. In 1950, the USA-CIO, together with almost every other union in this country, sought a strong, firm Defense Production Act that would hold prices down.

IN 1951, when the Defense Production Act came up for extension, the USA-CIO pleaded for a strengthening of our anti-inflation weapons, which had been clearly proven inadequate to meet the needs of our economy.

On both occasions, large segments of American industry—including the manufacturers of steel—argued and lobbied against firm price controls and effective anti-inflation legislation. In both 1950 and 1951, the industry was largely successful in preventing the writing of a law that would have prevented the steady rise in prices.

The buying power of the steelworkers' dollar has steadily decreased. In addition, his wages do not adequately reflect the great rise in the productivity and progress of the steel industry in which steel workers have played so primary a role.

The steel corporations with which we have been negotiating unsuccessfully during the past three weeks are affluent and prosperous corporations. Their profits are most substantial. Their plants are being expanded, in virtually every case through special tax advantages from the government and the taxpayers of the United States. Their production of steel products is at a record peak—above, in fact, the rated capacity of the industry.

The members of the Steelworkers Union are proud of that productive achievement, which has contributed so much to the strength of the world's democratic forces in the struggle against Communism and Soviet-inspired aggression.

We believe we are entitled on these merits to a square deal on wages from the companies. We ask for no more; we will take no less.

JUST AS the machinery and equipment of the steel industry must be, and constantly is being, modernized, so we are also asking that conditions under which our members work be likewise brought up to date. The industry is operating under 1947 working conditions; our present contracts have not been re-negotiated with respect to non-wage matters for nearly five years.

Many of these working practices are obsolete and their modernization is necessary if the workers and the industry are to continue to keep setting production records. We refer, in this connection, to such matters as safety conditions; protection for the older and more experienced workers; safeguards against discrimination; improved fringe benefits; appropriate overtime compensation; and proper planning for the most efficient scheduling of work to alleviate the dangers of future unnecessary and unavoidable unemployment. In asking for these things, the workers in steel are merely requesting that they be accorded substantially the same protections that are generally prevalent throughout American industry.

Our dispute cannot be settled by continued company filibustering or by off-the-cuff statements made by persons who are not fully acquainted with the facts.

Our dispute can be settled before the end of the year by down-to-business collective bargaining. Speaking on behalf of the Union, we stand ready to meet in continuous sessions with the steel companies in order to conclude agreements.

On January 3, 1952, in accordance with the directive of the International Policy Committee, a special international convention of the Union will be convened to consider the facts as they then exist.

No Real Bargaining By The Steel Companies; Here's Case In Point

When CIO Steelworkers charge steel management with "a callous filibuster" and refusal to engage in honest bargaining, here's what they are talking about:

Last week E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corp., declared flatly "there is nothing at all we can afford to give" to steelworkers in wage increases.

He claimed that there has been a "serious" drop in steel industry earnings.

Note: U. S. Steel Corp earnings before taxes were up 18.6% in the first nine months of this year, and at an annual rate of $572 million. After taxes, Big Steel's profit rate in the third quarter still was running ahead of the first half of the year.

WSB Relaxes Rules On Health, Welfare Plans

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week opened the way for thousands of workers to be eligible for negotiated health and welfare benefits.

The board voted to permit employers to put such programs into effect, providing the benefits involved do not exceed certain dollars-and-cents limits spelled out by the board.

The plan is now awaiting the approval of Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putman.

WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger said approval by Putman would allow disposition of more than 600 pending cases.

Cost-of-living wage increases are now permitted by WSB up to 13% over January 1950 level. Certain "fringe" benefits, such as paid vacations, and shift differentials have been permitted without offsetting the allowable wage adjustments.

Health and welfare benefits, as well as pensions, previously have been considered inside the wage adjustment formula. The WSB has not as yet taken action on pending pension regulations.

Feinsinger said health and welfare benefits exceeding the wage ceiling must be won by the union in collective bargaining and must meet certain WSB standards outlined in the new plan. The standards were not disclosed by the WSB chairman.

UAW Gets 15c In Canada

A WAGE INCREASE of 15c hourly has been approved by 4500 members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by Chrysler Corp. of Canada.

The contract ratification ended the possibility of strike action at the Chrysler plant in Windsor, Ont.

At the Ford Motor Co. of Canada plant, also in Windsor, 9000 other UAW-CIO members have returned to work after an 11-day strike. Settlement is pending on demands for a new contract and reinstatement of 26 discharged workers.

Furniture Union Plans Fight On 'Unjust' Wage Controls

THE CIO FURNITURE Workers want no part of the current controls on wages and are determined to "fight against its unjust restrictions."

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer and the union's executive board went on record in opposition to such regulations at a recent two-day meeting in New York.

Pizer said the union would carry the fight against wage controls "so furniture and bedding workers can climb out of the cellar of substandard wage levels which now exist."

The UFWA executive board voted full support to the CIO members on the Wage Stabilization Board in their efforts to have wage controls on workers earning less than $1.25 an hour removed.

"Adoption of this proposal would enable workers earning such substandard wages to win much needed wage boosts," Pizer declared.

Pizer reported that the union won 84 NLRB elections during 1951, involving more than 8000 workers. He called for an intensive organizing drive on the open shops in the industry, with particular attention to the furniture centers of the South.

Ship Union Asks For 20c

A WAGE increase of 20c hourly has been asked by CIO Shipbuilding Workers for 32,000 shipyard employes of Bethlehem Steel Co.

Contract negotiations began last week in New York, after proposals were drafted by the IUMSWA-CIO's 30-member Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee.

The contract covers eight Bethlehem yards and will expire Dec. 31.

Andrew A. Pettis, union vice president, said the shipbuilders want a $2 hourly base pay for all first class mechanics, which would be a 20c increase. Other major proposals include a union shop, paid holidays, a guaranteed annual wage, improved vacations, and correction of existing job inequities.

CIO Defeats AFL In New Rail Election

CIO RAILROAD Workers have added to their recent string of victories on eastern lines.

By almost a 2-to-1 margin, the URRWA-CIO defeated the AFL Railroad Employees Dept. in a bargaining election for carmen on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie line.

With the ballots counted recently, the CIO union (which is organizing in the railroad non-operating field) won by a vote of 783 to 451 for the AFL, announced Eugene Attreed, URRWA-CIO vice chairman and director of organization.

All but 131 of the 1882 eligible workers voted.

The CIO victory on the P.&L.E. followed a recent vote on the Pennsylvania, which the URRWA won by a vote of 18,671 to 10,321.

Rent Lids Set

Rent ceilings were reimposed by the Office of Rent Stabilization in Wichita, Kans., and Tucson, Ariz. Both are important aircraft manufacturing centers.

Steelworkers Set Strike For 15c Boost

Special Convention Called; Government Enters Parleys

BULLETIN

Federal mediation sessions in the steel wage dispute were broken off in Washington on Dec. 21, with steel management making no wage offer. Cyrus Ching, U. S. Conciliation Service chief, said further talks would be "fruitless" and that he was turning the case over to President Truman.

STEELWORKERS of the CIO are preparing to strike the nation's basic steel industry on New Year's Day.

Faced with "callous filibustering" by steel management and its arrogant and adamant refusal to make any proposal for a wage increase, the CIO Steelworkers Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee last week:

- Authorized a national strike by more than 700,000 steelworkers employed by 40 basic steel companies for a 15c hourly wage increase and a score of contract improvements.
- Reaffirmed "the fundamental policy of the United Steelworkers of America against working in the absence of mutually satisfactory contracts."
- Called an emergency, special international convention of the steel union for Jan. 3-4—"to consider the facts as they then exist." The convention will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., with more than 3000 delegates present.

The call for a steel strike came after a month of fruitless negotiations in which—as the USA Wage-Policy Committee said in a resolution—"the companies uniformly have made no genuine effort to conclude mutually satisfactory agreements with the union on any of the union's proposals and, in fact, the companies have not engaged in genuine collective bargaining . . ."

SIMILARLY, USA Pres. Philip Murray charged the steel employers—led by U. S. Steel Corp.—with making "no constructive, realistic effort to talk with us."

Murray said that "it now appears that a strike at midnight on Dec. 31 will be unavoidable." But he added:

"We still hope and believe that such a strike can be averted if, even at this late date, the industry will get down to business and bargain out a reasonable settlement with us."

Toward that end, Federal Conciliation Chief Cyrus Ching called Murray and other representatives of the Steelworkers and officials of 10 largest basic steel firms to Washington for a conference on Dec. 20. Bargaining with U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was interrupted for the Washington meeting.

Along with his twin announcement on Dec. 17 of the Steelworkers' strike authorization and special convention call, Murray also spelled out in dollars-and-cents for the first time the "substantial" wage increase demand which had been presented to the industry.

The union, Murray said, seeks a general wage increase of 15c hourly, plus an additional half-cent hourly spread for each of 31 job classifications. On the average he said, this would amount to about 18½c hourly.

THE OTHER contract goals of the USA-CIO, previously announced, include eight paid holidays, up to four weeks of vacations, eliminating wage inequities, increase of night shift differentials, improved severance pay, overtime for weekend work, and a guaranteed annual wage program.

Not a "single, solitary counter-proposal to the union's economic demands" has come from the companies, Murray said, in charging them with refusing to bargain in good faith.

Murray, at a press conference in Pittsburgh, said U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless had closed the door on collective bargaining by saying a steel agreement could not be reached without government intervention.

And he was critical of three Administration defense officials—Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, and Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle.

Murray charged these officials with "deciding the steelworkers' case before the merits of our position have been presented."

His comment followed a recent caustic attack on the USA wage goals by Wilson in a Washington address.

WITH STEEL management (which has had several fat price increases in recent years and now is operating at above-capacity production) making much of claims that it wants to "hold the line" against inflation, the Steelworkers said:

"On the fight against inflation . . . our position cannot honestly be misinterpreted. In 1950, the USA-CIO, together with almost every other union in this country, sought a strong, firm Defense Production Act that would hold prices down.

"In 1951, when the Defense Production Act came up for extension, the USA-CIO pleaded for a strengthening of our anti-inflation weapons . . .

"On both occasions, large segments of American industry—including the manufacturers of steel—argued and lobbied against firm price controls and effective anti-inflation legislation."

Then the steel union statement (text on opposite page) brought the case home:

"Like every other American, steelworkers hate inflation and want it controlled. Our demands for higher wages are designed to provide overdue protection against the effects of past inflation.

"The buying power of the steelworkers' dollar has steadily decreased. In addition, his wages do not adequately reflect the great rise in the productivity and progress of the steel industry in which steel workers have played so primary a role.

"We believe we are entitled . . . to a square deal on wages from the companies. We ask for no more; we will take no less."

THE BATTLE IN STEEL.—Holding copy of union's statement, CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray tells reporters in Pittsburgh that USA's Wage-Policy Committee has authorized basic steel strike for Jan. 1 and called special union convention for Jan. 3. "We will not work without a contract," he said.

'No Deal' For Price Increase

No "deal" will be made with steel employers for price increases in return for wage increases, two government officials said last week.

Roger L. Putnam, recently-named economic stabilization administrator, said the employers "are bargaining with their own money." He explained that higher costs would have to be paid from income at current prices, and not by charging more for steel.

Both Putnam and Michael V. DiSalle, price stabilization chief, indicated that the only "out" for the steel companies would be a price rise under the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act. That would apply only to higher costs up to last July 26. DiSalle added:

"I have not been a party to any deal, nor will I be a party to any deal."

CIO Seamen In Wage Talks; 40-Hour Week Takes Effect

THE 40-HOUR work week at sea, long the goal of maritime unions, became a reality Dec. 15 for 55,000 members of three CIO affiliates.

The three unions, the CIO Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Radio Association, won the 40-hour week in negotiations last summer but it was not scheduled to go into effect until Dec. 15. The men have been working a 44-hour week in the meantime.

The three unions are currently engaged in wage reviews with the member companies which are expected to result in a 1.4% cost-of-living wage increase. Tacit approval has already been given by company representatives.

The three CIO unions are also leading the fight for a 1.8% pay increase denied them by the Wage Stabilization Board last summer when only 6.2% of their negotiated increase was approved by the government agency.

Under terms of the agreement signed with the Committee for the Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, members of the three unions will not stop work while at sea at the end of 40 hours. They will, however, be paid an additional eight hours at overtime rates for all work performed in excess of the 40-hour figure.

Advisory Unit On Migrants Urged

Creation by President Truman of a joint-labor-management committee on migrant labor has been proposed by Nick Dragon, CIO regional director for Arizona and New Mexico.

Such a committee, he said, would participate in negotiations with Mexico for revising or redrafting of the existing migrant labor agreement.

Dragon has sought endorsement by the U. S. Labor-Management Committee for Defense Manpower in the six Far Western states for his proposal.

Steel's Refusal To Bargain Hit

THE STEEL industry's double standard — of refusing to talk wages until guaranteed price increases—was condemned by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO Steelworkers general counsel, last week.

Goldberg, in a nationwide radio broadcast, declared:

"The steel industry wants a different standard for prices than exists for wages. It wants a guarantee of higher prices before it even talks about wages.

"We have not asked for advance approval from the Wage Stabilization Board for any wage increase which we can negotiate.

"The steel corporation should not ask for advance approval of any price increase which it deems necessary. The law does not provide for such special treatment."

Then the USA-CIO counsel emphasized:

"We do not, in short, propose to permit the Steelworkers union to be used as a cat's paw for the granting of unjustified price increases to the detriment of consumers and of the defense program."

HE POINTED OUT "the steel industry can well afford to pay the 15c wage increase and other benefits asked by the union. The industry's gross profits are the highest in history. Even after the recent tax increase, the industry's net profits are substantially above any recent year except the record-breaking 1950."

Goldberg assailed steel management's refusal to bargain as "making a strike unavoidable," but he added:

"The Steelworkers union . . . is ready even at this late date to sit down in continuous negotiations to work out a mutual agreement."

"MISS CWA" — Lovenna Cadell, a member of CIO Communications Workers Local 4351 in Cincinnati, holds the cup she received as "Miss CWA Award of 1951" at the local's annual dance.

A Merry Christmas!

A Happy New Year!

From

The CIO News Staff

'Let 'Em Eat Cake!'—That's The Steel Barons' Idea

Like the proverbial leopard, some of the leading management spokesmen in the steel industry never change their spots.

Just the other day, E. T. Weir, one of the nation's most notorious foes of unions, proclaimed that "there is nothing at all we can afford to give" to steel workers in the way of wage increases or better working conditions in the mills.

Weir's "let 'em eat cake" remarks are part and parcel with some of the statements of steel management two years and more ago when the CIO Steelworkers suggested that the steel industry has a responsibility to its workers in the form of pensions and health and welfare protection.

In 1949 the CIO Steelworkers—on picket lines across the nation—won their goals of pensions and social insurance.

As 1951 comes to an end, the Steelworkers are preparing to strike on New Year's Day.

Their goals—a "substantial" wage increase of 15c hourly, paid holidays, longer vacations, improved overtime, and better conditions in the mills—command and have the support of the working people of this nation.

The steel union—like all of us—wants "overdue protection against the effects of past inflation."

But even beyond the USA's wage and other economic goals, the union is engaged in an even more important task. That is to defeat the "callous filibuster" of steel management and win a contract settlement through honest collective bargaining.

In that regard, the strength and determination of the Steelworkers will adequately convince the steel industry—and employers all over America—that collective bargaining has not been repealed by existing government regulations and that they must deal with the unions of their workers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Dear Santa: Please Gimme'

'Coming Out Of The Funk'

(Jittery fears of big advertising agencies, and the business firms they represent, have given rein in recent months to unjustified accusations and organized blacklist campaigns against a number of radio entertainers. Now the tide is turning the other way, as described in this recent editorial in the Washington Post.)

THERE ARE heartening signs that the advertising and radio trades are coming out of the funk into which they were plunged by the blackmail tactics of the magazine Counterattack and its illegitimate offspring, Red Channels.

Sponsor, a fortnightly magazine which designates itself as "for the buyers of broadcast advertising," has lately completed a three-part dissection of the anti-Communist newsletter and guidebook. It has rendered a service alike to its readers and to the general public. Its three articles provide not only a factual disclosure of Counterattack's operations but a revelation, besides, of the pusillanimity and gullibility in the advertising trade on which Counterattack has capitalized.

Red Channels, put out by the publishers of Counterattack, contains a helter-skelter list of radio actors, writers and producers who, according to the sources employed by the editors of the publication, belonged at one time or another to organizations, which those editors consider subversive.

Red Channels achieved its first notoriety over the dismissal of Jean Muir as a result of its inclusion of her name. Other radio personalities rendered "controversial" by being similarly listed were dropped from their jobs more quietly. "The list of radio and TV artists who have suffered merely as a result of their names being listed in Red Channels or Counterattack," says Sponsor, "reads like some roll-call of show business."

Red Channels' listings were made effective by organized campaigns of phone-calling and letter-writing. And the advertising trade to a large extent fell for this pressure. Nobody liked it; nobody expressed any confidence in the publication's charges or information. The company that fired Miss Muir passed no judgment on her guilt or innocence; it was merely concerned lest her presence on the program affect sales adversely.

Radio Columnist John Crosby was quite right, we think, in calling this "appalling moral cowardice." "The livelihoods of a great many people," he went on to say, "are being destroyed by a cynical disregard of fair play."

That disregard of fair play has not been wholly overcome in the entertainment industry. Only recently Elmer Rice, a Pulitzer Prize playwright and member of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union, ended his association with one of TV's major drama programs on the ground that its casting was being determined under pressure from Red Channels.

It is clear from the articles in Sponsor, nevertheless, that leaders in the radio and advertising trades are beginning to wake up to the fact that they have been bamboozled. A spokesman for the company that discharged Miss Muir is quoted, for example as observing: "We don't recognize Red Channels in any way. In fact, we think it's a terrible menace. It's an improper attempt to conduct a kangaroo court on questions of loyalty."

THIS MUST certainly be hailed as progress and education. Other radio and advertising magnates are quoted as similarly opposed to any further knuckling under to the publication's planned coercion.

Irwin Shaw's recently published novel. "The Troubled Air," has no doubt contributed to the awakening. Letters from the public— which in the case of Miss Muir ran 3 to 1 in favor of her reinstatement on the program from which she was discharged—helped to bring the industry to its senses.

Advertising agencies have indubitable obligations to their clients; but they also have certain inescapable responsibilities to respect human rights.

'Double Standard' On Wages Hit

The "double standard" in wages—the practice of paying women less than men for equal work—was blasted as hampering the defense mobilization program by Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau in the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Women, she pointed out in an address before the Lucy Stone League Forum in New York, constitute the nation's largest reserve. Many more must be recruited during coming months to fill essential jobs in defense industries.

Changes In The South!

A Lot Of Folks Got The Surprise Of Their Lives

By RICHARD CONN

ITS EASY to live off misery, and in many parts of the Southland there's an over abundance of human misery for unscrupulous persons.

Beneath the Mason-Dixon Line, folks are used to tough foremen, domineering bosses and local officials with dollar signs for eyes.

Southern folks aren't too shocked when confronted with such people. But the ones who really do shock, and play havoc with our faith in human nature, are the so-called ministers of the Gospel who have been purchased body and soul by reaction.

In practically every Southern community you'll find at least one or two ministers who preach that organized labor sports the mark of the beast. And the only true friend of the workingman, they add, is his boss.

These are invariably the ministers who depend on the mill and factory owners for their existence.

A good example of this species is "Parson Jack" Johnston, publisher of the Trumpet, a viciously anti-union, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic paper.

Therefore, one of the most pleasant, refreshing things a union man in the South can run up against is a minister who sincerely thinks of the rights and welfare of the people above his own material gains.

It is the job of John G. Ramsay, Community Relations director for the CIO Organizing Committee in the South, to talk to both kinds of ministers.

Some John Ramsay hopes to enlighten; others he hopes to encourage.

John, himself, was tremendously encouraged by many of the ministers with whom he met in Longview, Texas, recently.

The CIO Steelworkers had invited Longview ministers of the various faiths to a luncheon with leaders from all unions.

Between 25 to 30 attended the luncheon, and all were local people with the exception of John Ramsay and USA representative Martin Burns, from Houston.

THE MINISTERS and labor people attending the meeting voted unanimously to establish a Religion and Labor Foundation group in hopes that both parties could better come to know and understand the other.

Immediately, the local Longview press emerged with screaming black headlines, decrying the fact that some of their most prominent ministers had attended the meeting with the CIO.

"It is shameful, a reddish blot on the pages of progress," roared the Longview Daily News.

The paper moaned that "the CIO gang is among us."

And then the next logical thing of course, happened.

The board of directors of a couple of the churches asked for the resignations of two of the ministers who had attended the meeting.

A minister who had declined a luncheon invitation crowed self-righteously about his refusal to attend.

The Longview paper came out with three, bold-faced, double column front page editorials—screaming for blood.

FINALLY the fate of the two ministers was left up to their individual congregations.

And it was then that a lot of folks in Longview, Texas, received the surprise of their lives.

The two congregations gave overwhelming support to the two ministers, and declared that it was completely within the ministers' rights to attend such a luncheon.

Oh, yes! One minister did get into some hot water over the affair.

It was reported that the chuchman who was so proud that he hadn't attended the meeting was roundly reprimanded by his flock.

"Yes," said John Ramsay, "the spirit of fair play still lives in Longview"!

And of course it is ministers and church people like these who will one day make the South into a better land of fairness, decency, prosperity and love for all.

'Health Is Inalienable Right,' Hillman Award Winner Says

"HEALTH is everybody's business," Dr. James H. Means of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said as he accepted a Sidney Hillman award.

"The pursuit of health," Dr. Means continued," is part of the pursuit of happiness which we have been told is one of our inalienable rights."

Dr. Means received the $500 award for Atlantic Monthly articles on England's public medicine program and on the American Medical Association's lobby.

Until his retirement earlier this year Dr. Means was director of the department of medicine of Massachusetts General Hospital and Jackson Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

In accepting the award, he said that nationwide medical care will have to be undertaken by the government, if private endeavor fails.

"In the pursuit of health," the physician said, "the Amalagamated Clothing Workers of America, jointly with the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, have set up the Sidney Hillman Health Center, which I have had the pleasure of visiting this morning."

Dr. Means said that "organization for medical care is essential," and that the Hillman Center is "an experiment in the humanistic areas of medicine."

Protests Force Ohio State To Ease Campus Gag Rule

WIDESPREAD condemnation has finally forced the Ohio State Univ. Board of Trustees into somewhat easing the "gag rule" it imposed Sept. 14 with the help of Sen. Bricker (R. O.), one of its members.

The attack on academic freedom at the University was severely criticized by the press, educators, labor, church and civic groups. The Ohio CIO Council, in a new pamphlet, charged that the gag is part of the nationwide "alarming and growing" attack on the public schools masterminded by Allen Zoll and other ultra-reactionaries.

Under the trustees' original order, no outside speaker was to be allowed to appear on the campus unless first approved by Dr. Howard L. Bevis, university president. No yardstick was given, and the fiirst speaker Bevis barred was a well-known anti-Communist Quaker, because he is a pacifist.

Under new procedures adopted by the board, the faculty hereafter will be responsible for outside speakers. In cases of doubt, the question of their appearance will be referred higher up, through steps, to Bevis "for advice and action." A nine-member faculty committee will help Bevis set a speaker policy.

The CIO booklet, entitled "Keep Them Free," shows the outside influences behind the trustees' action and describes the Ohio State incident as "More than a local spasm."

"It is symptomatic of an educational disease growing in alarming proportions over the entire nation," the pamphlet declares. It describes similar attacks on schools in other sections of the country and shows that they were led by "political opportunities who would capture our schools and dictate what should and should not be taught."

Recalling the labor movement's traditional support of a free and equal system of public education, the CIO publication said that "we hold it as a self-evident truth that freedom must be retained in our schools."

The publication concludes with appeals for higher pay for teachers and more adequate school buildings as "urgent necessities."

Labor Should Get Ready For Docs' Political Bazooka In '52 Election

SOME DOCTORS "have deep misgivings about the means" being used by fellow medicos in their efforts to defeat health insurance, according to Editor R. M. Cunningham, Jr., of the Modern Hospital magazine.

The criticism is particularly timely because Cunningham's article in the December issue of his magazine is based on an unsigned and confidential report which "is said to be the blueprint for political organization of the medical, nursing and hospital professions in the 1952 presidential campaign."

He says that the report is being circulated among medical society officials and "suggests the fine California hand of Whitaker and Baxter, the American Medical Association's politically wise public relations virtuosos."

Cunningham—whose magazine is conservative and is highly regarded in the hospital, medical and medical school fields—takes apart the doctors' political weapon and finds that it is a blunderbuss that may explode in their faces.

"During the years ahead," he writes, doctors and hospital people all over the country must decide whether they wish to take the place that is planned for them in this blueprint for political thought control.

"For most of them the decision will be as easy as it was for the doctors of Pennsylvania and New York: 'Socialized medicine is bad. Whatever opposes it is good. Count me in.'

"Others, however, equally devoted to the end, have deep misgivings about the means."

Cunningham demolishes the argument that socialized medicine in Britain ruined the country, pointing out that even Churchill explained the nation's plight was due to loss of colonial wealth and world markets.

The editor added that, anyhow, "nothing even remotely resembling Britain's form of socialized medicine has been seriously proposed in the United States. Fighting fire with fire does not make untruths into truths."

The doctors' political bazooka, however, was tried and tested.

In the 26th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, where the plan was used in an off-election in 1949, the doctors' candidate, John R. Saylor (R.) defeated Mrs. Robert L. Coffey (D.).

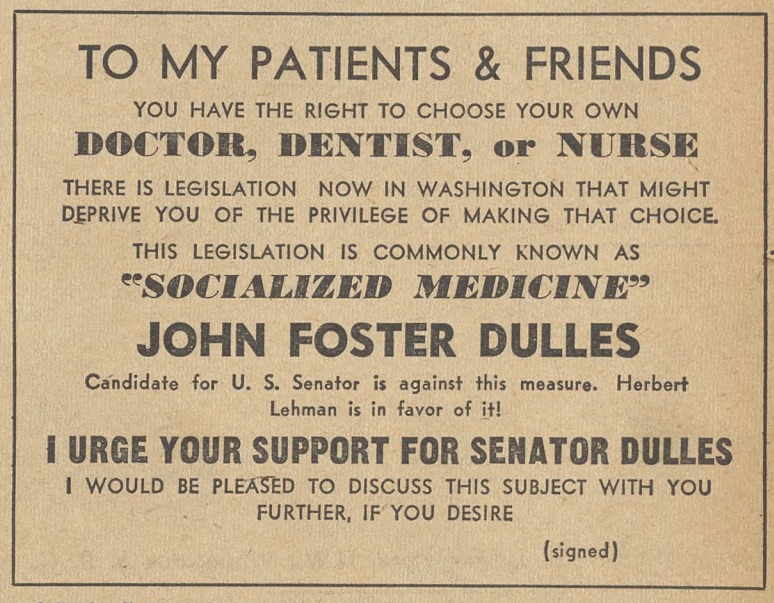
The 26th District consists of Armstrong, Cambria and Indiana Counties. It is a predominantly rural district, but there are many union members, particularly in Johnstown, where Bethlehem Steel has a large plant whose employes belong to the CIO Steelworkers.

"THE PROGRAM was a near miracle in lightning organization efficiency," Cunningham says. "In two days, doctors, dentists, and druggists in each of the district's three counties had organized county meetings of their groups, received endorsements from state and county professional associations, distributed memoranda of instructions to workers, and raised several hundred dollars for advertising purposes.

"'Letters were written and supplied to doctors, dentists and druggists for mailing to their patients or customers, asking support for Mr. Saylor,' it was reported.

"'Approximately 190,000 of these letters went into the mail. Another series of general meetings was held in each county within the next 10 days at which auxiliaries of the Health Arts group were organized to conduct both house-to-house and telephone calls in support of nonpolitical medicine and the Republican candidate. Approximately 120,000 such personal calls were made and proved most effective.

"'A series of 12 newspaper advertisements, signed by the doctors and druggists, was scheduled in all daily newspapers in the three counties,' the report continues'. There were 265 spot announcements and six five-minute talks made by well-known doctors over local stations. Doctors and dentists were supplied with a poster soliciting support from patients and friends. Nearly 500 of these cards were posted in reception rooms.'"



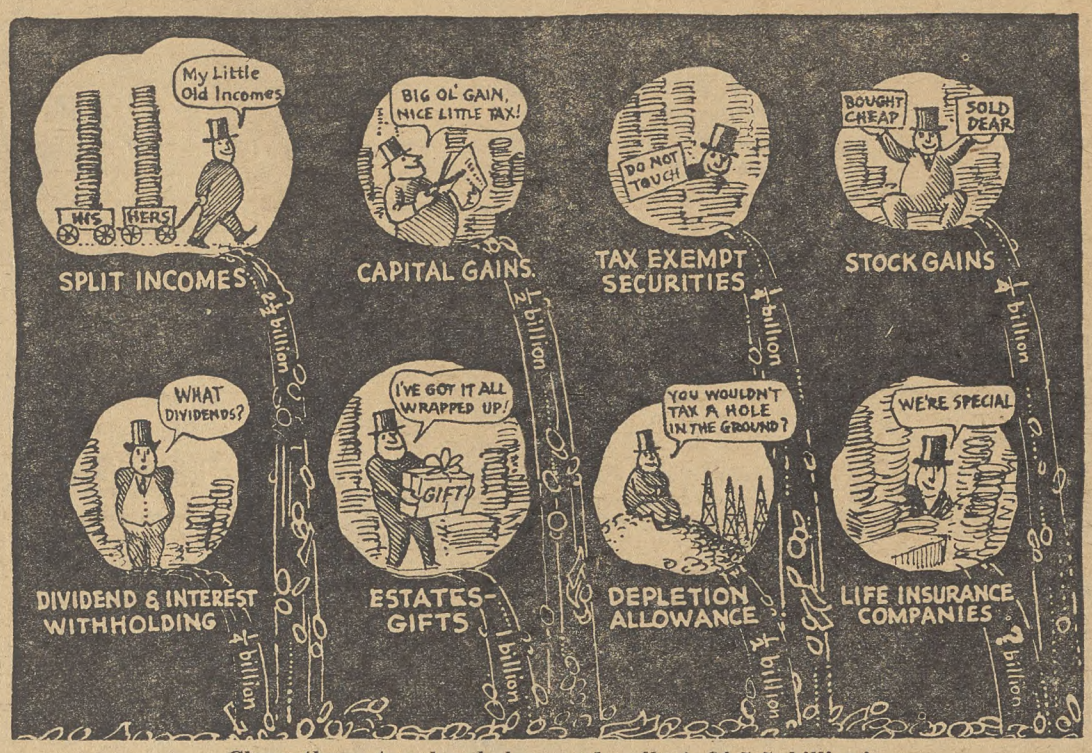
DOCTORS IN POLITICS—This poster was displayed by a New York doctor as part of all-out political campaign of "doctor's lobby," tested in recent years and expected to reach full force in coming '52 election campaign.

Tax Loopholes By Millions—

How Dixiegops Helped 'Everybody But Public'

(When Congress returns to Washington, one major problem will be a new tax bill to increase government revenues, which are $6 billion short of present expenditures because of the loophole-ridden bill enacted in 1951. The following article, excerpted from The Reporter, fortnightly magazine of national and international affairs, tells how the present tax law and some of its loopholes "benefit almost everybody but the public."—The Editor.)

By PHILIP M. STERN



Close these tax loopholes—and collect $4.5-5 billion!

"EXTRANEOUS and inedible materials" helped make the 1951 tax bill one of the most controversial in recent times—rejected once by House and reluctantly signed by a President faced with a multi-billion-dollar deficit.

These "materials" are the so-called tax loopholes, provisions, which give special tax treatment to special groups. They go under such names as "the two-for-one offset," "corporate spin-offs," "percentage depletion," and "collapsible corporations."

They are little known to the average taxpayer, who is unable to avail himself of their advantages, and who takes on the burden of the hundreds of millions of dollars that slip through the loopholes, either in the form of higher taxes or in the form of an inflationary deficit.

Let us consider percentage depletion. This is a meaningless term to most taxpayers, but one which is expected to cost the Treasury over $750 million in revenue in 1951.

Applicable to industries which involve exhaustible resources, such as oil, gas, or coal, depletion allowances are roughly comparable to "depreciation allowances," whereby ordinary companies are given tax-free allowances for the wearing out of plant and equipment.

Plenty Of Gravy In Fine Print Of Tax Measure!

"Just technicalities"!

That's what the "experts" say about the fine print in Dixiegop-enacted tax laws—but what a difference those "technicalities" make for particular business firms!

For example, the "Armour & Co. amendment"—as it was called during congressional debate—has given the big meat packer a $3 million saving.

For another example, the effective date of the present law was so jiggled around that U. S. Steel Corp. has had a saving of $23 million.

Percentage depletion is different, however, in two vital respects. First, depletion allowances, say for oil, are a percentage not of the value of the oil well, but of the income from the well. If an oil well costing a million dollars earns $5 million in the first year, the 27.5% tax-free depletion allowance would come to $1.375 million—over twenty times the ordinary depreciation allowance and more than the total cost of the well—in the first year alone.

Second, depletion allowances do not stop: They go on as long as the well does. Treasury Department figures show that at the rates of depletion allowances taken in 1947 by the oil industry its companies could have "depreciated" their properties sixteen times.

Percentage depletion also has huge tax advantages for individuals who are fortunate enough to earn most of their income from oil and gas.

TEN SUCH individuals, according to a Treasury Department study, earned a total of $62 million over a five-year period. But after taking depletion and other special deductions, which left about three-fourths of their incomes tax-free, these millionaires paid the same tax rate as a person then earning about seven thousand dollars a year.

One gas-and-oil operator, who would ordinarily have had to pay eighty-five per cent of his $14.3 million income, actually paid taxes amounting to only 0.6 per cent.

Percentage depletion illustrates two characteristics of tax loopholes that give them an importance more enduring than the annual revenue losses involved.

One is that the process of creating a tax loophole is an irreversible one. Once the benefits of a loophole have been enjoyed, it is too financially painful for the beneficiaries and too politically painful for the legislators who write tax laws to abolish or even to reduce the loophole. A proposal to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas from 27.5% to fifteen was smothered in the Senate, 71-9.

Secondly, a tax loophole is, in a sense, like a malignant tumor: It spreads itself through the system. Once a tax benefit has been granted one group, there is no reason for denying it to all comparable groups. On the contrary, it is positively discriminatory to do so—a rationalization for chipping away at the edges of existing loopholes.

Percentage depletion, for example, started with oil and gas in 1926 and was extended to metals, sulphur, and coal in 1932. Many nonmetals which were added in 1942, supposedly as a temporary wartime incentive, were made permanent members of the depletion family in 1947.

The 1951 tax bill adds over 20 nonmetallic minerals, only five of which have sufficient strategic importance to warrant special government exploration incentives. Even oyster and clam shells are included this year.

Another loophole considerably widened by the 1951 tax bill is one treating coal income as "capital gains," so as to make it taxable up to a special maximum rate of 26% rather than at the usual income tax rates of up to 92% for individuals and 82% for corporations.

In 1943, Congress opened a small crack in the tax law by declaring that all profits from timber sales should be considered capital gains. An attempt to grant capital-gains treatment to certain oil royalties failed in 1950, but the loophole was attacked from a different angle in 1951—with royalty payments to coal owners.

BUT THE procession of candidates for capital-gains treatment did not stop with the coal men. Sales of livestock were added by the House Ways and Means Committee. The Senate Finance Committee allowed turkeys to join the livestock.

The 1951 tax bill reopens a tax loophole in the capital-gains family which was closed in 1934, called "corporation spin-offs." It illustrates the intricacies of some tax-avoidance devices, although the revenue loss here is small.

If Corporation A earns $1,000,000 and distributes this to 100,000 stockholders in the form of $10 dividends, these stockholders must pay regular income taxes on the amounts they receive. If, however, Corporation A wishes its stockholders to pay the special 25% capital-gains rate, it "spins off" the $1,000,000 earnings into a new Corporation B, and distributes the stock of the new corporation to its own shareholders.

The 1951 tax law says that this new stock cannot be counted as income, and no tax is paid when it is received. But if, after six months, A's stockholders sell their new stock at $10 a share, they net the same $10 they would have had if the $1,000,000 had been distributed as ordinary dividends, except that the $10 is now a capital gain, taxed $2.6 instead of the $9.20 that might have been paid by a top-bracket stockholder.

An additional $100 million of revenues is expected to slip each year through a new loophole in the 1951 tax bill having to do with 'family partnerships.'

The courts have sanctioned family partnerships as long as they are formed in good faith and for a business rather than a tax-avoidance purpose. The House version of the 1951 tax bill legalized virtually all family partnerships, even with six-month-old children.

The Senate Finance Committee went one step further. It gave a retroactive approval to all family partnerships formed as early as January 1939, relieving the courts of many contested wartime cases which have clogged their calendars.

But while perfectly willing to give this twelve-year retroactive blessing to a tax privilege, the Senate Finance Committee refused to go back even ten months to make the new corporation tax rates effective January 1, 1951, though the House wanted to do so.

By making the new rates effective April 1 instead, thus exempting the record-high profits of 1951's first quarter, the Senate Finance Committee saved the corporations $500 million.

These are only some of the loopholes in existing tax legislation. Others, which CIO says should be closed, include the split income provisions and failure to withhold taxes on dividend payments.

Final outcome of the 1951 tax bill—after two conference committee reports—was some whittling away of Senate concessions on family partnerships, and a concession by the House of $1.5 billion in additional tax revenues. And Stern concludes:

"The unawareness and apathy of the average taxpayer—who cares only about the broadest strokes in the tax picture, and is easily misled even as to those—are reflected in Senators and Congressmen, who are inclined to leave to their tax-writing committees the task of drafting laws in which the change of a single word can affect the lives of 10,000 families . . ."

Tax Law Hits Workers Most, Wall St. Journal Now Agrees

What labor pointed out repeatedly during debate over the present tax law is now admitted openly by the Wall Street Journal, which says:

"Low income individuals get the stiffest percentage boosts in their 1951 federal income taxes.

"A single person with no dependents and a net income of $800 for 1951 will pay Uncle Sam $41 in taxes thereon, 17.1% more than he paid for 1950. A similar individual with a net income of $10,000 will pay $2486 for this year, only 12.9% more than he paid for 1950, while an individual who earns $1 million will pay $872,000 in taxes, 9% more than he paid for 1950.

"Next year the full force of both the 1950 and 1951 Revenue Acts will hit all individuals, and low income taxpayers still will get the hardest blow, percantagewise—in comparison with 1950. A single person with no dependents will pay 25.7% more for next year than he paid for 1950. A similar individual with a $10,000 net income will pay only 23.9% more for 1952 than he paid for 1950, while an individual who earns $1 million will pay 10% more." (LPA)

Humphrey Plans Hearing On Stronger Migrant Labor Bill

A STRONG MOVE to draft legislation implementing the recommendations made by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor will get under way early in the next session of Congress.

Hearings on migrant labor problems in American agriculture will be held in January by the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

"The problem of migratory labor is basically a manpower problem," Humphrey said. "If we are having difficulty attracting sufficient American workers to seasonal employment in agriculture, we need to look at the jobs which are being offered and see whether they are able to compete with other employment in our economy."

Humphrey pointed out that seasonal agriculture employment represents "the most serious manpower problem in our economy to date." Referring to the much-criticized recent legislation authorizing importation of Mexican farm hands, he said that in no other instance has the nation resorted to such a drastic method of meeting its manpower needs.

Child Labor-The Sore At Our Democracy's Roots

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A SHAMEFUL scandal is festering at the roots of our American democracy. Unlike the tax scandals, it has received no headlines in the press.

It has dragged no big names in the dirt. No government officials have been forced to resign because of it.

Laws have been boldly violated, but no offenders have been sent to prison. Minor fines for a few of the lesser lawbreakers directly involved have been the only penalties exacted.

Prejudice and indifference often cause many people to approve tacitly of acts that violate the law. If such people were included among those implicated in this particular scandal, the guilty would be legion.

Numbered among them would be some of our most respected citizens—school officials, ministers, businessmen, legislators, farmers —and yes, workers, too, but mostly non-union workers who aren't aware of the fight organized labor has carried on against this blot on our most cherished democratic beliefs.

WHAT IS this scandal? Briefly it is this: A lot of the food that makes us the best-fed nation in the world is produced with the help of skinny, under-fed children —some of them as young as four to nine years of age—many of whom have never had a really decent meal in their lives.

And next time you light up a cigarette, or put on a cotton shirt or dress, give a thought to the kids, some as young as five to ten years of age, who toil in tobacco or cotton fields from dawn to dark.

Or have you been thinking that we don't have child labor any longer in this country? Wasn't it abolished by law?

Yes, the worst forms of it are prohibited by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour law) and most states have their own laws regulating child labor —some of them pretty weak. But there are big loop-holes in all of them.

And to be effective they have to be enforced. This is difficult, for it takes a lot of field investigators to do a real job and neither Congress nor state legislatures consider it worthwhile to appropriate enough money for effective enforcement.

LACK OF enforcement, however, is not the main reason for the evil of child labor.

"We have found from experience," said a spokesman for the National Child Labor Committee, "that we can't get rid of child labor as long as economic circumstances create the pressure which force children to work."

Or as a Texan told the President's Commission on Migratory Labor: "The wages which are paid to a migrant laborer are such that the entire family must work in the fields to sustain life."

Just how many working children are there in democratic America today who are being deprived of their rightful chance to grow up to be healthy, intelligent citizens? Actually we don't know exactly. Some thorough investigations of particular places have been made in the last few years, but these give only samplings of the evils of child labor that exist. Its full extent has to be estimated. It's quite likely that we really don't know the half of it, and that estimates are below the actual figures.

The Neediest But Unhonored Cases

Many of us become suddenly aware, at this time of year, that all children have a right to happiness —at least on Christmas. We read with compassion the stories of "the neediest cases" about children who will spend a bleak joyless Christmas unless some kind citizens come to the rescue.

But when the holidays are over, we promptly forget them. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of unhappy children living in squalor and misery—not only at Christmas but through all the years of their childhood. The terrible contrast between what we sentimental Americans say about children and what we allow to go on through indifference and ignorance stands out starkly at Christmas.

The Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor issued earlier this year states that "comprehensive statistics on the magnitude of the child labor problem in agriculture are unobtainable." It notes, however, that the Census Bureau estimated that in August 1950 190,000 children, 10 through 13 years of age, and 205,000 others 14 and 15 years old, were working in agriculture for pay.

In October 1950, when schools were in session, the Bureau estimated that 150,000 of the younger group and 165,000 of the 14 and 15 year group were working.

MORE THAN 300,000 children 10 to 15, according to this official estimate were illegally employed in America to help produce food and other crops.

These figures give some idea of the extent of the violations of the child labor provisions contained in the amended Fair Labor Standards (Wage-Hour) Act which since Jan. 25, 1950, have prohibited employment in agriculture of children under 16 years of age during school hours.

A report issued recently on investigations covering 598 farms gives some specific facts and figures that reveal a bleak and terrible picture of more than 1500 children working in agriculture.

The investigations were made by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts divisions, the agencies that administer the child labor regulations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Here are some of the things the investigators reported:

- They found 1529 children working at "stoop" labor, such as the harvesting of cotton, potatoes, sugar beets, tomatoes, onions and strawberries. About 75% of the children working in cotton and onions were under 14 years of age.
- Sixteen per cent of these children were four to nine years old—the largest proportion of them employed "in onions."
- Fifty per cent of them were between the ages of 10 and 13. More than a thousand (66%) were 13 years old or younger. The remaining 34% were 14 or 15.
- Most of these 1529 children were working in the fields during hours when the law required that they attend school.
- The great part of them had to do such jobs as lifting and dragging baskets, bags, hampers, or boxes of vegetables, fruit or cotton.
- Children as young as 9, 11, and 13 years of age were seen using sharp implements to top sugar beets and onions.
- Some youngsters who were hauled long distances by truck to their work in the fields, often left home as early as 6 a.m. and returned at sunset. A 9½ hour day was not uncommon in the cotton fields, even for children 8 to 12 years old.
- More than a half of the children on the farms investigated were members of migratory families who had come from states other than the one where they found work.

HOMES LIKE THIS—This little girl lives in America, 1951, in shanty towns like this for the nation's homeless migrant workers. In a few more years, she'll be sent to the fields, too. (Photo courtesy Federal Security Agency.)

And The 'Good People' Sneered!

"I DON'T WANT my kids going to school and getting contaminated by those dirty, lousy Mexican kids," said a respectable citizen.

"Give 'em a little education and you ruin 'em as good farm hands," said a grower.

"Neither communities nor farmers feel any great responsibility to see that the kids of migrants are in school," said a truant officer. "In fact many people in the district would not appreciate our making those kids attend school. There is some feeling against the migrants."

Another school superintendent said "children of these Mexican beet workers are not the mental equals of our children."

"More problems are created by bringing these migrants into school than by leaving them out. The tendency is to leave them out and to maintain the status quo. It is difficult in rural areas to do otherwise, as the whole community is against the man who tries to do something more for his migrants' kids than others are doing," said a school official.

THESE ARE A few of the comments expressed by "nice" people in various Colorado communities when questioned by field representatives for the Natl. Child Labor Committee on discrimination against migrant children in education.

The committee made a comprehensive first-hand study of migrant farm labor in Colorado during the 1950 harvesting. It was based on a sampling of 262 seasonal agricultural families.

Not all the persons interviewed in the course of the study exhibited the prejudice and opposition expressed by those quoted above, but they were representative of a sizable group. The report states that "plenty of evidence was found in Colorado of the prejudice against Spanish-Americans which prevents integration and of the discriminatory practices which build resentment."

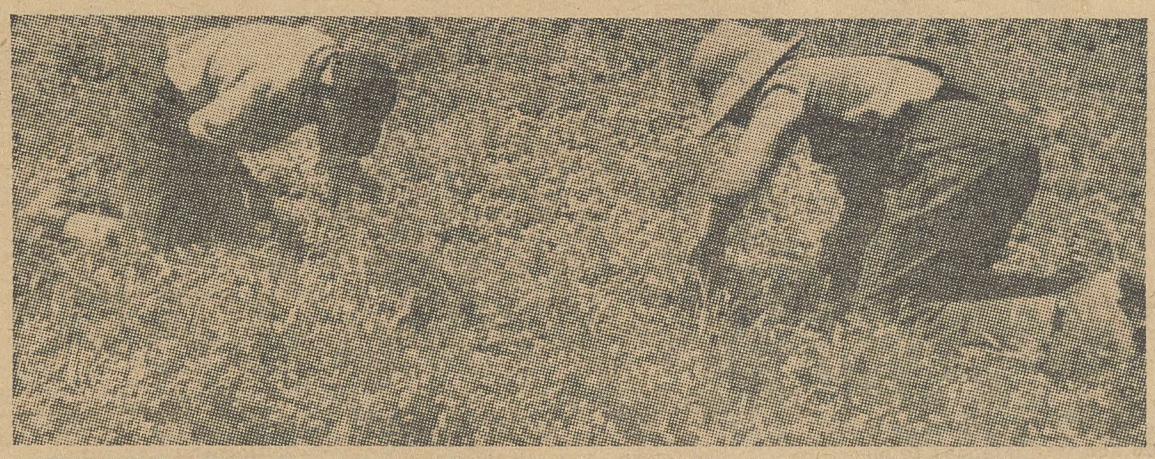
A part of the report deals separately with the children of migrant families, taking up such problems as child care, child labor, school attendance and education and community attitudes toward them. The report as a whole also concerns the lot of the children for most of the migrants are family groups, the average size being 5.7 persons in a range of 2 to 14 persons in the family.

LOW INCOMES, bad housing and sanitation, lack of medical care, poor food and social discrimination from which migrants suffer go particularly hard on young, growing children.

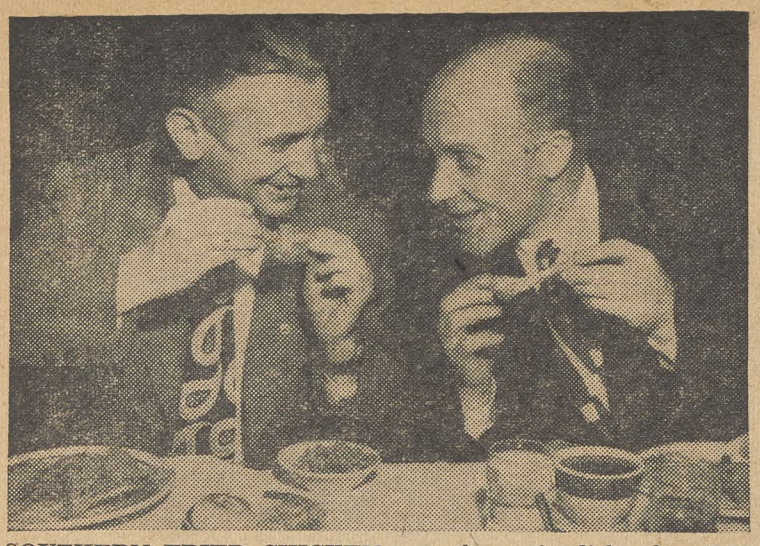
"The pattern of migrant family life — poverty, malnutrition, disease and lack of education," states the report, "will be perpetuated as long as the children continue to grow up under conditions which leave them no better equipped than their parents to attain a regular and stable way of life in this 'land of opportunity'."

The fact that a chance to go to school regularly is rare for migrant children is generally considered by those concerned with child labor in agriculture to be one of the major evils.

Findings of the Colorado study, which the report states could be applied with few exception to virtually every state using migrant labor, indicate that with a few exceptions, little has been done to extend school opportunities to migrant child workers.



WORK LIKE THIS—Stoop labor all day in hot fields is the childhood of these young Americans, two of the nation's million migratory workers. Because of reactionary Congress, these children and thousands of other youngsters are not protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Photo courtesy National Child Labor Committee.)



SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN was the main dish when CIO unionists in Birmingham were hosts at a dinner for a visiting German trade union delegation. Two of the German workers were Michael Neuwald (left), a miner from Westfalia, and Gerhard Wigger, a coke distillation engineer. Host for the dinner was Carey Haigler, Alabama CIO regional director. The visitors are in the United States under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

IMPRESSED: A delegation of Norwegian government, industry and union leaders was impressed by the efficiency of the Northwest lumber industry. Here they are at the Portland, Ore., headquarters of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers. Left to right, around the table, E. Wisth, A. Ljoner, S. Ericksen, A. Rostad, O. Hoff of Washington State College, the interpreter; S. Anderson, A. Saether, A. Werp, I. Aavatsmark, C. J. Sommerfelt. Ljoner is president of the Norwegian Union of Woodworkers. Standing, left to right, Virgil Burtz, IWA research director; Al Hartung, newly elected IWA president, and Manley Wilson, editor of the IWA newspaper, the Woodworker. IWA safety work attracted the delegates' attention.

Australians Head New Affiliates Of ICFTU

THE CONSTANTLY swelling ranks of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions notched another increase recently when the executive board, at a meeting in Brussels, Belgium, accepted the membership applications of several groups.

The largest of the newcomers was the Australian Council of Trade Unions, with about 700,000 members. The others were the Unione Italiana del Lavoro, Singapore Trades Union Congress, British Guiana Trade Union Council, Turks Islands Workers Union, Paranam Miners' Union, Guayas (Ecuador) Workers' Confederation and the following Trinidad groups: West Indian Tobacco Workers' Trade Union, Teachers' Union, Union of Commercial & Industrial Workers, and Customs Clerks & Customs Brokers Association.

The board also voted to start a worldwide campaign for labor unity. The hope is to bring together all democratic labor organizations, regardless of their other connections and their affiliation with the ICFTU, so long as they are not controlled by a government.

To assist in organization work where legitimate unions are weak, the board approved a proposal for roving representatives. The representatives will travel from country to country, or within countries, and help where their services can be utilized.

A REPORT on donations to the $700,000 regional activities fund noted that the $100,000 appropriated by the CIO had been received, and that the 100,000 pounds ($280,000) contribution of the British Trades Union Congress had been exceeded. The Canadian Congress of Labor, which has pledged $50,000, has paid in $17,000, while the Austrian Trade Union Federation was transferring $30,000.

Additional payments have been made or definitely pledged from Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, the Saar and Switzerland.

The board allocated nearly $280,000 from the funds for expenditures in the next year on organization and education. Included were grants to run the Asian regional office, for the foundation and operation of a residential training college in Asia, for sending organizers to Japan, Korea and Indonesia, for West African educational activities and establishment of a West Africa office at Accra, for education and organization in North and East Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean area, and for special organizing missions.

THE ASIAN college was given top priority in the education field. In addition, a school for the training of trade union specialists in the international field was approved. It will be set up near ICFTU headquarters in Brussels, and will concentrate on training for day to day work.

The board also accepted its Education and Publicity Committee's proposal that correspondence courses be established to complement regional educational training in English-speaking countries. The courses will be developed in collaboration with Ruskin College of Oxford (England) Univ.

CIO Gives $500 For Flood Aid In Northern Italy

A contribution of $500 has been made by the CIO for help to Italian workers who were victims of the large-scale floods in the Po Valley of Northern Italy.

The contribution, by CIO's Community Services Committee, will go to purchase of 50 CARE food packages, announced Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC national director.

The contribution was made after Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, reported 150,000 were left homeless by the Po Valley floods.

Additional contributions have been sought from CIO affiliates, and one of the first such donations came from CIO members in Kansas City—who were flood victims themselves only six months ago.

Contributions should be sent to the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 18.

Czech Unionists Come Above Ground In Opposition To Communist Rulers

By ROBERT LOUKOTA

THE MONTH of November 1951 marked a turning point in the under-cover fight of the Czech workers against their Stalinist rulers.

Until very recently, Czech labor's resistance has been mainly of the passive kind. This was enough to cause the Communists great worry, as witnessed by the newspapers and by official speeches.

Passive resistance meant, for example, that the introduction of Saturday and Sunday shifts was answered by widespread absenteeism; the speed-up ordered by the party turned into a slow-down in the plants; illegal "black" wages were wheedled out of the foremen (by putting work into a higher-paid category, blaming machines for lost time, etc.) in response to the wage freeze.

Now, however, there is an indication that this sort of passive opposition to the regime's demands will become vocal and better organized.

EVER SINCE the Stalinists conquered the free trade unions in the spring of 1948, all officers, from the president of the national federation to the shop stewards, have been elected "unanimously" from lists handed down by the authorities. These officers act as watchdogs for the Communists, their job being to insure the greatest amount of work for the least pay on the part of the workers.

An almost revolutionary change in this system occurred when the trade union organization recently decided that, on the shop level, elections of union officers were to be free. Balloting was to be secret, and the lists of candidates could be changed to include men the workers themselves will choose.

Compared to the rights enjoyed by a free labor movement, this limited privilege seems small. But in a Stalinist country of one-party rule and police terror, such a concession to pressure and dissatisfaction from "below" is quite unprecedented.

It is possible that the regime will try to use this concession politically, as a "gift" to the workers. It may also attempt to divert the workers' attention from the important problem of their working conditions and living standards to relatively minor grievances on the plant level.

Unrest among workers in Czechoslovakia, most highly industrialized of the European countries where power was seized by Russians in the guise of native Communists, has been reflected in many ways. One was the arrest of Rudolf Slansky, the vice premier and former Communist Party secretary general, late last month on the usual charges of conspiring against the people and the state. Another was the party's decision to permit the workers to elect their own shop stewards—a major reversal in the past practice of imposing them from the top. The following article on the significance of the elections was written by a young Czech refugee in Western Europe.

But it is more likely that the workers will use their chance to put their men into the lowest-level union organizations and thus gain a voice for their grievances.

In any case, the very granting of the free vote, in a spot that may affect the entire Czech economy, must be viewed as an enormous victory in the workers' stubborn battle against the oppressors of their country.

The particular significance of these union elections was recognized by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It issued an appeal to the workers urging them to use the elections to their advantage, to eliminate the agents of Stalinism from the lists of candidates, and to replace them with men they can trust to represent their own interests.

THIS APPEAL was broadcast to Czechoslovakia. It is known that it reached its destination. It represented the first concrete step toward an active link between free labor, represented by the ICFTU, and the Czech workers.

In Czechoslovakia itself, the press has been strangely reluctant to mention the elections, apparently fearing to draw too much attention to them. Only one editorial in the leading party organ, Rude Pravo, referred to them, asking workers to vote for the Communist candidates. Members of the party, too, seem to be shirking their duty to answer anti-Stalinist arguments.

"The comrades are helpless," wrote Funkcionar, the party officials' weekly, "in the face of the enemy's dirty and false agitation."

A high official of the party recently complained about an incident in the mining district of Moravska Ostrava:

"In one shaft, a miner was making an absolutely reactionary (read anti-Communist) speech. He was surrounded by approximately 50 men, of whom 30 were Communists. There were only two men who argued with the speaker."

CIO Supports Venezuelan Plea To UN

AN APPEAL for help from organized Venezuelan workers against the brutalities visited upon them by the military junta controlling that country has been forwarded by the CIO to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The plea was signed by Augusto Malave Villaba, general secretary of the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor, and Francisco Olivo, its secretary-treasurer.

It was sent to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and listed among labor leaders jailed by the military junta, the president of their organization, P. B. Perez Salinas.

"We could practically say," they wrote, "that these men are being held as hostages of the military junta, and that their lives are kept in constant danger by the threat of the dictators against them the moment the opposition forces of democracy stage acts of protest against the barbarism now reigning in our country."

Their memorandum was forwarded to Mrs. Roosevelt by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers. He wrote that the committee members know Malave as a "sound, democratic trade unionist," and noted that the CTV is affiliated with the ORIT, the American regional organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A COLD PICKET LINE—Bundled up against mid-winter cold, members of Air Transport Div., CIO Transport Workers, picket the Pan American Airways office at New York's Idlewild Airport. TWA members went back to work after three-day strike, when President Truman named emergency fact-finding board. The strike crippled the Airlines' operations.

TWU Ends Pan Am Strike As Truman Names Board

AIR TRANSPORT members of the CIO Transport Workers returned to work at Pan American World Airways last week following establishment by President Truman of an emergency fact - finding board.

The strike which had crippled the operations of the giant airline, was called for Dec. 15 following breakdown of negotiations.

The union asks for $40 monthly increases for flight stewardesses and pursers and an 18c an hour boost for port stewards and mechanics. The union also asks a reduction from 85 to 70 hours a month for flight service personnel.

The fact finding board was established by executive order under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, governing collective bargaining in the railroad and air transport industries.

The act provides that the union and the company shall continue operations for 30 days while the board considers the dispute and for 30 days more while the President considers the recommendations. The recommendations however are not legally binding on either management or the union.

Union officials had termed the three-day strike "100% effective" at Pan American bases in New York, Miami, Brownsville, Tex.; San Juan, Porto Rico; San Francisco, Seattle and Honolulu.

'Backdoor' To Decontrol Fought In S. F.

"BACKDOOR" approaches to rent decontrol are being fought for the second time in a year by CIO and other labor organizations in San Francisco.

Once again organized landlords are seeking to remove existing ceilings on so-called "luxury apartments." These they define as units renting for $104 or more a month, which is twice the average rental.

They carried their case recently to San Francisco's six local rent advisory boards, meeting jointly, which last year turned down a similar proposal.

Labor spokesmen told the rent boards that "piecemeal" decontrol on top would be just a first step, if approved, toward total decontrol.

"So-called luxury units," said Frank E. White, CIO Council secretary, "are not luxury units at all. Landlords have seized upon that phrase in an immediate attempt toward eventual decontrol of all units."

The proposal also was opposed by George Johns, San Francisco AFL council secretary, and representatives of several veteran organizations. A decision on the top-bracket decontrol move is expected shortly.

'Roberts Rules' Told In Pictures In CIO Booklet

"Roberts Rules of Order"—the guide to parliamentary procedure which has confounded many a union member—now is digested in pictorial form in a new CIO publication.

Newly issued by CIO's Dept. of Education and Research, the eight-page folder explains all rules on conducting meetings in pictures, symbols, charts and a minimum of easily-understood text.

The parliamentary guide was drafted by the University of Denver.

Prices are 35c a copy from the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington.

Wood Union Thanks CIO For Help

TOP OFFICIALS of the CIO Woodworkers have formally thanked Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, "for the magnificent contribution" made by the CIO in appointing the union's director of organization for the last 10 years.

"This helpfulness and special consideration is deeply appreciated by all of us," they said.

"Especially, we want to express our appreciation to you for assigning Adolph Germer to be our Director of Organization for most of these 10 years.

"All know and acknowledge that he has done far more than his duties required. We appreciate, more than this note can express, his excellent work, his cooperation, and his diligence has been one of the main factors in building a strong and successful union."

The letter was signed by Pres. J. E. Fadling, Vice Presidents A. F. Hartung and John Hawkins, and Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn.

Germer, a veteran union member, stepped out of the IWA post at the union's convention in September. A national CIO representative, he is now visiting councils in the Central Mountain States.

Rail Union Gains

About 500,000 members of British railway unions obtained an 8% wage increase after labor and management accepted recommendations of an independent tribunal.

McCarthy Fails To Produce Evidence On Alleged Reds

THE JUSTICE DEPT. has revealed that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) "did not turn over his files on cases" of alleged Communists.

The department also said "it certainly is the duty" of McCarthy to turn over to the U. S. Attorney in Washington any evidence he claims to have of 205 "card-carrying Communists" in the State Dept.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who has demanded the ouster of the Wisconsin smear-monger from the Senate, released a long letter he received from Asst. Attorney General James M. McInerney answering six questions the Connecticut Senator had asked.

McInerney said that any "card carrying Communists" in the government, or "members of a spy ring" or "conspirators to turn the world over to Communism" were "subject to prosecution" as felons, if there was valid evidence against them.

He added: "If an individual within the District of Columbia believes he has evidence involving breaches of Federal Law in the District of Columbia, then—as I stated above—it is his duty to report same to the proper authorities."

Referring to McCarthy's "cases" of alleged Communists, McInerney said that "most of these were old cases already investigated by the government."

Rieve Raps Okeh For New Plants

GOVERNMENT approval for the construction of new textile mills at this time, when the industry already has a serious unemployment problem because of over-production, has been criticized as "wasteful duplication" by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Such a move, Rieve told Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann, "would impose intolerable burdens upon workers and communities where adequate facilities are in place and fully operative."

In a telegram to Fleischmann, Rieve referred to newspaper reports that Mississippi officials are pressing for approval of allocations of critically scarce steel to permit them to build a mill for Texton, Inc., at Meridian, Miss. The city has sold $6.5 million in bonds to finance the project.

An appeal for approval of the mill was delivered to Fleischmann by Mississippi Gov. Fielding M. Wright and Meridian Mayor Laurence Paine. They reportedly claimed that the new plant was necessary "to relieve unemployment."

INSISTING upon a chance to be heard before action is taken on the request, Rieve told Fleischmann that "construction of this plant will produce further unemployment in already distressed areas such as Nashua, Manchester and Suncook, N. H., where Textron plans to abandon operations in order to move into city-built, tax-free southern mills."

He added:

"In view of critical steel shortages and painful economic dislocations, now existing, approval of new textile mills in remote areas would be wasteful duplication of productive capacity."

Earlier, the TWUA successfully protested steel allocations requested for several other new textile mills, including a Textron unit in Elizabethtown, Tenn. The union explained at the time that it favors southern industrialization, but it is opposed to new textile construction during the emergency because present capacity is more than enough to meet all possible demands.

Under present circumstances, TWUA contends, the steel required for new mills is better used for schools and construction necessary to house expanded defense production. Available supplies fall far short of meeting the latter, more urgent needs.

Tom Burke Plans To Run Again

Thomas H. Burke, the CIO Auto Worker leader who served one term in Congress, plans to run for re-election in Toledo, Ohio.

Burke, a charter member and long a leader in UAW-CIO Local 12 in Toledo, served one term in Congress from 1949-51.

Subsequently, he has served as a labor specialist in the National Production Administration, a post which he plans to resign early next month. Shortly thereafter, Burke is expected to begin his congressional campaign.

Last week Burke was honored by NPA associates at a farewell party.

Give A Buck To PAC

European Edition Begun By CIO News

THE EUROPEAN edition of the CIO News is making its bow this month in the growing field of international labor journalism.

Prepared under the direction of Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, the new publication is printed in Paris in English, French, German and Italian. Consisting of four tabloid pages, it will appear monthly and will be distributed to trade union leaders of a dozen countries and to workers and others who request it.

The first edition is distinguished by a statement by CIO Pres. Philip Murray greeting the free workers of Europe and praising the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as "an instrument of solidarity" that binds working men and women together in the fight for freedom and democracy.

"THROUGH that great organization of labor," he said, "the six million members of CIO have joined in fraternal union with the workers of other lands, for the defense of the basic rights of all who toil, for resistance to the blandishments of Communist totalitarianism, and for a determined advance toward the better life.

"This bulletin, which will come to you regularly from the European Office of CIO, will bring you news of the actions of our six million members in the never-ending task of enriching democracy's substance.

"We of CIO want you to know more about the great American labor movement. That movement stands four-square with you, militant unionists of western Europe, in the determination to liberate men from dictatorship and the appeal of dictatorship by fulfilling democracy's promise in every domain of our daily lives."

Wood Union Gains 20c In Canada

Members of the CIO Woodworkers employed on lumbering operations in the interior of British Columbia, Canada, have won a 20c an hour wage increase for all job catagories, according to the negotiating committee of the IWA British Columbia District Council.

The negotiations also resulted in rate adjustments in 11 wage brackets, a 4½c an hour night differential, two weeks' vacations after five years of continuous service and a strengthened union security clause.

In addition, the settlement made the grievance procedure more workable and set the rate for board and room at the camps at $2.15 a day. The pay boost raised the base rate to $1.30 an hour.

IUE Keeps Seniority Rights, Ends Strike At Westinghouse

SIX THOUSAND CIO Electrical Workers at the big Buffalo plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp. started back to work, victorious in their 11-week strike.

Settlement of the long walkout, with IUE-CIO defeating company attempts to "fragmentize" seniority and winning other gains, was unanimously approved at a Local 1581 membership meeting.

The agreement was reached after eight days of almost continuous bargaining in Washington between union and management representatives, with federal mediators participating.

A major issue in the strike was Westinghouse's demand to end plant-wide seniority, in existence for five years at the Buffalo plant, and to institute more than 50 seniority units.

The strike settlement provided for a combination of plant-wide and occupational seniority, and IUE said the agreement is "a victory for the union's demand."

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey said terms of the agreement are "very workable." Along with Carey, the union was represented in the negotiations by Benjamin Sigal, IUE general counsel, Pres. Stanley Pawlak of Local 1581, and Bill Wisniewski and John Stephens, local members.

Along with the seniority clause, under terms of the agreement are:

Grievance procedure. Satisfactory grievance machinery is now adopted after more than a year of negotiations.

Discharges. Jules Terranova, Local 1581 executive board member and member of the negotiating committee, who had been fired by management during the strike, will be reinstated immediately.

The case of Arthur Klipstein, a line steward fired before the strike, will be submitted to arbitration.

Office. The company repeated its offer to build a union office adjacent to the plant. The present union office is five miles from the plant and the company expressed the opinion that a nearby office will facilitate relationships between Westinghouse management and IUE-CIO Local 1581.

$100 A Plate For Good Cause

Fancy banquets at $100 a plate are commonplace with big politicians.

The first $100 a plate dinner for the labor movement—for a good cause, and with frankfurters and beans as the main dish—was held last week in Buffalo.

Originally, it was a strike relief dinner for the CIO Electrical Workers at Buffalo's Westinghouse plant, but the strike settlement turned it into a victory celebration. But the original purpose still could be carried out—to raise funds for a Christmas basket for each Westinghouse worker's family.

More than 200 Buffalo local unions, including both CIO and AFL affiliates, contributed "at least $100" for dinner tickets.

PROBLEMS confronting trade unionists of the Western Hemisphere were discussed at a board meeting of the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) in Washington last week. ORIT is an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who is also chairman of the CIO Intl. Committee (second from left, sitting) led the discussion. Shown in the picture are (sitting) L. to R. Louis Martinez, Cuba; Potofsky; Auture Sabreso, ORIT chairman, Peru; Ernst Schwarz, secretary, CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; and Francisco Aguirre, ORIT general secretary, Cuba. Standing, L. to R., S. M. Shakoor, British Guiana; S. Romualdi, AFL representative; A. F. Bravo, executive assistant, ORIT, Venezuela; Dr. Orlando Gomez, Havana, Cuba, and Bernardo Ibanez, Chile. Another meeting will be held shortly.

UE Huffs, Puffs, Signs At GE For 'Famous Victory'

AT ANY RATE, "it was a famous victory"—as the old saying goes—but a few more such victories and the United Electrical Workers will be clean out of business!

A few days ago, UE quietly and without fanfare signed with General Electric Corp. for a 2.5% wage increase plus a cost of living escalator bonus.

This was the same settlement first won by the CIO Electrical Workers, which represents a majority of GE workers, back in October. It was the latest in a series of IUE-CIO gains which have brought wage boosts of from 25c to 33c an hour in the past year.

But the UE—which took a walk from CIO rather than face the music—proclaimed it would have none of it.

Loudly the UE officials denounced the IUE settlement. Loudly they talked of a strike vote. Loudly they organized demonstrations "against the wage freeze."

But General Electric workers still represented by UE remained "frozen" and turned down the strike authorization vote in a majority of locals, including Schenectady, the big GE plant.

Twice before, pointed out IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, UE has agreed to gains won by the CIO Electrical Union in GE plants. The same development has happened at Westinghouse and Sylvania. Carey added:

"Since UE has not the brains, know-how or strength to win approval of this wage increase before the Wage Stabilization Board, IUE-CIO pledges to the rank and file in UE GE bargaining units that we will leave no stone unturned to get your wages approved."

Gas, Coke Backs IUE Strikers

The 15,000-member Union Carbide-Carbon Council of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers gave full support to CIO Electrical Workers in the recent Westinghouse strike at Buffalo, N. Y.

Action was taken at a Gas, Coke Council meeting before the strike settlement.

UAW Gains Increase In Maytag Plants

CIO Auto Workers have gained approval of the ninth regional Wage Stabilization Board for wage increases for 3500 workers in three Maytag Co. plants in Newton, Iowa. The increases will average 7c hourly.

Wood, Phone Unions Help Guild Local

THE SMALLEST local of the CIO Newspaper Guild—at Oroville in California's Sierra Nevada foothills—has won support of other CIO, AFL and independent locals in a wage showdown with a local publisher.

The Guild local, with some 10 members, recently staged a protest picket line demonstration outside the Oroville Mercury-Register plant.

Giving the Guild a hand were some 50 Oroville members of the CIO Woodworkers and the CIO Communications Workers, AFL cannery workers, and independent railroad brotherhoods.

Full thanks for such assistance was voiced by Wallace Kunkel, local Guild president.

The ANG local is deadlocked in negotiations with Publisher Dan Beebe over improving substandard wages and working conditions. The contract expired some weeks ago.

UAW Toledo Plan Okehed

MORE THAN A year after being negotiated, the Toledo Area Pension Plan won by CIO Auto Workers is now going into operation.

Functioning of the program was held up until recently, when the U. S. Treasury Dept. ruled that employer contributions to the plan are deductible for tax purposes.

U. S. approval released $162,000, which had been held in escrow, for payments to eligible retired workers.

Some 1200 workers in 19 different manufacturing firms, all represented by UAW-CIO Local 12, are covered by the program. It guarantees beneficiaries a maximum pension of $117.50 at 65 after 30 years' service, with lesser amounts for less service.

A worker can shift from one firm to another under the area pension plan and retain his benefits. Employers pay 7c hourly for the program.

William Thornton, President Of Shoe Workers, Dies

WILLIAM E. THORNTON

WILLIAM E. THORNTON, president of the CIO Shoe Workers since 1949, died at Bridgeport, Conn., last Tuesday after several months' illness. He was 59 years old.

A native of Lynn, Mass., Thornton came into the union movement from the ranks of the workers in the shoe industry. He had been employed many years in various plants in the Lynn area as a cutter, a skilled trade.

He succeeded Rocco Francescini as USWA president after the latter's death in 1948. Thornton was re-elected to the presidency last year for a two-year term.

Thornton served in various union posts before he became USWA head. During 1934 and 1935 he was president of the union's Lynn Joint Council, while USWA Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell was secretary.

He first became an official of the international when he was elected vice president. Then he was elected USWA's territorial representative for Massachusetts, one of the large centers of the shoe industry. He served in that post about 10 years.

IN AN effort to help the ECA drive for higher production and living standards, Thornton went to Paris last July. While in Europe, he served as an alternate CIO delegate to the Milan Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wired condolences to Thornton's brother, Millyde, at Lynn.

"He made a great contribution to the welfare of the shoe workers throughout America, and, as a member of the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, did much to advance the cause of American democracy."

Besides his brother, Thornton is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edward Murphy, at whose home he died.

USWA leaders and other officials attended funeral services at Lynn last Friday.

UPA Hails 4 As Union Builders

FOUR members of the CIO Paperworkers have been named as first winners of the Annual United Paperworkers of America Awards, given for outstanding service to the union.

Named were Clyde H. Wright, education director of Local 414, Downingtown, Pa., for "outstanding service and loyalty"; Clement A. Nitka, chairman of the organization committee of Local 1049, Elkhart, Ind., and prominent in many other local and international activities, for "outstanding service and effort"; Leroy L. Brown, editor of the Local 1208 News, Chicago, for "best news story and/or reporting to UPA-CIO News," and Toney R. Humphries, president of Local 675, Covington, Va., for "best news or publicity action on the local level."

The winners were selected from several scores of nominations sent to the union's general executive board. Each of those selected was given a $100 U. S. savings bond and a plaque.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE ISSUES in the steel situation are looming up big. Certain people in government have failed to hold the line. Some bureaucrats are of the opinion that the workers' wages can be controlled while the steel industry, as well as others, continue to get increased profits. They want to freeze labor alone, while at the same time leaving big business' price and profit structures free.

The time is here to face pertinent issues realistically. It has been pointed out time and again that steel can grant increased wages without increasing prices and still maintain a tremendous profit.

The CIO Steelworkers in their fight with the steel corporations are secure in the fact that the workers in the CIO are 100% behind them and will unite with them in this fight.

★

THE CIO was pleased to have as visitors and guests a delegation of trade unionists from Ireland as well as a representative of the Miners' Union in New Zealand. They are all leaving soon for their respective countries. They were greatly impressed with the accomplishments of the CIO, its great unity and strength. I wish them God's speed and every success in bringing greater benefits and security to their own union people.

I hope that by the time you read this article that each and every one of you has had a very Merry Christmas and are looking forward to a bigger and better year for yourself, your family and your union.

★

REG. DIR. HENRY HENRY reports that in a representation election at the Rex Paper Co. (firemen's unit), Kalamazoo, Mich., the workers favored the CIO Paperworkers by a vote of 5 to 1 over the AFL Firemen & Oilers. Union Rep. Darrel King handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the California Date Co. plant, Indio, Cal., the workers voted in favor of the CIO-LIU 78 by 158 to 27 for no union. This plant is the largest date packing house in the world. CIO Reps. James Spangler and Ken Gillie and Local Rep. Russel Parker directed this drive.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that the Steelworkers won a bitterly fought representation election over the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (independent) by a vote of 115 to 113, with one challenged vote, at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Sunrise, Wyo. Credit for this hard fought victory is to be extended to Sub-Dist. Dir. Michael Soldren, Intl. Rep. Frank Richmond, and K. G. McTavish and Joe Martinez of USA Local 2102, Pueblo, Col.

★

STATE DIR. LLOYD VAUGHAN reports that in a representation election at the Koppers Co., Inc. (Chemical Div.), Charleston, S. C., the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won out over the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers by a vote of 119 to 82.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Borden Milk Products Co., Portsmouth, O., the employes favored the Dairy Div. of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Employees by a vote of 22 to 11. Union Rep. Gerald Hughes directed this situation.

Asst. Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that the employes of the G. Mathes Co., St. Louis, Mo., in a representation election, chose the CIO Textile Workers over the AFL by a vote of 183 to 20, with 2 void and 1 challenged votes. The campaign was under the direction of Reps. William Doyle and Pat Quinn.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that the CIO National Association of Broadcasting Engineers won a representation election among employes of Station KEX, Portland, Ore., by a unanimous vote. NABET Rep. Roy Tindal and CIO Reps. John Brost and Barney Engelking worked for this election.

Protestants Get Warning On Failure In Labor Field

THE PROTESTANT churches in America have fallen down on the job of championing the rights of organized labor and minority groups, Dr. Walter G. Muelder, dean of the Boston University School of Theology, said last week.

Dr. Muelder told the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches in Christ that in the southeastern states particularly, Protestantism is letting a "historic opportunity" in the field of labor relations "slip through its fingers."

In their attitude toward organized labor, said Dr. Muelder, too many Protestant leaders are "essentially blind and self-defeating."

The rapid growth in population and increasing industrialization of the South, he said, places a responsibility on the church "to assist in the constructive integration of organized labor in the whole community regardless of racial or class or religious distinction."

He also criticized the church for its failure to "implement the obvious truth" in the race relations field. "We know that ministers and laymen alike," he said, have not made realistic efforts to eliminate racial prejudice and segregation.

"While we fail in community strategy and federal policy," he added, "the whole world takes note and intensifies its distrust of our nation."

Reynolds Resigns From Labor Board

James J. Reynolds, Jr., a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the past six years, has resigned effective Jan. 1.

Gain In South By GCEOC Is Reported

THE CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee has registered important gains on the Alabama organizational and economic fronts during the past year.

Delegates to the recent first annual GCEOC state conference at Birmingham heard Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray declare that GCEOC has "the largest potential membership of any union now in existence."

Murray pointed out that since the first local was established at Bryce Institute and Partlow School for Boys in Tuscaloosa, Ala., late in 1950, "the growth of our union in Alabama has been phenomenal."

He said eight locals are now functioning, covering state hospital employes, city and county workers, county school board employes and non-teaching workers at the Univ. of Alabama.

TOPPING the list of economic gains, Murray declared, is the fact that wages at Bryce Institute have risen in the past year from starting rates of $90 and $125 to $130 and $185.

Murray said this and other gains were registered despite the fact that GCEOC locals in the state are limited to informal bargaining due to a joint resolution passed by the Alabama Legislature. The resolution prohibits recognition of unions by state, county and city governing bodies, thus banning direct collective bargaining.

The conference listed withdrawal by the Legislature of the 1939 resolution as the Number One 1952 legislative goal.

Textile Workers Star In Film For World Showing

Workers throughout the free world soon will have the opportunity to see a movie made in Hoboken, N. J., which stars union members.

The film, "Working Together," tells the relations of CIO Textile Workers Local 77A with the American Pencil Co. from the days it was forced to strike for a contract to the present period of amicable labor-management relations.

All parts were played by union members and company officials.

Starring were John Lombardo, shop steward, and Irving Zeichner, local president, who have held office since 1940.

Prints have been acquired by the Economic Cooperation Administration for showing in Europe, and its sound track is being translated into Japanese for Asian distribution.

Health Plan Expanded By ACWA In New York

Services of the Sidney Hilman Health Center will be expanded next month to cover wives of workers in the men's clothing industry, it was announced by Louis Hollander, center president and New York Joint Board manager of the CIO Clothing Workers.

In 1953, Hollander added, the ACWA-operated center will further enlarge its operations to cover children of ACWA members.

GEORGIA CIO members, attending a recent four-day PAC Institute in Atlanta, listen as Dan Powell, PAC southern representative, outlines plans for getting out the CIO vote next year. The institute was attended by 70 delegates from CIO locals throughout the state.

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement
Oct. 1, 1950—Sept. 30, 1951

(Editor's Note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1951. These excerpts show the organization's total resources and liabilities as of Sept. 30, 1951, and its income and expenditure accounts for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENT NO. 1
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
Statement of Resources and Liabilities
(As of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1951)

Total Resources	$1,945,238.65
Total Liabilities	467,274.90
Net-Worth—Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	$1,477,963.75
Net Worth as of September 30, 1950	$1,055,440.80
Net Increase October 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951	$ 422,522.95

STATEMENT NO. 2
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
Statement of Income and Expenditures, Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951

INCOME			
Per capita taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for general purposes			$2,747,506.20
Less: Per capita taxes remitted to Canadian Congress of Labor			4,786.22
			$2,742,719.98
Special per capita taxes earmarked for Southern Organizing Campaign (Current Collections)		$954,847.22	
Less: Increase in reserve		75,585.69	879,261.53
Special per capita taxes earmarked for Special Organizing (Current Collections)		954,752.28	
Less: Payments for Special Organizing grants and assistance	438,992.57		
Increase in reserve	324,030.72	763,023.29	
REVERTED TO GENERAL FUND (For Advances Made In Prior Period)			191,728.99
Per capita dues and initiation fees from Local Industrial Unions			241,556.99
Dues from Industrial Union Councils			5,875.00
Charter Fees			825.00
Sales of CIO News			88,697.68
Sales of Educational and Organizational Supplies			33,368.25
Interest Income from Investment Securities			9,650.00
TOTAL INCOME			$4,193,683.42
EXPENSES AND CHARGES			
Salaries and Travel Expense for National Unions and Organizing Committees			$ 423,060.86
Departmental Expenses			1,012,352.93
Contributions			82,889.00
Subsidies for Local Industrial Unions			5,686.36
Supplies for Local Industrial Unions			7,854.10
Regional and Field Offices			
Salaries	$639,265.35		
Travel Expense	533,933.31		
Rent, Telephone, Telegraph and other office expenses	186,857.03		
			$1,360,055.69
Southern Organizing Campaign			879,261.53
TOTAL EXPENSES AND CHARGES			$3,771,160.47
Excess of Income Over Expenses and Charges, October 1, 1950 to September 30, 1951			$ 422,522.95

CIO Urges 'Strong, Bold' Leadership By Truman

THE CIO'S BROAD economic program for the crucial years immediately ahead was outlined to President Truman last week in a lengthy memorandum submitted by Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

Rieve, who also is president of the CIO Textile Workers and a labor member of the Wage Stabilization Board, urged the President to "continue to advocate and support good, sound domestic legislation designed to aid and strengthen our own country and our democratic institutions."

Taking note of increasing distress among lowest-income families, Rieve called upon the President to ask Congress for a rise in minimum pay rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 75c to $1.25 an hour.

"Just because the Congress may not be sympathetic to this type of bold program is no reason why it should be shied away from by those who are interested in the welfare of our people," Rieve said.

"During these trying times when the Congress is acting in a purely negative fashion and refuses to move forward, it is essential and necessary that strong, bold and forthright leadership be exhibited.

"If the present Congress does not go along with this bold type of leadership, the country may suffer temporarily. But I have great confidence in the way the American people will respond to forthright leadership when they are given the opportunity to pass upon it at the polls."

Rieve's call for legislative action covered unemployment, price control, wage policy, taxes, rent control and housing, tax amortization policy, social security, civil rights and minimum wages.

Taking note of widespread unemployment in such areas as Detroit, Michigan, and a number of New England industrial areas, the CIO official voiced hope the President would ask Congress for "supplementary" unemployment insurance benefits.

The needs of workers in these hard-hit areas, Rieve commented, "require immediate action, and must be handled separate and distinct from the general problem of improvements in our over-all unemployment compensation system." He also urged federalization of the present state control of unemployment insurance, or at least a set of minimum federal standards covering jobless benefits.

RIEVE reiterated previous CIO charges that the Defense Production Act is inadequate as a barrier to inflation. He urged the President to "renew your efforts" to repeal the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope amendments to the law, as well as the establishment of "standby authority to deal with the problem of serious inflationary pressures in all the price fields when and if they develop."

In this connection, Rieve called for the use of subsidies, when necessary, to control retail food prices. He added that "this is the only practical means of controlling the prices of the major items which go to make up the consumers' budget."

The CIO official predicted that "if we get a successful and adequate price control program, developing wage policies would be stabilized." U. S. wage policy, he said, "must permit wages to reflect rises in the cost of living. However, the applicability of this type of policy is academic if the government, with the aid of Congress, is able to hold rises in the cost of living in check."

Rieve also called upon President Truman to seek more equitable tax policies, to close loopholes, and to "exert strong opposition to any type of federal sales or manufacturing tax, whether disguised in higher excise taxes or in the extension of excise taxes to new and additional items . . ."

STRONG and effective rent control and a large-scale defense housing program were also advocated by the CIO leader. In addition, he said the program for tax amortization certificates should be "reviewed, revised and tightened."

Rieve commented that the developing mobilization program "should not permit us to ignore the whole status of labor relations. Labor cooperation is made exceedingly difficult by the continuance of the Taft-Hartley Act. I urge you to continue to call for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and for the enactment of an equitable labor relations law based upon the policies of the Wagner Act."

2 Locals Go 100% For PAC

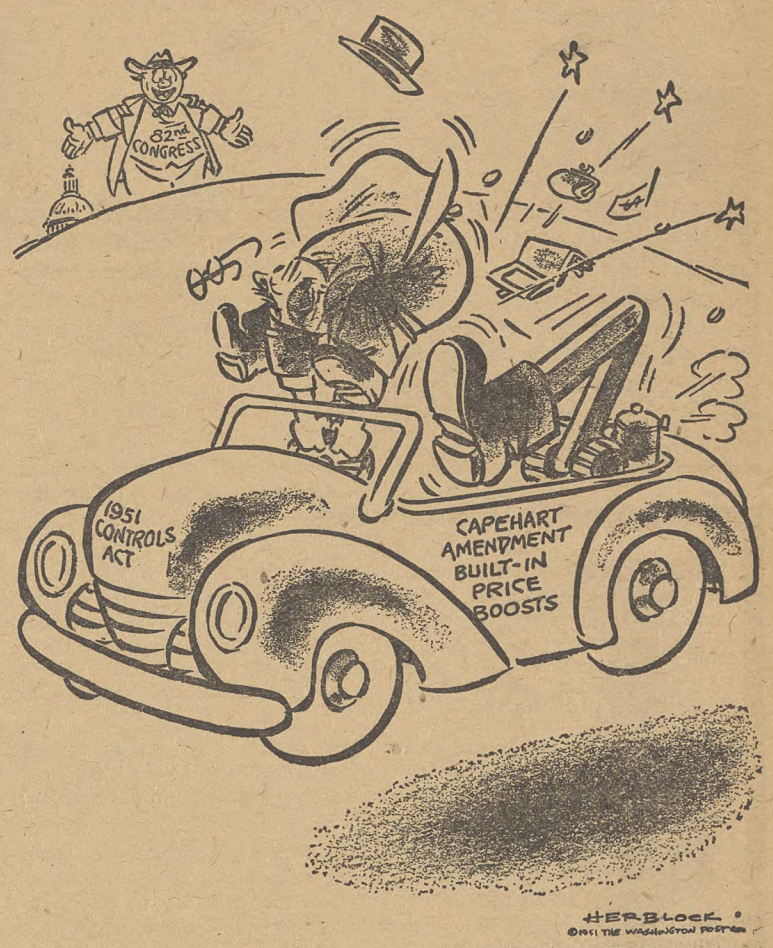
At opposite ends of the nation, two CIO local unions have gone over the top in PAC Voluntary Dollar Drives, it was reported last week.

Out in Oregon, a 100% PAC Dollar contribution was scored by CIO Steelworkers Local 3103, reported Joe Fedoris, local PAC chairman.

At Washington, N. C., Local 2027 of the CIO Transport Service Employees, with just 63 members, has contributed $63 in PAC dollars.

Congratulating the local, Franz E. Daniel, North Carolina State CIO-PAC chairman, said:

"If all other CIO locals did as you have done—collect a dollar from every single member—we would not now be cursed with the kind of political representation we have."



—Herblock in the Washington Post

"Nothing's Out Of Control. We Designed It That Way."

CIO Comfort Gifts For GIs Praised By Korean Chaplain

WHEN Capt. Eugene L. Lavery, a Catholic Chaplain on duty in Korea, distributes CIO Comfort Packages to the troops in his company, his heart is really in his work.

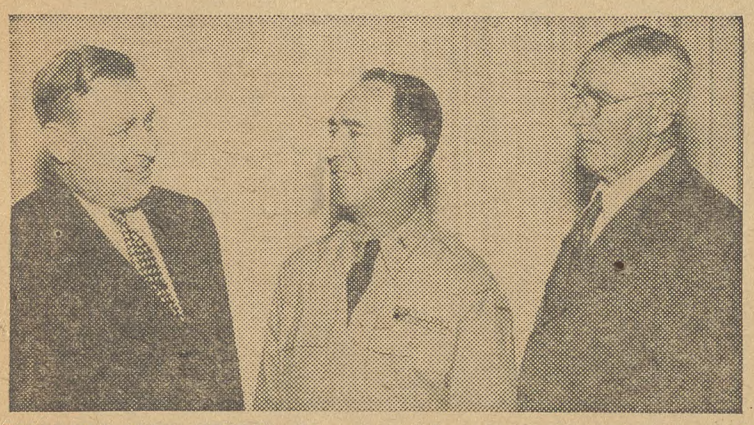
Handing the packages out brings a little touch of home to Father Lavery as he reads the enclosed card which states that they come "with the appreciation of the National CIO Community Services Committee and 6 million CIO members."

The CIO is a very familar subject to the Chaplain. His father Charles L. Lavery, 77, is a member of Local 2215 of the CIO Steelworkers in Bridgeport, Conn. and his brother Ed, is a USA representative and a former president of the Connecticut CIO Council.

Recently Father Lavery enjoyed a short visit with his parents in Bridgeport. Commenting on the CIO-CSC Comfort Packages sent to Korea, he declared:

"The packages were very well put together and were gratefully received by the servicemen to whom they were distributed. The boys appreciate the gesture of thoughtfulness very much."

Each package contains playing cards, chocolate bars, cigarettes, and a pocket sized book.



THANKS FOR HELP—Here are the three Lavery boys of Bridgeport, Conn., each one a CIO booster. L. to R. Edward Lavery, a representative of the CIO Steelworkers; his brother, Rev. Eugene L. Lavery, a Catholic Chaplain in Korea, and their father, Charles J. Lavery, 77 years old who is a member of the USA Local 2215.

Textile Gains 5c In Viscose Plants

A one-year contract covering 15,000 employes in seven plants of the American Viscose Corp. has been approved by members of the CIO Textile Workers.

The pact brings a 5c general increase, other gains amounting to 4½c, three weeks' vacation after 15 years, and additional insurance and pension benefits.

U.S. Contracts Asked In 'Labor Surplus Areas'

A TEN-POINT program to eliminate "pools of idle manpower and facilities in the midst of generally high levels of production and employment" has been unanimously recommended by the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee.

The committee, appointed by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson to advise on manpower problems, has adopted a resolution calling for a greater utilization of industrial resources in "labor surplus areas" in connection with government defense contracts. It also set up a subcommittee to follow up its recommendations and press for their adoption as the government's policy.

The committee advised Wilson to direct the Labor and Defense Depts. and the Defense Manpower and Defense Production Administrations to cooperate with other interested agencies in determining the capacities of such areas and to establish procurement programs "designed to utilize these idle resources in defense production."

IT URGED that Wilson "direct the procurement agencies to utilize these pools of idle manpower and facilities to the greatest extent possible."

Before additional new defense plants or expansions are authorized, the committee said, production should be directed "to the fullest extent possible" into existing facilities with available manpower.

The committee told Wilson that whenever work under any defense contract would best utilize manpower by being performed in an area of labor surplus, he should direct the contractor to carry out the work in the designated locality.

CIO members of the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee are Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and CIO Director of Education and Research Stanley Ruttenberg. Katherine Ellickson of the CIO Education and Research Dept. is an alternate member.

ADA Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

AMERICANS FOR Democratic Action, anti-Communist liberal organization, has joined the CIO, American Civil Liberties Union and other non-Communist organizations in the fight for repeal of the Smith Act.

The 1940 law, under which 11 top Communist leaders were convicted last year, makes it unlawful for persons to advocate or teach overthrow of the United States government by force or violence.

"We oppose the Smith Act because it proposes to prosecute people for what they think and say rather than what they do," "ADA National Chairman Francis Biddle, former attorney general, declared.

The ADA warned that "in our concern with the immediate dangers of Communist subversion" the great danger is that the American people will adopt the methods of the Communists.

The organization said it recognized the need "for drastic protection against acts of sabotage and espionage," but pointed out that "the American Communist Party is the feeblest Communist Party in any major country."

Big Steel Strike Postponed

—STORY ON PAGE THREE

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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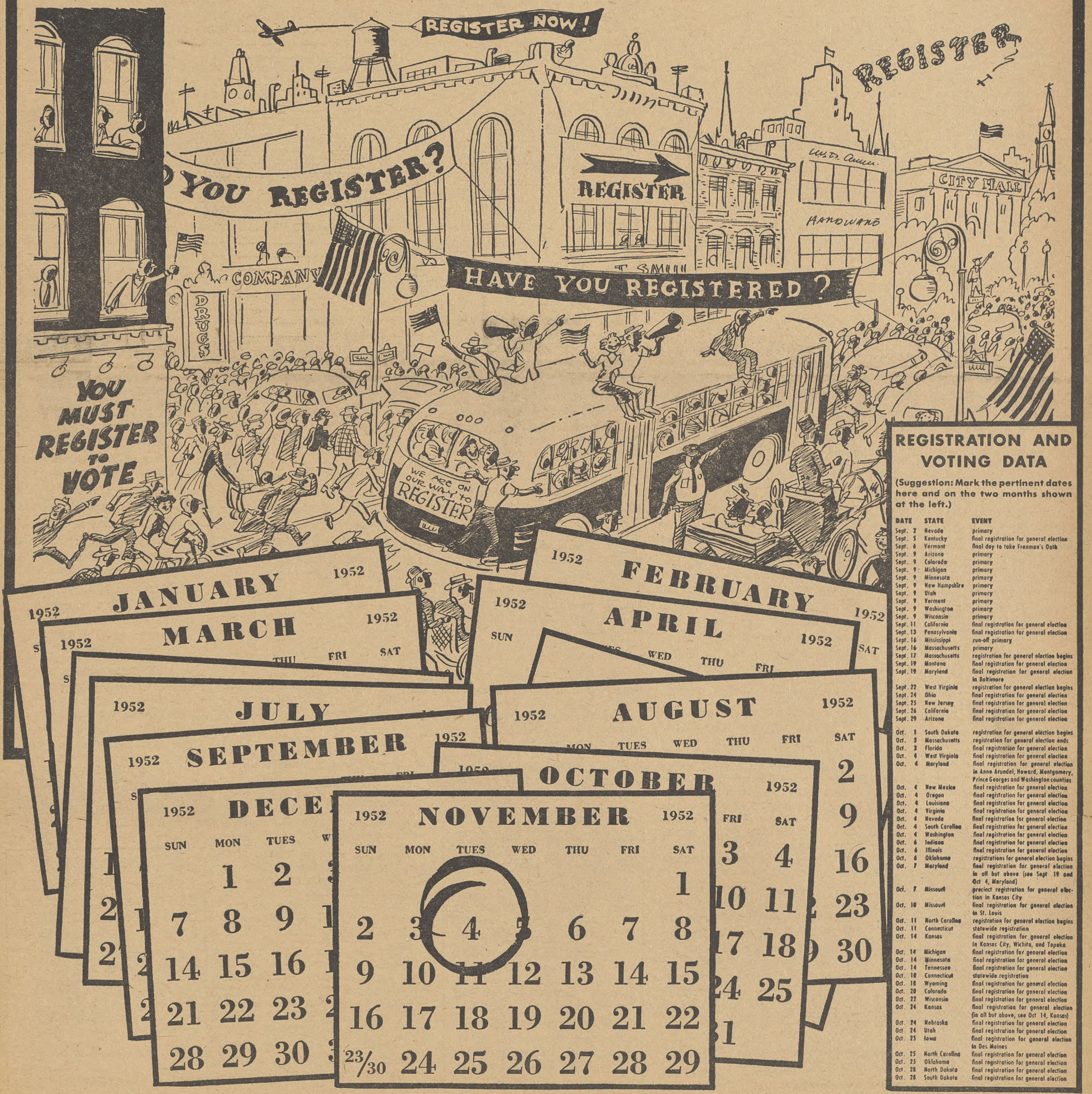

REGISTRATION AND VOTING DATA

(Suggestion: Mark the pertinent dates here and on the two months shown at the left.)

DATE	STATE	EVENT
Sept. 2	Nevada	primary
Sept. 5	Kentucky	final registration for general election
Sept. 6	Vermont	final day to take Freeman's Oath
Sept. 9	Arizona	primary
Sept. 9	Colorado	primary
Sept. 9	Michigan	primary
Sept. 9	Minnesota	primary
Sept. 9	New Hampshire	primary
Sept. 9	Utah	primary
Sept. 9	Vermont	primary
Sept. 9	Washington	primary
Sept. 9	Wisconsin	primary
Sept. 11	California	final registration for general election
Sept. 13	Pennsylvania	final registration for general election
Sept. 16	Mississippi	run-off primary
Sept. 16	Massachusetts	primary
Sept. 17	Massachusetts	registration for general election begins
Sept. 19	Montana	final registration for general election
Sept. 19	Maryland	final registration for general election in Baltimore
Sept. 22	West Virginia	registration for general election begins
Sept. 24	Ohio	final registration for general election
Sept. 25	New Jersey	final registration for general election
Sept. 26	California	final registration for general election
Sept. 29	Arizona	final registration for general election
Oct. 1	South Dakota	registration for general election begins
Oct. 3	Massachusetts	registration for general election ends
Oct. 3	Florida	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	West Virginia	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Maryland	final registration for general election in Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges and Washington counties
Oct. 4	New Mexico	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Oregon	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Louisiana	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Virginia	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Nevada	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	South Carolina	final registration for general election
Oct. 4	Washington	final registration for general election
Oct. 6	Indiana	final registration for general election
Oct. 6	Illinois	final registration for general election
Oct. 6	Oklahoma	registrations for general election begins
Oct. 7	Maryland	final registration for general election in all but above (see Sept 19 and Oct 4, Maryland)
Oct. 7	Missouri	precinct registration for general election in Kansas City
Oct. 10	Missouri	final registration for general election in St. Louis
Oct. 11	North Carolina	registration for general election begins
Oct. 11	Connecticut	statewide registration
Oct. 14	Kansas	final registration for general election in Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka
Oct. 14	Michigan	final registration for general election
Oct. 14	Minnesota	final registration for general election
Oct. 14	Tennessee	final registration for general election
Oct. 18	Connecticut	statewide registration
Oct. 18	Wyoming	final registration for general election
Oct. 20	Colorado	final registration for general election
Oct. 22	Wisconsin	final registration for general election
Oct. 24	Kansas	final registration for general election (in all but above, see Oct 14, Kansas)
Oct. 24	Nebraska	final registration for general election
Oct. 24	Utah	final registration for general election
Oct. 25	Iowa	final registration for general election in Des Moines
Oct. 25	North Carolina	final registration for general election
Oct. 25	Oklahoma	final registration for general election
Oct. 28	North Dakota	final registration for general election
Oct. 28	South Dakota	final registration for general election

NOV. 4 IS THE DAY! Here's a drawing, and typical registration table, from CIO-PAC's 1952 Voters' Calendar. (See Page 2.)

'Hold The Line'—How About It?

PRICES . . .

Prices? They aren't just going up; they aren't just jumping over the moon. They're headed for the faintest constellation in outer space!

That's indicated by the latest cost-of-living estimate in the monthly consumer price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For nearly every month for a year, the BLS index has hit a new record.

And the latest period, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, was no exception. During that month, the BLS index climbed .6%.

The new BLS index—based on revised consumer buying habits—hit a new peak of 188.6.

The old BLS index—on which many union escalator clauses are based—went even higher to 189.3% of the 1935-39 living cost level. That was a climb of .8%.

Since war began in Korea, the BLS index has climbed 10.8%—and each one-point rise in that figure, it has been estimated, costs U. S. consumers $2 billion in higher living costs.

Cumulative figures on the new BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	166.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 average to date	185.5	Oct. 15	175.4
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5
		Aug. 15	185.5
		Sept. 15	186.6
		Oct. 15	187.4
		Nov. 15	188.6

LAYOFFS . .

Prices are going up. Dividends are going up.

So is unemployment — and the work week of factory workers is going down.

Two reports of the U. S. Dept. of Labor last week told the story.

One said that the work week dropped to an average of 40.3 hours in November. That was a drop of nearly one hour over the previous month.

Major cause was a sharp decline in consumer goods industries, particularly textiles, clothing and leather. There employment has dropped by 225,000 worker in the past year.

The second report said that non-farm employment has declined by 100,000 in the month to mid-November. Layoffs in consumer goods production again were cited, particularly in the auto industry.

PROFITS . . .

By Labor Press Associated

Controls and high taxes are "ruining" business so terribly that cash dividend payments by corporations in October averaged 7% higher than in October, 1950, the Dept. of Commerce has announced. announced.

This October's total was $533 million; last year's, $496 million. Dividends in the finance group were up almost 20%; in communications, almost 24%.

For the first 10 months of 1951, cash dividends were 9% higher as a whole than for the same period in 1950, or $6.024 billion against $5.543 billion.

The railroads, which keep demanding rate increases, increased dividends 31% in the first 10 months over 1950; mining dividends went up 21%; oil refining went up 22%; non ferrous metals 21%; transportation equipment 15%.

Following table shows publicly-reported cash dividend payments by industry groups (in millions of dollars):

	October		First Ten Months Totals	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	496.4	532.9	5543.0	6023.7
Mining	5.9	7.3	237.4	286.4
Manufacturing	220.8	211.5	3076.6	3284.1
Food, beverages, tobacco	38.8	35.9	351.5	341.9
Textiles & leather	12.5	11.9	129.8	147.5
Paper & printing	8.5	11.7	113.9	130.7
Chemicals	34.3	20.6	428.5	429.2
Oil refining	20.6	8.6	510.5	623.8
Iron & steel	18.4	22.8	300.4	342.4
Nonferrous metals	4.8	5.3	84.6	102.4
Machinery (except electrical)	23.1	21.8	224.6	239.0
Electrical machinery	23.5	28.9	186.0	200.3
Transportation equipment	2.2	3.6	52.8	60.9
Automobiles	7.3	8.6	474.9	417.8
Other manufacturers	26.8	31.8	219.1	248.2
Trade	43.0	41.7	350.7	370.3
Finance	87.6	104.3	702.5	767.0
Railroads	13.4	13.0	183.6	240.3
Heat, light & water	50.6	56.1	509.2	548.3
Electric light & power	42.8	46.3	422.3	451.9
Gas	7.8	9.8	86.9	96.4
Communications	66.6	82.2	368.8	393.8
Miscellaneous	8.5	16.8	114.2	133.5

CIO Donates $10,000 To Miners' Kin

WHILE federal and state officials were seeking the cause of the explosion that killed 119 coal miners at West Frankford, Ill., CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week announced the contribution of $10,000 to the victims' families.

The money was given to Local 1265 of the United Mine Workers for distribution.

Murray said that through this $10,000 contribution the members of the CIO wished "to express their deep sense of sympathy and fraternity with the families of the victims of this disaster." He added that although "nothing can replace the lives" of the miners, CIO members trusted that "our gift will help to lessen, in some small degree the suffering that this accident has created."

Murray said that he hoped that the latest—and one of the most deadly—explosions in a long series of mine disasters "will now shock the Congress into passage of an adequate federal mine safety law."

"Such a law," he added, "is overdue; it is necessary to stop, once and for all, needless deaths in the coal mines of this country. If a federal mine safety law is now written on the statute books, the families of the West Frankford miners will at least have the comfort that fathers and husbands have not died in vain."

Reuther Asks Michigan Act On Auto Layoffs

PRES. WALTER P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers last week urged Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan to call a statewide conference of all groups directly or indirectly affected by the spreading problem of unemployment.

At the same time Williams, with Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) met in a series of conferences with President Truman, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and others in Washington, and pleaded that a rumored further sharp cut in auto production be held up until a "showdown meeting" with labor and management in the industry.

Already, they said, there are 130,000 jobless in Detroit. The prospect of further cuts in auto production may send the figure above the 200,000 mark, they stressed.

Reuther's proposal was made in "the interest of minimizing the economic hardship faced by thousands of Michigan families and also to minimize the economic loss to our mobilization effort."

He suggested that invitations be extended to representatives of management, labor and retail industry; mayors of all Michigan cities with unemployment problems; Moody and Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.); the Michigan congressional delegation; the leaders of both parties in both houses of the State Legislature, and defense mobilizaton officials from Washington.

"The economic dislocation and mass unemployment we face," Reuther wrote Williams, "is a challenge to all the people in our State and I am sure you agree that it transcends the interests of partisan politics.

"The unemployment crisis in Michigan has been made serious and will continue for a longer period because corporations and companies having their major civilian operations in Michigan have placed a disproportionate share of their defense work in plants outside Michigan.

"DESPITE reasons that may have motivated these companies to place a disproportionate share of their defense work outside the areas in which their major civilian operations are located and in which thousands of workers are being laid off, there can be no economic or moral justification for continuing this policy in the face of the castastrophic unemployment and loss of productive man-hours that face us."

Williams and Moody already had laid plans to tackle the issue, respectively, in the Legislature and in Congress.

Williams intends to ask for higher jobless benefits and extension of the period of coverage. Present maximum is $27 a week for the worker and $2 each for up to four dependents.

Moody plans to introduce an amendment to the Social Security Act providing for additional benefits for workers made jobless because of the mobilization program.

PAC Issues '52 Voter Calendar

Electioneering is made easy—almost—in the 1952 Voters' Calendar newly-issued by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Illustrated by Leo Hershfield, the calendar, on each of its six sheets, gives state-by-state registration dates and other election deadlines for each two-month period of the year.

Copies of the calendar, at 15c each, may be ordered from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.

UPWA Pushes Demands As AFL Butchers Sign

CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers officials continued negotiations with representatives of the Big Four meat packers last week despite acceptance by the AFL Meat Cutters and Butchers of a 6c an hour wage boost offered by Swift & Co.

The increase is expected to set the pattern for AFL agreements with Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and Wilson, the other members of the Big Four.

PRES. RALPH Helstein of the CIO union greeted the announcement of the settlement by charging that the AFL union "has sold at bargain prices the UPWA demands for a guaranteed annual $3000 wage and other benefits.

"The packers have made themselves a good deal," he said. "The AFL union has wilted before the company's demands at the expense of their members."

The AFL increase covers 5000 Swift packing house workers in 12 plants including 1200 in the company's St. Louis stockyards. It was made retroactive to Dec. 17 and is subject to ratification by local unions.

UPWA has an industry-wide membership of more than 150,000, including workers in allied industries. Approximately 80,000 are involved in current negotiations with the Big Four and leading independents, including about 25,000 in Chicago.

Shortly before the Swift settlement was made known, Helstein had revealed the results of a strike vote taken of UPWA members. He said the vote was "better than 2 to 1" in favor of a strike to enforce the CIO union's demands.

UPWA proposals, in addition to a guaranteed $3000 minimum annual wage, call for time and one half for Saturday work, elimination of geographical wage differentials, correction of job inequities and elimination of wage differentials based on sex.

Helstein pointed out that in 1949, one third of the union's members received an average of $2500. "We want to get a guaranteed year-round income for our members," he said.

The last country-wide packing house strike was called by UPWA on Mar. 16, 1948. The 10 week walkout was broken when the AFL Meat Cutters agreed to settle on terms generally unacceptable to the CIO union.

IT'S REGAL

The next issue of the CIO News will be printed in the new Regal type of a larger size—like this.

This innovation will add to the readability, legibility and typographical appearance of the paper. Body type will be eight point instead of seven, and first paragraph type will be 10 point instead of nine.

For the tops in labor news, features and pictures, read The CIO News.

Steel Union Meets; Strike Postponed

CIO STEELWORKERS late last week called off a New Year's Day deadline for a national strike of 700,000 steel workers—but postponed until a special union convention decision on settling the bargaining deadlock through the Wage Stabilization Board.

The USA-CIO's special convention, with 3000 delegates participating, will be held as scheduled on Jan. 3-4 in Atlantic City.

Decision to call off the Jan. 1 strike date was announced by USA Pres. Philip Murray after meetings of the steel union's Executive Board and Intl. Wage-Policy Committee. The meetings were held in Pittsburgh on Dec. 27.

In agreeing to stay on the job—as requested earlier by President Truman—the Steelworkers struck out at steel industry management for its flat refusal to bargain directly.

The policy committee charged the industry with relying "on the country's need for steel in order to undermine the very principles of freedom which we are seeking to defend."

Then the union declared:

"Notwithstanding the industry's strike against collective bargaining which is now going on, the President's request to the union to continue at work and to submit the case on its merits to the Wage Stabilization Board is entitled to and will receive from our great organization every full measure of consideration."

Convention Decides

Specific action of the policy committee was to authorize and direct the 700,000 workers in the basic steel industry "to continue at work under the terms and conditions of the contracts which expire on Dec. 31 until a special international convention has made an appropriate answer and that answer has been communicated to the President of the United States."

The statement by the USA-CIO Wage-Policy Committee, issued after the Dec. 27 meeting, reviewed the previous call for the special convention and subsequent developments. It said:

"Because of the seriousness of the situation we directed Pres. Philip Murray to call a special international convention of the union on Jan. 3, 1952, the earliest possible date a convention could be called.

"We deemed it essential that the membership of the organization should have a final voice in determining the course our union should pursue."

The committee related how the steel companies refused to make any offer at a meeting of the union and the companies called in Washington by Federal Mediator Cyrus Ching.

On the evening of the second and final day of the mediation sessions, the committee related, "Benjamin Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corp., who had not seen fit to participate either in the conferences or the mediation sessions, did make what he termed to be an 'offer'."

"This despite Mr. Fairless's assertion to the contrary, had never been made to the union. We first saw it in Mr. Fairless' press release.

"In his statement, Mr. Fairless said that U. S. Steel would forego a price increase for steel if the union would give up wage and other economic demands. Mr. Fairless' 'offer' was a fraud."

The union committee also said that U. S. Steel and the rest of the industry "have been desperately seeking to obtain price increases."

"The government's stabilizers have turned them down because of the steel industry's tremendous profits," the committee continued.

"Government economists estimate the industry's 1951 earnings at $2.6 billion. This is $1.2 billion more than the fair profit level used by the government to determine whether any price increase is warranted.

"At the same time it is clear (and begrudgingly recognized in Mr. Fairless' statement) that Steelworkers' real wages have declined during the past year and that a wage increase is justified under existing stabilization regulations.

"Mr. Fairless, in short, proposed that the steel industry give up nothing in prices if the Steelworkers would give up the something in wages to which they clearly are entitled."

The committee described as "phony" the "alleged concern of the U. S. Steel about inflation. The industry did not show this concern until the government turned down its request for a price increase. The industry did not show this concern when Congress was considering genuine control over prices. . . .

"The Steelworkers' union on the contrary was really concerned with inflation throughout this emergency. . . .

"The Steelworkers' union will not permit itself to be used as a cat's paw so that the industry may obtain unjustified price increases to the detriment of the consumers and the defense program. . . .

"The only way open to the union to meet this flagrant disregard by the industry of its legal and contractural obligations was for this Intl. Wage-Policy Committee to direct that a special convention of the union be convened on Jan. 3 to take appropriate action, and pending the convention, to reaffirm the union's traditional policy of not working in the absence of a contract."

The committee pointed out that—subsequent to its Dec. 17 meeting—President Truman, in his appeal to the union to remain at work pending a Wage Stabilization Board hearing, "recognized that the companies in fact had refused to bargain with the union on its wage and other economic demands, and that the industry was insisting upon prior price guarantees before even talking wages. . . .

Truman Appeals

"Nevertheless, the President appealed for uninterrupted production of steel by the union 'in order to meet urgent demands for steel—steel for weapons, for factories, for highways and hospitals and schools'."

The committee said that because the "United Steelworkers' is a responsible and patriotic organization," it decided to direct union members to continue to work under the old contract until the special convention meets.

President Truman's request that the steel union call off the strike deadline in "the national interest" was made Dec. 22 after brief federal mediation efforts broke down.

Representatives of U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem and other big producers had nothing more to say when called in by federal officials than they did when meeting directly with the Steelworkers in the past month.

And that was a flat "no" to the USA's proposals for "22 in '52"— a score of improvements headed by a 15c hourly general wage increase, the union shop, elimination of wage inequities, and better shift, holiday and vacation benefits.

Warning that the deadlock "gravely threatens the progress of national defense," Mr. Truman referred the steel contract situation to the Wage Stabilization Board. While a special panel of the WSB would have the power to recommend a settlement, it would not be binding on either the union or steel management.

In sending the dispute to the WSB, Mr. Truman said:

"It is of the utmost importance to prevent an interruption in the production of steel. Steel is a key material in our entire defense effort.

"Every day of steel production lost is a day lost forever in the achievement of our production schedules . . .

For the first time, Mr. Truman raised the possibility of a steel price increase—for which steel management had demanded an iron clad guarantee before it would even bargain with the USA-CIO. He said:

"After the decision is reached (by the WSB) as to wages, the Office of Price Stabilization will be responsible for determining whether or not any wage increase justifies a price increase."

Mr. Truman said "the steel companies will get price increases if they are entitled to them" but he added "no other advance assurances are necessary."

OPS has set up profits standards to judge price boost requests. Under the Defense Production Act, price increases supposedly are to be denied if the dollar profits of the steel industry are 85% of the average earnings from 1947-49.

According to daily press quotation of a report by Price Administrator Michael DiSalle, "steel industry profits are running far above the industry earnings standard. . . . The excess over that standard is so large that the industry clearly can absorb any reasonable probable wage increase with a substantial margin left over for other cost increases."

Fairless Invited As Parley Speaker

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., may be a speaker at the CIO Steelworkers' special convention in Atlantic City, N. J., this week.

Philip Murray, USA-CIO president, invited him to address the convention after the union's Wage-Policy Committee called off the strike scheduled for New Year's Day.

"Following your address," Murray said in a telegram, "we hope that you will be able to remain for the entire convention and participate in the discussions. You can be assured that every courtesy will be accorded you at the convention."

Action On Strike Hailed By Truman

Decision of the Wage-Policy Committee of the CIO Steelworkers to call off the strike scheduled for Jan. 1 was made known to President Truman at Independence, Mo., by USA Pres. Philip Murray.

"I am happy," said Mr. Truman, "there will be no steel strike on Jan. 1 and I am hopeful there will be no steel strike at all."

Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam characterized the committee's decision as "a wonderful New Year's gift to the American people and to the cause of world freedom."

Take A Look At The Figures—Then Judge Steel Union's Case

ANYBODY who thinks U. S. Steel can't afford to give the CIO Steelworkers a thumping good pay increase can easily prove himself mistaken.

All he has to do is take figures from the company's financial reports, strip them of the flapdoodle corporations use to conceal their true status from everybody but the Internal Revenue Bureau, buy himself a lead pencil and do a little elementary figuring.

He should also remember that when he's talking about wage increases, it's the employer's profit before taxes—not after taxes—that's important. Because wages, like other costs of operating, are deducted before taxes are computed.

U. S. Steel's profit before taxes for the first nine months of this year was $429,733,557. That's at the rate of $572,978,076 for the full year if the pace set in the first nine months is maintained. The figure compares to a total of $483,159,584 profit before taxes earned in all of 1950. The difference is about 18.6%. In other words, business is booming.

Those aren't the figures U. S. Steel tells to the stockholders and the public. They have been deflated of the flapdoodle.

IT SEEMS there's a gimmick accountants use called the accelerated depreciation charge. They use it to boost the depreciation item in the breakdown of operating expenses, and it's perfectly legal so long as they don't use it on the tax collector.

The rate of depreciation is the rate at which new facilities become theoretically obsolete. The tax laws allow a 4 to 5% rate. U. S. Steel, by use of a complicated formula, has been allowing 14 to 15% in its reports for public consumption. The tax laws allow the cost of a plant or facility to be written off in about 20 years. U.S. Steel's method writes off the cost in about seven years.

(This, incidentally, has nothing to do with the rapid amortization permitted under current tax legislation.)

Thus the figures the public gets as profits—either before or after taxes—are too low. And the figure before taxes is not the one on which taxes are actually paid.

It isn't impossible roughly to estimate how much a substantial wage increase would cost the company and to see what it would do to the profit figures.

In 1950, U. S. Steel employes covered by the USA contract worked 568.1 million manhours. They averaged in number 288,265 over the year. Employment has since grown to 307,678 workers in the third quarter of 1951.

So an estimate of 625 million manhours for all of 1951 is not unreasonable. A little pencil and paper work (or, rather, a lot of it), shows that each 1c per hour increase would cut profits before taxes by about $6.25 million.

Thus an increase of 20c an hour would cost the company about $125 million. Subtracting this from the anticipated $572.9 million in profits before taxes, based on earnings during the first nine months of 1951, would leave about $448 million.

THIS is more than the gross earnings of U.S. Steel for any year since 1938, except last year's record-breaking figure.

The net — after taxes — profit figures show a relatively lighter tap, although it is impossible to wring out all the flapdoodle from 1951 reports because of the increase in corporation taxes.

But the published figures for the first three quarters of 1951 show net earnings at the annual rate of $179,644,744 for the full year. This compares with published profits of $215,464,142 in 1950 and de-flapdoodled or actual profits of $249,159,584.

Each 1c increase in wages would cost about $2 million in net profits. Therefore a 20c increase, in effect for a full year, would cost about $40 million and would reduce the corporation's own profit figures to about $140 million for 1951.

This is more than the company's net earnings in any recent year except 1949 and 1950.

There is just one final thing to remember. These rough estimates assume U. S. Steel would absorb a wage increase out of profits instead of boosting prices.

It has never done this—and industry spokesmen this year have said they would again refuse to do it. So in case of a pay boost, profits both before and after taxes probably wouldn't drop appreciably.

The Public Interest

If anyone ever had any doubts about the accuracy of the United Labor Policy Committee's charges when it pulled its representatives out of the government's defense agencies last February, those doubts can now be completely dispelled.

At the time of its walkout, the ULPC charged that big business was running the defense program for its own ends, and that those ends were anti-labor. It pointed out that labor had no voice at all in drawing up the policies governing the defense production effort, and that under Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's leadership only the big business viewpoint was being applied to mobilization problems.

In this issue, The CIO News tells how Wilson himself, just before he was appointed to the defense mobilization job, helped big business representatives draw up a plan to use the government's defense program for its own frankly anti-labor purposes.

By its own plan—and in its own words—big business convicts itself of labor's charges. As unemployment in key industrial centers continues to mount, the dangerous extent to which the big business plan "to offset the growing power of labor" has been adopted becomes all too obvious.

The business men who run the mobilization program should pay some attention to the broad public interest. Too many of them have used the defense crisis chiefly to further their own union-busting racket at the taxpayers' expense.

Death In The Mines

Periodically the nation is shocked by death and disaster in industry—and then forgets the matter.

Such was the situation, a few years ago, when smog suffocated Donora, Penn.

Such, last week, was the mine tragedy at West Frankfort, Illinois, where an explosion killed 119 members of the United Mine Workers.

The morgue that is Orient No. 2 mine shocked America at holidaytime.

But the question, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray suggested, is whether the shock of this latest in a long series of mine disasters will shock Congress into writing a strong federal mine safety law on to the books.

And this Congress—on any matter in the people's interests—appears to be almost shock proof. It's time that Congress changed.

Time To Stop It!

The Christmas Day murder of Harry T. Moore, Negro civic official in Florida, and the Christmas Eve slaying of Lowell Simmons, official of the CIO Textile Workers in Tennessee, made a mockery of the Christmas spirit in two southern states.

Moore had been seeking justice for Samuel Shepherd, a Negro prisoner slain by a Florida sheriff, and Simmons was shot by an non-union employe at a plant where a strike had been in progress about eight weeks.

This wave of violence must stop.

CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey, in protesting the Florida outrage, was right when he said:

"The failure of Congress to act on this whole question of civil rights . . . is a contributing cause to these outbursts of violence in Florida."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

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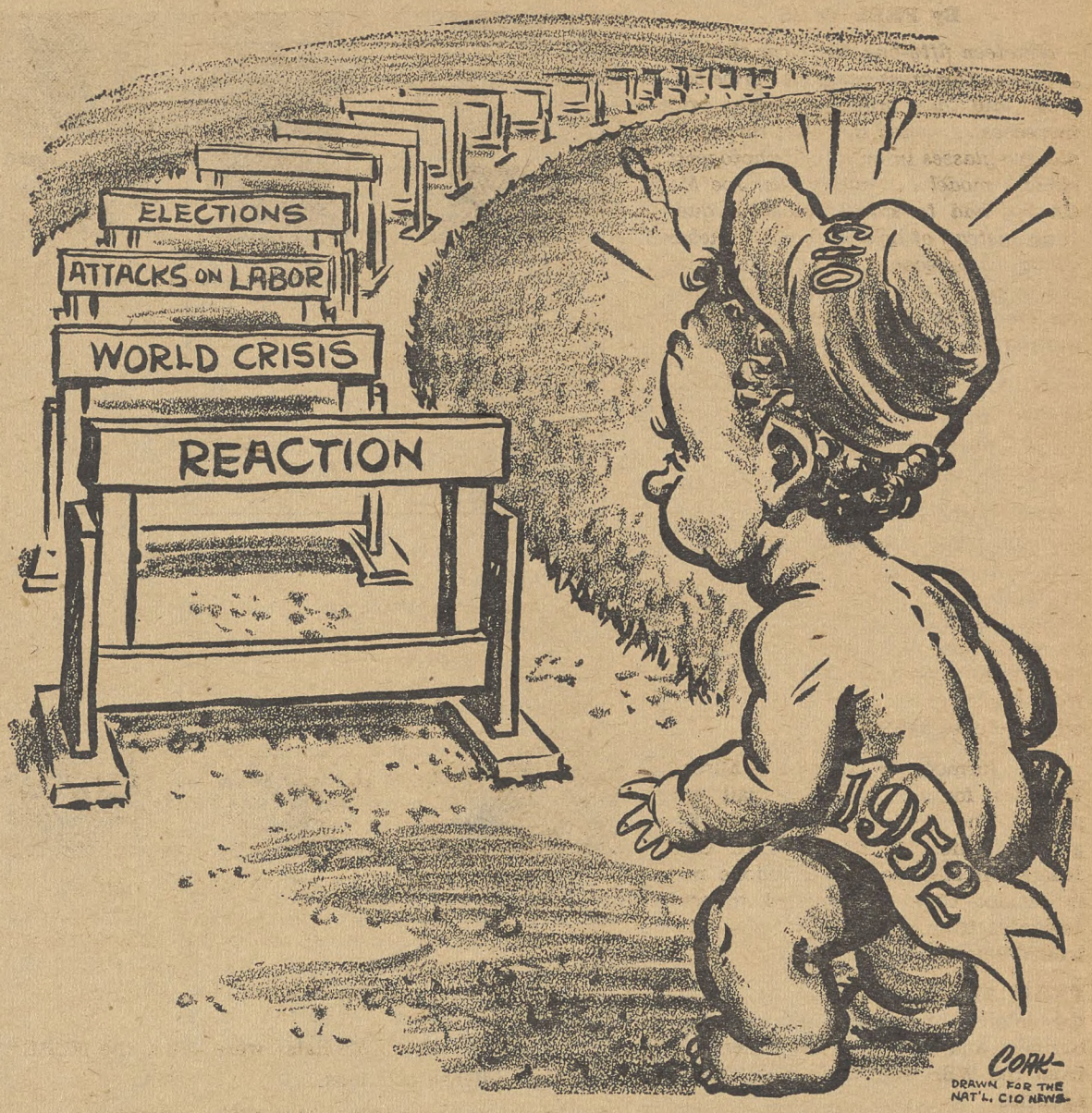
A Real Leap Year Ahead!



The Steel Myth Dissembled

Following are excerpts from "Steel: A Myth Exposed," an article in the New Republic written by Harry Conn, a member of the staff of the Public Affairs Institute and formerly on the staff of the CIO Textile Workers. It shows how the steel industry can give the CIO Steelworkers a a substantial wage increase without being forced to raise prices, and how such an increase is approvable under existing Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

THE CIO UNITED Steelworkers are entitled to receive a 15c-an-hour wage increase as the result of the critical negotiations now in progress regarding basic steel. The steel industry can absorb such an increase without raising prices, and approval of the increase is fully justifiable within the prevailing anti-inflation policies of the Wage Stabilization Board.

These conclusions were reached after discussions with outstanding economists of varying shades of economic service. This is not a prophecy; it is an estimate of a fair and just settlement.

The nation's press and radio have been telling a vastly different story on the wage rights of the Steelworkers and the absorption power of the industry. By strait-jacketing the WSB with the strictest possible interpretation of its policy, they have calculated that the maximum which can be approved is in the neighborhood of 4 to 6c an hour.

If one applies the most generous interpretation to WSB policy, it is possible to arrive at an 18.5c-an-hour increase. Such a figure, however, falls as far short of a just settlement on one side as the 6c proposal does on the other. And a 15c increase is simply an accumulation which the WSB yardstick indicates belongs rightfully to the Steelworkers.

All that the hard-pressed consumer would ask of the steel industry is that its prices be "generally fair and equitable" and that it not impede production. This principle is set forth in the Defense Production Act and has been translated into a guide for the Price Stabilizer by the Economic Stabilization Administrator. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson detailed this guide in his "Second Quarterly Report to the President" last July 1:

"The level of price ceilings for an industry shall normally be considered 'generally fair and equitable' under the Defense Production Act if the dollar profits of the industry amount to 85% of the average for the industry's best three years during the period 1946-49 inclusive. The profits should be figured before federal income and excess-profits taxes and after normal depreciation only, with adjustments made for any changes in net worth."

With figures supplied by the annual statistical reports of the American Iron & Steel Institute, we followed this guide. Based on reports of 49 major companies which produce 85% of U. S. finished-steel tonnage, we took 1947-49 as the best years.

Conservatively, and considering possible increased costs and contingencies for error, these 49 major steel companies could give their workers a 35c hourly increase without being entitled to a price increase under the above guide. A 35c figure (also) is conservatively acceptable based on anticipated 1951 earnings.

MANY OBSERVERS feel that a peaceful settlement of the steel negotiations hinges on acceptance of the improvement factor in production by the companies. At the presently agreed upon rate of a 2.5% increase per annum for the economy as a whole, and with the present hourly pay for steel in the neighborhood of $1.88, this would mean a 4.5c-an-hour increase.

This is not all. Also within the framework of WSB policy, the Steelworkers could conceivably justify an additional 14c an hour based on the 10% "catch-up" provision and the cost of living formula laid down by the WSB.

Another section of this same regulation carries a provision which permits a readjustment of the base date where there is plainly an "abnormal pay level." Since the base date is January and the union contract was not signed until the following December, the union has a case. It is aided by the fact that the 1949 contract contained no actual wage increase. A readjustment is fully merited. This could mean 9c an hour to the workers by reverting back to the BLS Index, or a total increase of 14c to compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

So, under a policy designed to facilitate the stability and growth of the economy, it is possible for the Steelworkers to obtain an increase of 18½c in their hourly wage rate next year.

The 15c raise would be a compromise answer during an emergency in a give-and-take economy.

1951 — The Year Of The Horsemeat Congress

By FRED ROSS

Nineteen fifty-one, that was the year . . . when Congress passed a "price control" law that brought mainly price increases . . . when Bob Taft turned his old eye-glasses in on a new photogenic, rimless model . . . when Sen. Joe McCarthy had to start answering questions instead of asking them . . . when mink coats became an article of faith. All in all, it wasn't a very good year for labor. Here are some of the things that happened:

JANUARY had a major problem inherited from 1950—rising prices because effective price regulation was impossible under the 1950 control law.

The United Labor Policy Committee —which represented 16 million members of the CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods — said that if workers' wages are to be stabilized, there must be adequate price control. ULPC threatened to withdraw labor members from the Wage Stabilization Board and other defense agencies.

CIO formed the United Railroad Workers for non-operating rail employes. The first Inter-American Regional Conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Mexico City and refused to seat delegates from Argentina's Peron-controlled unions.

FEBRUARY: The ULPC charged that the defense program was run by big business and withdrew labor members from the WSB and other mobilization agencies.

Labor dissatisfaction was brought to a head by a proposed "tough" wage formula. Seventy thousand CIO Textile Workers struck American Woolen Co. mills, which used the wage freeze as an excuse to stall negotiations. Two CIO unions—the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers—threatened to strike to protect wage escalator clauses in their contracts.

A Senate Elections subcommittee opened hearings on the Maryland Senatorial campaign in which Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Hearst and McCormick newspapers teamed up to defeat Sen. Tydings by using such devices as a phony composite picture of Tydings and Communist Earl Browder.

MARCH saw almost 1000 local CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhood leaders meet in Washington to map labor's campaign for a new more effective Defense Production Act. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston ruled escalator clauses negotiated before Jan. 25 could operate until June 30.

TWUA won a 12c hourly wage increase after a 30-day strike at American Woolen Co. plants, and the CIO Steelworkers gained a 16c hourly raise after a 38-day walkout at the Schenectady and the Auburn, N. Y., plants of the American Locomotive Co. A strike of 25,000 Rubber Workers was averted when Goodyear became the first of the "Big Four" in rubber to agree to a union shop.

Former Sen. Graham (D. N. C.) was named defense manpower administrator in the Labor Dept.

APRIL'S last day brought an end to ULPC's six-week boycott of defense agencies when labor officials were given high defense positions.

A PICTURE OF THE YEAR—Two Washingtonians, Bob King and Martha Willis, grin in appreciation as a Capital restaurant pokes some fun at "the horsemeat congress." Samuel Rosenberg, the restaurant manager in window beside sign, appropriately offers horsemeat steaks to lawmakers who voted price-boosting law in guise of anti-inflation measure.

Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers became special assistant to Economic Stabilizer Johnston, and Pres. George M. Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks was made special deputy to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. Earlier labor agreed to serve on the Mobilization Advisory Board with CIO Pres. Philip Murray and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther among the labor members named.

Thirty-five national organizations, including CIO and AFL unions, asked the President to set up an FEPC to help fight discrimination.

The Federal Trade Commission put its foot down on the Acme Brewing Co., San Francisco, for advertising that its brew was "dietatically non-fattening" without qualification. FTC said that "beer has a tendency to stimulate the appetite of many customers."

MAY found three CIO leaders—TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers and UAW Vice Pres. John Livingston—serving on the new 18-member Wage Board.

Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the new WSB, announced stabilization doesn't mean an "absolute freeze" of wages. The board approved a 9c an hour raise for CIO and AFL packinghouse workers, and a million UAW members got a 3c hourly increase under escalator clauses in their contracts.

The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians affiliated with the CIO. The Supreme Court ruled that top CIO and AFL officers must sign non-Communist affidavits to enable affiliated unions to use the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley Act.

JUNE'S hot weather did not prevent Congress from turning a deaf ear to pleas of the President, defense officials and labor for stronger controls and from extending the old Defense Production Act for 30 days with a prohibition against further price rollbacks.

The CIO put on the heat for stronger controls by holding an anti-inflation conference in Washington attended by 250 state and local CIO leaders from all parts of the country.

WSB approved for 25,000 members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers a 15% raise which had been negotiated in February. A 10-day strike of 80,000 CIO merchant seamen, engineers and radiomen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts won a 40-hour week and pay raises.

JULY'S heat did not deter Congress from passing a weakened version of the Defense Production Act, containing a series of price-raising amendments. But the anti-labor Lucas Amendment was defeated.

ICFTU at its Milan meeting turned down a bid for cooperation from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Free Trade Unions, and mapped new plans for helping unions in underdeveloped areas.

AUGUST was a black month for labor because of the breakup of the ULPC, precipitated by the withdrawal of the AFL. A million UAW members got another 1c raise under the escalator clauses in their contracts.

The CIO Rubber Workers won a 12c hourly wage boost from U. S. Rubber and Firestone. WSB approved continuance of escalator clauses in union contracts and a 9c an hour increase for CIO Textile Workers in woolen mills.

The CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee negotiated its first big pact—an agreement which made John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s industrial insurance agents the highest paid in the business.

SEPTEMBER was marked by the convention of the fast-growing CIO Electrical Workers at Buffalo, where CIO Pres. Murray asserted that Congress was sending the nation's economy "to hell on roller skates." The CIO charged the new tax bill was a pay cut and asked six major improvements.

Defense officials—after a 43-day delay—finally put the new rent control law into effect, by beginning to certify "critical" defense areas for rent control.

OCTOBER brought the adjournment of the "Horsemeat Congress" after it rushed through a tax bill which placed the burden of increased taxation on lower income groups.

President Truman signed a bill which validated some 4600 union shop contracts signed by CIO unions before national CIO officers swore to non-Communist affidavits. The bill also abolished the union shop elections required under T-H.

NOVEMBER: CIO's 13th annual convention was held in New York—and observers noted the organization was keeping up its old crusading spirit and practical idealism.

Convention approved a unique plan for avoiding jurisdictional disputes, to which affiliates gave full blessing. Convention also adopted a statement on ethical standards, which warned that CIO would move firmly against any attempted infiltration by racketeering elements.

CIO national officers were re-elected, and Allan S. Haywod, director of organization, was named to new post of executive vice-president.

DECEMBER found CIO Steelworkers opening a bitter battle to win substantial wage increases, guaranteed annual wage and other improvements from steel industry. Pres. Murray accused steel firms of failing to engage in "honest collective bargaining"—and union warned that in absence of contract after midnight Dec. 31, steelworkers would leave their jobs. But on Dec. 27 strike action was held up so a special union convention could decide the next move.

At year's end, unions protested growing unemployment in many large industrial areas, while firms with tax rebates built new plants in rural, non-union areas.

And, in the spirit of good will to men, CIO contributed $100,000 to a special international labor fund to help bring benefits of democratic unionism to areas of Asia, Middle East and Africa where crucial contest between democracy and Soviet communism affects the future destiny of every human being.

Such were some of the highlights of 1951. Here's hoping '52 will be better! But meantime—

Happy New Year!

Story Of A Secret Meeting And

Charles Wilson Joined With Tycoons To Seek Curb On 'Growing Power' Of Trade Unions

By MILTON PLUMB

JUST THREE months before he became Director of Defense Mobilization, Charles E. Wilson actively helped—at a "closed" meeting of big business tycoons—draw up a detailed blueprint of openly anti-labor plans and strategy to be followed by industry in the mobilization program.

The policies developed by these leading big business spokesmen have since been clearly reflected in the national policies which Wilson's government agencies have followed in connection with the defense effort.

Among the announced ends of the program—in the blueprint's own blunt words—are (1) "to make sure that the national defense crisis is met with a maximum preservation of individual initiative and business freedom" but (2) "to offset the growing power of labor."

Even the business men who called the meeting, and later published its recommendations, reports and a partial transcript of the discussions, refer to it as "highly revealing" and "extraordinary."

They call the industry bigwigs who took part in the "round table" which shaped the plan, "the most distinguished group ever assembled to consider industry's part in a national emergency."

The meeting took place—more than a year ago—on Sept. 20, 1950. This was just before the government's defense mobilization program got under way. It was sponsored by multi-millionaire Publisher Henry R. Luce's magazine for the building industry, "Architectural Forum."

The industrialists, bankers, contractors, material dealers and producers, home builders and others who attended are a leading cross-section of big business spokesmen. Labor, small business and consumers' organizations—since kicked around in the big business administration of the mobilization effort—of course, were not represented.

Oak-Paneled Luxury

According to the "Report on the Round Table," the 14 men who shaped the plan "assembled at New York City's stately University Club and for 12 hours closeted themselves in one of the Club's oak-paneled conference rooms.

"Only for lunch and dinner (which were served in an adjoining room) did the industry's conferees take time from their discussions around the green-topped work table," the description read.

Especially interesting in the light of what has happened (see adjoining story) was the round table's conclusions about new defense plants, which Wilson has since had a major hand in authorizing.

"Unanimity" of agreement was reported that "the new industrial plants recently built and to be built will save manpower, and therefore money, through increased mechanization of materials handling. They will be smaller plants to further increase efficiency and to offset the growing power of labor."

Exactly what is meant by this recommendation is made clear in the published portions of the transcript. These indicate, despite careful editing before publication, that Wilson took a leading part in developing this strongly anti-labor idea.

Wilson pointed out that military production was to be done in new plants, being set up specifically for the purpose, and that "the only thing required is to get the labor to staff them."

He said that he thought labor would be available and pointed out that "we still have a lot of latitude as far as hours of work are concerned."

"After they have exhausted the opportunity to get in more labor . . . many industries can go over to a 48-hour week," he said. "I can tell you one that is already beginning to do it in order to speed up production."

CHARLES E. WILSON
Among those present.

George A. Bryant, president of the Austin Co., commented that "we certainly should" use the extra hours of work and added:

"I feel there should be and there will be more decentralization of industry. It seems to me that is proper and right and helpful."

And, as an afterthought in the way of increased business for the builders present, he continued:

"That is going to present some housing problems in some locations."

Wilson then reported that his company, the General Electric Co., was putting five idle plants used during World War II back to work.

"In those five plants," he explained, "there are 3000 or 3500 people. They are not major plants. In fact, we are all through with those big plants requiring 20,000—40,000 employes."

The president of the American Institute of Architects, Ralph T. Walker, exclaimed:

"That is an interesting point!—he is all through with big plants for 20,000 or 40,000 people."

"That has been in effect since 1940," Wilson replied.

'Eliminate Labor'

Later Bryant remarked that in laying out a plant, contractors were frequently asked to make production "straight-line."

"That means," he explained, "they want all machines closely coupled, to eliminate unnecessary labor."

Wilson explained further:

"In other words, the cost of the building doesn't make a bit of difference. The biggest proposition we have to think about today is the cost of labor."

Bryant: "That's right."

Wilson: "That is really the answer."

The movement of industry to places of cheap labor was again referred to by Walker, who commented:

"I think it is very significant that since 1945 in our office we have not done any real urban building. All our practice has been devoted to building laboratories (for General Electric and Ford), office buildings and other projects out in the country—because it is cheaper . . . I would say there is definitely this movement for getting out of the city."

Among other cardinal principles agreed upon, according to the report, were the following:

- As far as possible rearmament requirements should be met by increased production (additions to the general economy) rather than diversion (subtractions from the civilian economy). [In other words, "business as usual" with continued production of consumer goods despite acknowledged shortages of some critical materials.]

- Although "the greatest danger to our economy and to our rearmament is inflation," there should be no controls "on the rising prices which are its symptoms." Instead, the plan called for "higher taxes and the control of credit" to reduce demand, along with "stopping all unnecessary government spending."

- "When civilian use of materials must be reduced, management should be given full opportunity to use its ingenuity to accomplish more with less, and government . . . should cooperate by easing nonessential restrictions, including specifically some of the more wasteful and obsolete code requirements."

- ". . . until the military demand for steel becomes far greater than the contemplated six million product tons, the price of steel . . . should be allowed to rise naturally."

So impressed by the results were the editors that they rushed out an "extra issue" of their magazine, dated Sept. 30 and devoted entirely to the meeting and the plan. They called it "A United Front for the Industry for the Long Pull of Rearmament."

Example Set

In no uncertain terms, the editors emphasized that the business men who drew up the plan were not thinking of the building industry alone, but "have set an example for every other industry." However, since the price of each copy of the document was set at $2, its circulation was practically limited to a specialized audience.

The report noted that the meeting was "marked by high enthusiasm and spirited discussion from beginning to end."

It added that "the tempo of the meeting reached a crescendo at its close, when the conferees spontaneously and unanimously suggested a permanent committee be formed to make sure that the important thoughts expressed at the Round Table receive the attention of appropriate officials in Washington."

Each trade association at the meeting promptly volunteered a representative to staff the committee, which was to be made up of the president of each association and his alternate. P. I. Prentice, editor and publisher of "Architectural Forum," was named chairman.

Some 15 months have elapsed since this plan "to offset the growing power of labor" was made "quickly available" to industrial leaders. Meanwhile, the government's defense mobilization program, under Wilson's leadership, has encouraged the location of new plants in out-of-the-way places, especially in the low-wage and non-union South.

And, through "certificates of necessity" with rapid tax writeoffs and other benefits, the cost of these plants is, in large part, being passed on to the taxpayers.

This is hardly surprising, however, when one recalls that the man who directs the program said, just three months ago before he took over:

". . . The cost of the building doesn't make a bit of difference. The biggest proposition we have to think about today is the cost of labor."

These Men Sought To Turn Defense Against Labor

Members of the round table which drew up the big industry plan to use the mobilization program against labor were:

Manufacturers

Charles E. Wilson, president, General Electric Co.
John D. Biggers, president, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
Admiral Ben Moreel, chairman of the board and president, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.
Melvin H. Baker, president, National Gypsum Co.
Clifford J. Backstrand, president, Armstrong Cork Co.
Lewis H. Brown, chairman of board and chief executive officer, Johns Manville Corp.
J. Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., president, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

From the Associated General Contractors

Walter L. Couse, president.
H. C. Turner, Jr., president, Turner Construction Co.
George A. Bryant, president, The Austin Co.

From the Mortgage Bankers Association

Milton T. MacDonald, president.
L. Douglas Meredith, executive vice president, National Life Insurance Co.

From the National Association of Home Builders

Thomas P. Coogan, president.
William P. Atkinson, 1st vice president.
William J. Leavitt, president, Leavitt & Sons, Inc.

From the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association

Cyrus B. Sweet, president.
H. R. Northup, executive vice president.
Norman P. Mason, past president; chairman, Construction and Civic Development Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

From the Producers Council

Charles M. Mortensen, managing director.

From the American Institute of Architects

Ralph T. Walker, president.

From the "Architectural Forum"

P. I. Prentice, editor and publisher.
Joseph C. Hazen, Jr., executive editor.
Robert W. Chasteney, Jr., general manager.

Economists

Miles L. Colean.
Arthur Sworn Goldman.

At GE's Carbol

DEFENSE MOBILIZER Charles E Wilson's firm, the General Electri Co., has applied the taxpayer-paid-fo "runaway shop" idea in a way that un derscores its evils.

Tungsten carbide, an extremely hard met used to edge cutting tools and dies, is a essential defense need that is in short su ply. Approximately 50% of the total amoun made in the United States is produced t the Detroit plant of GE's Carboloy depar ment.

Under the "certificate of necessity" pr gram, Carboloy obtained one of the rap tax write-offs for a new plant at Edmor Mich., about 130 miles from Detroit. It o tained this certificate on the basis that th new factory would be needed for the manu facture of new carbide products essenti to defense.

What It Means For U. S. Labor

'Runaway Shop' Drive Reborn With Tax Funds

(First of two articles.)

THE "RUNAWAY SHOP" movement of the 1920's, when anti-union employers tried to wreck labor organizations by moving their plants to new locations, has been reborn under the big business — infiltrated defense production program.

So far its effects have been limited and, except for a comparatively few serious instances, the day of final reckoning is being postponed by the huge volume of government defense orders. When the business boom from defense contracts is over, however, the results—unless corrective measures are taken—may be serious enough to bring on a nation-wide depression.

As revealed in the accompanying story, this movement is part of a definite plan drawn up by big business leaders, including Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, for the express purpose of offsetting "the growing power of labor." It is being encouraged by the defense production policies which the big business men directing the government's rearmament program have dictated.

A New Wrinkle

And this time the union-busting technique has a new wrinkle:

The American public, not the employers involved, will pay most of the cost of the new plants through special tax write-offs given business men who want to re-locate in non-union, low-wage areas.

Two factors have contributed greatly to the success of the plan:

The general confusion and inefficiency that has resulted from the lack of adequate over-all planning of the mobilization effort has effectively obscured the runaway shop potential of many of the new defense plants being built with government funds at the taxpayers' expense.

The need for carefully planned industrial dispersion, both as defense against atomic attack and as part of the over-all economic and sociological development of the nation, has enabled employers seeking only to re-locate at labor's expense to hide their real motives.

As a matter of fact, President Truman's program of industrial dispersion, drawn up by the National Security Resources Board and still the official administration policy, states as its first principle:

"The program is designed to disperse new and expanding industry—not to move established industry."

And the second principle of that policy is that "No region of the country is to be built up at the expense of another." The NSRB experts firmly warn that "an industrial dispersion policy that would weaken any single region or section would weaken our over-all strength."

Moreover, at the very outset of the defense production program, on Jan. 17, 1951, the President issued a general manpower directive, in which he said:

"Whenever feasible from an economic and security standpoint, production facilities, contracts and significant subcontracts will be allocated at the sources of labor supply in preference to moving the labor supply."

Like other of the President's directives, this order was simply ignored by the businessmen staffing the mobilization and military procurement agencies.

It wasn't until August that Wilson got around to following up the President's directive with one of his own ordering all government agencies to give "adequate consideration" to the labor supply in locating new plants, placing defense orders and allocating scarce materials.

By that time, $9 billion of the $11 billion in "certificates of necessity" for new plant construction issued to date had already been approved. Wilson in the same month, incidentally, ordered the "moratorium" which closed the door on special tax benefits to the little firms whose applications had been shelved while requests of big business enterprises were being rushed through.

Wilson's tardy order, too, was largely ignored, and he hasn't pressed for its enforcement. It wasn't just coincidence that the mobilization production agencies of the government are staffed in most key positions by industry executives—and most of them are Republicans.

GE Among Worst

Thus, despite the President's contrary policies, a lot of firms are using the theory of plant dispersion for military purposes and the money gained from tax amortization certificates as part of a widespread plan to get away from paying union wage scales and other benefits.

Already, despite the defense boom and nationwide manpower shortages, many instances of defense firms using this racket have come to light.

One of the most flagrant offenders has been Wilson's own firm, the General Electric Co. GE is one of the eight companies which received more than 25% of the total of government defense orders in the last fiscal year.

GE's rival in the electrical industry, the Westinghouse Corp., also has used the runaway shop plan as part of the struggle it is waging against the CIO Electrical Workers.

Westinghouse has received more than $100 million in certificates of necessity, and allotments of scarce materials, to build new plants, many of them in the South. Such certificates and allotments, according to law, should only be awarded to firms needing additional facilities for the defense program, but Westinghouse has just shut down and is moving out of one of its modern plants at Bowling Green, Ohio.

The decision to close the Bowling Green plant followed the company's failure to break the IUE local there by a long lockout. It is an outstanding example of how the runaway shop idea can backfire against an employer, for Westinghouse moved into Bowling Green in the first place expecting to pay low wages because there was no union.

Instead, Westinghouse management learned the hard way what the clothing manufacturers who had tried to run away from unions in New England during the 20's and 30's could have told them from experience:

Labor unions will be organized by the workers in any region if wages and working conditions aren't adequate.

It happened at Bowling Green, and it will happen at the other new plants being built in low-wage, non-union areas.

The CIO, of course, has supported either sensibly planned industrial dispersal or the intelligent industrialization of the South and other economically backward areas.

The record shows that CIO leaders were among the first to advocate these measures. Dispersion of factories within the local marketing areas of cities or metropolitan districts—the kind of relocation of industry called for by the President's national defense policy—was called for by the CIO in the 30's as part of its housing programs and urban planning to relieve overcrowded cities.

Labor's objection to the present movement is not to a dispersion program, but to the efforts of anti-union employers to put a star-spangled label on their up-to-date "runway shop" drive.

Before World War II many Southern states tried to persuade Northern industries to move to Dixie.

Many firms did so—and soon regreted their action. The mortality rate of these newly located companies was terrific.

For in relocating, the run-away business men had made no attempt to plan their new operations on a rational basis. Often they found too late that they had not considered in time such factors as the availability of markets and raw materials.

As these earlier run-aways were forced to close down, the nation's economy took a double beating. First, there was the unemployment that resulted from the closing of the unionized, but profitable, old plants in the North; then there was the final tragedy of the forced closing of the non-profitable run-away plants.

When the latter happened, there not only was a second case of unemployment, but the nation's economy lost a previously profitable —and productive—business enterprise.

Already, the effects of the current big business planned run-aways have been felt in many industrial centers. Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin recently pointed out that "substantial levels" of unemployment have been felt in 22 areas despite defense production.

These result, in many instances, from the fact that the defense orders are being handled in new run-away plants, while the curtailment in civilian production has left old plants idle. After the boom is over, many other firms will close older Northern plants which they are still able to keep operating with defense work and will carry on the civilian production these plants previously performed in defense built plants in the South.

(Next: How the run-away shop movement is hurting the nation's economy.)

CLOSED DOWN for good, this efficient modern plant at Bowling Green, O., is a victim of the newest big business anti-union racket. Westinghouse Corp., which shut it down, has obtained more than $100 million worth of "certificates of necessity" for new plants to be built with rapid tax write-offs on the grounds that it needs additional production facilities for defense.

Consequences

Unequal burdens upon workers, resulting directly from business domination of the mobilization program, are reflected in these news developments this week:

1. The CIO Auto Workers renewed demands for state and federal aid for laid off workers; see Page 2.

2. The CIO Electrical Workers demanded an end to special tax benefits for Westinghouse since it closed down its Bowling Green, Ky., plant; see Page 12.

', Auto Local Fights For Its Life

GE afterwards, however, announced that would transfer the work presently being ne in Detroit to the new plant and that ly the temporary mobilization work would done in the old factory.

When the CIO Auto Workers local heard ree months ago that at least 100 jobs uld be eliminated by the shift, it went on ike for the first time in Carboloy history. e strike is still continuing.

AUSE of the walkout and the only issue is the obstinate refusal of GE to permit present employes at the Detroit plant transfer to Edmore. When the union ked that those employes willing to move the new factory be permitted to do so, company simply refused to negotiate. t still is refusing its employes this simple ht to their jobs.

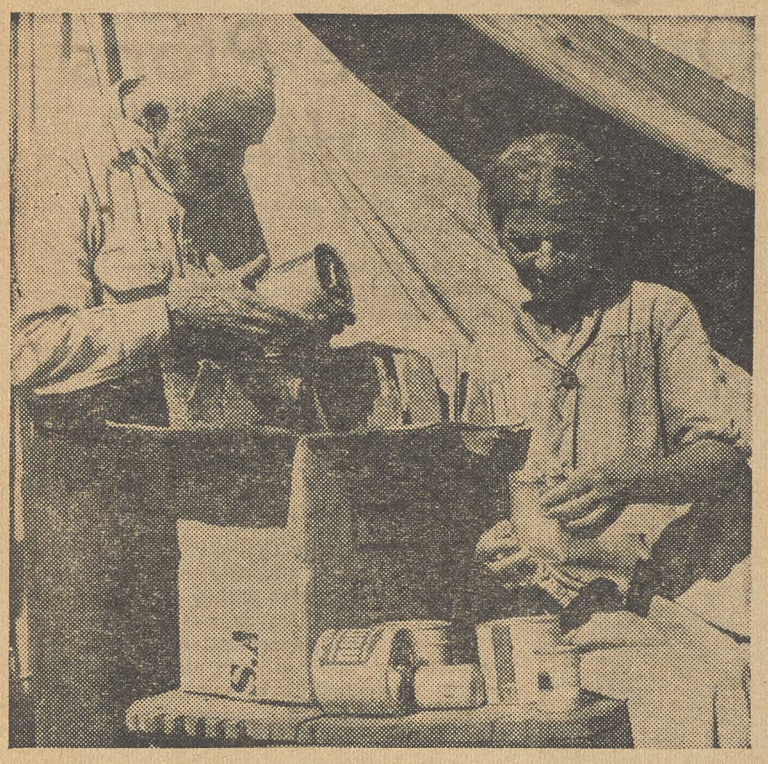
Meanwhile, UAW Local 771, which called walkout, points out that the total of employes at the new plant, plus the number that the company proposes to keep on at Detroit, is less than the total employed in Detroit alone during the war.

How, UAW spokesmen wonder, can GE explain this fact when it got the certificate of necessity, which enabled it to pass most of the cost of the new plant on to American taxpayers, only on the grounds that it needed the added factory space for defense work?

Even more important, however, the current UAW strike at Carboloy has at stake not only union security, and contract provisions, but also the individual security of each worker at the plant. Seniority rights have simply been flouted by the GE management.

And you can be sure that if GE gets away with these runaway shop tactics here, they will be used elsewhere.

'The Forgotten People' Are Remembered—By CARE



ISRAEL: Around the world, CARE food packages mean food and life to thousands. These two refugees in an Israeli immigrants' camp are typical of those aided by CARE.

GERMANY: This is Elfriede Zitzmann, age 6. Her father's dead. She looks to CARE.

GREECE: On spindly legs, in tattered clothes, young girl in Greece hauls big CARE package from truck. Greece knows well the value of CARE food packages.

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE "FORGOTTEN people" of the world have been remembered—by CARE, the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe.

A thousand letters from a thousand of "the forgotten"—letters in the files of CARE—tell of the life, hope and faith that have come from CARE packages sent overseas by the American people.

One of the letters from an Iron Curtain refugee in a European camp said:

"I received your parcel and I shared with others who were in need. They all thank you from the bottom of their hearts . . . You were able to understand the tragedy of their lives, to understand their suffering and their sorrow and they wish to express their thanks . . ."

Another came from a hospital for Displaced Persons in Germany. The writer said he was speaking for 12 others who "were overjoyed to receive a CARE parcel of food. We have never before received anything from anyone . . . we felt completely forgotten.

"You probably cannot imagine what a parcel of food means to us . . . we do not like to think of receiving the parcel as an act of charity, even though we live in misery . . . rather we look upon it as an act of thoughtfulness from people who feel we may deserve it."

THE FILES of CARE in New York contain hundreds of similar messages from people in other lands who pour out their hearts in thanks for the packages of food sent by Americans.

Despite the gains of the Marshall Plan, human misery has continued its march through Europe and Asia.

Thousands of Europeans still suffer from malnutrition. High death rates are the result of tuberculosis, pellegra and the diseases that follow prolonged hunger.

So in steps CARE. It is a nonprofit, government-approved agency which assembles standard food and textile packages, transports them overseas and guarantees their delivery—all at one flat fee. ($10 for most of the CARE packages.)

CARE was organized at the end of World War II to serve as the agency by which thousands of Americans could send food, clothing, and other help to relatives in Europe. At the time there was no organization which could cope with the hectic transportation conditions overseas and provide for safe channels for sending person to person help.

VARIOUS welfare groups in this country wanted to help, but the job was too big to be handled individually. So a number of them, including the CIO Community Services Committee (then the CIO War Relief Committee) formed CARE.

Originally conceived as a specific service for relatives and friends, thousands of appeals for help led to the development of CARE's general relief program.

At the present time CARE is a cooperative agency of 27 major accredited American welfare agencies, many of which have made contributions matching that of the CIO's original $75,000 loan.

In order to keep costs down and operate in the most efficient manner, CARE uses a stockpile plan. Supplies are purchased in bulk and channeled to the main packaging plant at Philadelphia. There they are assembled in strong wire-bound cartons and then shipped overseas.

By agreement with the particular country, packages are admitted tax and duty free and the recipients have the full CARE package without losing any of their regular food rations.

IN ITS six years of operation CARE has shipped overseas 10 million packages valued at approximately $100 million. The great bulk of this, over 94%, has been in food.

The response of CIO members to the appeals for help from people in less fortunate countries is a record of which they may well be proud. In Kansas City, for example, CIO members who recently experienced disastrous floods themselves, were among the first to respond to an appeal by the CIO Community Services Committee for CARE aid to the victims of the late Po River floods in northern Italy.

At the last CIO convention, a member of the U. S. armed forces, Sgt. Ralph L. Juliet, fresh from the battle lines in Korea, told the delegates that a CARE package to any of the two million homeless refugees in Korea "who have no one to turn to for aid but the people of the U. S., may mean the difference between new hope and utter despair—literally the difference between life and death."

He said "my buddies and I are proud and thankful for the job CARE is doing in Korea."

In a holiday message, entitled "Remember the Children," CARE asks that the forgotten children of the world be remembered.

Despite cold wars and hot wars, inflation and rearmament which crowd the daily headlines, CARE reminds us that there are 250,000 orphans in France while Italy has three million homeless boys and girls. One child in every eight is an orphan in Greece.

PAUL Comly French, executive director of CARE, recently declared that "with a clear understanding that free and democratic trade unions are a bulwark of defense against aggression, the CIO Community Services Committee has continued its work to aid needy trade unionists since the war."

CARE packages may now be sent to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany (all four zones), Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Pakistan and the Philippine Islands.

Packages may be addressed to relatives and friends or donors may designate the type of person or group they want to help—for example "a trade union school," "a trade union family," or a specialized trade union group, such as "steelworkers" or "auto workers."

CIO's Record

Since the end of World War II, CIO members and affiliates have sent—through the National CIO Community Services Committee—more than $1 million in CARE packages to trade unionists and their families abroad.

How To Help

Here's how you can help the CARE program:

Send orders for CARE packages or contributions to the Overseas Fund to the CIO representative at CARE, 20 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y., or to the CIO Community Services Overseas Fund, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

SOCIAL INSURANCE program of the CIO Clothing Workers pays off for Jean Bruno, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the 100,000th beneficiary, as she receives check for $345 for disability, surgery and hospitalization. Making the presentation is James J. Sheaff, executive director of the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co.

GCEOC Raps U.S. Policy In Pay Snafu

"EQUAL PAY for equal work" is a good trade union principle and CIO Government Workers think it's about time Congress and the federal government applied it for U. S. employes.

National officers of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee and GCEOC Local 1 in Washington are up in arms over the latest snafu affecting government workers.

Because of a ruling by Comptroller Gen. Lindsay Warren, some 70,000 U. S. employes unexpectedly were denied four months of retroactive pay when a 10% cost-of-living wage increase took effect shortly before the holidays.

Of the group, approximately 20,000 were in Washington.

Among them—ironically—were a group of government workers most directly concerned with the cost-of-living. These were some 250 employes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the agency which drafts consumer price index figures.

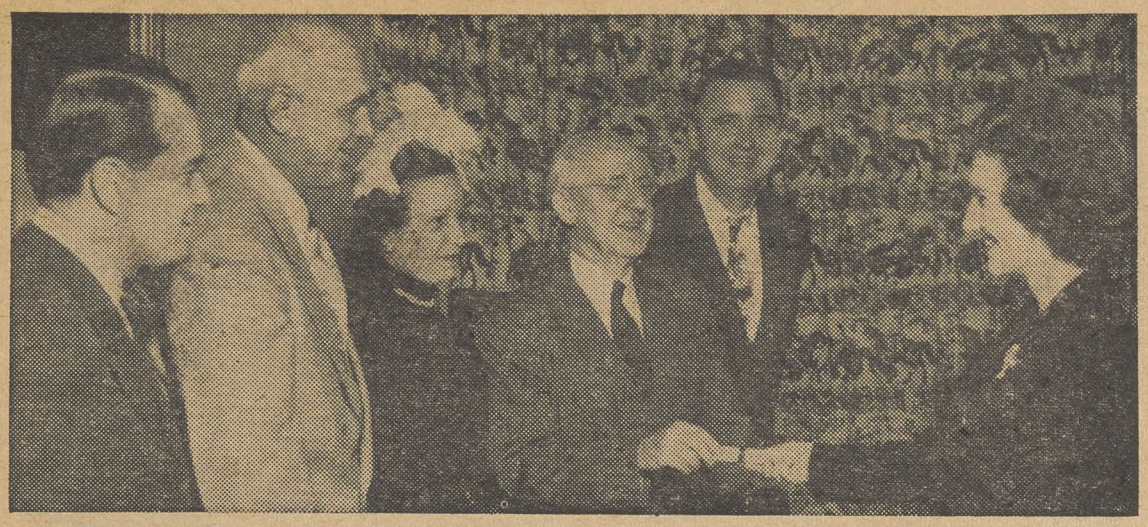
The discriminatory aspect of the government's wage policy developed when Warren ruled that "ungraded" employes would be denied the retroactive pay. Some workers who had already received the boost by their agency were required to refund it.

STRONG protests against the policy were voiced by Richard Shoemaker, GCEOC-CIO legislative representative, in letters to the White House and to Congressional committee chairmen.

The GCEOC protests brought a ruling by the Civil Service Commission granting the retroactive increases to BLS employes.

Remedial legislation will be demanded when Congress returns in a fortnight.

And, meantime, GCEOC-CIO is moving ahead in organizational work among "ungraded" employes —particularly in such agencies as the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



DIPLOMA PRESENTED: John Brophy, veteran CIO official and an alternate CIO member of the Wage Stabilization Board, presents Betty Bowman, CIO Communications Workers Local 2300 member with a certificate upon completion of a nine-week union counselling course in Washington, D. C. Also in attendance at the dinner L. to R.: Glenn Watts, president of District of Columbia IUC; Ed Keyes, executive director of the national Community Chest Federation; CWA Local 2300 member, Josephine Piccolo; Brophy, and Arthur Kruse, executive director of the District of Columbia United Community Services.

Wage Board Freeze On Welfare Plans Partially Lifted

ACCOMPANIED by howls of anguish from industry members, the Wage Stabilization Board has finally announced a policy of partially exempting health and welfare programs from government controls.

The decision, pending for the past 10 months, was written by the public members of the 18-man tripartite board and reluctantly accepted by the labor members as the lesser of two evils.

Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, in approving the policy decision, complimented the WSB for an "excellent job." He said the policy "will provide labor and management with the necessary degree of flexibility to establish reasonable plans for health and welfare."

Labor members in a dissenting opinion (although approving the majority report), said there was no need to control health and welfare plans at a time like the present mobilization. They pointed out that no such controls were needed during World War II.

The board's action, they said, will discriminate against non-contributory plans by giving automatic approval only to contributory ones.

The public member's report was accepted by the labor representatives only as a last resort to end the 10-month freeze on health and welfare plans, they said.

DURING that period several thousand plans were frozen In the Washington WSB office alone, some 600 cases—300 in the textile industry—were piled up. Hundreds of others were "on ice" in regional offices while many others have been held in abeyance.

With labor approval of the majority report, union representatives warned the WSB that the fight for eventual decontrol would be continued. Unions were urged not to permit themselves "to be herded" into contributory health and welfare plans.

Under terms of the new WSB policy, a health and welfare plan, new or modified, can be put into operation within 30 days, without prior board approval, if it falls within limits defined by the board and if specified procedures are followed.

Any plan covering other benefits, or falling outside the WSB standards of automatic approval, must be sent to a special tripartite WSB Health and Welfare Committee for review and action.

The policy declares that health and welfare benefits which are approved either automatically or individually, are not to be charged against the so-called 10% pay raise catch-up formula.

The new health and welfare policy deliberately bypassed the equally controversial issue of pensions. WSB Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger said the board has been studying and discussing pensions for some time and would arrive at a policy decision early in 1952.

THE majority decision refuted claims of industry members that health and welfare were inflationary. It was pointed out that health and welfare plans would simply substitute in part for sums paid out by the Government for assistance of the sick and needy and would increase productivity by boosting worker morale and curtailing absenteeism.

"Beside," the majority added, "money invested in properly safeguarded industrial health and welfare plans constitutes a sound investment in the Nation's future."

In dissent, industry members termed the new regulation "inflationary," and said the increased cost of production would have to be passed on to the consumer in higher prices.

They said the move would stimulate a wave of demands for health and welfare plans and predicted "chaos" when the plans are cut back or abandoned after the defense production period is over.

"The board's responsibility to Congress is to combat inflation during the emergency, not to foster long-range social programs, desirable as they may be," the industry members asserted.

Tobin Finds 1951 Record Year, Sees New Marks In 1952

THE AMERICAN people worked more, produced more, earned more, owned more, spent more and added more to industrial plant and equipment in 1951 than in any other year in history, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said last week in his year-end report.

Most of these records, he added, are likely to be broken in 1952.

Some excerpts:

"At the end of 1950, raw material prices had risen 12% in six months and the Consumers' Price Index was rising at the rate of 1% a month. But at the end of 1951, raw material prices were the same or lower than at the beginning of the year, and the CPI had risen only about 3% since February."

"Despite their additional earnings, Americans showed considerable restraint and wisdom in their spending. There was little scare buying. Consumers saved $8 out of every $100 as against $5 out of every $100 in 1950."

"**OUR** progress toward our defense aims was made without undermining the American standards of living, but the rise in prices in the six months before the institution of price control made some of our accomplishments in 1951 less meaningful."

"Although Americans earned more dollars and cents, their real earnings—in terms of purchasing power—were only slightly if at all higher than in 1950."

"Less time was lost as a result of strikes in 1951 than in any previous postwar year . . . Strike idleness in the first 10 months of 1951 was 16 million working days less than in the same period of 1950."

"Although more Americans were at work than ever before, and still more were needed in some areas, there was serious employment in other areas."

"The year 1952 will bring us new difficulties and new problems, but none of them will be beyond our power to conquer. The need for greater production and productivity will be even greater than it was this year. And there will be equal need for caution and wisdom in the part of consumers, and for even greater savings."

UFW Win In Virginia To Spur Drive

AFTER A campaign lasting more than a year, the CIO Furniture Workers have won an important Southern organizing election.

UFWA-CIO won bargaining rights at the American Furniture Co. plant, at Martinsville, Va., by a close vote. The count was 533 for UFWA to 500 for "no union," with eight ballots challenged.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers said "the victory is expected to spur UFWA organizational activity in the Virginia, North Carolina area."

E. E. Waller, UFWA Dist. 5 director, was in charge of the campaign, with Fred Fulford, the union's secretary-treasurer, participating in the final stages.

CIO Plans Voter Drive In California

THE CIO California Industrial Union Council executive board and Political Action Committee, at a year-end meeting in Oakland, drew up programs of objectives for 1952 and went on record in favor of an all-out registration drive.

The executive board adopted a policy statement on legislation paralleling the congressional program adopted by the National CIO Convention, supporting decent labor legislation in the State, and calling for election of candidates at all levels who will work for the interests of the great mass of Americans. It also adopted an anti-inflation program and called for an equable and effective defense mobilization plan.

The PAC Committee in a policy statement pledged a continuing fight against reaction, promised to make records of candidates for office available to all the people, and rededicated itself to the whole CIO program of political action.

Charles Finlayson Of UTSE Dies

Charles Finlayson, a leader of the CIO Transport Service Employees, died recently in Baltimore.

'Humanitarian' Businessman Winds Up In Court Again As Wage Chiseler

MORRIS KLEINERMAN, who won himself a reputation as a humanitarian because he employed blind persons, has been convicted in Federal Court in New York for chiseling on the wages of the very people for whom he supposedly was a benefactor.

He was found guilty by a jury of filing false affidavits for overtime pay to the blind workers representing, according to the U. S. Wage-Hour Div., a total of $2038.96.

Kleinerman was fined $2500 and sentenced to a year in jail. The firm of which he is secretary, the Ideal Film & Supply Co., a film distributing and processing company, was fined $5000, of which $3000 was to be remitted if the unpaid overtime was paid in 10 days.

The chiseling was turned up by wage-hour investigators making routine inspections of books. The employes testified at the trial that Kleinerman secured receipts for the overtime by trickery. He did not advise them they were entitled to overtime, it was brought out, but had them sign receipts in blank. Then he filled in the amounts due before he submitted them to the Wage-Hour Div., according to testimony.

The employes also testified they had learned Kleinerman employed them, rather than workers with sight, because they could process up to 1600 rolls of film a day, compared to 1200 rolls processed by a normal worker. He also used them for dark room processing of obscene pictures until the law caught up with him in 1946 and fined him $350 for sending them through the mail.

Reg. Dir. Frank J. Muench of the Wage-Hour Div. said Kleinerman and his film firms have been found in violation of Wage-Hour laws four times since 1943. He "persistently" falsified records, Muench said, and refused to pay time and a half overtime.

Radich Honored By Jersey ACWA

More than 500 persons in Atlantic City, N. J., honored Philip Rudich, manager of the South Jersey Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers at a dinner marking 20 years of service in the post and his 65th birthday.

Steel Local Wins 18c Hike

LOCAL 4355 OF the CIO Steelworkers and the Phelps-Dodge Co., at Laurel Hill, L. I., have reached a supplemental agreement which yields union members a total package of 17.75c an hour.

The union negotiated a contract last June providing a 15% wage increase plus a proviso that if higher increases were negotiated elsewhere in the non-ferrous metals industry, the company would consider a reopening. The local asked for the reopening when the Wage Stabilization Board approved 18½c in Garfield, Utah, and obtained the additional increase, which amounted to 7c.

The membership, which for years had been represented unsatisfactorily by the Communist-dominated Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, enthusiastically approved the settlement even though it meant extending the contract to two years, with a reopening at the end of the first year.

Union Shop 'Escape' Rule Curbed By NLRB

THE NATIONAL Labor Relation Board has upset unanimously a previous ruling which held that under a union shop agreement, union members get a 30-day free ride.

In the new ruling, the NLRB held that the 30-day "escape clause" applied only to employes who are not members of the union when the pact goes into effect and to new employes hired after that date.

The board held that the legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act showed that Congress intended the grace period to apply to these two categories of workers.

The NLRB said that it did "perceive no rational purpose, nor do we find support for an interpretation which would permit union members to withdraw from the union during the brief 30-day period and which, in almost the same breath, would require them again to become members of the union at the close of the same 30-day period."

"That requirement of the board's earlier decision," the ruling continued, "might soon lead to results thoroughly incompatible with the labor stability sought to be achieved through collective bargaining."

THE board also pointed out that the same section of the act which covered the grace period also provided that "employment can be terminated only for failure to pay dues."

"The purpose of this proviso was to eliminate free riders," the NLRB said. "An interpretation of the 'union shop' proviso of Section 8 (a) (3) which would permit prior union members a brief 'free ride' for the first 30 days of a contract is therefore inconsistent . . ."

The ruling was issued in a case in which the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. of West Milwaukee, Wis., asked the board to reconsider its previous ruling which involved the Worthington Pump Co. and which was issued last Feb. 28.

In the Krause Co. case, the board ruled in favor of the CIO Brewery Workers, who were seeking a representation election. The employes will have a choice between the CIO union, an AFL union, and no union.

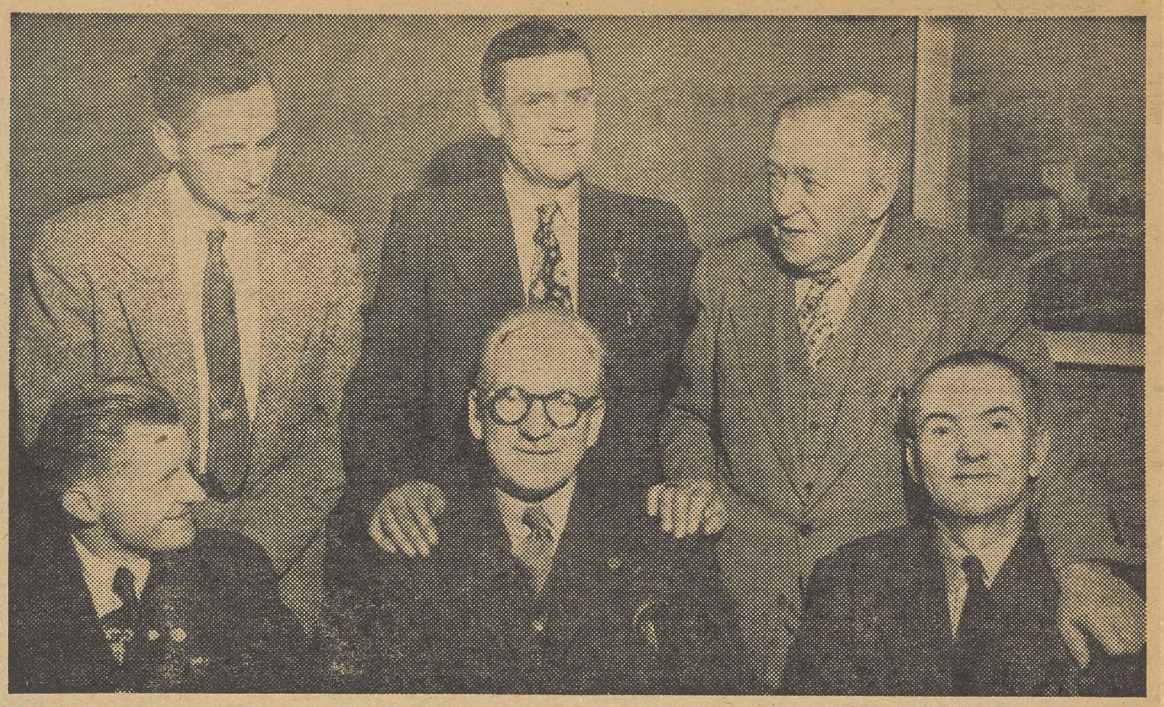
New CIO Series Starts On Networks

THE CIO WILL begin radio broadcasts on two different networks this weekend, bringing programs of interest to its members.

"The CIO and You," featuring talks by prominent CIO leaders and music by Joe Glazer and his guitar, will be herd on the American Broadcasting Co. network each Saturday at 7 p.m. EST, beginning Jan. 5. Sharing the spotlight on this series will be the nationally known economist, Robert R. Nathan.

The CIO will be the initial participant on Sunday, Jan. 6, of a brand new program, "Viewpoint USA," on the National Broadcasting Co. network. Time will be 12 noon. The program will be shared on successive weeks with the AFL, National Association of Manufacturers, National Grange, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and American Farm Bureau Federation. CIO speakers will be heard every sixth week.

The first ABC program on Jan. 5 will include a transcript of some of the proceedings at the CIO Steelworkers' special convention.



HOW ARE THINGS IN GLOCCAMORRA? 'Twas a great day for CIO when a group of Irish trade unionists, visiting the U. S. under the Technical Assistance Program of the Economic Cooperation Administration, were guests of CIO officials at a Washington luncheon. They were (seated from left) Sean Patrick Murphy, from Cork; William McMullen, from Dublin, president of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union; John J. Cassidy, from Dublin; and (standing from left) James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; James Joseph Doolan, from Cork; and Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. Visitors represented the Congress of Irish Unions and are spending several weeks in this country.

German Unions Demand War On Neo-Nazis

THE GERMAN Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) has served a grimly - worded demand on federal and local governments to declare open war on the Nazi revival movement.

The neo-fascist groups, the statement said, by taking advantage of democracy, "are pouring scorn on the governmental system and the institutions of the State, insulting the colors of the republic, conducting anti-Semitic propaganda, and making it possible for generals turned politicians to do everything their predecessors did prior to 1933."

"The German trade unions observe with bitterness," it continued, "that those circles who bear the main guilt for the misery of our people are once again raising their heads.

"Democracy has already been destroyed once through the tolerance of democrats, a tolerance which its enemies despised as a sign of weakness or stupidity.

"The six million workers, employes and officials of the DGB who, though members of different denominations and political parties, proclaim their faith in the principles of democracy, call on the democratic parties and the governments of the Federal Republic and the lander to take immediately the strictest measures to eliminate once and for all the dangers of neo-fascism.

"**THEY** demand that the necessary laws be enacted and carried out ruthlessly. They expect that regard shall be had to the unfortunate experiences of the Weimar Republic, and that in future no law enacted to protect democracy shall be directed against democrats.

"The trade unions, however, are fully aware of the fact that democracy cannot be secured solely by legislation, by official action, or by political parties. Democracy can continue to exist only if its convinced exponents are at all times ready themselves to defend it.

"The DGB and its affiliated unions call on all democrats ruthlessly to nip in the bud all manifestations of fascist activities."

Church Meet Hits South's 'Cheap Labor

CATHOLIC priests of South Carolina, at recent institutes held in Greenville, Columbia and Charleston, drew up plans to educate their parishioners about the morality of social justice and the dangers of the Dixiecrats' distortion of the states' rights movement.

They laid out a program to acquaint Catholic employers and employes alike with the church's teachings on social matters, including the duty of paying annual living and saving family wages and the equal duty of recognizing and dealing fairly with unions.

They expressed dismay over the failure of Catholic laymen to familiarize themselves with the teachings of the popes and bishops on labor relations.

The three meetings were under the auspices of Bishop John J. Russell of Charleston and were conducted by the Catholic Committee of the South. Among the priests who spoke were Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, Rock Hill, S. C., CCS general chairman, and Rev. George Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Father Shean called the growth of industry in the South "a backhanded slap in the face to those of us who live here" because it has been promoted by corporations seeking "what is commonly called cheap labor," that is, unorganized labor.

NAACP Calls Parley, Aims At End Of Filibuster Rule

A MEETING of national organizations—including the CIO and the AFL—will be held in Washington on Feb. 17-18 in an effort to have the Senate revise its rules to permit enactment of civil rights legislation.

"The importance of this coordinated drive for revision of the Senate rules is highlighted by the fact that 1952 is an election year," said Executive Secy. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in announcing the February conference.

"It is essential that both parties realize that our demand for civil rights legislation is not an empty demand, that we intend to back it up at the ballot box . . . "

Under Rule 22 (the Wherry measure) a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate is necessary to stop unlimited filibusters, a requirement which is an effective stop to all civil rights legislation.

Both CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers testified at a Senate hearing last October against the rule. Reuther said:

"If under Rule 22, 33 Senators stand fast or absent themselves, they can have their way; they have the power to forestall any vote forever. This is rule by veto, the irresponsible veto of a minority."

Preliminary plans for the conference were made at a recent New York City meeting of representatives of national organizations including the CIO and its Steelworkers and Auto Workers. The group met at the call of the NAAPC, which at its Atlanta convention called for the civil rights mobilization.

Pre-conference registration and accreditation by the national parent body will be required of all delegates attending the meeting.

Secrecy On Redistricting Hit By CIO

THE GENERAL Assembly is playing politics with proposed legislation to reapportion State Congressional districts, the Pennsylvania CIO Council charged. It urged public hearings on the bill.

In a telegram to Republican Gov. John S. Fine and Assembly leaders, Council Pres. Harry Boyer said:

"Such an important matter should take into account the interest of all citizens and must not become political gerrymandering designed to eliminate present minority representation."

Boyer accused the assembly of "trying to rush through this important legislation without regard for the rights of all affected."

(LPA)

$4 Boost Won In Breweries

MORE THAN 6000 members of CIO Brewery Workers in the New York metropolitan area will receive a cost of living wage increase averaging $4.19 a week under an agreement reached last week between the union and the Brewers Board of Trade.

At the same time, the workers were promised a package of $8.38 when a new contract is signed next June. The package includes a $3.50 a week across the board wage boost and a cut in the work week from the present 37½ hours to 35 hours.

IUE Defeats UE At Waltham Plant

The CIO Electrical Workers defeated the United Electrical Workers in two NLRB elections at the Clifford Manufacturing Co. in Waltham, Mass. The vote among production workers was IUE 406, UE 104, no union 4; among clerical workers, IUE 19, UE 4, no union 5.

Canham Named As Broun Award Judge

The CIO Newspaper Guild has named Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, as one of the judges of the competition for the 1952 Heywood Broun Award.

Radiomen Urged To Ship Again

Qualified ship radio officers have been urged to return to sea by W. R. Steinberg, president of the CIO Radio Association.

Steinberg joined with Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, federal maritime administrator, in a national broadcast. Because of the shortage of radio officers, they pointed out, 55 ships were delayed in sailing in a recent fortnight.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THIS PAST WEEK this great country of ours was shocked and stunned by the terrible mine disaster in West Frankfort, Ill., 119 lives lost. A black Christmas for the wives, children and relatives of 119 men. The loss is staggering.

This disaster is another in a series of tragedies such as the one in Cherry, Ill. in November, 1900, in which there were over 250 casualties.

Just four short years ago, this nation and the world were shocked when 111 lives were lost in the disaster in Centralia, Ill. Yes, we can go back through the years and find instance after instance of tragedy in the mining industry. The public is not aware of the day to day deaths that occur throughout the year that claim an average of 1000 lives or the untold number that are seriously injured annually.

Methods must be devised to prevent these so-called accidents. New methods of mining should and must be explored. More frequent and thorough inspections and new safety devices are a necessity.

We need mine safety laws that have some teeth in them, that can enforce penalties when safety codes are violated. It is up to the Congress of these United States to give us the kind of safety laws and enforcement that will see to it that mining families next year and in the years to come will not have to "enjoy" another black Christmas.

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THE CIO has had a great year, we have made substantial gains all along the line. The CIO today is stronger than it has ever been before. In the year to come we look to even greater gains and to each of you who will be helping to make our union even stronger, I wish a happy and successful New Year.

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INTL. PRES. Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers, reports that the UFWA-CIO won a representation election at the American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va. The vote was 533 for the UFWA and 500 for no union, with 8 ballots challenged. Edwin Waller, UFWA District 5 Director, was in charge of the campaign. He was assisted by a staff of organizers from the UFWA Southern organizing drive. In the final stages of the campaign, Fred Fulford, international secretary-treasurer, actively participated in the UFWA drive to organize this plant.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that a representation election held at the Diamond Power Speciality Co., Lancaster, O., resulted in a victory for the CIO Steelworkers by 128 to 32 for the IBEW-AFL, 48 for IAM, and 6 for no union. In a representation election held at the Kelley Island Lime & Transportation Co., Columbus, O., the workers favored the CIO Stone and Allied Products Union by a vote of 35 to 14 against. Intl. Rep. Harold Etichson handled the situation.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, CIO Stone and Allied Workers Union, reports the following representation election victories: Charles Taylor Brick Co., South Shore, Ky., USAPWA 131, AFL 1. Dist. Dir. Lewis Lowry was in charge of the campaign. Knox Block Co., Knoxville, Tenn., USAPWA 35, independent union 9. CIO Rep. Ralph Judd directed this operation. Black Broillier, Inc., Houston, Tex., USAPWA 106, no union 29. USAPWA Rep. Joseph McGee handled this campaign. Alpena Cement Products Co., Alpena, Mich., USAPWA 9, no union 1.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election held at Clifford Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass., the Maintenance & Production Workers voted in favor of the IUE. The count was IUE 906 to 104 UE, no union 4, void 1. The clerical workers voted for IUE by a vote of 19 to 4 UE, no union 5.

CIO Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election held at the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark., the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won out over no union by a vote of 103 to 16. The CIO Regional Office handled this campaign with assistance from Intl. Reps. Barton Hess and Georgia Morris in the last week of the drive.

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REG. DIR. Henry Henry reports a better than two to one victory for the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers over the Teamsters Union, AFL. In a representation election held at the Whitehall Drug Co., Elkhart, Ind., the results gave the Chemical Workers 255 and the Teamsters 104.

Southern Drive Director John Riffe reports 17 representation victories in one month. Three of these were won by the Paperworkers, two by the Auto Workers, four by the Furniture Workers, and one each by the Brewery Workers; Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Stone and Allied Products Workers; Oil Workers; Retail, Wholesale Department Store Workers; United Transport Service Employees, Packinghouse Workers and the Steelworkers.

The Paperworkers' wins were: Shelby Paper Box Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 149, UPA 82, AFL 64; the Bruce Carton Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 48, UPA 42, no union 6; the Pollock Paper Box Co., Dallas, Tex., eligible 75, UPA 66, no union 6.

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THE AUTO Workers' victories were: the Intl. Harvester Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 279, UAW 150, no union 100, and the Dixie Corp., Rome, Ga., eligible 38, UAW 18, no union 14.

The Furniture Workers won at the Intl. Furniture Co. Dyersburg, Tenn., eligible 53, UFWA 46, no union 4; Coleman Furniture Co., Pulaski, Va., eligible 342, UFWA 169, no union 145; at Southwood Corp., Ft. Worth, Tex., eligible 12, UFWA 10, no union 2; at Branco Corp., Ft. Worth, Tex., eligible 7, UFWA 5, no union 2, and at Rogers-Wade Mfg. Co., Paris, Tex., eligible 87, UFWA 79, no union, 8.

The Brewery Workers won at Security Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., eligible 128, Brewery 66, no union 59.

The Transport Service Employees' victory was at American Molasses Co., Wilmington, N. C. The vote was UTSE 10 and no union 2.

Pueblo Steel Bargaining Record Hailed

THE MINNEQUA plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Pueblo, Colo., scene of violent industrial conflict during the first quarter of the century, has been cited with two locals of the CIO Steelworkers as a model of good labor-management relations by the nonprofit National Planning Association.

At Minnequa, a 60-year-old history of violent anti-unionism and company unionism came to an end in 1942 when USA-SIO signed its first contract with the plant.

The nine-year relationship between the company and two USA locals "has been marked by a continuous and conscientious effort to improve the techniques of scientific and objective bargaining," NPA reported.

Productivity has increased steadily and the company has improved its competitive position in the industry. Industrial accidents have decreased markedly. The workers have improved their working conditions and living standards.

Conscientious and sincere efforts in handling problems have brought successful and practical results on the continuous questions of seniority, technological displacement, grievance handling, apprenticeship training, safety, and wages, the report said.

The survey of union-management relations at the Minnequa plant is NPA's ninth study in a series on "Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining." Other studies have been made in the pulp and paper, chemical, glass, clothing and aircraft industries. **(LPA)**

Aircraft Local Blocks Pay Cut

The 6000-member Local 887, CIO Auto Workers, has blocked a move by North America Aviation Corp. to eliminate premium pay for weekend work in the big Los Angeles aircraft plant.

The local unanimously supported its bargaining committee in rejecting the company's proposal, which would have ended premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

32c Package Won By Auto Workers

A 32c immediate package—including a pay increase of 20c an hour—has been won by the CIO Auto Workers in a contract with the Detroit Motor Products, Inc.

The package also contains a pension and welfare program worth 12c an hour. In addition, the contract provides a 9c hourly boost to become effective during 1952—4c payable June 1 and 5c Dec. 1.

Union Man Wins In Toronto Election

Supported by both CIO and AFL, Ford Brand has been elected to the Toronto, Ont., Board of Control. He placed second in a six-man race.

Give A Buck To PAC

Labor Laws Are Explained Simply In Short Book

SINCE MOST laws are written by lawyers, and lawyers generally use obscure language, most people make no serious effort to improve their understanding of the laws by which they are governed.

This unfortunate situation has only been intensified by many of the books intended to "popularize" and "explain" law in laymen's terms.

Because nearly all of them are also written by lawyers, in the dull and uninteresting phraseology of the legal profession, they are seldom read except by other lawyers.

Democracy, which rests upon a fully informed citizenry, inevitably suffers as a result.

One lawyer who cuts through the "whereases" and "wherefores" of a major portion of the law, and makes it understandable to the average reader, is Reginald Parker, whose book, **Labor Law, 300 Questions and Answers** has just been issued in a second American edition. The first edition had also been published abroad in both Spanish and German.

PARKER, who has served many years as law professor, government lawyer and practicing attorney, performs an invaluable service to democratic government by making it possible for the first time for the average union member to acquire speedily and readily a basic understanding of the present labor laws.

This knowledge daily becomes increasingly necessary, for as Parker brings out, recent labor legislation has made "important inroads upon the individual employment contract." Everyone who works, in other words, is subject to labor law in some form, and a general understanding is essential to the individual worker who wants to protect his rights.

The Taft-Hartley Act, which Parker calls "the most complex and obscure piece of law on our statute books," is discussed fully, as are also the Wage and Hour Laws, Wagner Act and other recent legislation. Recent interpretations and changes which have occurred since the first edition have been incorporated.

Parker says that we are now in a "fifth era" of labor law in the U. S., which began in 1947 with the Taft-Hartley Act, marked by "setbacks for organized labor." This thesis is explained objectively and in detail.

Labor Law, 300 Questions and Answers may be purchased from the Claridge Publishing Corp., 622 Greenwich St., New York 14, N. Y., for $1 a copy. Discounts are given on bulk purchases. **M.P.**

Steelworker Is Head

Frank J. Connolly, a member of CIO Steelworkers Local 1459 at Phillipsburg, N. J., recently was elected president of the New Jersey State Firemen's Relief Association.

Dutch Unions Ask Voice On Productivity

COOPERATION between management and labor was held out as an essential to greater productivity in a speech by J. G. Suurhoff, of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV).

It would be a "foolish situation," he said at an NVV conference at Utrecht, Holland, if workers allowed their wages to be tied to productivity unless their unions have a voice in determing how productivity is to be increased. The unions cannot support a policy of "co-responsibility," he said, without "co-right of say."

"It is not sufficient to speak clear words about cooperation," he said, "or to give the workers an approving tap on the shoulder now and then because they strike so little nowadays.

"May all persons who have leading positions in political and industrial life and who are not prompted by selfish means be induced to give the workers their share of responsibility before it is too late."

Violence In Dixie—

Textile Aide Slain In Bemis Walkout; New Florida Killing

TWO MEN—one of them a CIO union official—were killed in a resurgence of violence in the South against labor, liberal and church organizations during the Christmas holidays.

Lowell Simmons, 41, Memphis Joint Board manager of the CIO Textile Workers, was slain, allegedly by Cecil Cooke, a non-union member employed at the Bemis Bag Co. plant at Bemis, Tenn., where TWUA members have been on strike about two months. His wife is a striker.

Harry T. Moore, 46, Florida coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was injured fatally in a bomb explosion Christmas night at his home at Mims, Fla., halfway between Jacksonville and Miami.

Mrs. Moore also was seriously injured in the blast which climaxed a series of bombings or attempted bombings of Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues and centers and Negro housing projects.

NAAPC officials in New York City were quoted in press reports as saying that the blast bore "the earmarks of Ku Klux Klan activities," but the slaying of Simmons was not directly connected with the KKK.

About 10 days ago a back-to-work movement had been started at the Bemis plant at Bemis, near Jackson and about 85 miles east of Memphis. As part of the effort to break the strike, Cooke, one of the few non-union members employed by the plant, was distributing leaflets.

Simmons and two other union members went to Cooke's home to protest the leaflet distribution. Cooke was standing behind a screen door during the quiet conversation when he suddenly whipped a 38 caliber pistol out of his pocket and shot Simmons, who was standing only inches away from him, in the face, according to TWUA officials.

Sheriff Emory O. Bruce of Jackson County arrested Cooke on a murder charge.

Simmons, who lived near Bemis, was highly regarded in the TWUA and in CIO circles in the Memphis area. Married and the father of three children, he at one time was president of the TWUA local at the Bemis plant, where the union won an election in 1944. He was elected the local's business manager in 1946.

HIS ABILITY as a leader and organizer led TWUA to put Simmons on its staff in 1949. He was business manager for the Bemis local and two locals in Memphis and was Memphis Joint Board manager.

TWUA officials and Tennessee CIO leaders attended funeral services for Simmons at his home last Wednesday.

Bemis is a one-company town, the Bemis plant dominating the industrial scene and employing between 800 and 1000 persons. Local feeling against Cooke ran high. Simmons was popular in the community, having been elected a Jackson county school director, a member of the county beer board and a magistrate of the county court. He once served as a member of the Tennessee Legislature.

The ranks of the Bemis strikers remained strong. The dispute centered on the union's demand that pay be increased 6.5% to bring the rates up to those paid in the North and some other southern mills.

TWUA members also have been on strike since mid-November at Indianapolis and Cannelton, Ind., plants of the Bemis concern which specializes in burlap and large paper bags. (Fabric for the burlap bags were woven from raw cotton at the Bemis, Tenn. plant).

BEMIS, which has more than a dozen plants, refuses to bargain with the CIO on a company-wide basis, insisting that each factory is autonomous.

The blast that killed Moore and injured his wife ripped through the bedroom of their home. Moore's mother and daughter, who were sleeping in an adjoining room, were uninjured.

Mrs. Moore was quoted as saying "a county school official had warned Harry that he was 'trying to put things over too fast,' but I have no idea who could have done this thing."

The National NAAPC said that the murder was linked with Moore's protests against the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the wounding of Walter Irwin, both Negro prisoners, by Sheriff M. V. McCall of Lake County, Fla.

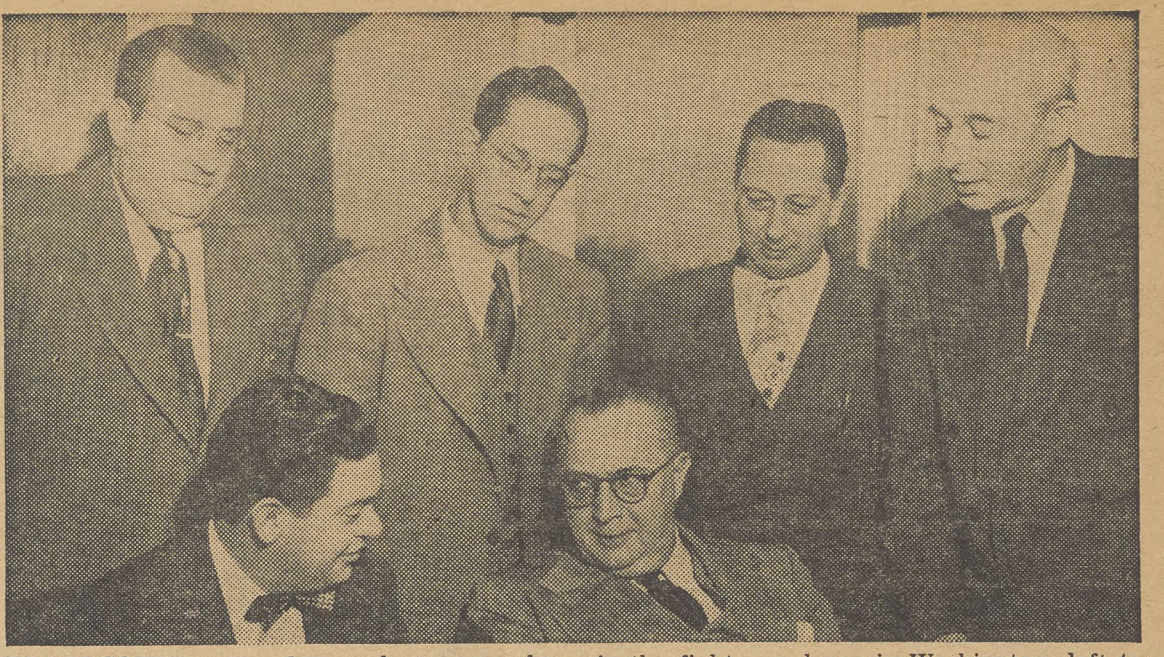
Following the fatal bombing, NAACP Executive Sec. Walter White wired both Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Gov. Fuller Warren to "take immediate action." The FBI sent two agents to Daytona Beach for an inquiry with Brevard county officials.

Employers Hit For Violence By TWUA Chief

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers last week called the murder of Lowell Simmons evidence of intensified anti-union terror in the South.

He described the alleged action of Cecil Cooke, held in the slaying, "as the result of hysteria being stirred up all over the South as part of a large scale employer drive to destroy the confidence of organized workers from joining unions."

"It is tragic," Rieve added, "both for the community and unions when anti-labor emotionalism can get to such extreme as cold-blooded murder."



UNDERCOVER rent decontrol was nearly slipped over by real estate interest on Williamsport, Pa., where but one new rental property has been built in the last year, but CIO AFL, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars blocked it at almost secret City Council meeting. Hearing was postponed until Mar. 3, with labor groups to ask federal census of available housing and needs. Here CIO leaders in the fight are shown in Washington: left to right (seated), Pres. Harvey Lemon of Lycoming County CIO Council, and Ivan Carson, chairman, Critical Areas Committee, Office of Defense Mobilization; (standing) Harrison C. Sortman, Steelworkers; Charles H. Snyder, Auto Workers; Charles Horton, Textile Workers, and John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative.

CIO Demands Prosecutions For Outrages

QUICK federal and state action against perpetrators of racial and religious violence in Florida was demanded by CIO last week.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, as chairman of CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, demanded immediate investigation and prosecutions in the Florida outrages—climaxed last week by the murder of Harry T. Moore, state official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Carey urged President Truman to take all necessary action "to restore law and order in Florida." Another wire of protest was sent to Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida.

And to Democratic and Republican leaders of both houses of Congress, Carey said "the failure of Congress to act on this whole question of civil rights in this and other recent sessions is a contributing cause to these outbursts of violence . . ."

IUE Gains 5c To 10c In Westinghouse Chain

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers have won wage increases of 5c to 10c an hour for 43,000 workers in extended negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The pay boost is retroactive to Nov. 1. Employes now earning $1.40 an hour or less will get 5c, with graduated increases up to 10c. Salaried workers will get $2 to $4 weekly.

The agreement in addition provides for three-week vacations after 15 years instead of the present 20 years, beginning in 1952. Wages and salaries may be reopened at any time between Apr. 1 and Apr. 30, 1952.

The contract, however, did not settle the dispute between the IUE and the company over the plant at Bowling Green, Ky. Management locked out the employes on Aug. 15 rather than live up to its agreement to extend contract benefits to them, when they organized into IUE Local 740.

Westinghouse had announced it plans to close it down completely during an earlier meeting with the union arranged by the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

James B. Carey, president of the union and secretary-treasurer of the CIO, has asked President Truman and defense mobilization officials to stop granting the company stepped-up tax write-off certificates of necessity unless it reopen the Bowling Green plant.

CAREY made the union's position known in wires to the President; Manly Fleishmann, director of the Defense Production Authority; Joseph Keenan, DPA assistant administrator; Olaf Tackle, director of the DPA Facilities Review Board; John Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, and O. A. Knight, National Production Authority assistant administrator and also president of the CIO Oil Workers.

"We believe," the wire said, "that the U. S. government cannot in good conscience, nor in furtherance of the national defense program, countenance the shameful situation which would result with Westinghouse abandoning a perfectly productive plant and then using scarce materials, manpower and government tax privileges to build new facilities."

Carey also asked the DPA Facilities Review Board to locate a defense plant at the Bowling Green site "in terms of its value to national defense and in the light of the disemployed Westinghouse workers."

'52 March Of Dimes Endorsed By CIO

CIO has endorsed the 1952 March of Dimes campaign not only to aid polio victims but also to "perpetuate the memory of its great founder, our late President Roosevelt."

The endorsement was announced last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who is a trustee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In a statement, Murray said:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations and its membership are fully aware of the advances the National Foundation has made possible not only in the expanded services of your noted care and treatment program but also in the field of research into the cause and control of infantile paralysis.

"It is indeed an honor and a privilege to be associated with an organization such as the National Foundation that has earned worldwide recognition for its humanitarian endeavors. The March of Dimes with more than 70 million voluntary contributors is truly indicative of its acceptance as an American institution."

Contributions to the March of Dimes may be made locally or to the Labor Service Division, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York.

Gas, Coke Gains $1 A Day Raise

CIO Chemical Workers have won a $1 a day wage boost for some 2600 workers at the St. Joseph Lead Co. in the "Lead Belt" of Missouri.

Another recent wage gain by the UGCCWA was an 8c hourly general boost for 2500 atomic energy workers at the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.